

**William G. McGowan Charitable Fund—Learning and Impact
Landscape Analysis of Homelessness in Chicago and Cook County, IL
Sept 2021**

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Executive Summary

Chicago consistently ranks among the top five most segregated cities in America. Black and Latino residents are more than twice as likely to be unemployed and face significant barriers accessing services. Despite representing less than a third of the total population of the city, Black residents are three quarters of the people experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered. In the North Lawndale and Austin neighborhoods, lack of affordable housing, a city minimum wage that falls short of the federal poverty level for a family of three, a shortage of and the inability to access well-paid jobs in the neighborhoods, and high job instability are key factors in the disproportionate impact of homelessness on Black residents.

Overview

Cook County and the city of Chicago grew slightly from 2010 to 2020, while the Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods kept losing population. People who recently moved into the Chicago region are more diverse than those who left. People of Asian descent are moving into the region at a higher pace than those leaving, while the number of incoming Black and white residents are lower than those who left. The Latino/Hispanic population has not changed by migration but has seen an increase in locally born population. The Austin neighborhood has seen a decrease in the Black population and an increase of Latino/Hispanic residents. North Lawndale has experienced similar change at a slower pace. Austin and North Lawndale have higher age-dependency ratios than the rest of the city, with Austin having a higher proportion of aged and North Lawndale of youth.

Despite the diversity, Chicago remains largely divided along racial and socioeconomic lines. The city consistently ranks among the top five most segregated cities in America. Black and Latino/ Hispanic residents are more than twice as likely to be unemployed and face significant barriers accessing services. During the last decade, the North Lawndale and Austin neighborhoods did not show significant improvement in economic indicators. Median household income decreased, and capital assets have decreased or remained the same.

Housing affordability is particularly critical in the city of Chicago, which has an expensive housing market, near zero construction of affordable housing in the past three decades, and developers catering to an increasing population of younger professionals attracted to the strong white collar job market in the city. The median age of a house in the Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods is 85 years, 15 years older than homes in the city as a whole. Poor families are being priced out of traditional neighborhoods in the inner city. This affects both families trying to buy a house and renters. The rate of mortgage lending is lower, and the rate of foreclosing is higher in Austin and North Lawndale. Residential properties have progressively been purchased by investors who do not live in the community. Most of those investors have little interest in maintaining and improving their properties.

Unemployment rates in the Chicago area have recovered after the 2020 decrease, but not to the pre-COVID-19 levels. The leisure and hospitality, manufacturing, information, and education and health services sectors have not fully recovered lost jobs. The occupations most resilient to the crisis were in the construction, natural resources and mining, and financial activities sectors. In general, the goods producing sectors were more resilient than the service providing sectors. Unemployment in Austin and North Lawndale is 1.5 to 2 times higher than in the rest of the city.

People of color comprise about 47% of the current workforce in the Chicago region. The demographics of the region's workers will continue to diversify as older workers retire and increasing numbers of young people of color age into the workforce. Among workers under the age of 25, people of color comprise nearly 60%, with Latino/Hispanic youth alone accounting for about 31%.

Over the last three decades, Chicago's job growth has been modest, though fastest among low-wage industries. Low-wage jobs have grown by around 37%, while high-wage jobs grew by just 14%. Middle-wage jobs posted the smallest growth, at only 8%. Earnings growth has been disproportionately captured by middle and high wage workers, who have seen their wages increase by 35% and 36%, respectively, compared to only 14% for low wage workers.

Almost two thirds of the area workers are in occupations considered unstable, at risk of automation, and/or without wages that can sustain a family. Among workers in jobs that require no credentials beyond a high school diploma, the instability is 87%. Latino/Hispanic workers face the highest average automation risk in the Chicago region (61%), followed by Black and Native American workers (53% each). The automation risk for white workers is 39%. Lower educational attainment increases the proportion of individuals without employment (Figure 9). Blacks without an associate or college degree in Chicago are more likely to be unemployed than any other group. Among those with less than a high school diploma (or equivalent), over two thirds are either out of the labor force or unemployed.

Almost a third (29.5%) of Austin residents work in just two industry sectors: healthcare and administration. An additional 28.5% work in retail trade, accommodation and food services, and manufacturing. A third (32.5%) of North Lawndale residents work in just two industry sectors: healthcare and administration. An additional 29.2% work in retail trade, accommodation and food services, and transportation. Most workers living in Austin and North Lawndale commute outside of the neighborhood, while most people working in Austin commute from outside the area.

The current minimum wage in both the city of Chicago and in Cook County falls short of the wages needed to cover the cost of living in the region, and even falls below the federal poverty level for a family of three. Even for single adult households, income must be at least \$16.32 per hour, \$1.32 higher than the minimum wage for the city of Chicago and \$3.32 higher than that of Cook County.

Typical salaries paid in the food preparation and serving related and personal care and services sectors would not provide a living wage for a single individual with no children. A single parent with one child needs a job that pays above \$32/hour, or \$67,204/year. A single parent with two children needs to earn above \$41/hour, or \$82,638/year. The 15 occupations with the largest number of projected available jobs (32%) per year do not pay living wages on average.

Chicago has experienced an overall decrease in homelessness since 2015, with 1,000 fewer individuals counted in 2020 compared to 2013 (Figure 10). The decrease has been among sheltered individuals. The number of unsheltered individuals increased to 1,529 in 2020, 300 more than 2019 and 2013, but 500 fewer than the peak in 2015. The Chicago Continuum of Care rapid rehousing program has successfully reduced the number of families experiencing homelessness. Homelessness disproportionately affects Black individuals and families in Chicago. Despite representing less than a third of the total population of the city, Black residents make up three quarters of the people experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered. The proportion of Blacks experiencing homelessness has not decreased since 2013. The city has steadily reduced veteran homelessness since 2015 by 265, both sheltered and unsheltered, although there were still 487 veterans counted in 2020.

1. Chicago and the Austin and North Lawndale Neighborhoods

1.1 General demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the city of Chicago and Cook County slightly gained population from 2010 to 2020, although not enough to make for the 2000-2010 losses. The Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods, however, kept losing population. In comparison, the population of the United States grew by 7.4% from 2010 to 2020 (Table 1).

Table 1. General Population Counts and Changes from 2000 to 2020

General Population, 2000-2020						
	Austin	North Lawndale	City of Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	United States
Total Population 2020	96,557	34,794	2,746,388	5,275,541	12,812,508	331,449,281
Total Population 2010	98,514	35,912	2,695,598	5,194,675	12,830,632	308,745,538
Total Population 2000	117,527	41,768	2,896,016	5,377,175	12,419,231	281,421,906
% Change 2010-2020	-2.0%	-3.1%	1.9%	1.6%	-0.1%	7.4%
% Change 2000-2020	-16.2%	-14.0%	-6.9%	-3.4%	3.3%	9.7%

The distribution of age cohorts in each of the five local geographies (Table 2), shows that the North Lawndale neighborhood has a higher proportion of children aged 5-19 (23.6%) than the Austin neighborhood (19.5%), or the city of Chicago (17.1%) or the larger metropolitan area. Conversely, Austin has a higher percentage of people aged 65 and over (14.3%) than North Lawndale (10.8%), the city of Chicago (12.4%) and the entire metro area. Correspondingly, the median age for North Lawndale is much lower than for the other geographies analyzed.

Table 2. Population by Age Cohorts, 2015-2019

Population by Age Cohorts ¹										
Age Cohorts	Austin		North Lawndale		City of Chicago		7-county NE-IL		Cook County	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Under 5	6,537	7	2,069	6.5	171,323	6.3	518,065	6.1	322,193	6.2
5-19	18,270	19.5	7,565	23.6	462,093	17.1	1,644,152	19.4	946,085	18.2
20-34	20,566	21.9	7,875	24.6	739,281	27.3	1,794,152	21.1	1,191,506	22.9
35-49	17,713	18.9	5,892	18.4	546,045	20.2	1,701,494	20.1	1,032,143	19.9
50-64	17,275	18.4	5,218	16.3	453,823	16.7	1,635,766	19.3	965,178	18.6
65-74	8,141	8.7	2,027	6.3	195,049	7.2	691,947	8.2	421,947	8.1
75-84	4,008	4.3	1,021	3.2	100,949	3.7	346,833	4.1	221,513	4.3
85 and over	1,217	1.3	406	1.3	40,971	1.5	150,858	1.8	97,710	1.9
Median age	36.2		31.6		34.6		37.5		37	

¹ Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning based on data from the 2015 to 2019 releases of the 2015-2019 five-year American Community Survey, US Bureau of Census

High dependency populations

A detailed look at the age cohort data shows that the proportion of people in dependency groups (youth and aged) is higher in the Lawndale and Austin neighborhoods than in the rest of the city or metro area. Youth and aged cohorts consume more than what they can produce. A community with high age-dependency ratios (number of youth and aged as a proportion of the number of people in working age) is more economically vulnerable than one with low age-dependency ratios. Table 3 shows that there are approximately 0.7 individuals aged under 20² and 65 and over for each person in working age (0.69 ratio) in the Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods, with Austin having a higher proportion of aged and North Lawndale of youth. The ratios are significantly lower for the city of Chicago (0.56) and slightly lower for Cook County (0.63).

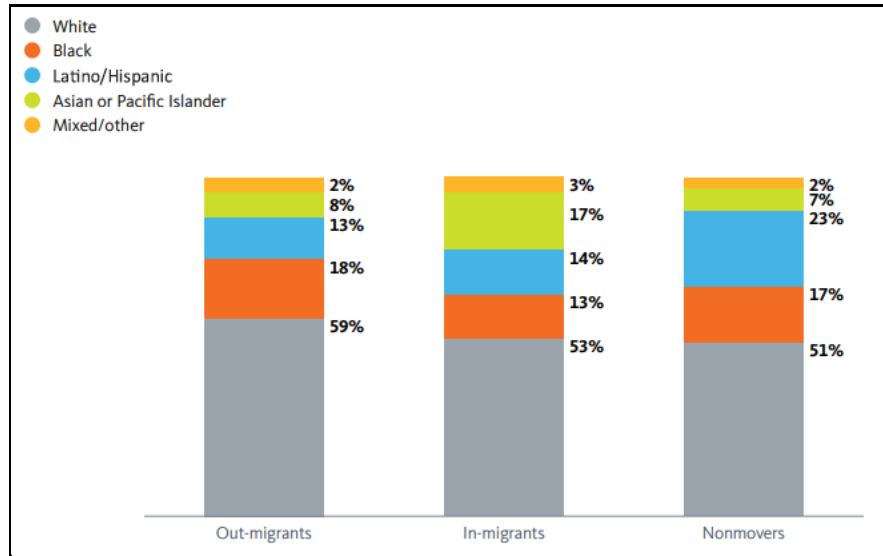
Table 3. Youth – Aged / Working Age Ratios

Youth – Aged Populations vs. Population Between 20 and 64 years of age								
Neighborhood	Austin		North Lawndale		City of Chicago		Cook County	
Youth - Aged / Working Age Ratios	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Under 20	24,807	26.5	9,634	30.1	633,416	23.4	1,268,278	24.4
20-64	55,554	59.2	18,985	59.3	1,739,149	64.2	3,188,827	61.4
65 and over	13,366	14.3	3,454	10.8	336,969	12.4	741,170	14.3
Median age	36.2		31.6		34.6		37.5	
Under-20 / working-age Ratio	0.45		0.51		0.36		0.40	
65-and-over / working age Ratio	0.24		0.18		0.19		0.23	
Total Youth-Aged / working age Ratio	0.69		0.69		0.56		0.63	

Diversity

People who have moved into the Chicago region recently are more diverse than those who left the region in the prior year (Figure 1). Around 17% of people moving into the region were Asian American or Pacific Islanders, compared with just 8% of those moving out of Chicago. Conversely, Black residents made up about 13% of in-migrants, but 18% of those leaving the region. The Latino/Hispanic population is least changed by migration: 14% of new residents in the region are Latinx, compared to 13% of those leaving Chicagoland. Moreover, the Latino/Hispanic population comprises nearly a quarter of non-movers, reflecting the large Latino/Hispanic “homegrown” youth population.

Figure 1. Migration Status in the Last Year by Race/Ethnicity, Chicago, 2018²



Data from the Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map³ (IECAM) indicates in 2019, 26% of the children under five years of age in the city of Chicago were white, 35% Latino/Hispanic, 30% Black, and 4.8% Asian. In the Austin neighborhood, 3.7% of the children under five were white, 20.4% were Latino/Hispanic, and 73% were Black. In the North Lawndale neighborhood, 4.4% of the children under five were white, 15% were Latino/Hispanic, and 79% were Black.

