



HamiltonCounted

2025 Mid-Year Report

January 1, 2025 – June 30, 2025

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A handwritten signature in white ink that reads "Weston Wamp".

Weston Wamp

HAMILTON COUNTY MAYOR

A Message from County Mayor Weston Wamp

Hamilton Counted continues to sharpen our focus on both the challenges we face and the opportunities for improvement in order to build a durable community that works for every family. Now in its third year, this countywide data project is moving us beyond one-time snapshots to a clear, data-driven understanding of where Hamilton County stands on critical issues like public safety, addiction, and homelessness. With these insights, we are making smarter decisions and directing county resources where they can have the greatest impact.

While violence remains a serious challenge, the first six months of this year brought encouraging progress: overall crime is down 18% compared to the same period last year. Shooting victims dropped by 44%, with nearly all incidents concentrated in Chattanooga, and murders from January to June declined from 18 to 10 compared to 2024.

We are also in our third consecutive year of fewer fatal overdoses—nearly cut in half since 2022. To build on this momentum, Hamilton County has launched Tennessee’s first Overdose Prevention Team in partnership with EMS. Using Quick Response Vehicles, this team is delivering life-saving medications, supporting individuals with opioid use disorder, and connecting people in crisis to long-term recovery.

At the Homeless Healthcare Center, clinic visits rose 10% overall, with a notable 82% increase in children served. Expanded outreach in local shelters and family case management visits are helping more kids and families access the care they need.

This report reveals important gains, but also serves as a reminder of how much work remains. By facing our challenges head-on and investing in solutions that lift up our neighbor, we can keep moving Hamilton County toward a safer, healthier, and stronger future.

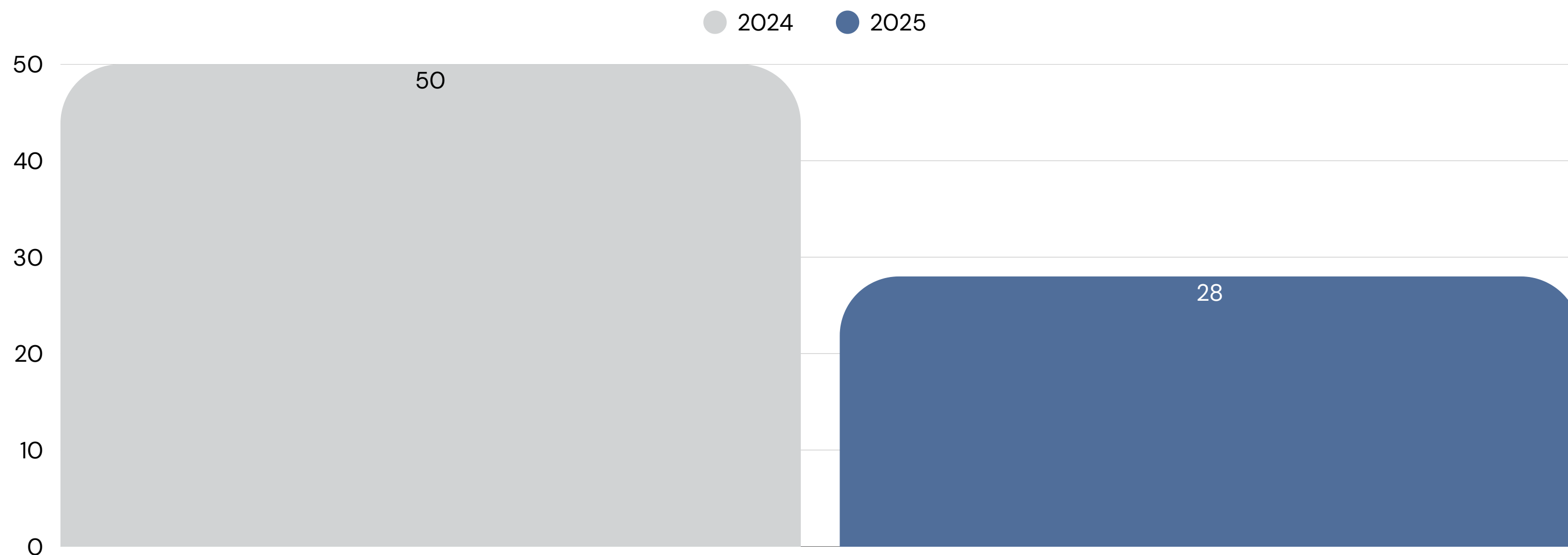
Crime in Hamilton County

January 2025 -June 2025



Non-Fatal Shooting Victims Countywide

There was a 44% decrease in non-fatal shooting victims through the first six months of the year.



