



BUTTE COUNTYWIDE HOMELESS CONTINUUM OF CARE

2025 POINT IN TIME EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) leads a homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) study to collect information over a 24-hour period of time about those experiencing homelessness. The PIT consists of an annual survey of people experiencing sheltered homelessness and biennial survey of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has mandated that local CoCs conduct the PIT during the last ten days of January. The CoC conducted the 2025 PIT on January 29, 2025, and asked the respondents questions pertaining to their status on the night of January 28, 2025.

The PIT survey is developed to gather HUD-required and community-prioritized data. The data collected through the PIT is then reported to HUD and is used to prepare the Executive Summary. An overview of the methodology used to carry out the PIT is provided in the "Overview and Methodology" section of this document.

The PIT provides a snapshot reflecting who is experiencing homelessness on a single night. The definition of homelessness can be found in Appendix C. The PIT includes survey responses from individuals and families residing in the following locations:

- Emergency Shelter;
- Transitional Housing; and
- Places not meant for human habitation and whom were able to be located during the PIT

The PIT does not provide survey responses from individuals and families who are:

- Experiencing housing instability;
- 'Doubled-up', residing with a friend or family member; or
- Residing in housing that is substandard or that does not meet habitability standards.

The PIT is a community-driven study, led by a CoC steering committee, facilitated by service professionals and community members. As the PIT is a community-driven survey, the availability of service-provider staff and volunteers is a significant factor in the quality and coverage of the survey.

The 2025 PIT saw a record number of total volunteers participating the day of the survey as well as substantial coordination with knowledgeable partners, including service providers, faith-based organizations, and law enforcement. As a result of the increase in volunteers and community-wide support, the 2025 PIT was more effective in canvassing the region and collecting data that more accurately reflects the number of people in the community experiencing homelessness.

PURPOSE

The Executive Summary's overarching goal is to help the community better understand the state of homelessness in the community. PIT data is used by the CoC, public officials, and government entities to meet reporting requirements and to guide public funding priorities. Additionally, the data is used to develop programs and services that are responsive to local needs, as well as establish a baseline level of knowledge.

OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

DISCLAIMER REGARDING THE VARIABILITY IN PIT REPORTS

It is important to remember that each PIT count is a reflection of a literal point in time, and is subject to numerous variables that change year over year. While attempts are made to keep the methodology as consistent as possible across all PIT counts, other external factors, such as natural disasters, create unique variables. However, the largest variable, consistent across all PIT counts, is the surveyors' ability to locate people experiencing homelessness.

METHODOLOGY

The PIT Committee began meeting in February 2024 to review methodology and survey questions. On November 18, 2024, the CoC adopted the methodology for the 2025 PIT. The Appendices include the CoC memo outlining the adopted methodology (Appendix A) and the survey that was uploaded to the Counting Us application (Appendix B).

2025 PIT methodology included:

- Establishing January 29, 2025 as the date for the PIT survey, with the count capturing the characteristics of persons experiencing homelessness for the prior night of January 28, 2025.
- The use of a census count method.
- The establishment of HUBs to cover specific geographic regions, station staff, serve volunteers, and conduct PIT surveys.
- The use of the "Counting Us" application provided by Simtech Solutions, Inc., allowing surveys to be conducted on mobile devices. This software was only used to collect unsheltered survey data.
- The use of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to collect sheltered survey data.
- Conducting the PIT and Housing Inventory Count (HIC) at the same time.
- The use of an observation survey if a potential participant was not able to be approached or declined to participate.
- Surveyors attended trainings virtually or in person, with additional training for HUB leads.

Volunteers were recruited throughout the County and included both service provider staff and community members. Volunteers were provided training, available both virtually and in person, on how to administer the survey and use the software. Volunteers were assigned to HUBs, depending upon their geographic location. While initially 250 people registered to be volunteers, on the day of the event, 175 volunteers participated.

After the PIT, the CoC Lead Agency, Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services, downloaded the raw data, removed duplicate surveys, and sorted each question and its potential answer combinations by geographic location.

COMMUNITY INSIGHTS

In order to understand the data collected during the PIT, it is important to understand some of the key events that have occurred between the night of the last PIT, January 24, 2023, and the 2025 PIT, January 28, 2025. While the list of events is not exhaustive, important highlights are referenced below.

Between 2020 and June 30, 2022, an eviction moratorium was in effect in California as a result of COVID-19. During this time, the State of California offered a COVID-10 related rent relief program. According to a report from the National Equity Atlas, approximately 547,000 renter households applied for his program. As of the end of June 2022, approximately 5% of those households were still waiting for their applications to be processed.

With the two-year hiatus on eviction due to unpaid rent, it took landlords and property management companies a period of time to begin and then follow through with eviction proceedings. However, as a result of the number of households, local courts were impacted and the length of time for evictions to make their way through the system took longer than usual. While all of this occurred prior to the 2023 PIT, it is likely individuals and families who became homeless as a result of the expiration of the moratorium ended up homeless after the 2023 PIT.

Starting in late 2022, local emergency shelters expanded operations, including, but not limited to, increased bed availability and reduced barriers. In September of 2022, the Torres Shelter began accepting pets and providing access to important care for those animals. For those experiencing homelessness that have pets, the ability to reside with them is a significant incentive to access shelter. In September of 2023, the Jesus Center opened the Renewal Center, adding 14 emergency shelter units dedicated to families. In May 2024, Chico Housing Action Team opened Everhart Village, adding 20 emergency shelter beds to people experiencing chronic homelessness that are receiving services through Behavioral Health. Lastly, in June of 2024, the Jesus Center added 24 emergency shelter beds dedicated to seniors to the Renewal Center.

The Summer of 2024 saw several changes within the community, statewide, and across the nation. Starting in June 2024, the Supreme Court ruled in *The City of Grants Pass, Oregon v. Johnson* that the Eighth Amendment cruel and unusual punishment clause did not affect laws regulating camping on public property. The ruling stated that the Grants Pass decision does not actually inflict cruel and unusual punishment, only that there is a remote possibility of a civil fine turning into criminal trespass charges. As a result of the Grants Pass ruling being reversed and remanded, some states and communities began passing camping bans and enacting homeless sweeps. This change, however, did not impact the City of Chico's response due to the *Warren v. Chico* settlement. Additionally, in July of 2024, the Governor of California released an Executive Order directing state agencies to remove homeless encampments from state land and encouraged local jurisdictions to do the same.

In the Summer of 2024, the region also experienced three significant fires back-to-back: Apache starting on June 24, 2024, Thompson starting on July 2, 2024, and Park starting on July 24, 2024. The three fires led to an exhaustion of already limited resources, displacement of thousands of community members, and additional loss of limited housing stock.

LOCAL HOUSING & INCOME

Understanding the local housing landscape is also crucial to understand homelessness. Fair Market Rent, which is determined by HUD, is used as the guide to providing federal rental assistance and is the monthly amount of rent a property is likely to receive in a particular geographic area. Fair Market Rent in Butte County currently ranges from \$1,153 to \$1,570 for studio and 1-bedroom units. A household paying more than 30% of their income to rent is considered cost-burdened. In Butte County, a household would need to receive over \$5,200 per month in income to afford a 1-bedroom unit.

Countywide, accounting for households renting all unit sizes, 56.8% of the housed population are cost-burdened with median income at approximately \$5,700 per month. According to the 2025 PIT results, the average income of person experiencing homelessness is between \$501 and \$1,000 per month.

PIT CENSUS COUNT

REGARDING THE DATA IN THIS REPORT

Each PIT count is subject to a variety of factors that can affect the data that is collected and reported. The following factors affected the 2025 report:

- PIT counts are always an undercount of those experiencing homelessness. There are many uncontrollable factors involved with any type of census count, including the number of volunteers available on day of the PIT count to canvas the entire county and the willingness of those who are experiencing homelessness to take part in the survey. Additionally, the mountainous region of the county is very difficult to fully canvas.
- Limited comparisons are drawn between the 2025 PIT data and previous PIT Studies. The reason for this is two-fold: 1) the Butte CoC has produced a Longitudinal Study which provides this retrospective and trend data for the years 2009-2023; this study will be updated with 2025 PIT data; and 2) the PIT conducted in 2019 and 2022 were significantly affected by the November 2018 Camp Fire and COVID-19 Pandemic respectively, and do not provide the best comparative information.
- While conducting the PIT count is mandatory, participation from individuals and families experiencing homelessness is optional. Accurate results rely heavily on the participation of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The 2025 PIT showed an increase in the rate in which respondents answered questions, leading to a more complete dataset.

PIT CENSUS COUNT

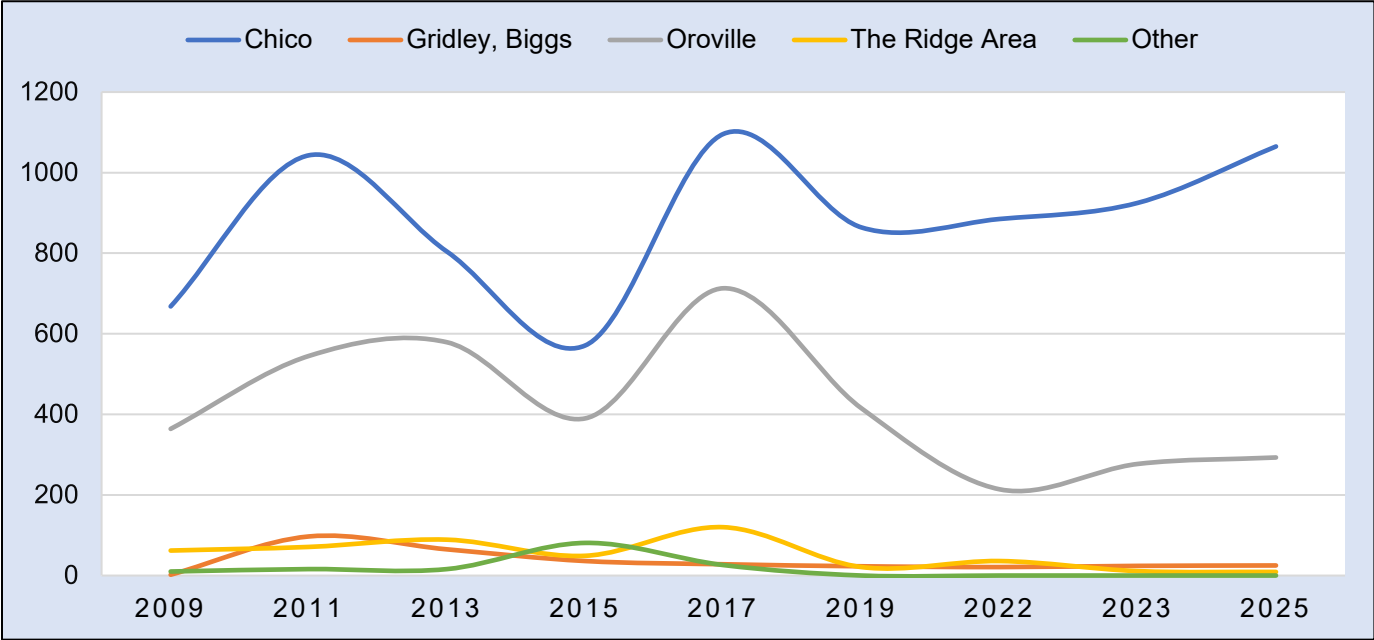
The 2025 PIT Study identified 1,392 individuals living without safe, adequate housing. For the purposes of this report, individuals are grouped by community, based on the location in which they slept on the night of January 28, 2025. As shown in Figure 1, Chico, as the largest city in Butte County, had 1,065 surveys, the highest number in the county. This is followed by Oroville with 293 surveys, Gridley/Biggs with 25 surveys, and the Ridge Area (Paradise/Magalia) with 9 surveys.