Analysis of the demographic projections from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity⁴ (DCEO) suggests that the population under the age of 20 in Cook County will increase by about 80,000 from 2020 to 2030, mostly because of growth in those with Latino/Hispanic and Asian ethnicities. The number of Black youths is projected to decrease by 29,000, the number of white youths is projected to decrease by 10,000, the number of Latino/Hispanic youths is projected to increase by 41,000, and the number of Asian youths is projected to increase by 29,000. By 2030, Blacks are projected to represent a 17% share of the youth population of the county (2% decrease from 2020), whites will correspond to 26.7%, (1.7% decrease from 2020) Latino/Hispanic to 28% (1% increase from 2020), and Asians 8% (1% increase from 2020).

The five-year estimates from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey (Table 4) show that the Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods are predominantly Black (78% and 86%, respectively). However, there is significant shift in the ethnic composition of different neighborhoods (Figure 2). The Black population is declining as the Latino/Hispanic population surges in communities like Austin, Chicago Lawn, New City, and West Englewood. The percentage of Latinos in Austin increased from 4.1% in 2000 to 15.1% in 2019, and from 4.5% to 9.2% in North Lawndale. This may be explained by the movement of Latinos/Hispanics from the lower West Side to the Humboldt-Garfield-Lawndale area of Chicago seeking lower home prices. The median sale price of a house in this neighborhood was \$205,000 in December of

² Advancing Workforce Equity in Chicago: A Blueprint for Action. National Equity Atlas, PolicyLink and the USC Equity Research Institute. Data Source: Authors' analysis of the 2018 five-year ACS microdata from IPUMS USA

³ Source: <https://search.iecam.illinois.edu/cgi-bin/iecam/search.asp>

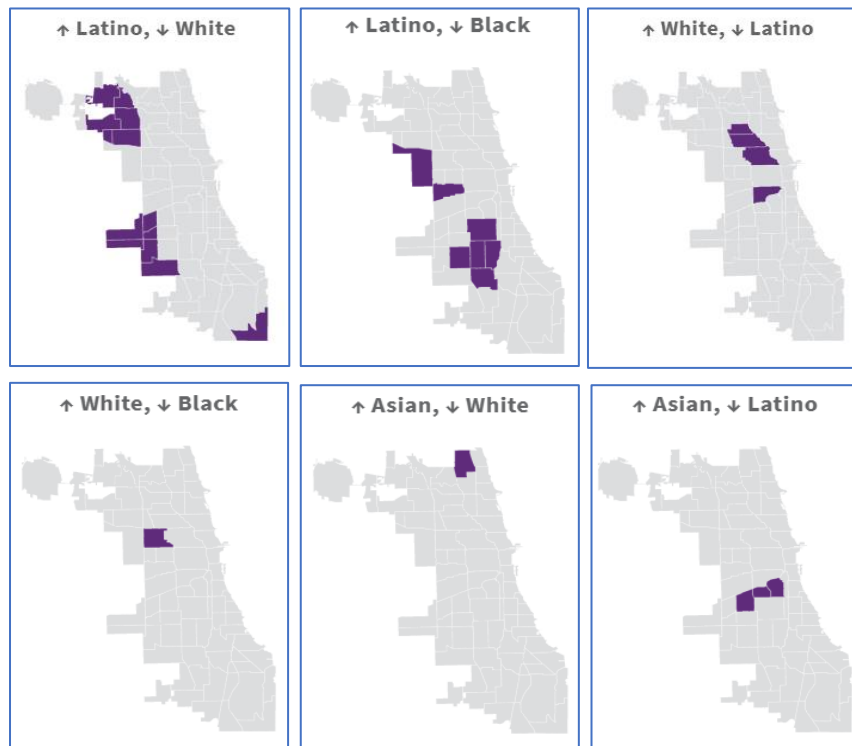
⁴ Source: https://data.illinois.gov/dataset/131dceo_county_population_projections

2020, the seventh lowest in Cook County. On the other hand, communities like Logan Square and West Town have gained white residents and lost Latino/ Hispanic residents. Latino/ Hispanic residents have increased in Clearing and Dunning, and Asians and Blacks in West Ridge.

Table 4. Race and Ethnicity
Race and Ethnicity, 2015-2019⁵

Neighborhood	Austin		North Lawndale		City of Chicago		Cook County	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
White (Non-Hispanic)	5,288	5.6	1,159	3.6	901,769	33.3	2,198,122	42.3
Latino/ Hispanic (Any Race)	14,113	15.1	2,966	9.2	780,167	28.8	1,314,796	25.3
Black (Non-Hispanic)	72,886	77.8	27,522	85.8	790,893	29.2	1,199,175	23.1
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	440	0.5	49	0.2	177,195	6.5	375,635	7.2
Other/Multiple Races (N-H)	1,000	1.1	377	1.2	59,510	2.2	110,547	2.1

Figure 2. Shift in Demographic Composition of Chicago Neighborhoods⁶

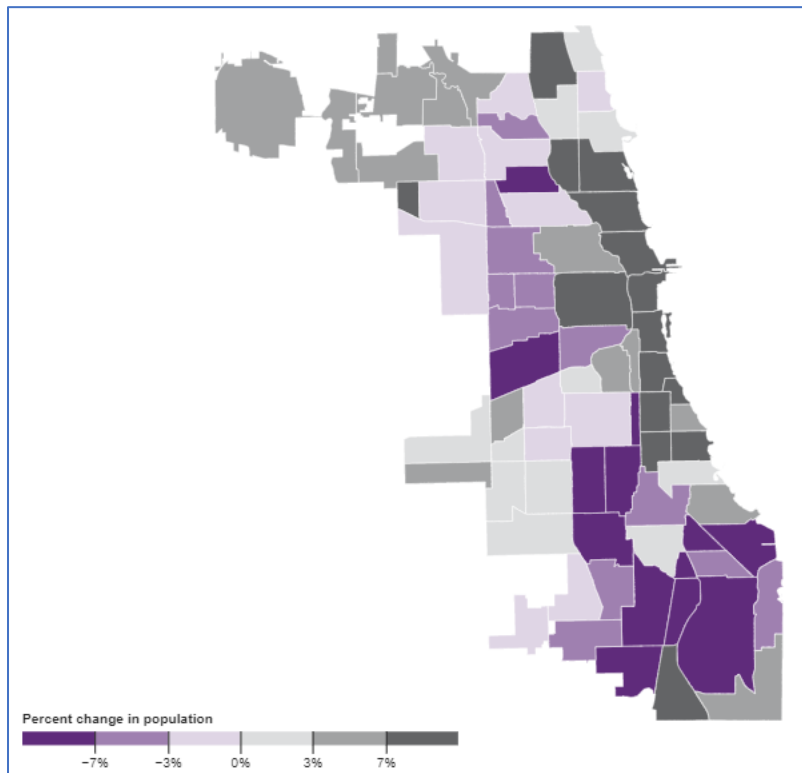


⁵ Source: 2015-2020 Five-year ACS estimates

⁶ Source: Figure and analysis of 2020 Census (P.L. 94-171) Redistricting Data Summary Files (U.S. Census Bureau) and 2010 Census Summary File 1 (<https://www.wbez.org/stories/census-2020-data-in-graphics-for-chicago-and-illinois/ad8d66cb-7982-4b15-b7bf-a32ffcc724b7>).

Figure 3 below shows that from 2010 to 2020 Chicago population densified in the downtown and Lake Shore neighborhoods north of the loop, while the Southside communities have lost significant proportions of their population. In the rest of Cook County and the surrounding counties, the white population fell as the non-white population surged, particularly Latino/Hispanics and Asians.

Figure 3. Percent Change in Population of Chicago Neighborhoods 2010-2020⁶



1.2 Poverty

Despite the diversity, Chicago remains largely divided along racial and socioeconomic lines. The city consistently ranks among the top five most segregated cities in America. Opportunity is not equally accessible, and economic hardship is experienced disproportionately by Chicago's Black and Latino/Hispanic residents, who largely reside in the city's South, Southwest, West, and Northwest Sides. Black and Latino/Hispanic residents are more than twice as likely to be unemployed and face significant barriers accessing services. Lack of public and private investment in these communities of color has created a spiraling effect of depopulation, disinvestment, and disproportionate poverty, educational, security, and public health impacts that persist to this day. As Figure 2 shows, communities of color in the periphery of the city are losing wealth and population.

During the last decade, the North Lawndale and Austin neighborhoods did not show significant improvement in economic indicators. Median household income decreased from \$30,406 (2019-adjusted dollars) in 2010, to \$28,327 in 2019 in North Lawndale, and from \$38,134 in 2010 to \$33,515 in

2019 in Austin. Unemployment decreased from 18.5% in 2010 to 15.9% in 2019 in North Lawndale, and from 21% in 2010 to 12.6% in 2019 in Austin⁷. Capital assets have decreased or remained the same. Fewer families owned their homes in 2019 in North Lawndale (24.6%) than in 2010 (26.4%), while about the same percentage owned a home in Austin (41.3% vs. 40.9%). No vehicle availability was 42% in 2019 and 43% in 2010 in North Lawndale and 31% in 2019 and 33% 2010 in Austin.

In North Lawndale, about a third of households earned less than \$20,000 in 2019 (34.2%) and 2010 (34.7%) while 36% earned between \$20,000 and \$49,999 in 2019 and 32.7% in 2010. In Austin, the proportion of households earning less than \$20,000 and between \$20,000 and \$49,999 remained the same at both times (29.5% and 34% respectively). The 2019 Median Household income in North Lawndale was \$30,000 below Chicago’s (\$28,327 vs. \$58,247) and \$25,000 below in Austin (\$33,515 vs. \$58,247).

Figure 4 compares 2020 household income estimates for the city of Chicago and the North Lawndale and Austin Neighborhoods starting at a less than \$25,000 cutoff.⁸

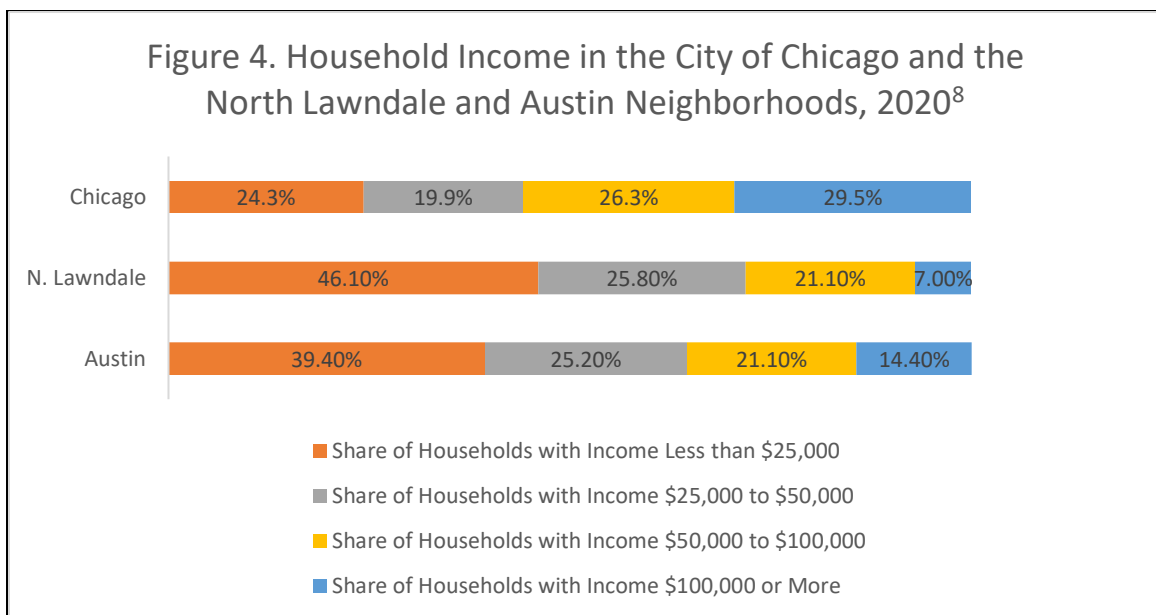


Table 5 presents the Hardship Index calculated for selected neighborhoods of Chicago⁹. The Hardship Index compares the economic condition of one geography (state, county, neighborhood, etc.) relative to another, based on crowded housing, dependency, education, income, poverty, and unemployment. The normalized index scores range from 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating worse economic conditions. Unfortunately, the available comparisons shown in Table 5 use 2012 data, although, as discussed throughout this report, economic hardship does not seem to have changed significantly in North Lawndale or Austin.

⁷ Current neighborhood-level unemployment data is not available.

⁸ Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, data portal: <https://www.housingstudies.org/data-portal/>

⁹ 2008-2012 Hardship Index data for all neighborhoods in Chicago is available from: <https://data.cityofchicago.org/Health-Human-Services/below-poverty-level-by-community/b7zw-zvm2>.

In comparison with the Near North side, the wealthiest neighborhood in the city, per capita income was almost six times higher than Austin and seven times higher than in North Lawndale; the percentage of people without a high school diploma was 10 times higher in North Lawndale and Austin; the percentage of households below poverty is 2.2 and 3.5 times higher in Austin and North Lawndale, respectively; unemployment was three times higher in these two neighborhoods, and the percentage of people in dependency ages was twice as high. If the inequities shown by this index remain the same in 2021, compared to the Near North side, an average working adult in North Lawndale is responsible for twice as many dependents, with a seventh of the income, and three times the chances of being unemployed.

