

Methodology Summary



Point In Time Count

- Conducted annually as required by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Must be conducted during the last 10 days in January unless a waiver is granted
 - Statewide, the PIT count was conducted on 1.22.25
- Sheltered data is gathered through HMIS and agency submissions
 - Please note that there was no unsheltered count for 2025

2019-2025 Point in Time



PIT Count Sheltered and Unsheltered 2019-2024



Total (Sheltered Only)



Point In Time Count

- 1,389 total person counted
 - Sheltered Counts Only (Unsheltered excluded)
- ❖Decrease of 8 individuals compared to 2024 PIT Count Sheltered Totals



Sheltered



Point In Time Count

- 1,389 sheltered (Emergency shelter + transitional housing)
 - * 8 individual decrease from 2024
 - ❖947 Male (68%), 429 Female (31%), 13 Gender that is not singularly 'Female' or 'Male' (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender); Transgender; and Questioning
- 1,106 in emergency shelter
 - 25 individual decrease from 2024
- 283 in transitional housing
 - 17 individual increase from 2024



Bed Utilization



- Emergency Shelter Bed Utilization
 - 1,263 beds available
 - 88% Utilization Rate
- Transitional Housing Bed Utilization
 - 433 Beds available
 - 64% Utilization Rate
- Permanent Supportive Housing Bed Utilization
 - 538 Beds Available
 - 92% Utilization Rate
- All Bed Type Utilization
 - 1,696 Beds Available
 - 85% Utilization Rate



Conclusions



- *While there is a slight decrease in the total number of people experiencing homelessness, the total number of people counted is very similar to last year
 - The PIT count is one time per year snapshot
 - Many communities around the county are seeing significant increases
- Having 90% of providers enter data into HMIS allows us to analyze communitywide trends more frequently than annually
 - Continued timely data entry is critical to this analysis
- Utilization overall has increased with Emergency Shelter and Permanent Supportive Housing having higher utilization rates than Transitional Housing
- If inflow continues to exceed outflow, the total number of people experiencing homelessness will continue to grow
- Affordable Housing stock for extremely low-income populations (30% or less) must increase to see further improvements in reducing the number of people experiencing homelessness

Inflow versus Outflow



- Inflow is people falling into homelessness, outflow is when people are housed or become inactive in the system
- The number of people experiencing homelessness will increase when inflow exceeds outflow
- When people fall into homelessness, emergency shelter is utilized to meet the immediate need of providing shelter while more permanent solutions are pursued
- Ideally, inflow would be zero in our community
 - Second to that goal, we want to be able to house people who fall into homelessness quickly

Thank you

Questions? Please email:

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