Homelessness has increased overall in the past two years, 8.8% in Butte County, 3% in California, and 18% nationwide.

Figure 1: Total Number of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Year and Community, 2009-2025

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023	2025
Chico	668	1043	804	571	1096	864	885	925	1065
Gridley, Biggs	2	97	65	36	28	23	21	24	25
Oroville	364	545	579	390	713	415	214	277	293
The Ridge Area	62	71	89	49	120	21	36	11	9
Other	10	16	16	81	26	0	0	0	0
Total	1106	1772	1553	1127	1983	1323	1156	1237	1392

Figure 1.1: Total Number of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Year and Community, 2009-2025



HOUSEHOLD MAKE-UP

Household make-up consists of three types: households with only adults (adults with no children present), households at least one adult and one child, and households with only children (minor-age unaccompanied youth). In the 2025 PIT, households without children accounted for 88% of the households, households with at least one adult and one child accounted for 12% of households, and less than 1% of households consisted of only children. Per HUD guidance, if an adult indicated they were experiencing homelessness with children, but the children were not physically present at the time the survey was taken (such as the children were in school), those individuals were categorized as single adults with no children. This may result in an undercount of families with children experiencing homelessness, however, households with at least one adult and one child are more likely to be ‘doubled-up’ with family or friends and not meet the HUD definition of homelessness.

Figure 2: Total Number of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness During 2025 PIT, By Household Type

Household Type	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	%
Only Adults	622	601	1223	88%
At Least One Adult and One Child	164	4	168	12%
Only Children	0	1	1	0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics offer a snapshot of those experiencing homelessness by age, gender identification, sexual orientation, and race and ethnicity.

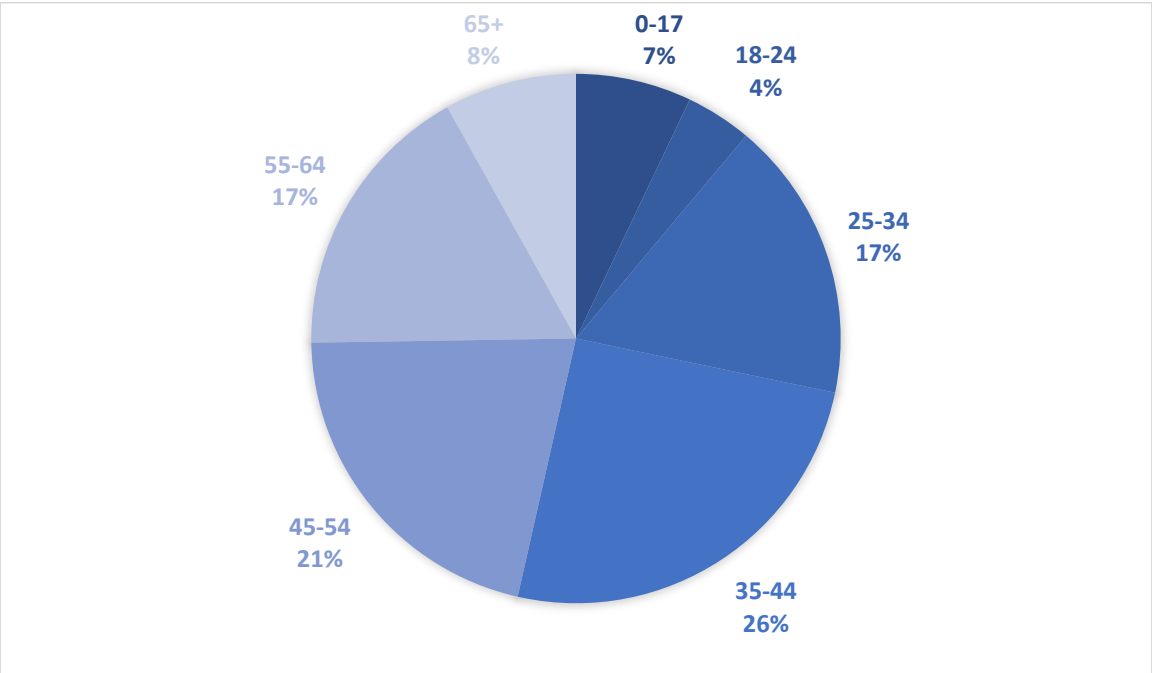
AGE

Of those surveyed, adults represent the majority of the population experiencing homelessness, with the highest percentage, 25%, between ages 35-44, followed by 21% between ages 45-54. The total number of adults, aged 25 and up, counted in 2025 is 1,231; of that total, 343 are seniors over the age of 55. Adults aged 18 to 24 are considered Transition-Aged Youth and make up 4% of the population experiencing homelessness. As mentioned in the Household Make-Up section, it is likely that there are more children experiencing homelessness with their parent(s) than reported.

Figure 3: Age of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Sheltered and Unsheltered, 2025

Age Range	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	%
0 -17	101	2	103	7%
18-24	46	21	67	4%
25-34	130	105	235	17%
35-44	152	198	350	25%
45-54	156	138	294	21%
55-64	133	104	237	17%
65+	68	38	106	8%
Total	786	606	1392	100%

Figure 3.1: Age of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Sheltered and Unsheltered, 2025



GENDER IDENTITY

People who identify as male continue to be the majority of those experiencing homelessness, at 61%. People who identify as female make up 37% of those surveyed. People who identify as anything other than male or female make up roughly 2% of the population.

Figure 4: Gender Identity of Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Sheltered and Unsheltered, 2025

What is your gender? (Select all that apply)	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	%
Woman (Girl if child)	332	179	511	37%
Man (Boy if child)	440	412	852	61%
Culturally Specific Identity	1	0	1	0%
Transgender	3	5	8	1%
Non-Binary	3	0	3	0%
Questioning	0	0	0	0%
Different Identity	0	1	1	0%
More Than One Gender	7	9	16	1%
Total	786	606	1392	100%
Note: People were able to choose more than one gender.				

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

The reported sexual orientation of the adults who completed the surveys was mostly heterosexual at 90% of respondents. Bisexual or pansexual was reported at 4% and lesbian, gay, homosexual or same gender loving at 2%.

Figure 5: Sexual Orientation of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Sheltered and Unsheltered, 2025

How do you identify your sexual orientation? (Choose all that apply)	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	%
Straight or Heterosexual	614	437	1051	90%
Bisexual or Pansexual	25	17	42	4%
Lesbian, Gay, Homosexual, or same gender loving	11	6	17	2%
Other (please specify)	8	4	12	1%
Questioning/Unsure	1	0	1	0%
Prefers not to answer	23	14	37	3%
Person Doesn't Know	2	2	4	0%
Total	684	480	1164	100%
Note: People who were able to choose more than one orientation. Data was not collected from all participants, missing data is not represented in this chart.				

RACE AND ETHNICITY

The 2025 data shows that disparities among certain racial groups continue to exist relative to their incidence in the Butte County population in general. Those experiencing homelessness who identify as Black, African American, or African make up 5% of the population experiencing homelessness, while they make up only 2.1% of the total population countywide. Similarly, those that identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native (Indigenous People of Color) account for over 4% of the population experiencing homelessness, but only 2.8% of the total countywide.

Figure 6: Race and Ethnicity of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Sheltered and Unsheltered, 2025

What is your race and ethnicity? (select all that apply)	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	25	27	52	4%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	5	7	12	1%
Asian or Asian American	14	4	18	1%
Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0%
Black, African American, or African	47	28	75	5%
Black, African American, or African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	0	2	0%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	32	52	84	6%
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0	0	0%
Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	0	3	0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	0	1	0%
White	535	438	973	70%
White & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	62	8	70	5%
Multi-Racial & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	5	3	8	1%
Multi-Racial (not Hispanic/Latina/e/o)	54	39	93	7%
Client' Doesn't Know/Prefers Not to Answer	1	0	1	0%
Total	786	606	1392	100%
Note: People who were able to choose more than one race. Data was not collected from all participants, missing data is not represented in this cart.				

NIGHTTIME HABITATION

On the night of January 28, 2025, 606, or 44%, of the 1,392 people surveyed were unsheltered. The remaining 789 were sheltered in either emergency shelter or transitional housing. In the Gridley/Biggs and Ridge areas, 100% of respondents were unsheltered, as there are currently no shelter options in those communities. In addition, 65% of those counted in Oroville were unsheltered, reflecting the limited shelter options in Oroville.

In Chico, 34% of respondents were unsheltered, a figure that has dropped from 40% in 2023. In Oroville, 72% of respondents were unsheltered, an increase from 65% in 2023.