Table 5. Hardship Index for North Lawndale, Austin, Lincoln Park and Near North Side Neighborhoods in Chicago⁷

Neighborhood	% OF HOUSING CROWDED	% HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY	% AGED 16+ UNEMPLOYED	% AGED 25+ WITHOUT HS DIPLOMA	% AGED UNDER 18 OR OVER 64	PER CAPITA INCOME	HARDSHIP INDEX
North Lawndale	7.4	43.1	21.2	27.6	42.7	\$ 12,034	87
Austin	6.3	28.6	22.6	24.4	37.9	\$ 15,957	73
CHICAGO	4.7	19.7	12.9	19.5	33.5	\$ 28,202	
Lincoln Park	0.8	12.3	5.1	3.6	21.5	\$ 71,551	2
Near North Side	1.9	12.9	7	2.5	22.6	\$ 88,669	1

1.3 Housing

Poor families in the United States are confronted with a severe lack of affordable quality housing caused by increasing prices for newer houses and little to no construction of affordable housing in the past three decades. In addition, lower priced houses are old and in need of costly repairs. These situations leave poor families unable to qualify for mortgages that allow them to buy a house and pay for the lender-required repairs. This situation is particularly critical in the city of Chicago, with an expensive housing market, near zero construction of affordable housing in the past three decades, and developers catering to an increasing population of younger professionals attracted to the strong white collar job market in the city. Poor families are progressively being priced out of their traditional neighborhoods in the inner city. This affects families trying to buy a house and renters.

The Chicago housing market has been very active despite the pandemic. As of the spring of 2021, listing inventory levels were down significantly in Chicago. For the week ending April 2, new listings in Chicago were down 30.7% from the week ending March 13, 2020, up 15.9% year over year and down 3.3% week over week. During that same time, homes stayed on the market for 22 days, down 42.1% from the week ending March 13, 2020, and down 56% year over year. The median new list price of a home in Chicago was \$294,000, up 5% from the week ending March 13, 2021 (\$279,900) and up 17.6% year over year

(\$249,900). Additionally, there were 2,864 listings under contract for the week ending April 2, a 1.7% increase from the week ending March 13, 2021 (2,817) and up 83.6% year over year (1,560). Estimates from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey show that the percentage of owner-occupied housing units is 41.3% in Austin, 24.6% in North Lawndale and 45% in Chicago. The percentage of vacant housing units is 14.3% in Austin, 23.9% in North Lawndale, and 12.2% in Chicago. The percentage of cost-burdened households (paying housing and utilities costs of 30% or more of the household income) is 55% in Austin and 60% in North Lawndale, compared to 40.5% for Chicago.

Although the entire city of Chicago has an aging housing inventory with 42% of homes built before 1940 and a median house age of 70 years, the inventory is even older in Austin and North Lawndale with 55% of homes built before 1940 and a median house age of 85 years for both neighborhoods. Only 3.5% of the houses in Austin were built after 2000, compared to 11.6% in North Lawndale and 10.6% for all Chicago.

Foreclosures

A closer analysis of the housing market in Chicago and the Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods shows deeper disparities (Table 6). At the peak of the market in 2005, 6,998 mortgages were started for residential properties in Austin, 2,191 in North Lawndale and 198,889 in Chicago. The same year, foreclosures per 100 residential properties was three times higher in Austin (3.1 per 100) and two times higher in North Lawndale (2.1 per 100) than in the entire city of Chicago (1.1 per 100). The ratio of mortgages to foreclosures was 12:1 in Austin and North Lawndale, compared to 23:1 in the whole city.

In 2019, the number of residential properties foreclosed per 100 residential properties decreased to 1.5 in Austin and 1.8 in North Lawndale, but still double the rate for Chicago (0.7). The COVID-19 related moratorium decreased these rates even further in 2020. However, comparing these rates obscures an important disparity. While in 2005 mortgages approved in Austin and North Lawndale represented 3.5% and 1.1% of all mortgages in Chicago, these two neighborhoods represented a twice-as-high percentage of the city's foreclosures (6.7% and 2.1%). In 2020, despite the moratorium, foreclosures in Austin and North Lawndale were 5% and 1.8% of all Chicago's, although they received only 1.8% and 0.5% of the mortgages. In 2019, the ratio of mortgage approvals to foreclosures remained almost the same as in 2005 for Austin and North Lawndale (15:1 and 12:1, respectively), while it progressed to 43:1 for the whole city.

In addition, almost a third (34% in 2019 and 28% in 2020) of residential properties in North Lawndale and a fourth in Austin (26.2% in 2019 and 19.7% in 2020) are bought by business buyers, a significantly higher proportion than the entire city (19.3% in 2019 and 14.3% in 2020).

In summary, families in Austin and North Lawndale are facing living costs that are progressively out of their reach, have an inventory of houses that are aging and in need of costly repairs, have lower incomes that make it harder to qualify for mortgage loans and thus a lower rate of mortgage loan approvals than the entire city of Chicago, face foreclosure at a higher rate than the city as a whole, and are progressively becoming renters of absentee landlords. The housing situation of families in these two areas does not resemble the booming market that the rest of Chicago is experiencing.

Table 6. Fifteen-year Trends in Mortgage Activity and Foreclosures in the Austin and North Lawndale Neighborhoods and the City of Chicago¹⁰

Neighborhood	Year															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Austin																
Total Mortgage Activity	6,998	6,785	4,655	2,256	1,520	1,089	877	1,129	1,202	967	996	1,170	1,302	1,283	1,473	1,408
% of Chicago Mortgages	3.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%
Foreclosures	564	711	963	1,090	913	870	741	873	491	379	389	359	337	327	266	91
Foreclosures per 100 Res Pro	3.1	3.8	5.2	5.9	4.9	4.7	4	4.7	2.7	2.1	2.2	2	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.5
% of Chicago Foreclosures	6.7%	6.2%	5.8%	5.0%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.7%	4.5%	5.1%	6.1%	6.1%	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%	5.0%
Business buyers res property	11.8%	10.7%	15.1%	22.6%	24.8%	25.5%	24.7%	22.7%	27.2%	21.9%	22.6%	25.1%	23.2%	23.1%	26.2%	19.7%
N. Lawndale																
Total Mortgage Activity	2,191	2,125	1,481	729	475	229	168	189	262	204	190	231	327	352	415	392
% of Chicago Mortgages	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Foreclosures	178	249	368	415	357	317	260	291	160	112	111	98	89	111	94	33
Foreclosures per 100 Res Pro	3.1	4.3	6.4	7.2	6.2	5.5	4.5	5.1	2.8	2	2	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	0.6
% of Chicago Foreclosures	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Business buyers res property	18.1%	13.0%	18.6%	23.4%	40.4%	40.9%	41.3%	35.9%	37.1%	34.8%	35.8%	33.8%	38.7%	34.3%	34.0%	27.9%
Chicago																
Total Mortgage Activity	198,889	187,613	152,061	92,855	78,428	65,064	56,633	73,194	70,251	51,672	59,592	67,601	58,698	50,842	60,214	79,131
Foreclosures	8,404	11,409	16,587	21,921	22,452	22,874	18,346	18,402	11,025	7,463	6,356	5,886	5,887	5,449	4,788	1,808
Foreclosures per 100 Res Pro	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.9	3	3	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3
Business buyers res property	9.6%	9.0%	8.7%	13.1%	15.8%	17.8%	18.0%	17.3%	18.9%	17.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.9%	21.2%	19.3%	14.3%

¹⁰ Calculations made using data from the Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University: <https://www.housingstudies.org/data-portal/>

1.4 Unemployment, wages, and job market

The Chicago Metropolitan Area (MSA) has been slow to recover from the loss of jobs in prior recessions. Figure 5 below shows that during recessions, unemployment in the Chicago MSA reaches higher rates, and those rates realize earlier and remain elevated for longer periods of time than for the U.S. During the Great Recession, unemployment rates for the U.S. peaked at 10% in November of 2009 and started to descend in May of 2010. In the Chicago MSA, unemployment reached 10% six months before the U.S. (May of 2009), peaked at 11.4% in January of 2010, and didn't start descending below 10% until October of 2011, almost a year and a half after the U.S.

Unemployment in the Chicago MSA hovered just below 10% until June of 2013 and didn't reach its lowest point (3.1%) until November of 2019. When the COVID-19 pandemic forced massive layoffs, unemployment in the city jumped to 16.4%, 2.2% higher than the U.S., a gap that remains as of June of 2021. In June 2021, the Labor Department reported unemployment for the Chicago MSA at 9.2% (provisional), a number not seen since August of 2013. The labor market in the Chicago MSA may be less resilient during recessions than the rest of the state and the entire U.S.

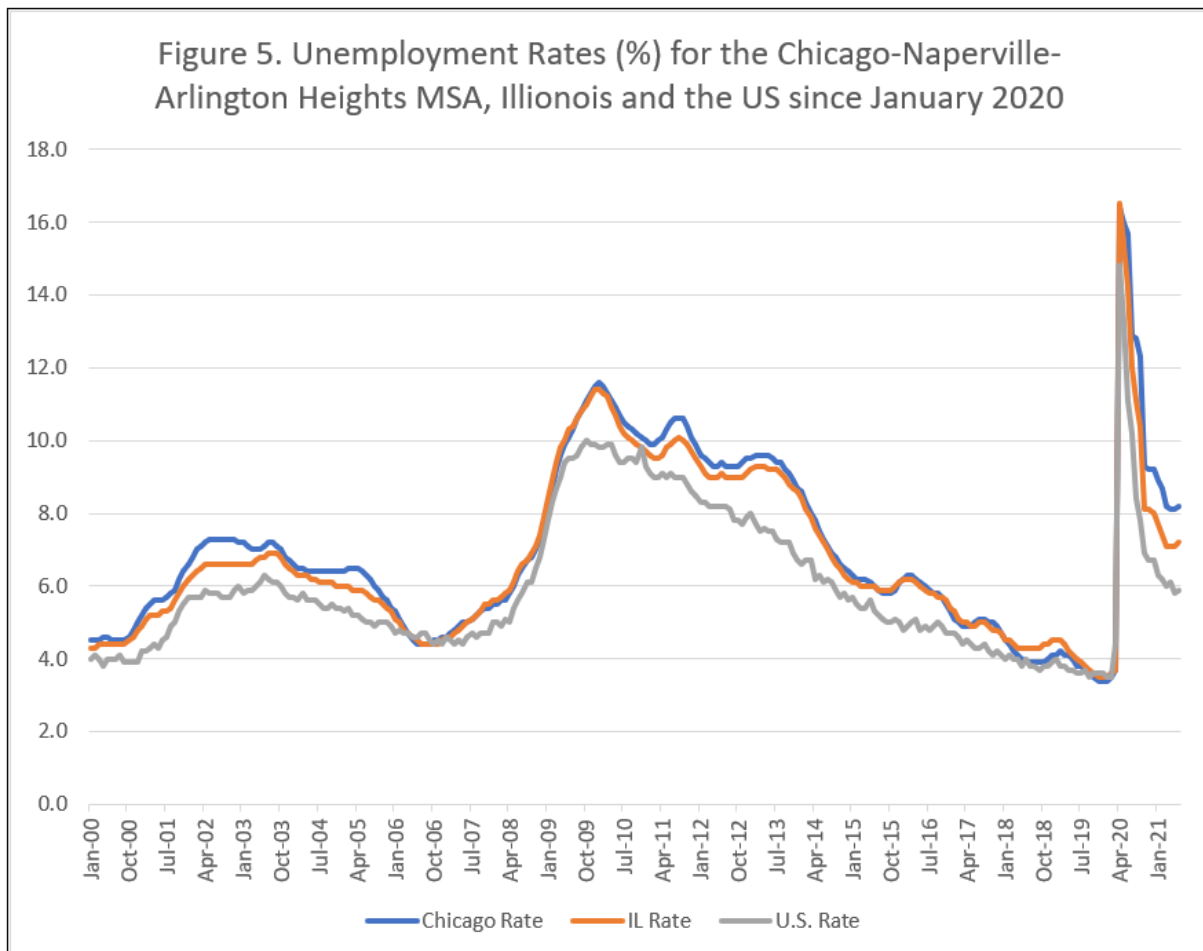


Table 7 presents a comparison of employment status between the Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods and the City of Chicago. Current and longitudinal unemployment data is not available at the neighborhood level, but the 2015-2019 five-year moving average from the American Community Survey is useful for comparison reasons. ACS data shows a percentage of individuals in the labor force 10-13% lower in the two neighborhoods, and unemployment almost twice higher in North Lawndale and 1.5 times higher in Austin, compared to the whole city.