See Appendix A for detailed non-fatal shooting data.

County-Wide Crime by Category

Data encompasses figures from January to June for each year, unless stated otherwise. For more detailed crime statistics, please refer to Appendix A, which is outlined below.

Overall crime down 18% countywide.

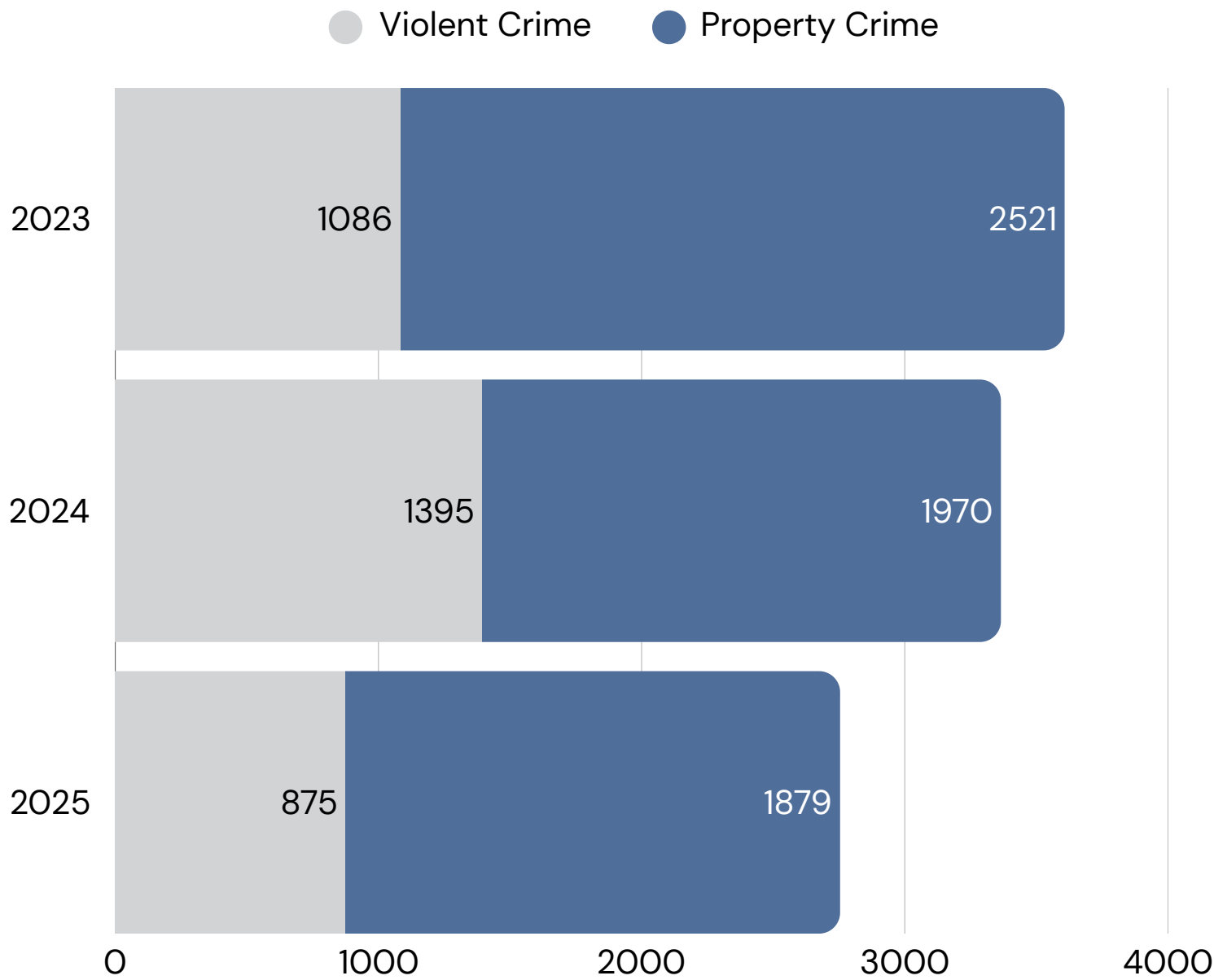
Non-fatal shooting victims are down 43% countywide.