Figure 7: Sheltering Status of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Region, 2025

Sheltering Status	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Unsheltered	360	34%	25	100%	212	72%	9	100%	606	44%
Sheltered	705	66%	0	0%	81	28%	0	0%	786	56%
Total	1065	100%	25	100%	293	100%	9	100%	1392	100%

Figure 7.1: Sheltering Status of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Region, 2025

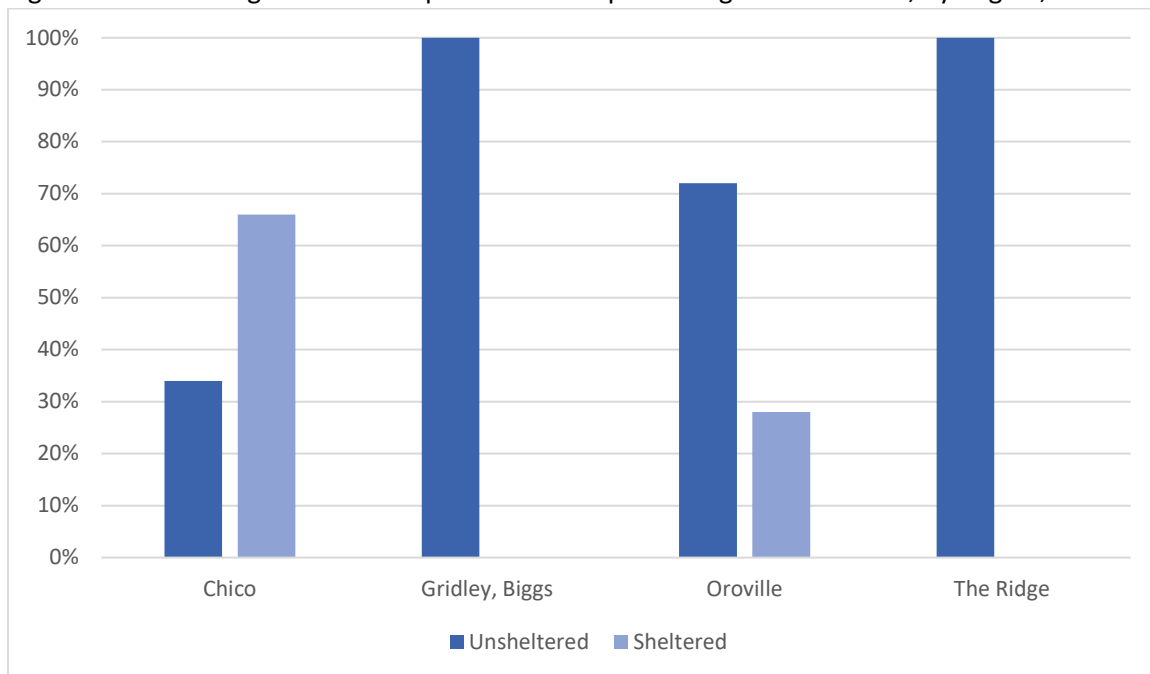


Figure 8: Sheltering Location of People Who Are Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness, By Region, 2025

If unsheltered, where did you sleep last night?	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Abandoned Building	4	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	5	1%
Bus, train stations, airport	5	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	6	1%
Other	25	7%	3	12%	21	10%	1	11%	50	8%
Outdoor encampment	118	33%	11	44%	44	21%	1	11%	174	29%
Park	35	10%	3	12%	21	10%	2	22%	61	10%
Street or sidewalk	51	14%	1	4%	37	17%	2	22%	91	15%
Under bridge/overpass	27	8%	1	4%	8	4%	0	0%	36	6%
Vehicle/Boat/RV	42	12%	3	12%	54	25%	3	33%	102	17%
Unknown	53	15%	3	12%	25	12%	0	0%	81	13%
Total	360	100%	25	100%	212	100%	9	100%	606	100%

For those sheltered, respondents were either residing in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing on the night of January 28, 2025.

Figure 9: Shelter/Housing Model of People Who Are Experiencing Homelessness and Sheltered, By Region, 2025

Projects by Shelter or Housing Model Type	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Emergency Shelter	573	81%	0	0%	63	78%	0	0%	636	81%
Transitional Housing	132	19%	0	0%	18	22%	0	0%	150	19%
Total	705	100%	0	100%	81	100%	0	100%	786	100%
Note: Data was collected only from those who were sheltered the night of the PIT, and as such, totals match sheltering status.										

INCOME AND HOUSING

For those experiencing homelessness, the most basic need is housing. While individuals and families with multiple or complex barriers need other services and supports to obtain and maintain housing, reasonably affordable housing is always in need. A majority of respondents reported having no income (31%), followed by those who reported "\$1,001-\$1,500" (19%), and "\$1-\$150" (11%).

A household earning \$1,000 per month, or \$12,000 per year, is making 17.5% of median household income in Butte County (\$68,574 according to the U.S. Census estimates for 2023). An affordable unit for people earning \$1,000 per month would be no more than \$300 for rent and utilities, or 30% of their income. There continues to be a shortage of units with rents that are considered affordable for households with this income level.

While there had been a very low rental housing inventory in Butte County for many years, it became especially low after the string of devastating wildfires, including Camp Fire and North Complex fires in 2018 and 2020. The current vacancy rate of all rental units in Butte County is 2.2%, compared to 4.3% in California, and 5.5% nationwide.

In the two years between the 2023 and 2025 PIT, the following affordable housing has become available:

- Chico
 - January 2023 - Creekside Place, 101 units for seniors
 - December 2023 - North Creek Crossings, 160 general units
 - August 2025 - The Foundation, 58 units for families, seniors, and people with special needs
- Gridley
 - December 2023 - Sunrise Village Senior Apartments, 37 units for seniors
- Oroville
 - February 2024 - Prospect View Apartments, 39 units for formerly homeless
 - January 2025 - Lincoln Street Family Apartments, 61 units for families

Additional affordable housing is essential to address homelessness for low-income households who cannot afford Fair Market Rent, to provide units where Housing Choice Vouchers can be used, and to protect low-income households who are vulnerable to housing displacement by higher income households.

Figure 10: Income of Those Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, By Region, 2025

Household Income	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
No Income	287	33%	4	25%	57	24%	2	40%	350	31%
\$1-\$150	88	10%	6	38%	33	14%	1	20%	128	11%
\$151-\$250	33	4%	0	0%	16	7%	0	0%	49	4%
\$251-\$500	51	6%	3	19%	19	8%	1	20%	74	7%
\$501-\$1,000	87	11%	2	12%	28	12%	1	20%	118	11%
\$1,001-\$1,500	155	18%	0	0%	58	25%	0	0%	213	19%
\$1,501-\$2,000	34	4%	0	0%	8	4%	0	0%	42	4%
Over \$2,000	38	4%	1	6%	7	3%	0	0%	46	4%
Person Doesn't Know	20	2%	0	0%	5	2%	0	0%	25	2%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	72	8%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	75	7%
Total	865	100%	16	100%	234	100%	5	100%	1120	100%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.

Figure 10.1: Income of Those Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, 2025

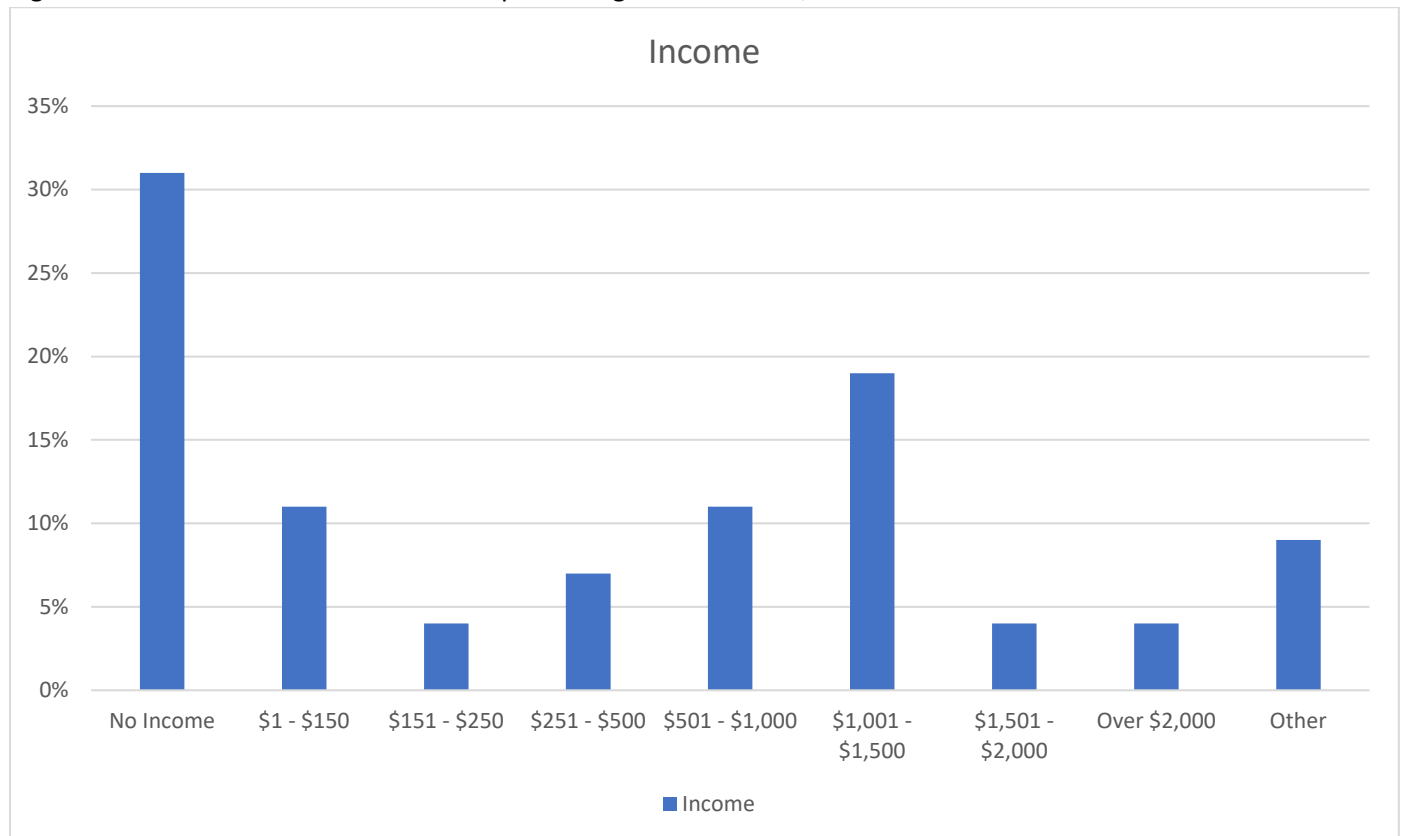


Figure 11: Source of Income of Those Who Are Experiencing Homelessness, Butte County, 2025

Income Sources	Total	
Child support or alimony	16	1%
CalFresh (food stamps)	585	42%
Friends or family	122	9%
General Assistance (GA)	112	8%
Job or paid internship	82	6%
Odd jobs	215	15%
Panhandling or busing (street performance)	82	6%
Pension or retirement	22	2%
Recycling	204	15%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	170	12%
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	128	9%
Student aid or grants	21	2%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF or CalWORKs)	46	3%
Temporary or seasonal (harvest) employment	15	1%
Unemployment benefits	13	1%
Veterans benefits	14	1%
Other financial support	31	2%
Person doesn't know	27	2%
Note: People were able to choose more than one source of income and data was not collected from all participants. Percentages are out of total number of people surveyed (n=1392).		

RESIDENCY

PIT count respondents were asked how long they have been in Butte County, and if they were living in Butte County when they began experiencing homelessness. Their responses are noted in Figures 12 and 13. The majority of respondents indicated they were living in Butte County when they became homeless (78%). The greatest percentage of respondents (40%) have lived in Butte County for 20+ years, and 17% have lived in Butte County 10 to 19 years.