Table 7. Employment Status Comparisons between the Austin and North Lawndale Neighborhoods and the City of Chicago, population 16 years and older ACS 2015-2019

	Austin		North Lawndale		City of Chicago	
Employment	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
In Labor Force	42,065	57.4	13,137	53.8	1,474,402	66.9
Employed	36,750	87.4	11,054	84.1	1,354,831	91.9
Unemployed	5,315	12.6	2,083	15.9	118,802	8.1
Not in Labor Force	31,166	42.6	11,290	46.2	728,329	33.1

Table 8 presents the change in the number of jobs per sector from January to April 2020, when the COVID-19 layoffs peaked, and the recovery from May to December 2020, January to June 2021 and the differential between June 2021 and January 2020, for the Northeast Economic and Workforce Development Region of Illinois^{11,12}. Three quarters (75%) of the area’s jobs are in five sectors: trade-transportation and utilities (21%), professional and business services (18%), educational and health services (15%), and government (12%). The leisure and hospitality sector employed 10% of the area’s workforce in January of 2020, but it decreased to 9% by June of 2021.

Between January and April of 2020, the area lost 13% of the jobs (559,209), over a third of them (37%, or 209,327) in the leisure and hospitality sector and 20% (110,303) in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. Jobs recovered to 94% of pre-COVID-19 levels by October, but the recovery plateaued after December of 2020. After descending to 91% in January of 2021, jobs had steadily climbed to 95% of pre-COVID-19 levels by June of 2021.

The unrecovered losses from January 2020 to June 2021 total 194,879 jobs. Of the 360,609 jobs recovered since May of 2020, 37% were in the leisure and hospitality sector and 25% in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. However, although the trade, transportation and utilities sector recovered almost all the jobs lost (98%), the leisure and hospitality sector is still at 83% of the pre-COVID-19 employment level. The information sector represents a small fraction of the area’s total employment (1%), but it’s notable this is the only sector that didn’t recover and kept losing jobs after May of 2020.

The occupations most resilient to the crisis were in the construction, natural resources and mining, and financial activities sectors. Since May 2020, the construction sector recovered the 6,482 jobs lost and

¹¹ The Northeast Economic and Workforce Development Area of Illinois covers an area equal to the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) but includes Lake County, IL, which is not included in the MSA.

¹² Data Source: Illinois Department of Development (IDD). This source was chosen because it offered deeper detail than the data presented by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. The IDD warns that there may be differences between their data and BLS’. Although both use the same original data, data adjustment procedures may differ between the two sources.

added 18,117 workers above that. The financial activities sector also recovered all jobs lost and added 325 more.

In general, the goods producing sectors were more resilient than the service providing sectors, recovering 99% of the jobs, compared to 95% of the service providing occupations. The government occupations recovered slightly better than the private sector, but both remain below pre-COVID-19 levels.

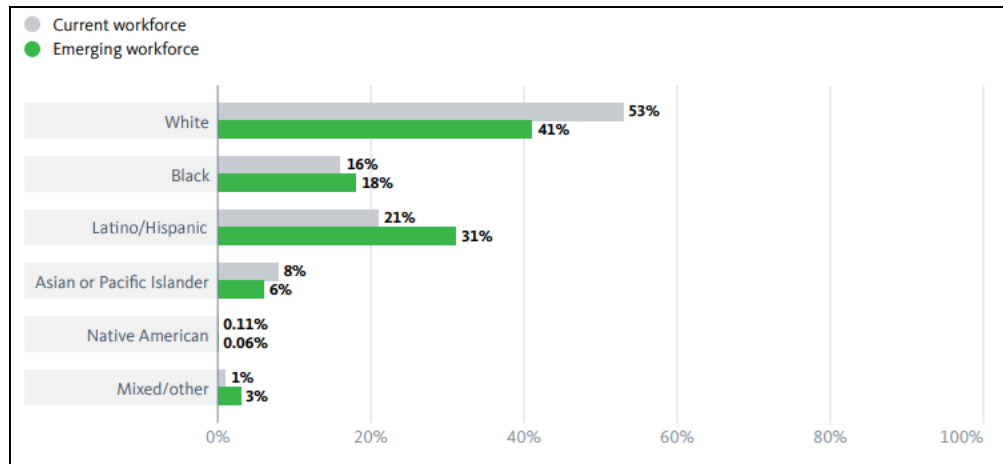
Table 8. Employment Change for the Illinois Northeast Economic and Workforce Development Region During the COVID-19 Pandemic²

Job sector (Nonfarm)	Total # of jobs Jan-2020	Total # of jobs Jun-2021	Change		% Recovered by sector
			Jan to Apr20	May20 to Jun21	
Natural Resources and Mining	1,466	1,598	164	-32	109%
Construction	144,832	162,949	-6,482	24,599	113%
Manufacturing	377,417	355,447	-28,209	6,238	94%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	884,904	865,753	-110,303	91,152	98%
Information	76,160	68,985	-4,675	-2,501	91%
Financial Activities	308,315	308,640	-6,307	6,632	100%
Professional and Business Services	790,210	770,398	-67,930	48,118	97%
Educational and Health Services	689,055	646,880	-67,998	25,822	94%
Leisure and Hospitality	439,884	364,331	-209,327	133,773	83%
Other Services	182,213	168,950	-37,626	24,363	93%
Government	510,427	492,353	-20,517	2,444	96%
Total Nonfarm	4,404,884	4,206,284	-559,209	360,609	95%
Total Private	3,894,457	3,713,931	-538,691	360,609	95%
Total Goods Producing	523,715	519,994	-34,526	358,165	99%
Total Service Providing	3,881,169	3,686,290	-524,682	30,806	95%

Workforce

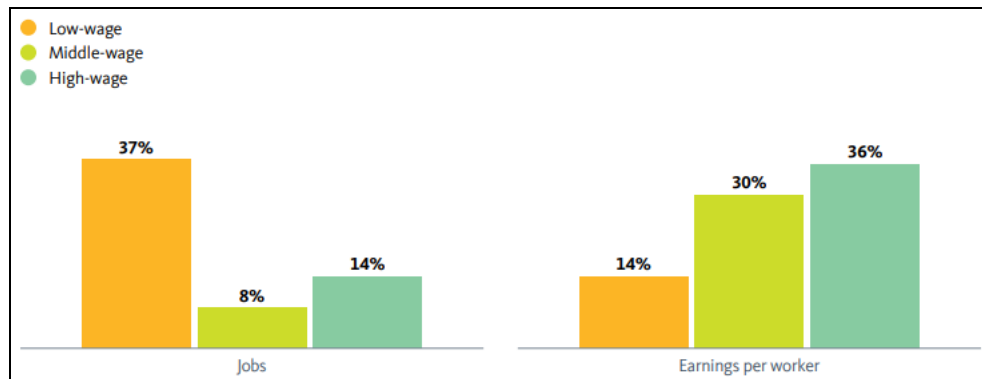
People of color comprise about 47% of the current workforce in the Chicago region¹. Latino/Hispanic workers account for about 21% of the workforce, with Black workers at 16%, and Asian or Pacific Islanders accounting for 8%. The demographics of the region's workers will continue to shift as older workers retire and increasing numbers of young people of color age into the workforce. Among the emerging workforce (those under the age of 25), people of color comprise nearly 60% of the population, with Latino/Hispanic youth alone accounting for about 31%.

Figure 6. Current and Emerging Workforce Demographics by Race/Ethnicity, Chicago MSA, 2018¹



Over the last three decades, Chicago has experienced somewhat modest job growth (Figure 6), which has been fastest among low-wage industries¹³. Low-wage jobs have grown by around 37%, while high-wage jobs grew by just 14%. Middle-wage jobs posted the smallest growth, at only 8%. At the same time, earnings growth has been disproportionately captured by middle- and high-wage workers, who have seen their wages increase by 30% and 36%, respectively, compared to only 14% for low-wage workers.

Figure 7. Growth in Jobs and Earning by Wage Level, Chicago MSA, 1990-2018¹⁴

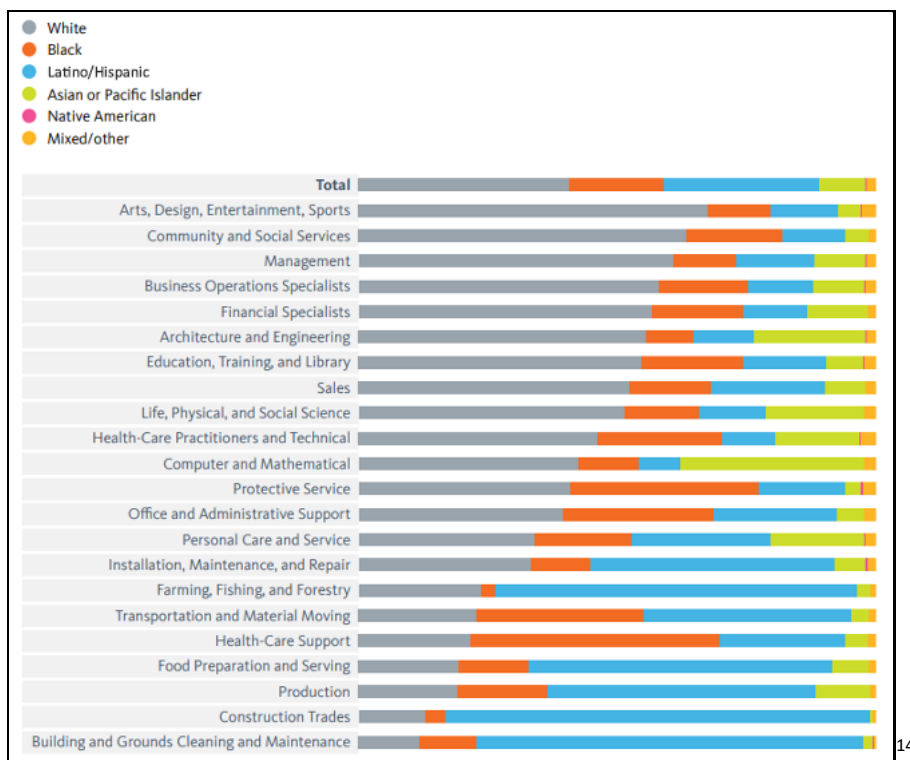


Overall, about 41% of the area workers are in stable, automation-resilient jobs with family-sustaining wages. But the share drops to 13% among workers in jobs that require no credentials beyond a high school diploma. This good jobs gap has significant racial equity implications, considering that more than a third of Native American and Black adults, 44% of U.S.-born Latino/Hispanic adults, and three fourths of Latino/Hispanic immigrant adults have no education beyond high school. Latino/Hispanic workers face the highest average automation risk in the Chicago region (61%), followed by Black and Native American workers (53% each). The automation risk for white workers is 39%.

¹³ Source: PolicyLink/USC Equity Research Institute, National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org. Available at: https://nationalequityatlas.org/indicators/Job_and_wage_growth.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of workers across different occupations by race/ethnicity¹. Black workers make up about 14% of the overall workforce in Chicago, 36% of workers in healthcare support, and 31% in protective service occupations. Black workers account for only 6% of workers in construction trades, and 7% of those in life, physical, and social sciences occupations. Latino/Hispanic workers account for about 21% of all workers in the region, but around half of all workers in food preparation and serving; farming, fishing, and forestry; production; and building, grounds cleaning, and maintenance occupations. In all these industries, immigrants comprise about two thirds to three quarters of the Latino/Hispanic workforce. Latino/Hispanic workers represent a much smaller percentage of financial specialists, computer and mathematical, life, physical, and social sciences, and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations, where they make less than 10% of the workforce.

Figure 8. Occupational Groups by Race/Ethnicity, Chicago MSA, 2018¹



¹⁴ Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, Community Data Snapshot, Austin, August 2021 release

Lower educational attainment increases the proportion of individuals without employment (Figure 9). Black residents without an associate or college degree in Chicago are more likely to be unemployed than any other group. Among those with less than a high school diploma (or equivalent), over two thirds are either out of the labor force or unemployed.