The primary factor behind Violent Crime is Aggravated Assault, while Theft from vehicles stands as the main contributor to Property Crime.

Violent crime in Hamilton County has seen a decline of approximately 37% when compared to the same period last year.

County-Wide Highlights

Violent v. Property Crime



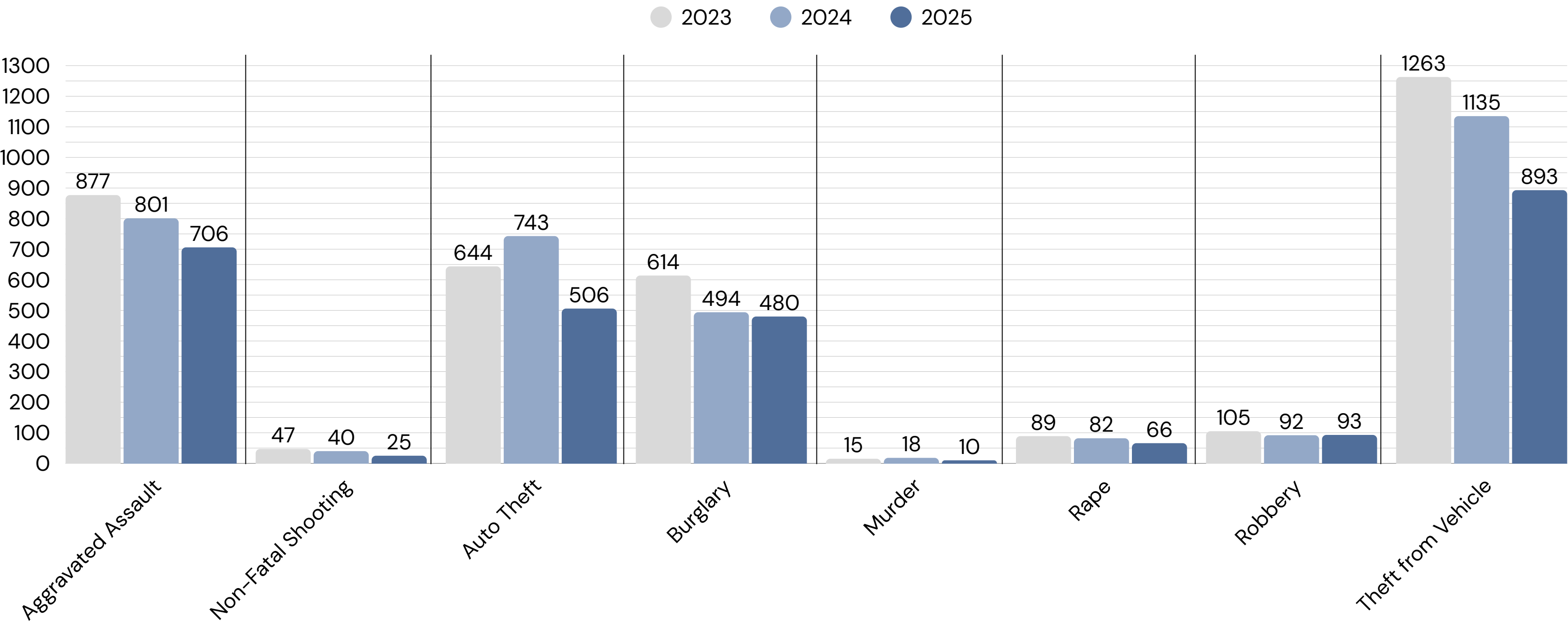
Violent crime includes murder, rape, aggravated assault and robbery.

Property crime includes burglary, auto theft and auto burglary.