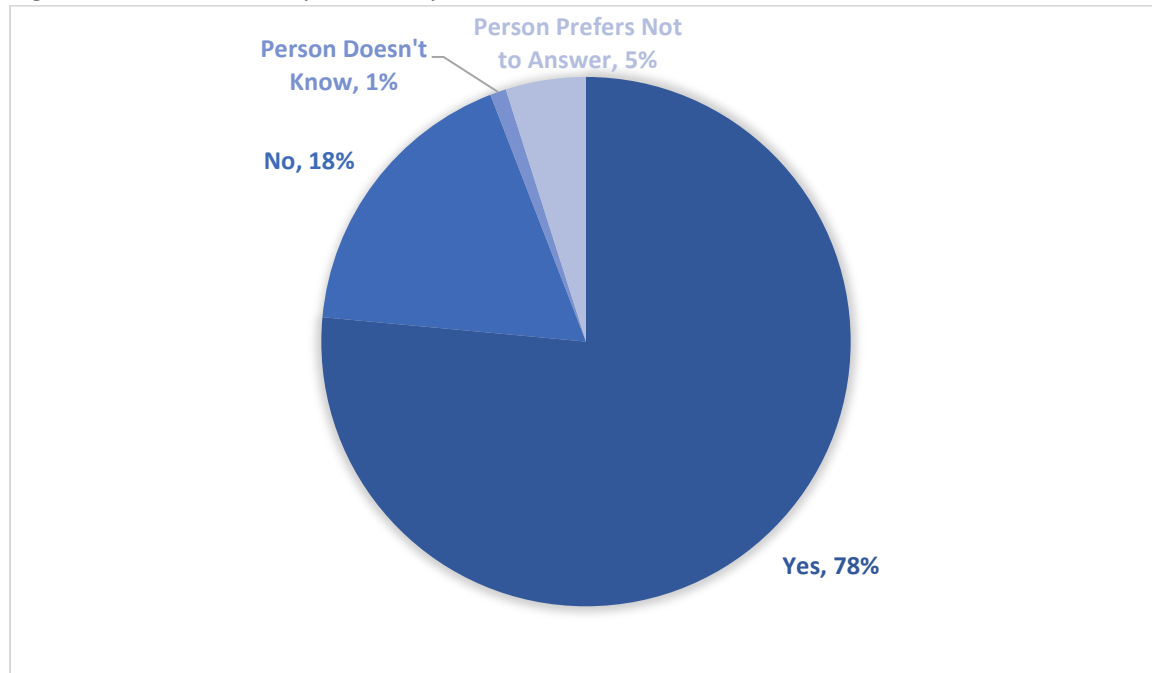
Figure 12: Duration of Residency in Butte County, By Region, 2025

How long have you been in Butte County? If in and out, what is the TOTAL amount of time?	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
More than a month, but less than a year	64	7%	0	0%	16	6%	0	0%	80	7%
1-2 years	75	8%	3	16%	20	8%	1	13%	99	9%
3-5 years	94	11%	4	21%	37	15%	0	0%	135	12%
6-9 years	84	10%	1	5%	25	10%	2	25%	112	10%
10-19 years	152	17%	5	26%	40	16%	2	25%	199	17%
20+ years	349	39%	6	32%	104	42%	3	38%	462	40%
Person Doesn't Know	7	1%	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%	11	1%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	59	7%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	61	5%
Total	884	100%	19	100%	248	100%	8	100%	1159	100%
Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.										

Figure 13: Butte County Residency At the Start of Homelessness, By Region, 2025

Were you living in Butte County when you became homeless?	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Yes	674	76%	15	79%	206	83%	6	75%	901	78%
No	156	18%	4	21%	42	17%	2	25%	204	18%
Person Doesn't Know	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
Person Preferred Not to Answer	51	6%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	53	5%
Total	887	100%	19	100%	250	101%	8	100%	1164	100%

Figure 13.1: Butte County Residency At the Start of Homelessness, 2025



CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

HUD requires CoCs to monitor the number of people who are experiencing chronic homelessness, based on duration, frequency and recidivism of housing loss, coupled with the existence of a disabling condition (see definition flowchart in Appendix D). There are 550 individuals who are chronically homeless, or 40% of the total count. This reflects an increase from 2023 when 31% of respondents met the definition. This may be a reflection of the continued efforts to properly capture whether or not an individual experiencing homelessness is considered chronically homelessness.

Figure 14: Chronic Homelessness Status, By Sheltered and Unsheltered, 2025

Chronically Homeless	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
Yes	311	40%	239	39%	550	40%
No	475	60%	367	61%	842	60%
Total	786	100%	606	100%	1392	100%
Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.						

Figure 15: Length of Homeless Status, By Region 2025

How long have you been homeless this time? (only include time in shelters and/or streets)	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
0 to 3 months	108	12%	0	0%	37	15%	0	0%	145	12%
4 to 6 months	79	9%	3	15%	22	9%	1	13%	105	9%
7 to 11 months	88	10%	2	10%	27	11%	0	0%	117	10%
1 to 2 years	134	15%	2	10%	35	14%	1	13%	172	15%
2 to 3 years	107	12%	2	10%	38	15%	3	38%	150	13%
3 or more years	354	40%	11	55%	89	36%	3	38%	457	39%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	7	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	8	1%
Person Doesn't Know	12	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	1%
Total	889	100%	20	100%	249	100%	8	100%	1166	100%
Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.										

DISABLING CONDITIONS

Adult respondents identified the presence of substance use, chronic health conditions, mental health conditions, physical disability, developmental disability, and HIV/AIDS status. Of those who responded, 46% of respondents reported substance use disorders, chronic health conditions, mental health conditions, or any combination of the three, with physical disabilities following closely behind at 40% of respondents. It is also worth noting that the vast majority of those that reported chronic health conditions, mental health conditions, and/or physical disabilities also reported it being long-term and impairing the ability to hold a job or live independently.

Figure 16: Substance Use, By Region, 2025

Adults with Substance Use Disorder(s):	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
No	426	48%	10	50%	133	55%	4	50%	573	50%
Alcohol Use Disorder	76	9%	1	5%	26	11%	1	13%	104	9%
Drug Use Disorder	229	26%	4	20%	53	22%	2	25%	288	25%
Both Alcohol and Drug Use Disorders	117	13%	3	15%	23	9%	1	12%	144	13%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	29	3%	2	10%	9	3%	0	0%	40	3%
Person Doesn't Know	7	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	0%
Total	884	100%	20	100%	244	100%	8	100%	1156	100%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.

Respondents reported alcohol use disorder, drug use disorder, or both alcohol and drug use disorders, were asked a follow up question regarding whether or not the disorder impacts their ability to hold a job or live independently. The table below represents those that answered affirmatively to having alcohol use disorder, drug use disorder, or both.

Figure 16.1: Substance Use Impact, By Region, 2025

Adults reporting long-term substance use that impacts the ability to hold a job or live independently:	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Alcohol Use Disorder	37	4%	0	0%	14	6%	1	13%	52	4%
Drug Use Disorder	155	18%	1	5%	31	13%	2	25%	189	16%
Both Alcohol and Drug Use Disorders	83	9%	0	0%	18	7%	1	13%	102	9%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question in the affirmative.

Figure 17: Chronic Health Condition, By Region, 2025

Adults with Chronic Health Condition(s):	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
No	458	52%	13	65%	124	51%	3	38%	598	52%
Yes	399	45%	7	35%	117	47%	5	62%	528	46%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	13	1%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	15	1%
Person Doesn't Know	14	2%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	16	1%
Total	884	100%	20	100%	245	100%	8	100%	1157	100%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.

Respondents reported a chronic health condition were asked a follow up question regarding whether or not it impacts their ability to hold a job or live independently. The table below represents those that answered affirmatively to have a chronic health condition.

Figure 17.1 Chronic Health Condition Impact, By Region, 2025

Adults reporting long-term chronic health conditions that impact the ability to hold a job or live independently:	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
	332	38%	6	30%	99	40%	3	38%	440	38%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question in the affirmative.

Figure 18: Mental Health Condition, By Region, 2025

Adults with Mental Health Condition(s):	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
No	418	47%	10	50%	137	56%	4	50%	569	49%
Yes	422	48%	6	30%	96	40%	3	38%	527	46%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	18	2%	2	10%	5	2%	1	12%	26	2%
Person Doesn't Know	27	3%	2	10%	6	2%	0	0%	35	3%
Total	885	100%	20	100%	244	100%	8	100%	1157	100%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.

Respondents reported that a mental health condition were asked a follow up question regarding whether or not it impacts their ability to hold a job or live independently. The table below represents those that answered affirmatively to having a mental health condition.

Figure 18.1 Mental Health Condition Impact, By Region, 2025

Adults reporting long-term mental health conditions that impact the ability to hold a job or live independently:	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
	349	39%	4	20%	76	31%	2	25%	431	37%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question in the affirmative.

Figure 19: Physical Disability, By Region, 2025

Adults with Physical Disabilities:	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
No	503	57%	14	70%	141	58%	6	75%	664	58%
Yes	355	40%	6	30%	99	41%	2	25%	462	40%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	10	1%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	13	1%
Person Doesn't Know	15	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	15	1%
Total	883	100%	20	100%	243	100%	8	100%	1154	100%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.

Respondents reported a physical disability were asked a follow up question regarding whether or not it impacts their ability to hold a job or live independently. The table below represents those that answered affirmatively to having a physical disability.

Figure 19.1 Physical Disability Impact, By Region, 2025

Adults reporting long-term physical disabilities that impact the ability to hold a job or live independently:	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
	306	35%	3	15%	84	35%	1	13%	394	34%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question in the affirmative.

In Figures 20 and 21, respondents were asked whether or not they had a developmental disability or HIV/AIDS. Respondents that answered affirmatively to these questions were not asked whether or not it impacts their ability to hold a job or live independently as, by definition, these disorders are long-term.

Figure 20: Developmental Disability, By Region, 2025

Adults with Developmental Disabilities:	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
No	665	76%	14	70%	191	78%	6	75%	876	76%
Yes	169	19%	5	25%	42	17%	2	25%	218	19%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	8	1%	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%	12	1%
Person Doesn't Know	35	4%	1	5%	8	3%	0	0%	44	4%
Total	877	100%	20	100%	245	100%	8	100%	1150	100%
Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.										

Figure 21: HIV/AIDS Status, By Region, 2025

Adults with HIV/AIDS:	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
No	848	97%	19	100%	230	95%	7	88%	1104	97%
Yes	8	1%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	11	1%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	6	1%	0	0%	5	2%	1	12%	12	1%
Person Doesn't Know	10	1%	0	0%	5	2%	0	0%	15	1%
Total	872	100%	19	100%	243	100%	8	100%	1145	100%
Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.										