Figure 9. Joblessness by Educational Attainment, Race/Ethnicity, Chicago MSA, 2018

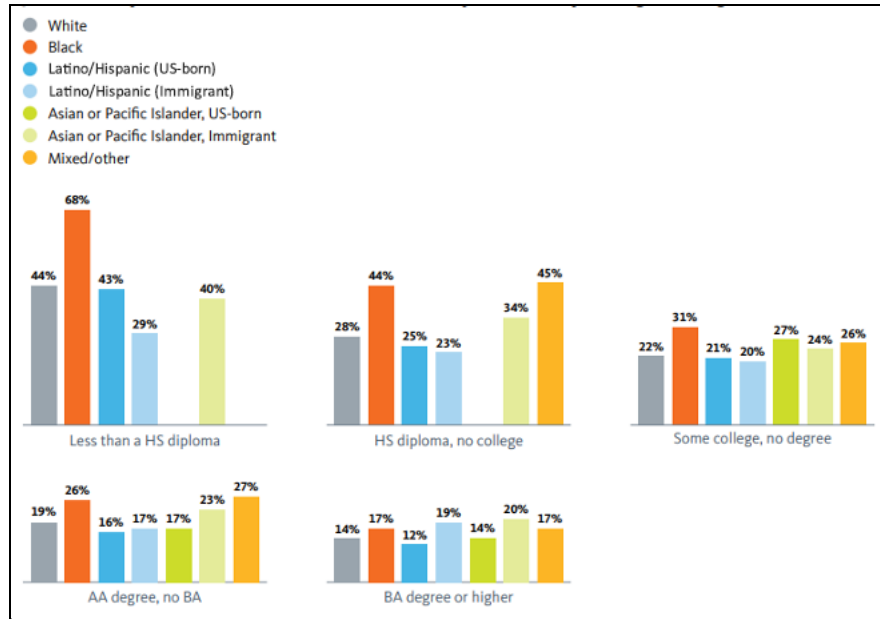


Table 9 presents workforce characteristics for the Austin neighborhood, based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program (2018)¹⁵. Almost a third (29.5%) of Austin residents work in just two industry sectors: healthcare (17.2%) and administration (12.3%). An additional 28.5% work in retail trade (10.7%), accommodation and food services (9.7%), and manufacturing (8.1%). The majority of Austin residents who are employed work outside the city of Chicago (47.3%), and 15% work in the loop. Only 3% of Austin workers (1,020) work in their neighborhood and only 1 out of 13 of the jobs available in the area are taken by residents. That is, most workers living in Austin commute outside of the neighborhood, and the majority of people working in Austin commute from outside the area.

The workforce characteristics for the North Lawndale neighborhood are only slightly different to those of Austin (Table 10). A third (32.5%) of North Lawndale residents work in just two industry sectors: healthcare (18.5%) and administration (14%). An additional 29.2% work in retail trade (11.2%), accommodation and food services (10.1%), and transportation (7.9%). Forty percent of North Lawndale residents work outside of the city of Chicago, and almost 15% work in the Loop. Only 3.5% of North Lawndale workers (387) work in their neighborhood, and the proportion of local residents taking local jobs (only 1 out of 23) is even lower than in Austin. Again, most workers living in North Lawndale do not work in the area, and most of the area workers commute from outside.

Table 9. Workforce Characteristics for the Austin Neighborhood, 2018

Employment of Austin Residents			Employment in Austin		
TOP INDUSTRY SECTORS	Count	%	TOP INDUSTRY SECTORS	Count	%
1. Healthcare	5,914	17.2	1. Manufacturing	2,620	19.5
2. Administration	4,239	12.3	2. Retail Trade	2,085	15.6
3. Retail Trade	3,696	10.7	3. Healthcare	1,984	14.8
4. Accommodation and Food Service	3,335	9.7	4. Wholesale Trade	1,134	8.5
5. Manufacturing	2,803	8.1	5. Administration	1,041	7.8
TOP EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS	Count	%	TOP RESIDENT LOCATIONS	Count	%
1. Outside of Chicago	16,299	47.3	1. Outside of Chicago	6,765	50.5
2. The Loop	5,203	15.1	2. Austin	1,020	7.6
3. Near North Side	2,103	6.1	3. Humboldt Park	242	1.8
4. Near West Side	1,434	4.2	4. West Town	240	1.8
5. Austin	1,020	3.0	5. Belmont Cragin	230	1.7

The mismatch between jobs available and workers living in these two neighborhoods requires further research. A possibility is that, although almost 6,000 residents work in the healthcare sector and there are almost 2,000 healthcare jobs available in the area, most residents do not have the skills to take these jobs. Something similar could be happening in the other top sectors.

Table 10. Workforce Characteristics for the North Lawndale Neighborhood, 2018

Employment of North Lawndale Residents			Employment in North Lawndale		
TOP INDUSTRY SECTORS	Count	%	TOP INDUSTRY SECTORS	Count	%
1. Healthcare	2,043	18.5	1. Healthcare	3,149	34.9
2. Administration	1,551	14.0	2. Manufacturing	1,423	15.8
3. Retail Trade	1,232	11.2	3. Education	1,196	13.3
4. Accommodation and Food Service	1,113	10.1	4. Information	797	8.8
5. Transportation	875	7.9	5. Construction	380	4.2
TOP EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS	Count	%	TOP RESIDENT LOCATIONS	Count	%
1. Outside of Chicago	4,452	40.3	1. Outside of Chicago	3,842	42.6
2. The Loop	1,618	14.6	2. North Lawndale	387	4.3
3. Near North Side	791	7.2	3. Austin	309	3.4
4. Near West Side	643	5.8	4. South Lawndale	297	3.3
5. North Lawndale	387	3.5	5. West Town	199	2.2

Wages

According to MIT’s Living Wage Calculator, a household with one parent and one child needs to earn the equivalent of at least \$32.30 per hour (full time, year-round) to afford basic necessities in Cook County (Table 11). Even for single adult households, income must be at least \$16.32 per hour, \$1.32 higher than the minimum wage for the city of Chicago and \$3.32 higher than Cook County’s. As a matter of fact, the current minimum wage in both Chicago and Cook County falls short of the wages needed to cover the cost of living in the region and even falls below the federal poverty level for a family of three. Minimum Wages increased to \$15/hour for non-tipped workers in the City of Chicago on July 1, 2021. Cook County’s minimum wage for non-tipped workers is \$13/hour. The data source¹⁶ does not provide a calculation for City of Chicago alone.

Table 11. Living Wages by Number of Adults Working and Number of Children in the Family, Cook County, IL¹⁶

# of ADULTS	1 adult				2 adults (1 working)				2 adults (both working)			
# of Children	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Living Wage (\$)	16.32	32.30	40.10	51.50	25.70	29.95	33.60	36.20	12.60	17.60	21.96	25.80
Poverty Wage (\$)	6.13	8.29	10.40	12.60	8.29	10.44	12.60	14.75	4.14	5.22	6.30	7.38
Minimum Wage (\$)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

Job Market

Chicago is home to a number of different industries, including the finance and business sectors. Many large employers like JPMorgan Chase and Deloitte have offices here. Engineering, healthcare, government, pharmaceuticals, and transportation are other significant employment sectors. Boeing and United Airlines are headquartered in Chicago, and the metro area is the hub for six of seven Class I railroads. Many residents also work for major corporations with facilities based in the greater Chicago area, including Ford Motor and Nestle.

In the past 12 months, new online job postings in Cook County have been led by the business and financial/office and admin, healthcare, transportation-distribution & logistics, and IT sectors, with over 25,000 job postings per month. These four sectors offer higher wages than other sectors. The arts-entertainment-sports, food service, and manufacturing sectors have posted the fewest jobs. Table 12 shows the sectors posting more than 750 jobs in a given month. Appendix A contains a table with the number of postings for all sectors. Large companies with over 5,000 employees are leading the job postings with more than half of all positions available (Table 13). These companies also offer the highest salaries. Table 14 presents the median base pay for a selected number of occupations posted. It is important to note that, since these numbers correspond to jobs posted online, median-base-pays overestimate the actual salaries offered to occupations commonly announced onsite instead of online (e.g., barista, restaurant cook, server, and bartender). These announcements likely correspond to corporate positions. Nevertheless, Tables 12 to 14 are a good reflection of the situation of the job market in Chicago for companies that use online services to post their jobs.

¹⁶ Source: Living Wage Calculator at: <https://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/17031>

Table 12. Number of Job Posting and Year-over-year Change by Selected Sectors, Nov 2020¹⁷

Sector	Open Jobs	Yr-over-Yr
Chicago Open Jobs	195,808	0.10%
Internet & Tech	32,472	845.50%
Healthcare & Hospitals	21,074	3.10%
Transportation & Logistics	17,475	14.90%
Restaurants & Bars	14,627	-14.50%
Retail	11,858	-17.30%
Manufacturing	8,554	-9.10%
Education & Schools	5,705	-36.20%
Computer Software & Hardware	4,114	-18.60%
Information Technology	3,766	-51.70%
Supermarkets	3,553	3.20%
Automotive	2,366	-8.50%
Wholesale	2,166	23.70%
Beauty & Fitness	2,158	-25.60%
Nonprofit	1,526	-36.50%
Government	1,366	1.90%
Construction	1,281	-5.90%
Real Estate	1,263	-16.30%
Facilities	1,200	1.40%
Other Consumer Services	927	119.90%
Energy & Utilities	865	-14.90%
Telecommunications	814	-23.40%
Private Security	782	-18.90%
Arts & Entertainment	764	-55.90%
Travel & Tourism	752	-60.60%

Table 13. Job Postings and Median Base Pay by Company Size (Number of Employees)¹⁶

# of Employees	Open Jobs	Yr-over-Yr	Median Base Pay
<51	16,684	-1.40%	\$54,818
51-200	14,086	-22.90%	\$57,169
201-500	15,204	-19.60%	\$58,126
501-1000	8,516	-30.00%	\$59,099
1001-5000	26,612	-20.90%	\$60,392
5000+	101,138	31.20%	\$61,434
Total	195,808	0.10%	

¹⁷ Source: Glassdoor Economic Research, Chicago, November 2020 at: <https://www.glassdoor.com/research/job-market-report-chicago/>

Table 14. Median Base Pay by Occupation¹⁶

Occupation	Median Base Pay
Operations Analyst	\$67,794
Property Manager	\$65,294
Truck Driver	\$63,630
Certified Nursing Assistant	\$60,646
Emergency Medical Technician	\$60,646
Medical Technologist	\$59,480
Claims Adjuster	\$58,725
Licensed Practical Nurse	\$57,432
Restaurant Manager	\$55,480
Technician	\$52,483
Construction Laborer	\$52,250
Maintenance Technician	\$52,116
Administrative Assistant	\$49,292
Delivery Driver	\$48,400
Maintenance Worker	\$47,043
Warehouse Associate	\$46,615
Customer Service Representative	\$45,862
Machine Operator	\$45,288
Bartender	\$42,311
Material Handler	\$41,413
Security Officer	\$38,874
Server	\$38,621
Medical Assistant	\$38,056
Pharmacy Technician	\$37,402
Restaurant Cook	\$35,872
Bank Teller	\$34,665
Barista	\$30,574

Table 15 shows the typical annual and hourly salaries paid by the main occupation sectors in Cook County, Illinois. The typical salaries paid in the food preparation and serving related and personal care and service would not even allow a single individual with no children to earn a living wage. A single parent with one child needs a job that pays above \$32/hour or \$67,204/year. A single parent with two children needs to earn above \$41/hour or \$82,638/year, salaries paid by occupations on the higher end of the occupation sectors.

Table 15. Cook County, IL - Wages by Occupational Sector (dollars)

Occupational Sector	Typical Annual Salary	Typical Hourly wage
Management	\$105,466	\$53
Legal	\$92,637	\$46
Computer & Mathematical	\$89,148	\$45
Architecture & Engineering	\$82,683	\$41
Construction & Extraction	\$71,368	\$36
Business & Financial Operations	\$71,020	\$36
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	\$68,514	\$34
Life, Physical, & Social Science	\$67,204	\$34
Education, Training, & Library	\$50,140	\$25
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	\$49,270	\$25
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	\$48,626	\$24
Protective Service	\$48,574	\$24
Community & Social Service	\$46,590	\$23
Office & Administrative Support	\$39,060	\$20
Production	\$36,850	\$18
Transportation & Material Moving	\$33,403	\$17
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	\$32,860	\$16
Sales & Related	\$30,456	\$15
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	\$30,006	\$15
Healthcare Support	\$29,126	\$15
Personal Care & Service	\$26,006	\$13
Food Preparation & Serving Related	\$23,377	\$12

Living wage by family type		
	1 adult 0 children	\$16
	2 adults 2 working 2 children	\$22
	1 adult 1 child	\$32
	2 adults 1 working 2 children	\$34
	1 adult 2 children	\$40

Appendix B presents the occupations expected to generate more than 200 jobs per year that do not require a college degree in Cook County. The 15 occupations with the largest number of projected available jobs (32%) per year do not pay living wages in average. However, several occupations that pay living wages and/or offer career pathways to living wage paying jobs are projected to have 19,000 openings per year. Healthcare support and technician occupations are projected to have 10,852 openings/year, construction 5,079, and mechanics and technicians 3,039.