Data encompasses figures from January to June for each year, unless stated otherwise. For more detailed crime statistics, please refer to Appendix A, which is outlined below.

Crime Contributions in Hamilton County by Category

This data reflects reported numbers from each police/law enforcement agency from January to June for each year.



Substance Abuse and Overdoses

January 2025 -June 2025

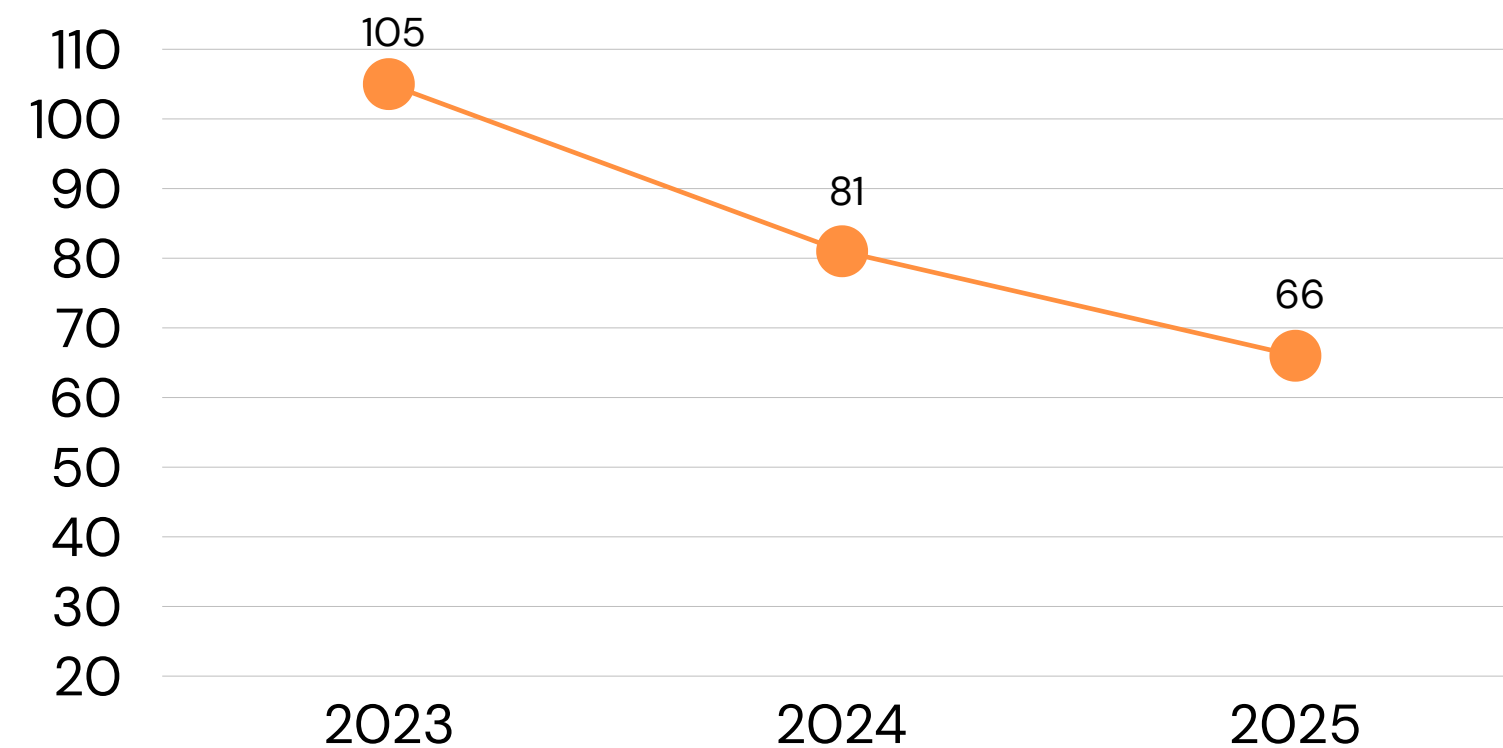


Fatal Overdoses

This data is sourced directly from the Overdose Reports of the Hamilton County Medical Examiner's Office. The figures represent the period from January to June for the years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Hamilton County Fatal Overdoses