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Individuals and families experiencing domestic violence, particularly women and children with limited economic resources, are at increased vulnerability to homelessness. According to the National Network to End Domestic Violence, 38% of all domestic violence survivors become homeless at some point in their lifetime. Additionally, according to the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, 57% of women who are homeless attributed domestic violence as the primary reason for their homelessness. In the 2025 PIT, 196 respondents indicated they were experiencing homelessness due to fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Figure 22: Loss of Housing due to Domestic Violence, By Region, 2025

Are you experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking?	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Yes	168	19%	3	18%	24	10%	1	13%	196	17%
No	672	76%	14	74%	212	88%	7	87%	905	79%
Person Doesn't Know	8	1%	2	11%	3	1%	0	0%	13	1%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	35	4%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	38	3%
Total	883	100%	19	100%	242	100%	8	100%	1152	100%

An additional survey question asked "Are you a victim/survivor of domestic violence?", referring to experiencing domestic violence at any in their lifetime. This was answered affirmatively by 426 people (37%), however, not everyone surveyed answered this question and the impact could be higher.

Figure 23: Domestic Violence Survivors Experiencing Homelessness, By Region, 2025

Are you a victim/survivor of domestic violence?	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Yes	355	40%	4	21%	66	27%	1	13%	426	37%
No	503	57%	15	79%	174	71%	7	87%	699	61%
Person Don't Know	6	1%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	8	0%
Person Prefers Not to Answer	15	2%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	17	2%
Total	879	100%	19	100%	244	100%	8	100%	1150	100%

EDUCATION

Academic achievement is correlated with gainful employment, self-sufficiency and financial stability. Based on the survey responses collected, 61% of those who are homeless have at minimum a high school diploma or equivalent. Furthermore, 6% of respondents have a Bachelor's Degree or higher, while 20% of the total respondents report having some college.

Figure 24: Educational Attainment, By Region, 2025

What was the last grade level you completed in school?	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Less than 8th grade	38	4%	0	0%	18	7%	0	0%	56	4%
More than 8th but less than 12th grade	202	23%	6	32%	64	26%	1	13%	273	22%
High school grad/GED	277	31%	6	32%	113	46%	5	63%	401	32%
AA	34	4%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	37	3%
Some College	203	23%	4	21%	46	19%	2	25%	255	20%
College degree or more	65	7%	3	16%	8	3%	0	0%	76	6%
Currently in school	85	10%	0	0%	5	2%	0	0%	90	7%
Person prefers not to answer	65	7%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	67	5%
Person doesn't now	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Total	970	100%	19	100%	260	100%	8	100%	1257	100%

FIRST TIME HOMELESSNESS

Survey responses show that 482 people, or 41%, were experiencing homelessness for the first time. This reflects an increase from 2023 when 30% of respondents reported first time homelessness. Chico, Gridley/Biggs, and Oroville all saw overall increases in first time homelessness between 2023 and 2025. There continues to be a steady increase countywide in first time homelessness, likely due to steady increases in rent, utilities, and other necessities.

Figure 25: First Time Homelessness, By Region, 2025

Is this the first time you've been homeless?	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Yes	348	39%	12	60%	118	48%	4	50%	482	41%
No	516	58%	8	40%	123	50%	4	50%	651	56%
Person prefers not to answer	22	2%	0	0%	6	2%	0	0%	28	2%
Person doesn't know	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Total	887	100%	20	100%	248	100%	8	100%	1163	100%

Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.

JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

Experiencing homelessness and involvement with the justice system (aka criminal justice system) are often connected. Involvement in the justice system increases the risk of homelessness, for a variety of reasons, including discontinuance of supports and services. Once a person is homeless, the chances that they experience encounters with law enforcement and incarceration increases the longer they remain homeless. The 2025 PIT Study asked respondents if they are currently on probation and/or parole and if so, if they were released from custody into homelessness. A total of 117 people indicated they were on probation and/or parole with 80 of those individuals reported exiting custody into homelessness.

Figure 26: Currently on Probation or Parole and Experiencing Homelessness, 2025

Are you currently on probation and/or parole? (only asked if over 18 years old)	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Yes	89	10%	1	5%	25	10%	2	0%	117	10%
No	739	84%	17	89%	214	87%	6	0%	976	84%
Person prefers not to answer	55	6%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	58	5%
Person doesn't know	2	0%	1	5%	4	2%	0	0%	7	1%
Total	885	100%	19	100%	246	100%	8	0%	1158	100%

Figure 26.1: Currently on Probation or Parole, Exited into Homelessness, 2025

(If "yes") Were you released from custody into homelessness	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Yes	59		1		19		1		80	
No	29		0		6		1		36	
Total	88		1		25		2		116	

VETERANS

The 2025 data indicates that 71 (6%) of respondents reported being a Veteran. For this data element, it should be noted that 239 people did not answer the question, so the number of veterans may be higher. In recent years, HUD has increased its funding directed to ending homelessness for Veterans, especially through the VA Supportive Housing Program (HUD-VASH). HUD-VASH is a collaborative program which pairs HUD's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance with VA case management and supportive services for Veterans experiencing homelessness. These services are designed to help homeless Veterans and their families find and sustain permanent housing, access health care, mental health treatment, substance use counseling, and other supports necessary to help them recover and maintain housing in the community.

Figure 27: Veteran Status, By Region, 2025

Veteran Status	Chico		Gridley, Biggs		Oroville		The Ridge		Total	
Yes	49	6%	2	10%	16	7%	4	57%	71	6%
No	832	94%	18	90%	225	93%	3	43%	1078	94%
Person Prefers Not to Say	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
Total	885	100%	20	100%	241	101%	7	100%	1153	100%
Note: Data above represents only those that responded to the question. Missing data is not represented in this chart.										

Figure 28: Veterans Status, By Sheltered and Unsheltered and Household Type, 2025

Veteran Location	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	
	38	33	71	6%

YOUTH

Youth experiencing homelessness can typically fall into one of three categories: minors who are homeless with a parent(s) or guardian; minors who are homeless entirely on their own; and individuals who are "transition-aged youth" ages 18-24 who are legally adults but continue to be subject to the same vulnerabilities as minors.

Housing and service interventions that serve homeless youth are especially important in reducing generational and chronic homelessness.

Figure 29: Age Range of Youth Experiencing Homelessness, By Sheltered and Unsheltered, 2025

Age Range	Unsheltered		Sheltered		Total	
Under 6	0	0%	41	29%	41	24%
6 to 12	0	0%	42	29%	42	25%
13 to 17	2	7%	18	13%	20	12%
18 to 24	25	93%	42	29%	67	39%
Total	27	100%	143	100%	170	100%

Figure 30: Location of Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2025

Where did you sleep last night?	Total	
Emergency Shelter	79	47%
Transitional Housing	68	40%
Street or Sidewalk	7	4%
Vehicle/Boat/RV	6	4%
Park	3	2%
Outdoor Encampment	1	0%
Other	4	3%
Total	170	100%

Figure 31: Household Type of Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2025

Household Type	Total	
Parenting Youth	8	5%
Unaccompanied Youth	57	34%
Children of Parenting Youth	9	5%
Note: Percentages are out of total number of youths surveyed (n=170)		

Figure 32 shows 18 youth met the definition of chronically homeless. While experiencing homelessness for any length of time is devastating to any individual, it is especially important to consider what this means for youths or young adults who are significantly impacted by disability and housing instability.

Figure 32: Chronically Homeless Youth, 2025

Chronically Homeless	Total	
Yes	18	11%
No	152	89%
Total	170	100%

Figure 33 shows the responses that youth respondents provided as to the causes of their loss of housing. Youth were able to choose as many causes as applicable. Employment/Financial and Family Crisis were the most cited reasons.

Figure 33: Causes of Homelessness for Youth, 2025

What do you think led to your homelessness (choose all that apply)	Total	
Age out of foster or group home	5	3%
Alcohol or substance use or abuse	6	4%
Direct result of COVID-19	5	3%
Domestic Violence or partner abuse	8	5%
Employment or financial reasons	27	16%
Family crisis such as a death or serious illness in the family, divorce, family conflict, or another family problem	22	13%
Forced to relocate from home or evicted	9	5%
Incarceration	2	1%
Leaving your house due to intolerance of your sexual orientation or gender identity	1	0%
Medical or disability problems	2	1%
Mental Illness	8	5%
Natural or other disasters	3	2%
Are you a survivor of 2017 Wall Fire	0	0%
Are you a survivor of 2018 Camp Fire	0	0%
Are you a survivor of 2020 Bear/North Complex Fire	0	0%
Are you a survivor of the 2024 Park Fire?	1	0%
Are you a survivor of the 2024 Thompson Fire?	0	0%
Are you a survivor of another disaster?	1	0%
Parent or foster parent abuse	4	2%
Personal choice to be homeless	2	1%
PRCS (Post Release Controlled Supervision)	0	0%
Recent Immigration	0	0%
Substandard housing	1	0%
Other:	2	1%
Person Doesn't Know	1	0%
Note: People were able to choose more than one reason and data was not collected from all participants. Missing data is not represented in this chart. Percentages are out of total number of youth surveyed (n=170).		

CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is often caused by insufficient supports during a housing, personal or financial crisis. Figure 33 reports the causes that those completing the survey felt led to being homeless. People could select more than one cause. Therefore, the figures add up to more than the total number of respondents. Consistent with previous PIT results and anecdotal evidence, the top four reported causes of homelessness were:

- Employment or financial (31% of responses)
- Family crisis such as death, serious illness in the family, divorce, family conflict or other family problem (26% of responses)
- Alcohol or substance use (17% of responses)
- Domestic violence or partner abuse (12% of responses)

Figure 34: What Led to Loss of Housing, Butte County, 2025

What do you think led to your homelessness (choose all that apply)	Total	
Age out of foster or group home	42	3%
Alcohol or substance use or abuse	235	17%
Domestic violence or partner abuse	161	12%
Direct result of COVID-19	93	7%
Employment or financial reasons	426	31%
Family crisis such as a death or serious illness in the family, divorce, family conflict, or another family program	367	26%
Forced to relocate from home or evicted	53	4%
Incarceration	117	8%
Leaving your house due to intolerance of your sexual orientation or gender identity	8	1%
Medical or disability problems	140	10%
Mental Illness	156	11%
Natural or other disasters	126	9%
Are you a survivor of 2017 Wall Fire?	3	0%
Are you a survivor of 2018 Camp Fire?	85	6%
Are you a survivor of 2020 Bear/North Complex Fire?	6	0%
*Are you a survivor of the 2024 Park Fire?	15	1%
*Are you a survivor of the 2024 Thompson Fire?	0	0%
Are you a survivor of another disaster?	18	1%
Parent or foster parent abuse	25	2%
Personal choice to be homeless	80	6%
PRCS (Post Release Controlled Supervision)	14	1%
Recent Immigration	1	0%
Substandard housing	41	3%
Other Reasons	84	6%
Person Doesn't Know	22	2%
Person Refused	78	6%
Note: People were able to choose more than one reason and data was not collected from all participants. Missing data is not represented in this chart. Percentages are out of total number of people surveyed (n=1392) *The questions regarding the Park and Thompson fires were not asked in the unsheltered survey, however, respondents were able to identify those fires in the 'Are you a survivor of another disaster?' question as there was room to write in specific disasters.		