2. Homelessness in Chicago, IL

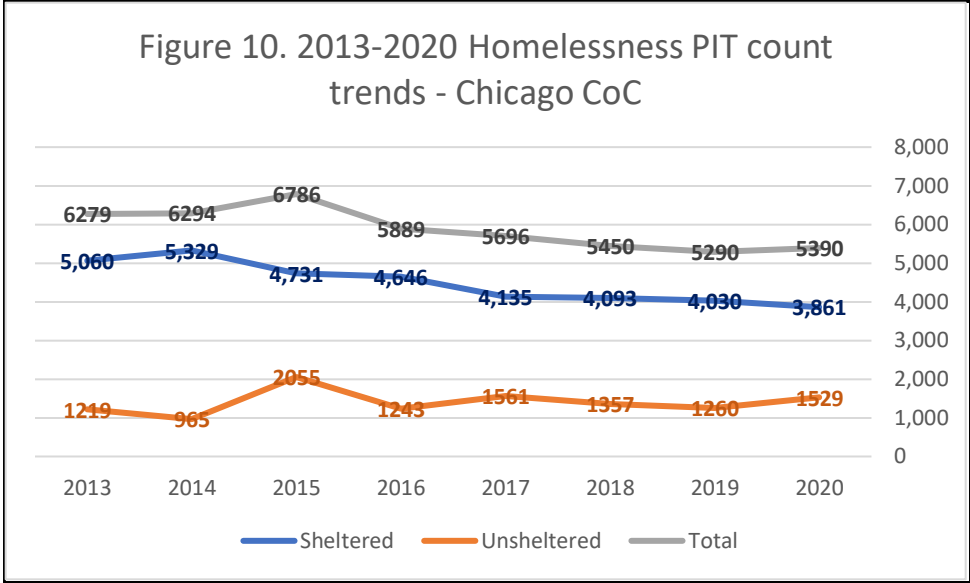
2.1 Continuum of Care collaborative (CoC)

The Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC) is a membership organization comprised of more than 100 organizations and individuals working to prevent and end homelessness in Chicago. Mandated by the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the CoC strategizes and plans a coordinated, comprehensive approach to providing housing and services for people experiencing homelessness. All Chicago is the lead agency of the Chicago CoC and is responsible for the submission of the HUD consolidated application. All Chicago coordinates with other agencies in providing services to the area's homeless and near homeless. Coordinated assessment is accessible through a "no wrong door" approach to any CoC agency and 24-hour helpline. The "no wrong door approach" means that individuals experiencing or at-risk of homelessness can present at any agency within the continuum of care seeking homeless assistance services. A no wrong door approach provides people with, or links them to, appropriate service regardless of where they enter the system of care.

2.2 Homelessness data trends

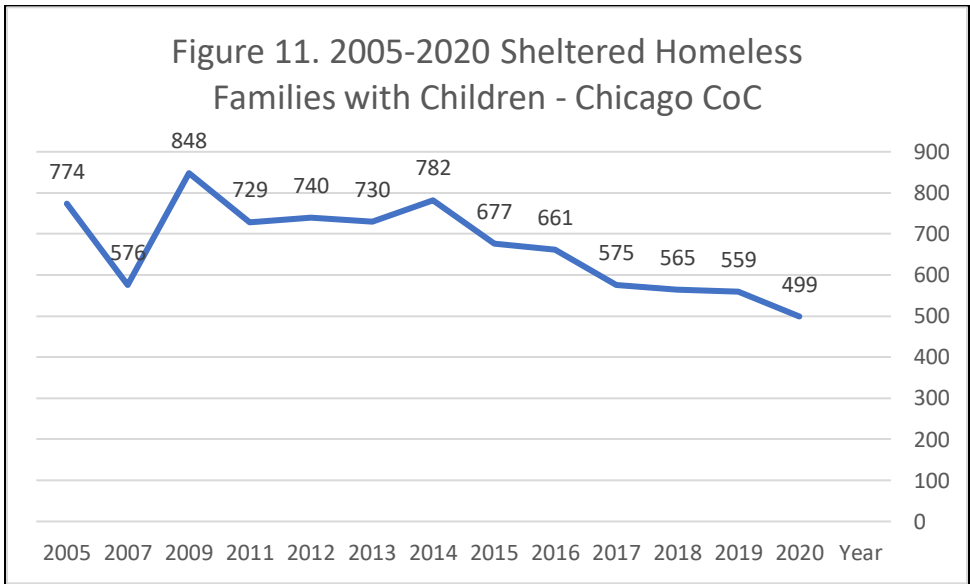
Homelessness data in the United States is imprecise. The best available source comes from the yearly Point in Time counts (PIT). The PIT is a count of people experiencing homelessness sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe havens, and unsheltered, on a single night in January in the area of every CoC. Each count is planned, coordinated, and carried out locally. CoCs put great effort into having the most accurate and reliable PIT every year, and this data provides a very valuable window into the problem of homelessness. Caution should be taken interpreting trends given important sources of bias, such as seasonal variations and the challenge of counting homeless individuals that are not in shelters or visibly on the street (e.g., people living in their cars).

Based on the PIT counts, Chicago has experienced an overall decrease in homelessness since 2015, with 1,000 fewer individuals counted in 2020 compared to 2013 (Figure 10). The decreased has been among sheltered individuals. The number of unsheltered individuals increased to 1,529 in 2020, 300 more than 2019 and 2013, but 500 fewer than at 2015 peak.



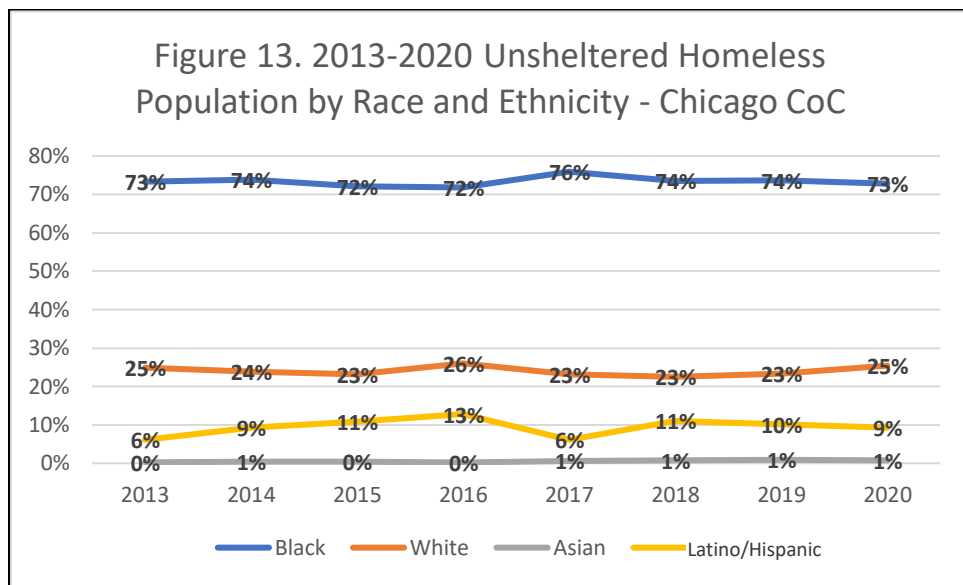
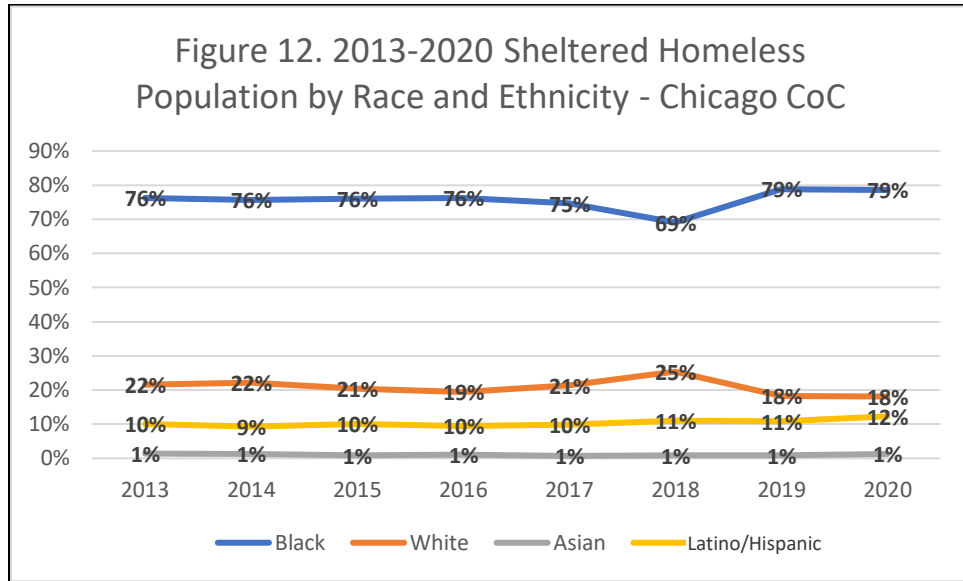
The Chicago CoC has successfully reduced the number of families experiencing homelessness (Figure 11). Their rapid rehousing program provides emergency financial assistance to people experiencing, or at-risk of, homelessness. This includes payments on a person’s behalf for things like rent, utilities, or transportation. In 2020, the emergency assistance program served 5,296 households, providing over \$7.6 million in assistance.

The CoC’s rapid rehousing program has also been instrumental to lower the number of families experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. This program provides rent and utility assistance to approximately 350 households experiencing homelessness, living in shelters or on the street, every year. All Chicago works with partner agencies that provide case management services to help rapid rehousing clients remain stable in their new homes.



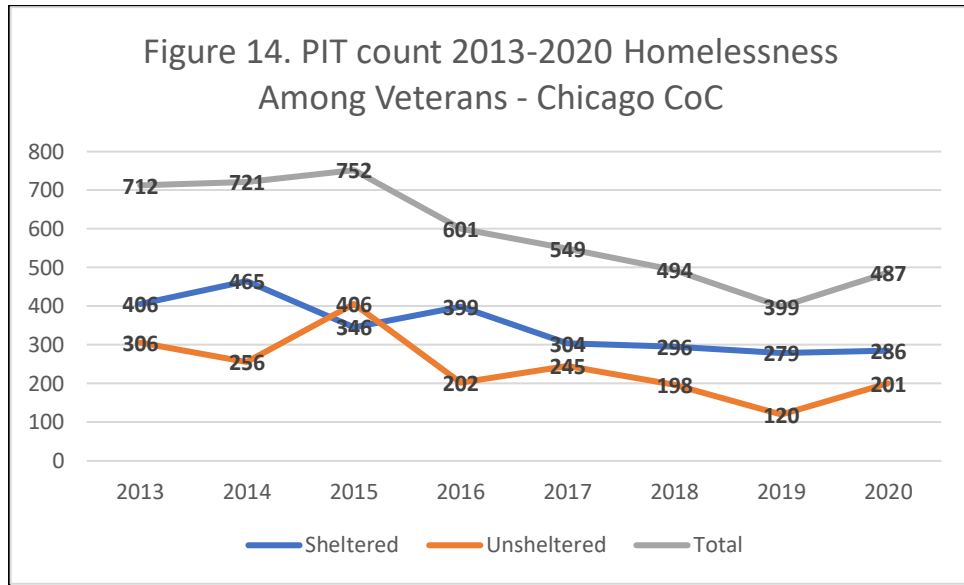
Race/Ethnic Trends

Homelessness disproportionately affects Black individuals and families in Chicago. Despite representing less than a third of the total population of the city, Blacks are three quarters of the people experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered (Figures 12 & 13). The proportion of Blacks experiencing homelessness has not decreased since 2013.



Veterans

Despite having stable programmatic and financial support from the Veterans Administration, 487 homeless veterans were counted during the 2020 PIT (Figure 14). Nevertheless, the city has steadily reduced veteran homelessness since 2015. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness has decreased by 265 since 2015, both sheltered and unsheltered. Appendix C has the complete set of tables with PIT counts since 2005.



Gender

About one third of individuals experiencing homelessness in Chicago are female, and two thirds are male (Table 16). This ratio has remained the same during the past eight PIT counts. The number of individuals identifying themselves as transgender or gender non-conforming is low but has increased slightly during recent years.

Table 16. Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in Chicago – 2013 to 2020 PIT Counts

	Year							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sheltered								
Female	43%	42%	43%	40%	42%	41%	45%	45%
Male	57%	58%	57%	60%	57%	58%	54%	55%
Unsheltered								
Female	19%	18%	13%	16%	17%	15%	20%	21%
Male	82%	82%	87%	84%	83%	85%	80%	79%
Total								
Female	37%	37%	32%	34%	33%	33%	38%	38%
Male	63%	63%	68%	66%	66%	67%	61%	62%

Age

Children 17 and under and individuals 41-60 years old represent each almost 30% of the sheltered homeless population in Chicago (Table 16). The distribution of sheltered individuals by age groups has not changed much since 2014. Children represent only a small fraction of those unsheltered, but individuals aged 41 to 60 are almost half of this group. Individuals over 60 accounted for 14.4% of the total unsheltered count in 2020, twice the proportion they represented in 2014.