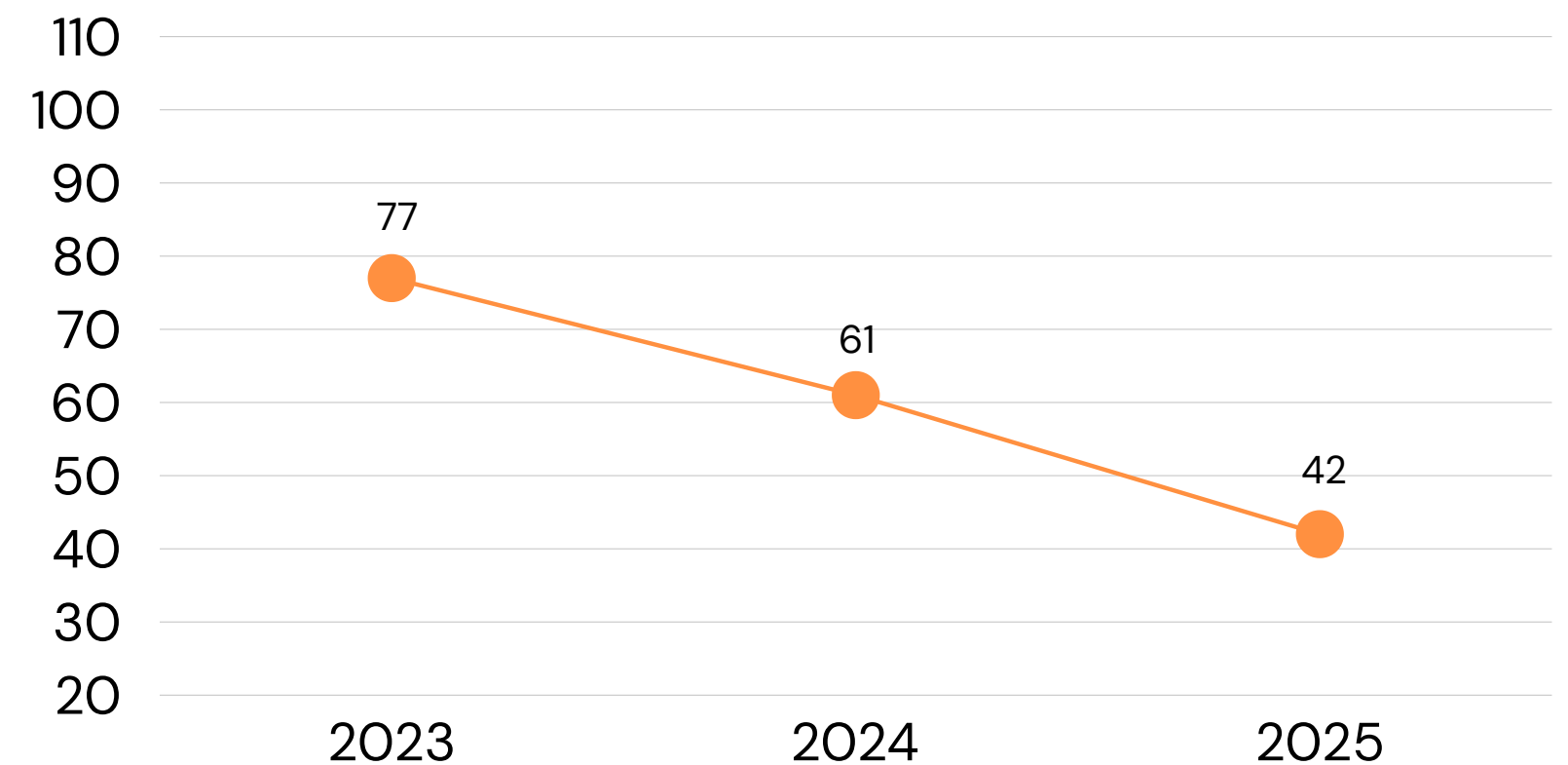
**Includes all municipalities in Hamilton County from January to June of each year.*



Total overdoses in Hamilton County dropped from 105 in 2023 to 66 in 2025 — a 38% decrease in two years.