BARRIERS TO PERMANENT HOUSING

Simultaneous to preventing houselessness, the community seeks to understand and remove barriers to securing permanent housing. Figure 35 provides insight into what people experiencing homelessness believe to be their greatest barriers. People could select more than one barrier; therefore, the figures add up to more than the total number of respondents. There was a total of 16 options to choose from, as well as the ability to write in other barriers that were not captured. Consistent with previous PIT results and anecdotal evidence, the top five reported barriers to permanent housing were:

- Finding affordable housing (49% of responses)
- No money for rent or deposit (42% of responses)
- Finding a job (33% of responses)
- Poor/no credit (31% of responses)
- Finding services to help me (22% of responses)

It is also worth noting that many of the write-in responses were around difficulty finding shelters that could accommodate couples as well as assistance needed to relocate out of California. Others identified the need for assistance in navigating the steps to obtain housing.

Figure 35: Barriers Preventing Access to Permanent Housing, Butte County, 2025

What barriers prevent you from accessing permanent housing (choose all that apply)?	Total	
Criminal History	157	11%
Convicted of a 290 or similar offense	13	1%
Not convicted of a 290 or similar offense	124	9%
Unsure if convicted of a 290 or similar offense	2	0%
Declined to state if convicted of a 290 or similar offense	10	1%
Finding affordable housing	682	49%
Finding a job	456	33%
Finding services to help me	307	22%
I don't like the housing options available to me	95	7%
*Incarceration	2	0%
Lack of an ID card	202	15%
Lack of local services	199	14%
Managing my mental health	181	13%
No money for rent or deposit	585	42%
Pets	122	9%
Poor/no credit	434	31%
Rental History	270	19%
Substance Use	179	13%
Transportation Services	197	14%
Unable to use Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher or other subsidy	51	4%
Nothing, I prefer to be homeless	21	2%
Person doesn't know	14	1%
Other Barriers	33	2%
Note: People were able to choose more than one barrier and data was not collected from all participants. Percentages are out of total number of people surveyed (n=1392). *The option regarding the incarceration was not provided in the unsheltered survey, however, respondents were able to identify that as the Other Barriers' option has room to write in other reason.		

NEXT STEPS

LIVED EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK

One of the primary purposes of the PIT and the resulting Executive Summary is to seek feedback from those who are experiencing homelessness, specifically what shelter options and services they would find useful in their pathway to permanent housing. To this end, the 2025 PIT survey included specific questions to gather this input. This information is provided in the figures below.

Starting with Figure 35, respondents were asked to select what sheltering options they would be interested in. They could select as multiple options. The top three options selected were:

- Your own house or apartment (926 people)
- Your own room in a shared house or apartment (656 people)
- Large shelter with individual rooms for each person (526 people)

These results are indicative of the fact that most people would prefer a space of their own, versus something shared. The community has been prioritizing these housing types with recent efforts to take advantage of increased affordable housing financing to produce new multi-family apartments, the efforts of local organizations to produce tiny houses, and to purchase or rent homes which are then leased/sub-leased to individuals in a shared housing model.

Figure 36: Interest in Housing and Shelter Options, 2025

What housing and/or sheltering options would you be interested in? (Check all that apply)	Total	
A parking lot with security where you can safely sleep in your car or RV	327	23%
Large shelter with individual rooms for each person	526	38%
Outside space that is legal to camp	448	32%
Sharing a room in a house or apartment	501	36%
Shelter with large shared sleeping space with pets allowed	365	26%
Shelter with large shared sleeping space without pets	273	20%
Tiny House	351	25%
Your own room in a shared house or apartment	656	47%
Your own house or apartment	926	67%
Medical Respite or Hospice	58	4%
Person doesn't know	28	2%
Person prefers not to answer	75	5%
Note: People were able to choose more than one housing or sheltering option and data was not collected from all participants. Percentages are out of total number of people surveyed (n=1237)		

Figure 37 shows insight into which services respondents would use. They were able to select multiple options. The top four services selected were:

- Free laundry service (811 people)
- Access to electricity (733 people)
- Drop-in center (733 people)
- Mobile shower (711 people)

These answers indicate services which support hygiene, safety, and physical/mental health are the most important to those experiencing homelessness. Local organizations provide mobile laundry service and showering services throughout the county. Supportive housing programs provide case management services, which includes life skills. Day center services assist with addressing the issues of access to electricity (assuming this is for charging devices, and not wanted for camping), personal property storage, and serving as a warming or cooling center.

Figure 37: Service Usage for Those Who are Experiencing Homelessness, 2025

Which of these services would you use? (Check all that apply)	Total	
Access to electricity	733	53%
Court transportation and support	314	23%
Detox center	236	17%
Drop-in center for clothes, computer use, food, mail, and support	733	53%
Free laundry services	811	58%
Life coach/case management	540	39%
Mobile shower	711	51%
Needle exchange program	184	13%
Phone charging station	630	45%
Safe kennel provided for pets	313	22%
Safe medicine storage	338	24%
Safe personal property storage	591	42%
Temporary housing when sick	522	38%
Transportation to appointments	601	43%
Warming/cooling centers	618	44%
Other services	51	4%
Person doesn't know	42	3%
Client prefers not to answer	80	6%
Note: People were able to choose more than one service option and data was not collected from all participants. Percentages are out of total number of people surveyed (n=1392). Missing data is not represented in this chart.		

Figure 38 provides insight into why emergency shelters aren't always utilized. This question was only asked of households who were unsheltered the night of the PIT. They could choose multiple options. The top four reasons selected were:

- I feel overwhelmed being around so many people (149 people)
- I feel unsafe (107 people)
- There are too many rules (87 people)
- I don't need to (82 people)

While congregate shelters continue to play an important role in the homelessness response system, it must be acknowledged that both the state and federal governments are increasingly de-emphasizing funding for congregate shelters and encouraging non-congregate shelter models or rapid rehousing whenever possible. The increased availability of non-congregate shelter models would likely resolve a lot of the reasons people do not access emergency shelters, including there being too many people, fear of getting sick, and noise. Some respondents opted to write in reasons which included shelter locations being difficult to reach, unable to make it for intake times, and wanting more privacy.

Figure 38: Reasons for Not Utilizing Emergency Shelters, 2025

If you don't use Emergency Shelters, why not? (Choose all that apply)	Total	
I don't like the staff	48	8%
I don't like where it is located. It's difficult for me to get there.	49	8%
I don't need to	82	14%
I feel overwhelmed being around so many people	149	25%
I feel unsafe	107	18%
I have been kicked out of the shelters and have not asked to go back.	26	4%
I have too much stuff to store there	40	7%
I'm afraid of getting sick with all the people in one place	53	9%
I prefer to camp outside	60	10%
I think my children would be unsafe	7	1%
It's too noisy	68	11%
The shelter is low-barrier and it triggers me.	30	5%
There are too many rules	87	14%
There is somebody else in shelter that I cannot be around.	37	6%
They don't allow medicinal Marijuana	14	2%
They don't allow my family to stay together	20	3%
They don't allow people to use drugs or alcohol before signing in	13	2%
They don't allow pets	67	11%
They don't know how to shelter transgender people	2	0%
They require religious participation to stay	17	3%
Other Reason	68	11%
Note: People were able to choose more than one reason and data was not collected from all participants. Percentages are out of total number of unsheltered people surveyed (n=606)		

CONCLUSION

The 2025 PIT findings remain consistent with national research and previous PIT findings, indicating increasing affordable housing stock and offering individualized support in areas of key need is fundamental to ending homelessness. Health problems and other disabling conditions are pervasive for those who are unhoused, and without at least a minimal level of housing stability and safety, it is likely these conditions will worsen. Butte County has been especially impacted in recent years by numerous devastating wildfires which displaced thousands of people, many of whom still have not been able to obtain stable and affordable housing. The impacts of these wildfires on the housing market are likely to continue for a number of years. Concerted efforts are being made by local jurisdictions to build new affordable housing units. Without these efforts, the number of unhoused individuals and families is likely to increase.

The CoC and its partner agencies are actively pursuing every potential funding source available to support street outreach, case management, housing navigation, shelter, and permanent housing options. It is important to understand the complexity of homelessness and for the community at large to participate in improving the homelessness response system, with the goal of making homelessness a situation that is rarely experienced by community members, and when it does happen, to make it as brief as possible.

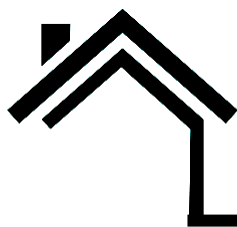
APPENDICES

Appendix A: CoC Memo on 2025 PIT Methodology

Appendix B: 2025 PIT Survey Questions

Appendix C: HUD Definitions of "Homeless" per HEARTH Act

Appendix D: HUD Definition of "Chronically Homeless" Flow Chart



Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care

DATE: November 13, 2024

MEMORANDUM FOR: CoC Council, Members and participating Agencies

FROM: Erin Murray
Program Manager, Housing and Homeless
Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services

SUBJECT: 2025 Point in Time (PIT) Methodology

Under section 578.7 of the CoC Program interim rule, CoCs must plan and conduct, at least biennially, a PIT count of homeless persons within the geographic area. Section 578.3 of the CoC Program interim rule states that PIT counts are “carried out on one night in the last 10 calendar days of January or at such other time as required by HUD.” CoCs will submit their count data via HUD’s Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) in the spring following the count.

HUD requires CoCs to collect reliable data on the total number and characteristics of all people (i.e., sheltered and unsheltered) residing in the CoCs’ geographic area who are homeless on a single night and report the data to HUD.

The PIT Committee for the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care intends to proceed with a 2025 sheltered and unsheltered count as encouraged by HUD and recommends the following methodology:

Date and Time

The unsheltered count is to be conducted beginning at sunrise Wednesday, January 29, 2025, and continuing throughout the day. The count will capture the characteristics of homeless persons for the prior night.

Methodology

Consistent with previous years, a census count method, or an enumeration of all homeless people, is recommended by the PIT Committee. The proposed method would include the entire CoCs’ geography and provide a direct and complete count of all people and their characteristics.