Table 16. Sheltered and Unsheltered Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by age group in Chicago, 2014 to 2020 PIT Counts

Sheltered	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
17 and Under	31.10%	29.90%	29.80%	29.20%	29.60%	24.60%	29.90%
18-24 Years	10.50%	12.10%	10.90%	11.20%	10.10%	8.90%	10.40%
25-40 Years	20.00%	19.00%	19.80%	20.20%	19.40%	19.50%	22.30%
41-60 Years	31.60%	32.60%	33.90%	29.30%	31.50%	34.60%	28.90%
Over 60 Years	6.80%	6.40%	5.60%	10.00%	9.50%	12.40%	8.50%
Unsheltered							
17 and Under	0.20%	1.10%	0.20%	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%	1.20%
18-24 Years	8.30%	5.50%	2.10%	4.00%	5.00%	2.70%	6.10%
25-40 Years	30.50%	33.30%	28.20%	38.10%	34.70%	35.00%	32.80%
41-60 Years	53.70%	52.10%	58.30%	46.70%	47.40%	50.10%	45.60%
Over 60 Years	7.20%	8.00%	11.20%	10.80%	12.80%	12.10%	14.40%
Total							
17 and Under	26.80%	21.20%	23.60%	21.30%	22.30%	20.10%	21.00%
18-24 Years	10.20%	10.10%	9.00%	9.20%	8.80%	7.70%	9.20%
25-40 Years	21.50%	23.40%	21.60%	25.10%	23.20%	22.40%	25.60%
41-60 Years	34.70%	38.50%	39.00%	34.10%	35.50%	37.40%	34.00%
Over 60 Years	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	10.30%	10.30%	12.30%	10.20%

3. Conclusions

- The Chicago and Cook County population in general, and the workforce in particular, are becoming more diverse. However, Black and Hispanic/Latino residents continue to be highly vulnerable.
- The Austin and North Lawndale neighborhoods continue to be among the most vulnerable areas of Chicago, with decreasing population, increasing age dependency ratios, and a stalled economic outlook. Both neighborhoods have seen a decrease in the number of Black residents and an increase in Hispanic/Latino residents. The housing inventory is older than the rest of the region. There are not enough well-paid jobs in Austin and North Lawndale and, even when available, residents lack the skills to take those opportunities in their neighborhoods.
- Housing affordability is a particularly critical issue in the city of Chicago, which has an expensive housing market, near zero construction of affordable housing in the past three decades, and developers catering to an increasing population of younger professionals attracted to the strong white collar job market in the city.

- Minimum wages in the area are below living needs for families with children. The majority of Black and Hispanic/Latino workers are in unstable occupations, at risk of being lost to automation.
- There is an active job market, but a third of the job opportunities available do not offer living wages. The sectors that offer better wages and more job opportunities include healthcare, transportation and logistics, construction, and mechanics and technicians.
- The city of Chicago has successfully reduced overall homelessness, especially among veterans, but it is necessary to increase efforts to understand and reduce causal factors among Black residents, and to find effective ways to successfully engage and support Black individuals at high risk of or experiencing homelessness.
- The rapid rehousing program has been instrumental in lowering the number of families experiencing or at-risk of homelessness in Chicago. The city, county, and state governments need to invest on having rapid rehousing and long-term solutions for individuals as well.

APPENDIX A: Online Job Postings by Sector, Nov 2020

Sector	Open Jobs	Yr-over-Yr
U.S. Open Jobs	5,548,118	-4.60%
Chicago Open Jobs	195,808	0.10%
Business services		
Marketing & Advertising	3,220	7.10%
Consulting	2,203	-33.70%
Accounting & Legal	1,490	-45.60%
Private Security	782	-18.90%
Other Business Services	270	-35.50%
Subtotal	7,966	-23.80%
Construction and Real Estate Services		
Construction	1,281	-5.90%
Real Estate	1,263	-16.30%
Facilities	1,200	1.40%
Architecture & Civil Engineering	636	-42.40%
Subtotal	4,380	-15.10%
Consumer Services		
Automotive	2,366	-8.50%
Beauty & Fitness	2,158	-25.60%
Other Consumer Services	927	119.90%
Telecommunications	814	-23.40%
Arts & Entertainment	764	-55.90%
Travel & Tourism	752	-60.60%
Media & Publishing	380	-31.60%
Subtotal	8,161	-26.90%
Finance & Insurance		
Banking & Financial Services	4,236	-33.30%
Insurance	3,040	-15.30%
Subtotal	7,276	-26.80%
Food Services		
Restaurants & Bars	14,627	-14.50%
Subtotal	14,627	-14.50%
Healthcare		
Healthcare & Hospitals	21,074	3.10%
Biotech & Pharmaceuticals	2,276	-2.10%
Subtotal	23,349	2.50%
Production		
Manufacturing	8,554	-9.10%
Energy & Utilities	865	-14.90%
Other Production	177	-19.60%
Aerospace & Defense	164	-81.10%

Sector	Open Jobs	Yr-over-Yr
Subtotal	9,760	-15.30%
Public Services		
Education & Schools	5,705	-36.20%
Nonprofit	1,526	-36.50%
Government	1,366	1.90%
Subtotal	8,597	-32.20%
Retail		
Retail	11,858	-17.30%
Supermarkets	3,553	3.20%
Consumer Electronics	310	-13.00%
Subtotal	15,721	-13.30%
Tech		
Internet & Tech	32,472	845.50%
Computer Software & Hardware	4,114	-18.60%
Information Technology	3,766	-51.70%
Subtotal	40,352	147.60%
Trade and Transportation		
Transportation & Logistics	17,475	14.90%
Wholesale	2,166	23.70%
Subtotal	19,641	15.80%

Source: Glassdoor Economic Research, Chicago, November 2020 at:
<https://www.glassdoor.com/research/job-market-report-chicago/>

APPENDIX B. Occupations Expected to Generate More Than 200 Jobs Per Year That Do Not Require A College Degree, Cook County, IL

Code	Standard Occupation Classification Title	Base Year Employment 2016	Projected year employment 2026	Employment Change 2016-2026		Average Annual Job Openings due to:				Annual Compound Growth
				Number	%	Exits	Transfer	Growth	Total	
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	2,799,576	2,955,191	155,615	5.56	132,095	177,691	15,562	325,348	0.54
35-3021	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers	63,331	76,707	13,376	21.12	6,200	6,484	1,338	14,022	1.93
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	77,516	79,524	2,008	2.59	4,971	6,231	201	11,403	0.26
53-7062	Laborers/Freight/Stock & Material Movers	65913	72635	6722	10.2	3,432	5,923	672	10,027	0.98
41-2011	Cashiers	50,352	49,321	-1,031	-2.05	4,679	4,566	-103	9,142	-0.21
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	42,335	46,758	4,423	10.45	3,297	5,052	442	8,791	1.00
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	66,320	64,090	-2,230	-3.36	3,826	3,728	-223	7,331	-0.34
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	55,213	56,113	900	1.63	2,846	4,176	90	7,112	0.16
43-5081	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	43,151	45,591	2,440	5.65	2,423	3,161	244	5,828	0.55
37-2011	Janitors/Cleaners, ExMaids/Housekeepers	36,771	38,553	1,782	4.85	2,452	2,369	178	4,999	0.47
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	28,289	34,067	5,778	20.42	2,488	1,874	578	4,940	1.88
33-9032	Security Guards	33,140	35,207	2,067	6.24	2,026	2,411	207	4,644	0.61
53-7064	Packers & Packers, Hand	23884	25991	2107	8.82	1,689	2,035	211	3,935	0.85
43-6014	Secret. & Admin. Asst, Legal/Med/Exec	40,710	36,726	-3,984	-9.79	2,086	2,029	-398	3,717	-1.02
31-1011	Home Health Aides	23,154	28,773	5,619	24.27	1,577	1,312	562	3,451	2.20
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	20,389	23,574	3,185	16	1,288	1,758	318	3,364	1.46
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	27,862	29,685	1,823	6.54	1,220	1,808	182	3,210	0.64
41-4012	Sales Reps/Wholesale/Mfg,Ex.Tech/Scntifc	28,144	30,599	2,455	8.72	969	1,967	246	3,182	0.84
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	26,027	27,153	1,126	4.33	1,615	1,344	113	3,072	0.42
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	16,491	18,123	1,632	10	1,383	1,500	163	3,046	0.95
43-3031	Bookkeeping/Accounting/Auditing Clerks	27,129	26,189	-940	-3.46	1,651	1,281	-94	2,838	-0.35
37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	19,860	20,763	903	4.55	1,504	1,135	90	2,729	0.45
43-4171	Receptionists & Information Clerks	18,541	18,840	299	1.61	1,162	1,240	30	2,432	0.16
35-1012	1st-LineSpvrs/MgrsFoodPrep/ServWkrs	14,755	16,534	1,779	12.06	701	1,493	178	2,372	1.14
41-1011	1st-LineSpvrs/Mgrs Retail Sales	20,409	20,986	577	2.83	764	1,393	58	2,215	0.28

35-3022	Counter Attnds,Café/Food/Cofee Shop	9,386	10,017	631	6.72	1,166	916	63	2,145	0.65
37-3011	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	16,832	17,511	679	4.03	802	1,227	68	2,097	0.40
43-1011	1st-LineSpvrs/Mgrs Office/Adm.Support	21,464	21,334	-130	-0.61	830	1,235	-13	2,052	-0.06
39-9032	Recreation Workers	11,579	11,562	-17	-0.15	757	1,157	-2	1,912	-0.01
35-9011	Dining Room/Café Attnds/Bartender Help	8,935	9,889	954	10.68	838	746	95	1,679	1.02
51-2092	Team Assemblers	16,103	14,902	-1,201	-7.46	662	1,123	-120	1,665	-0.77
53-2031	Flight Attendants	11,133	13,508	2,375	21.33	610	698	238	1,546	1.95
47-2061	Construction Laborers	12,446	13,410	964	7.75	451	852	96	1,399	0.75
39-5012	Hairdressers/Hairstylists/Cosmetologists	11,403	11,694	291	3	771	576	29	1,376	0.25
35-9021	Dishwashers	7,797	8,385	588	7.54	599	645	59	1,303	0.73
53-7051	Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	10301	11357	1056	10.25	377	810	106	1,293	0.98
53-7061	Cleaners of Vehicles & Equipment	7958	8809	851	10.69	433	727	85	1,245	1.02
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving & Traffic Clerks	12,091	12,418	327	2.70	478	730	33	1,241	0.27
51-4041	Machinists	11,243	11,851	608	5.41	401	752	61	1,214	0.53
39-9031	Fitness Trainers & Aerobics Instructors	6,943	7,292	349	5.03	466	712	35	1,213	0.49
41-3031	Sec./Commod./Fin.Services Sales Agents	12,573	12,931	358	2.85	334	840	36	1,210	0.28
47-2031	Carpenters	11,968	12,561	593	5	422	682	59	1,163	0.48
51-9198	Helpers--Production Workers	6,198	7,156	958	15.46	358	636	96	1,090	1.45
13-1071	Human Resources Specialists	10,301	11,020	719	6.98	310	701	72	1,083	0.68
51-9111	Packaging/Filling MachOperators/Tenders	8,287	9,102	815	9.83	411	577	82	1,070	0.94
31-9092	Medical Assistants	8,489	9,631	1,142	13.45	398	556	114	1,068	1.27
49-3023	Automotive Service Techs/Mechanics	10,505	10,970	465	4.43	339	648	46	1,033	0.43
39-3091	Amusement & Recreation Attendants	4,246	4,433	187	4.40	458	516	19	993	0.43
43-3071	Tellers	10,420	9,060	-1,360	-13.05	499	626	-136	989	-1.39
51-9061	Inspe/ Testers/Sorters/Samplers/Weigher	8,885	8,463	-422	-4.75	361	664	-42	983	-0.49
35-3041	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	5,853	6,417	564	9.64	462	431	56	949	0.92
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	4,956	5,851	895	18.06	369	436	90	895	1.67
41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	6,265	6,936	671	10.71	246	570	67	883	1.02
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	6,846	7,947	1,101	16.08	244	492	110	846	1.50
43-9199	Office/Adm. Support Workers, All Other	7,157	7,313	156	2.18	315	460	16	791	0.22
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters & Steamfitters	6,226	7,062	836	13.43	241	444	84	769	1.27
39-3031	Ushers/Lobby Attendants & Ticket Takers	2,875	3,125	250	8.70	394	335	25	754	0.84

29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	8,539	9,034	495	5.80	285	389	50	724	0.57
27-2022	Coaches & Scouts	4,615	4,860	245	5	264	357	24	645	0.52
53-3031	Driver/Sales Workers	5,920	6,058	138	2.33	254	376	14	644	0.23
41-4011	Sales Reps/Wholesale/Mfg,Tech/Scientific	5,160	5,585	425	8.24	177	360	42	579	0.79
41-9041	Telemarketers	3,627	3,459	-168	-4.63	211	334	-17	528	-0.47
51-3011	Bakers	3,336	3,679	343	10.28	225	264	34	523	0.98
51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers & Brazers	4,558	4,826	268	5.88	125	366	27	518	0.57
43-3011	Bill & Account Collectors	5,799	5,236	-563	-9.71	207	362	-56	513	-1.02
53-3021	Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity	4,114	4,243	129	3.14	328	171	13	512	0.31
53-3041	Taxi Drivers & Chauffeurs	5,447	5,156	-291	-5.34	315	214	-29	500	-0.55
43-9041	Ins. Claims & Policy Processing Clerks	4,533	4,865	332	7.32	201	264	33	498	0.71
41-1012	1st-LineSpvrs/Mgrs Non-Retail Sales	5,271	5,420	149	2.83	178	298	15	491	0.28
49-9099	Install/Maint/Repair Workers, All Other	4,516	4,885	369	8.17	173	270	37	480	0.79
47-1011	1st-LineSpvrs/Mgrs Const/Extraction	4,177	4,512	335	8	139	274	34	447	0.77
43-4121	Library Assistants, Clerical	3,287	3,206	-81	-2.46	258	196	-8	446	-0.25
51-3021	Butchers & Meat Cutters	3,420	3,611	191	5.58	158	268	19	445	0.54
43-4131	Loan Interviewers & Clerks	4,297	4,552	255	5.93	159	256	26	441	0.58
37-1011	1st-LineSpvrs/Mgrs housekeeping/Janitors	3,649	3,879	230	6.30	190	227	23	440	0.61
47-2073	Operating Enginrs/Const.EquipOperators	3,443	3,699	256	7.44	136	250	26	412	0.72
41-2022	Parts Salespersons	2,980	3,249	269	9.03	136	246	27	409	0.87
47-2141	Painters, Construction & Maintenance	4,591	4,680	89	1.94	158	231	9	398	0.19
49-3031	Bus/Truck/Diesel Engine Mechanics	3,946	4,261	315	7.98	126	234	32	392	0.77
35-2015	Cooks, Short Order	2,866	2,814	-52	-1.81	166	227	-5	388	-0.18
43-9021	Data Entry Keyers	4,838	3,727	-1,111	-22.96	220	276	-111	385	-2.58
51-4031	Cutting/Punching Mach Setters/Operators	3,221	3,139	-82	-2.55	115	241	-8	348	-0.26
49-2022	Telecom Equipment Installers/Repairers	3,804	3,472	-332	-8.73	121	257	-33	345	-0.91
43-4151	Order Clerks	3,054	3,035	-19	-0.62	141	199	-2	338	-0.06
53-1021	1st-LineSpvrs/mgrs labor/material movers	2,870	3,152	282	9.83	97	207	28	332	0.94
51-4081	Multiple Machine Tool Setters/Operators	2,905	3,058	153	5.27	110	206	15	331	0.51

35-1011	Chefs & Head Cooks	2,298	2,586	288	12.53	78	222	29	329	1.19
39-1021	1st-LineSpvrs/mgrs Persnal Service Wrkers	3,194	3,380	186	5.82	158	148	19	325	0.57
53-6021	Parking Lot Attendants	2,201	2,190	-11	-0.50	129	193	-1	321	-0.05
45-2000	Agricultural Workers	2,237	2,196	-41	-1.83	84	237	-4	317	-0.18
43-5011	Cargo & Freight Agents	3,253	3,617	364	11.19	107	171	36	314	1.07
41-3041	Travel Agents	3,093	2,820	-273	-8.83	158	179	-27	310	-0.92
31-2021	Physical Therapist Assistants	2,029	2,459	430	21.19	98	165	43	306	1.94
39-9041	Residential Advisors	1,742	1,827	85	4.88	118	177	8	303	0.48
31-9097	Phlebotomists	2,508	2,829	321	12.80	115	154	32	301	1.21
29-2041	Emergency Medical Techs & Paramedics	4,803	4,930	127	2.64	85	200	13	298	0.26
41-9011	Demonstrators & Product Promoters	1,530	1,715	185	12.09	163	110	18	291	1.15
31-9011	Massage Therapists	2,145	2,609	464	21.63	156	85	46	287	1.98
49-9021	HVAC Mechanics & Installers	2,530	2,836	306	12.09	74	180	31	285	1.15
51-3023	Slaughterers & Meat Packers	1,987	2,229	242	12.18	95	161	24	280	1.16
43-5032	Dispatchers, Ex. Police/Fire/Ambulance	3,159	3,113	-46	-1.46	111	169	-5	275	-0.15
47-4051	Highway Maintenance Workers	2,764	2,697	-67	-2.42	116	157	-7	266	-0.25
43-4111	Interviewers, Except Eligibility & Loan	2,219	2,254	35	1.58	120	140	4	264	0.16
53-1031	1st-LineSpvrs/Mgrs Trans Mach Operators	2,388	2,542	154	6.45	79	169	15	263	0.63
37-1012	1st-LineSpvrs/Mgrs Lndscp/Lawn Service	2,640	2,753	113	4.28	87	163	11	261	0.42
39-5092	Manicurists & Pedicurists	2,247	2,308	61	3	137	116	6	259	0.27
43-4011	Brokerage Clerks	2,503	2,539	36	1.44	63	192	4	259	0.14
49-3021	Automotive Body & Related Repairers	2,620	2,675	55	2.10	92	158	6	256	0.21
43-4199	Information & Record Clerks, All Other	2,225	2,262	37	1.66	109	140	4	253	0.17
49-3011	Aircraft Mechanics & Service Technicians	3,076	3,190	114	3.71	98	139	11	248	0.36
29-2071	Medical Records/Health Information Tech	3,801	3,918	117	3.08	113	115	12	240	0.30
33-9091	Crossing Guards	1,372	1,327	-45	-3.28	188	53	-4	237	-0.33
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	3,412	3,693	281	8.24	128	80	28	236	0.79
43-3051	Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	2,535	2,442	-93	-3.67	105	140	-9	236	-0.37
51-9023	Mixing/Blending Mach Setters/Operators	1,925	2,039	114	5.92	71	148	11	230	0.58

47-2181	Roofers	2,054	2,233	179	8.71	62	145	18	225	0.84
51-2022	Electronic Equipment Assemblers	2,434	2,061	-373	-15.32	114	147	-37	224	-1.65
31-9099	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	1,719	1,785	66	3.84	110	104	7	221	0.38
31-9096	Veterinary Assts. & Lab Animal Caretakers	1,187	1,409	222	18.70	75	121	22	218	1.73
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	2,080	2,491	411	19.76	74	101	41	216	1.82
29-2099	Health Technologists & Techs, All Other	3,419	3,465	46	1.35	95	114	5	214	0.13
51-3022	Meat, Poultry & Fish Cutters/Trimmers	1,570	1,720	150	9.55	74	125	15	214	0.92
43-4071	File Clerks	2,116	1,786	-330	-15.60	120	118	-33	205	-1.68
43-4031	Court, Municipal & License Clerks	2,592	2,490	-102	-3.94	114	100	-10	204	-0.40
41-9099	Sales & Related Workers, All Other	1,436	1,540	104	7	79	114	10	203	0.70

APPENDIX C: Chicago PIT Counts Since 2005

Total Number of Homeless People						
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
Year	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2020	3,861	-4%	1,529	21%	5,390	2%
2019	4,030	-2%	1,260	-7%	5,290	-3%
2018	4,093	-1%	1,357	-13%	5,450	-4%
2017	4,135	-11%	1,561	26%	5,696	-3%
2016	4,646	-2%	1,243	-40%	5,889	-13%
2015	4,731	-11%	2,055	113%	6,786	8%
2014	5,329	5%	965	-21%	6,294	0%
2013	5,060	1%	1,219	-29%	6,279	-5%
2012	4,988	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	4,873	-9%	1,725	95%	6,598	6%
2009	5,356	23%	884	-44%	6,240	5%
2007	4,346	13%	1,576	9%	5,922	12%
2005	4,988	NA	1,727	NA	6,715	NA

Number of Homeless Families with Children						
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
Year	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2020	499	-11%	7	250%	506	-10%
2019	559	-1%	2	100%	561	-1%
2018	565	-2%	1	0%	566	-2%
2017	575	-13%	1	-50%	576	-13%
2016	661	-2%	2	-71%	663	-3%
2015	677	-13%	7	250%	684	13%
2014	782	7%	2	-60%	784	7%
2013	730	-1%	5	-83%	735	-3%
2012	740	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	729	-14%	30	36%	759	-13%
2009	848	47%	22	0%	870	45%
2007	576	-26%	22	100%	598	24%
2005	774	NA	11	NA	785	NA

Race of Homeless Individuals													
Sheltered	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Black	78.6%	78.8%	69.1%	74.6%	76.3%	76.0%	75.6%	76.3%	78%	79%	80.0%	76.0%	73.0%
White	18.1%	18.3%	25.4%	21.4%	19.4%	20.5%	22.1%	21.6%	20%	20%	17.1%	15.0%	12.0%
Asian	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Multiple	0.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latino/Hispanic	12.3%	10.8%	11.0%	9.9%	9.5%	10.1%	9.3%	10.0%	11%	10%	12.0%	6.0%	8.0%
Unsheltered	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Black	72.8%	73.6%	73.5%	75.9%	71.8%	72.1%	73.8%	73.3%	NA	77%	76%	74%	73%
White	25.4%	23.4%	22.5%	23.1%	26.0%	23.1%	23.9%	24.9%	NA	22%	23%	18%	17%
Asian	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	0.5%	1%	1%	0%
Multiple	0.4%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Other	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latino/Hispanic	9.2%	10.2%	11.0%	6.1%	12.8%	10.9%	9.2%	6.1%	NA	7.2%	9%	5%	7%
All	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Black	77.0%	77.4%	70.5%	75.0%	75.0%	74.5%	75.2%	75.6%	NA	78%	79.2%	75.0%	73.0%
White	20.2%	19.7%	24.5%	22.0%	21.3%	21.3%	22.5%	22.3%	NA	20%	18.0%	16.0%	14.0%
Asian	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	NA	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Multiple	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	0.8%	2.0%	2.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latino/Hispanic	11.4%	10.2%	11.0%	8.6%	10.5%	10.4%	10.0%	9%	NA	10%	11.1%	6.0%	7.0%

Gender of Homeless Individuals: All Adults (Individual and Head of Household)													
Sheltered	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Female	44.7%	45.0%	41.0%	42.2%	40.0%	43.1%	42.1%	42.7%	43%	42%	43%	35%	41%
Male	54.8%	54.4%	58.1%	57.3%	59.5%	56.5%	57.9%	57.3%	57%	58%	57%	65%	59%
Transgender	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gender Non-Conforming	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unsheltered	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Female	21.3%	19.5%	15.3%	16.8%	16.2%	13.2%	18.1%	18.5%	NA	20%	19%	18%	22%
Male	78.7%	79.7%	84.7%	83.2%	83.5%	86.7%	81.9%	81.5%	NA	80%	81%	82%	78%
Transgender	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gender Non-Conforming	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Female	38.1%	38.2%	32.8%	33.4%	33.5%	31.8%	37.2%	36.7%	NA	35%	39%	32%	34%
Male	61.6%	61.1%	66.6%	66.3%	66.0%	67.9%	62.8%	63.3%	NA	65%	61%	68%	66%
Transgender	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gender Non-Conforming	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Age of Homeless Individuals: All Adults (Individual and Head of Household)													
Sheltered	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
17 and Under	29.9%	24.6%	29.6%	29.2%	29.8%	29.9%	31.1%	29.7%	31.0%	31.0%	34.0%	33.0%	31.0%
18-24 Years	10.4%	8.9%	10.1%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 Years	22.3%	19.5%	19.4%	20.2%	19.8%	19.0%	20.0%	19.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 Years	28.9%	34.6%	31.5%	29.3%	33.9%	32.6%	31.6%	35.5%	35.0%	36.0%	30.0%	35.0%	34.0%
Over 60 Years	8.5%	12.4%	9.5%	10.0%	5.6%	6.4%	6.8%	5.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Unsheltered	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
17 and Under	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	3.1%	NA	2.0%	2.0%	0.9%	2.3%
18-24 Years	6.1%	2.7%	5.0%	4.0%	2.1%	5.5%	8.3%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 Years	32.8%	35.0%	34.7%	38.1%	28.2%	33.3%	30.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 Years	45.6%	50.1%	47.4%	46.7%	58.3%	52.1%	53.7%	43.4%	NA	44.0%	53.0%	49.0%	47.0%
Over 60 Years	14.4%	12.1%	12.8%	10.8%	11.2%	8.0%	7.2%	10.9%	NA	9.0%	4.0%	6.0%	4.0%
Total	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
17 and Under	21.0%	20.1%	22.3%	21.3%	23.6%	21.2%	26.8%	3.1%	NA	28.0%	28.0%	25.0%	26.0%
18-24 Years	9.2%	7.7%	8.8%	9.2%	9.0%	10.1%	10.2%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 Years	25.6%	22.4%	23.2%	25.1%	21.6%	23.4%	21.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 Years	34.0%	37.4%	35.5%	34.1%	39.0%	38.5%	34.7%	43.4%	NA	35.0%	35.0%	38.0%	37.0%
Over 60 Years	10.2%	12.3%	10.3%	10.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	10.9%	NA	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%