The committee intends for volunteers to conduct complete coverage by canvassing the geographical area. Locations, called HUBs, will be identified throughout the Continuum to provide known areas for people who are experiencing homelessness a place to drop in and be included in the count. These HUBs also serve to assist volunteers as a meeting place throughout the day. The identified HUB’s will be noted on flyers and shared with the community in the coming weeks.

Counting Us Application

To ensure reliable and accurate data quality, the Counting Us application, as provided through software company Simtech will be used. This is the same software that was used to complete the 2023 PIT and will allow volunteers to download a convenient application to their mobile or electronic devices.

Note: Registration and Known Location demonstration to be presented during December meeting.

Sheltered PIT and HIC Count

The PIT count and Housing Inventory Count (HIC) are integrally related. The sum total number of persons reported in emergency shelter, Safe Haven, and transitional housing projects in the PIT count fields of the HIC must match the sum total of sheltered persons reported in the PIT count. Since the PIT and HIC data must match, it is critical that CoCs conduct their PIT count and HIC at the same time. The Counting Us application will contain a Sheltered Survey in order to obtain the demographics and collect responses to the community questions contain within the Unsheltered Survey.

Survey

Please find attached, the survey that will be uploaded to the Counting Us application in preparation for the 2025 count. This survey includes a combination of HUD required questions and local community questions as recommended by the PIT Committee.

All questions in red are HUD required questions.

All questions in black are local questions.

1. What is your name?

- ☐ First Name: _____
- ☐ Last Name: _____
- ☐ If hesitant, ask "What are your initials or the name you prefer to be used?"
- _____
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

2. Have you already been interviewed for the 2025 PIT Count? (If yes, STOP)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

3. What area did you stay in last night?

- ☐ Biggs
- ☐ Chico
- ☐ Gridley
- ☐ Oroville
- ☐ Paradise
- ☐ Magalia
- ☐ Other location in Butte County: _____
- ☐ Outside Butte County: _____

4. Where did you sleep the night before the Count?

(If option in bold/highlight is selected, continue with the survey)

- ☐ **Abandoned building**
- ☐ **Under bridge/ overpass**
- ☐ **Bus/ train station**
- ☐ **Vehicle/ boat/ RV**
- ☐ **Outdoor encampment**
- ☐ **Park**
- ☐ **Street or sidewalk**
- ☐ Emergency shelter (Torres, Sabbath House, Safe Space, ORM, Genesis Shelter, Catalyst Shelter, Jesus Center/Renewal Center, Etc.)
- ☐ Transitional housing
- ☐ Hospital
- ☐ Treatment program
- ☐ Jail
- ☐ Hotel/Motel paid for with own money
- ☐ Hotel/Motel paid for by an agency
- ☐ Temporarily with friends or family (couch surfing)
- ☐ House or apartment-rent/own
- ☐ In a place being evicted from
- ☐ Other location: _____

5. What is your gender? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Man
- ☐ Woman
- ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Non-Binary
- ☐ Questioning
- ☐ Different Identity (please specify) _____
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

6. How do you identify your sexual orientation? (choose all that apply)

- ☐ Straight or heterosexual
- ☐ Lesbian, gay, homosexual, or same gender loving
- ☐ Bisexual or pansexual
- ☐ I identify as: _____
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

7. What is your date of birth?

- ☐ ____ / ____ / ____
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

If refused to answer date of birth, ask "How old are you?" _____

If refused to answer age, ask "What age range do you fall into?"

- ☐ Under 18
- ☐ 18-24
- ☐ 25-34
- ☐ 35-44
- ☐ 45-54
- ☐ 55-64
- ☐ 65+

8. What is your race?

- ☐ American Indian, Alaska native, or Indigenous
- ☐ Asian or Asian American
- ☐ Black, African American, or African
- ☐ Middle Eastern or North African
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

9. Are you Hispanic/Latino?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

10. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

11. How long have you been homeless this time?

(Only include time in shelters and/or streets)

- ☐ 0 to 3 months
- ☐ 4 to 6 months
- ☐ 7 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 to 2 years
- ☐ 2 to 3 years
- ☐ 3 years or more

12. How many months did you stay in shelters or on the streets over the past 3 years?

- ☐ 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. 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
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

14. Do you have a Substance Use Disorder?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Alcohol use disorder
- ☐ Drug use disorder
- ☐ Both Alcohol and Drug use disorders

(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 prefers not to answer

15. Do you have a Chronic Health Condition?

☐ Yes

(If “yes”) is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ No

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

16. Do you have a Mental Health Disorder?

☐ Yes

(If “yes”) is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ No

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

17. Do you have a Physical Disability?

☐ Yes

(If “yes”) is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ No

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

18. Do you have a Developmental Disability?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

19. Do you have AIDS or an HIV related illness?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

20. Are you experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

21. Are you a victim/survivor of Domestic Violence?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

22. Are you a veteran? (Have you served in the US Armed Forces OR been called into duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

23. What was the last grade level you completed in school?

- ☐ Less than 8th grade
- ☐ Less than 12th grade
- ☐ High School Graduate or GED
- ☐ AA Degree
- ☐ Some College
- ☐ College Degree or More
- ☐ Currently in school
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

24. Were you ever in foster care or stayed in a group home?

- ☐ Yes

(If "yes") Were you exited from foster care or group home into homelessness?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

- ☐ No
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

25. Are you currently on probation and/or parole? (Only ask if client is over 18 yrs old)

☐ Yes

(If "yes") Were you released from custody into homelessness?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ No

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

26. Were you living in Butte County when you became homeless?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

27. How long have you been in Butte County? If in and out, what is the TOTAL amount of time?

☐ More than a month but less than 1 year

☐ 1-2 years

☐ 3-5 years

☐ 6-9 years

☐ 10-19 years

☐ 20+ years

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

28. What housing and/or sheltering options would you be interested in? (Check all that apply)

☐ A parking lot with security where you can safely sleep in your car or RV

☐ Large shelter with individual rooms for each person

☐ Outside space that is legal to camp

☐ Sharing a room in a house or apartment

☐ Shelter with large shared sleeping space with pets allowed

☐ Shelter with large shared sleeping space without pets

☐ Tiny house

☐ Your own room in a shared house or apartment

☐ Your own house or apartment

☐ Medical Respite or Hospice

☐ Person doesn't know

☐ Person prefers not to answer

29. What do you think led to your homelessness? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Age out of foster or group home
- ☐ Alcohol or substance use or abuse
- ☐ Domestic violence or partner abuse
- ☐ Direct result of COVID-19
- ☐ Employment or financial reasons
- ☐ Family crisis such as a death or serious illness in the family, divorce, family conflict, or another family problem
- ☐ Forced to relocate from home or evicted
- ☐ Incarceration
- ☐ Leaving your house due to intolerance of your sexual orientation or gender identity
- ☐ Medical or disability problems
- ☐ Mental illness
- ☐ Natural or other disasters
 - ☐ Are you survivor of the 2017 Wall Fire?
 - ☐ Are you a survivor of the 2018 Camp Fire?
 - ☐ Are you a survivor of the 2020 Bear/North Complex Fire?
 - ☐ Are you a survivor of the 2024 Park Fire?
 - ☐ Are you a survivor of the 2024 Thompson Fire?
- ☐ Are you a survivor of another disaster? Please state: _____
- ☐ Parent or foster parent abuse
- ☐ Personal choice to be homeless
- ☐ PRCS (Post Release Controlled Supervision)
- ☐ Recent immigration
- ☐ Substandard housing
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Person Doesn't Know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

30. What barriers prevent you from accessing permanent housing (choose all that apply)?

- ☐ Criminal History
 - ☐ (If criminal history is checked) Were you convicted of 290 offense?
- ☐ Finding affordable housing
- ☐ Finding a job
- ☐ Finding services to help me
- ☐ I don't like the housing options available to me
- ☐ Lack of an ID card
- ☐ Lack of local services
- ☐ Managing my mental health
- ☐ No money for rent or deposit
- ☐ Pets
- ☐ Poor/no credit
- ☐ Rental History
- ☐ Substance Use
- ☐ Transportation to services
- ☐ Unable to use Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher or other subsidy.
- ☐ Nothing, I prefer to be homeless
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Person Doesn't Know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

31. How do you support yourself financially? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Child support or alimony
- ☐ Food Stamps (CalFresh)
- ☐ Friends or family
- ☐ General Assistance (GA)
- ☐ Job or paid internship
- ☐ Odd jobs
- ☐ Panhandling or busking (street performance)
- ☐ Pension or retirement
- ☐ Recycling
- ☐ Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- ☐ Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)
- ☐ Student aid or grants
- ☐ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF or CalWORKs)
- ☐ Temporary or seasonal (harvest) employment
- ☐ Unemployment benefits
- ☐ Veteran's benefits
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Person Doesn't Know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

32. What is your household's approximate monthly income? (Choose one)

- ☐ No income
- ☐ \$1-\$150
- ☐ \$151-\$250
- ☐ \$251-\$500
- ☐ \$501-\$1,000
- ☐ \$1,001-\$1,500
- ☐ \$1,501-\$2,000
- ☐ Over \$2,000
- ☐ Person Doesn't Know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

33. Which of these services would you use? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Access to electricity
- ☐ Court transportation and support
- ☐ Detox center
- ☐ Drop in center for clothes, computer use, food, mail, and support
- ☐ Free laundry service
- ☐ Life coach/case manager/mentor
- ☐ Mobile shower
- ☐ Needle exchange program
- ☐ Phone charging stations
- ☐ Safe kennel provided for pets
- ☐ Safe medicine storage
- ☐ Safe personal property storage
- ☐ Temporary housing when sick
- ☐ Transportation to appointments
- ☐ Warming/cooling centers
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Person doesn't know
- ☐ Person prefers not to answer

34. If you don't use Emergency Shelters, why not?

☐ _____

35. Additional information:

Definitions of Homelessness for Federal Program Serving Children, Youth, and Families

The two major definitions of homelessness in use by federal agencies are the education definition in Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act, and the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition in Section 103 of Subtitle I of the McKinney-Vento Act. The following chart illustrates the similarities and differences between federal agencies' definitions of homeless. In December 2011, HUD issued complex regulations on the HEARTH definition of homelessness.

	EDUCATION DEFINITION	HUD DEFINITION – PRIOR TO 2009	HUD DEFINITION – HEARTH ACT - CURRENT	RHYA DEFINITION
Statutory Reference:	Section 725 of Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act	Section 103 of Subtitle I of the McKinney-Vento Act	Section 103 of Subtitle I of the McKinney-Vento Act	Section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act
Federal Programs and Agencies Using This Definition:	- Elementary and Secondary Education (ED) - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (ED) - Higher Education Act (ED) - Head Start Act (HHS) - Child Nutrition Act (USDA) - Violence Against Women Act (DOJ)	- Homeless Assistance Programs (HUD) - Emergency Food and Shelter (Homeland Security) - Department of Veterans Affairs (all programs) - Department of Labor (all programs)	- Homeless Assistance Programs (HUD)	Runaway and Homeless Youth Act Programs (HHS)
LIVING SITUATIONS COVERED BY THESE DEFINITIONS				
Unsheltered Locations	Yes: “(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C)); (iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings”	Yes: “an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.”	Yes: “an individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;”	Yes, if the youth cannot live with relatives and has no other safe place to go: “a youth... for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative, and who has no other safe alternative living arrangement.”
Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing	Yes: “children and youth who are living in emergency or transitional shelters”	Yes: “a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations”	Yes: “an individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements”	Yes, if the youth cannot live with relatives and has no other safe place to go: “a youth... for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative, and who has no other safe alternative living arrangement.”

	EDUCATION DEFINITION	HUD DEFINITION – PRIOR TO 2009	HUD DEFINITION – HEARTH ACT - CURRENT	RHYA DEFINITION
Motels and Hotels	Yes, if there are no appropriate alternatives: “children and youth who are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds <u>due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations</u>” (emphasis added)	No, except for “welfare hotels”: “an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);”	Generally, no, except for the following situations: - “hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations” - “an individual or family who has a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days, who has no subsequent residence identified; and lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing;” - “any individual or family who is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life threatening conditions in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized, and who have no other residence and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing” - “unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who have experienced a long term period without living independently in permanent housing; and have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period; and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.	Yes, if the youth cannot live with relatives and has no other safe place to go: “a youth... for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative, and who has no other safe alternative living arrangement.”

	EDUCATION DEFINITION	HUD DEFINITION – PRIOR TO 2009	HUD DEFINITION – HEARTH ACT - CURRENT	RHYA DEFINITION
Staying with Others (“Doubled-Up”)	Yes, if it is due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar situation (within the definition of lacking fixed, regular, and adequate situations): “...individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)); and (B) includes — (i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;”	No	Generally, no, except the following situations: “an individual or family who will imminently lose their housing, including housing they are sharing with others, as evidenced by credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days, and who has no subsequent residence identified; and who lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing: - “any individual or family who is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life threatening conditions in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized, and who have no other residence and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing” - “unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who have experienced a long term period without living independently in permanent housing; and have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period; and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.”	Yes, if the youth cannot live with relatives and has no other safe place to go: “a youth... for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative, and who has no other safe alternative living arrangement.”

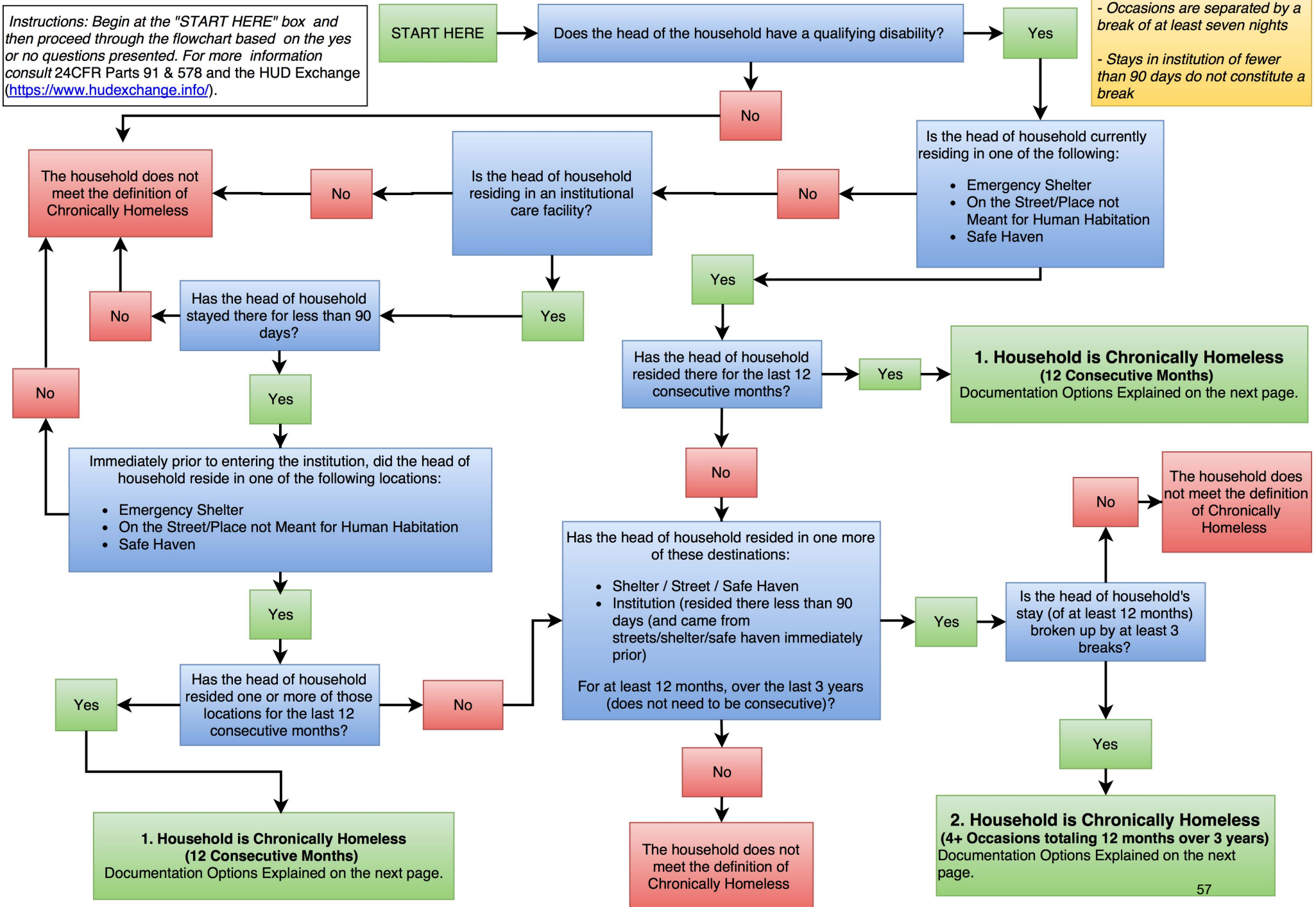
	EDUCATION DEFINITION	HUD DEFINITION – PRIOR TO 2009	HUD DEFINITION – HEARTH ACT - CURRENT	RHYA DEFINITION
“At Risk of Homelessness”	No such definition.	No such definition.	Defines “at risk of homelessness” to include <u>all</u> families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes. (1) AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS.-The term ‘at risk of homelessness’ means, with respect to an individual or family, that the individual or family- (A) has income below 30 percent of median income for the geographic area; (B) has insufficient resources immediately available to attain housing stability; and (C)(i) has moved frequently because of economic reasons; (ii) is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; (iii) has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated; (iv) lives in a hotel or motel; (v) lives in severely overcrowded housing; (vi) is exiting an institution; or (vii) otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Such term includes all families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes.	No such definition. However, RHYA does define “youth at risk of separation from family:” YOUTH AT RISK OF SEPARATION FROM THE FAMILY.—The term ‘youth at risk of separation from the family’ means an individual— (A) who is less than 18 years of age; and (B) (i) who has a history of running away from the family of such individual; (ii) whose parent, guardian, or custodian is not willing to provide for the basic needs of such individual; or (iii) who is at risk of entering the child welfare system or juvenile justice system as a result of the lack of services available to the family to meet such needs.

Flowchart of HUD's Definition of Chronic Homelessness

Instructions: Begin at the "START HERE" box and then proceed through the flowchart based on the yes or no questions presented. For more information consult 24CFR Parts 91 & 578 and the HUD Exchange (<https://www.hudexchange.info/>).

Remember:

- Occasions are separated by a break of at least seven nights
- Stays in institution of fewer than 90 days do not constitute a break



Documentation Standards for Chronic Homelessness

Instructions: Based on your navigation of the flowchart on the previous page, locate the appropriate numbered situation on this page and follow the documentation standards noted. This tool summarizes the criteria for the new Chronically Homeless Definition. To review the exact language, please refer to 24 CFR Parts 91 & 578 and the HUD Exchange (<https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/resources-for-chronic-homelessness/>)

Situation	Documentation of Homelessness	Documentation of Disability
1. Household is Chronically Homeless (12 Consecutive Months)	☐ HMIS record or record from a comparable database; or ☐ Written observation by an outreach worker of the conditions where the individual was living; or ☐ Written referral by another housing or service provider; or ☐ Where the evidence above is unavailable, there must be a certification by the individual seeking assistance, accompanied by the intake worker's documentation of the living situation and the steps taken to obtain the evidence listed above. If the head of household is currently staying in an institution where they have been for less than 90 days (and were in a shelter/street/safe haven immediately prior) their Institutional Stay can be documented by: ☐ Discharge paperwork or written/oral referral from a social worker or appropriate official of the institutional facility, with start/end dates of client's residence, or ☐ Where the evidence above is unavailable, there must be a certification by the individual seeking assistance, accompanied by the intake worker's documentation of the living situation and the steps taken to obtain the evidence listed above.	Documentation of the head of household's disability, including: ☐ Written verification of the disability from a licensed professional; ☐ Written verification from the Social Security Administration; ☐ The receipt of a disability check; or ☐ Intake staff-recorded observation of disability that, no later than 45 days from the application for assistance, accompanied by supporting evidence.
2. Household is Chronically Homeless (4+ Occasions totaling 12 months over 3 years)* <i>*May include institution stays of <90 days</i>	☐ HMIS record or record from a comparable database; or ☐ Written observation by an outreach worker of the conditions where the individual was living; or ☐ Written referral by another housing or service provider; or ☐ Discharge paperwork or written/oral referral from a social worker or appropriate official of the institutional facility, with start/end dates of client's residence (for institutional stays of less than 90 days) ☐ Where the evidence above is unavailable, there must be a certification by the individual seeking assistance, accompanied by the intake worker's documentation of the living situation and the steps taken to obtain the evidence listed above. <i>* Each separate occasion MUST be documented (minimum of 3 breaks). 100% of the breaks can be documented by self- report.</i>	Documentation of the head of household's disability, including: ☐ Written verification of the disability from a licensed professional; ☐ Written verification from the Social Security Administration; ☐ The receipt of a disability check; or ☐ Intake staff-recorded observation of disability that, no later than 45 days from the application for assistance, accompanied by supporting evidence.

Important Notes:

- Each individual occasion needs to be fully documented.
- Breaks can be documented by self-report.
- For each Project:
 - 100% of households served can use self-certification for 3 months of their 12 months,
 - 75% of households served need to use 3rd Party documentation for 9 months of their 12 months, and
 - 25% of households served can use self-certification as documentation for any and all months.