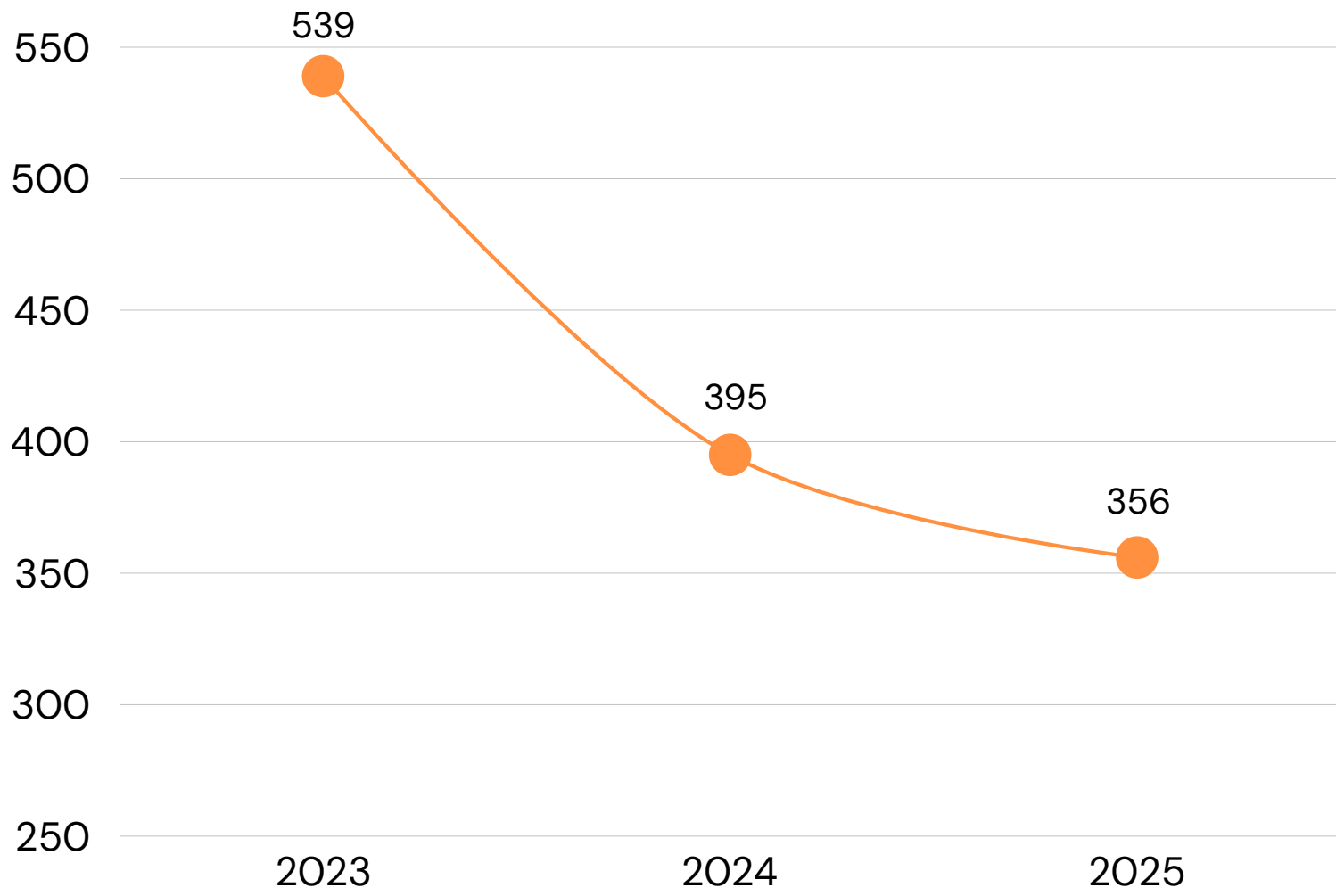
Suspected Drug-Related Deaths in Hamilton County Attributed to Fentanyl

**Includes all municipalities in Hamilton County from January to June of each year.*



Fentanyl remains the leading cause of overdose deaths, with 6 out of 10 overdoses linked to it.

Emergency Reports

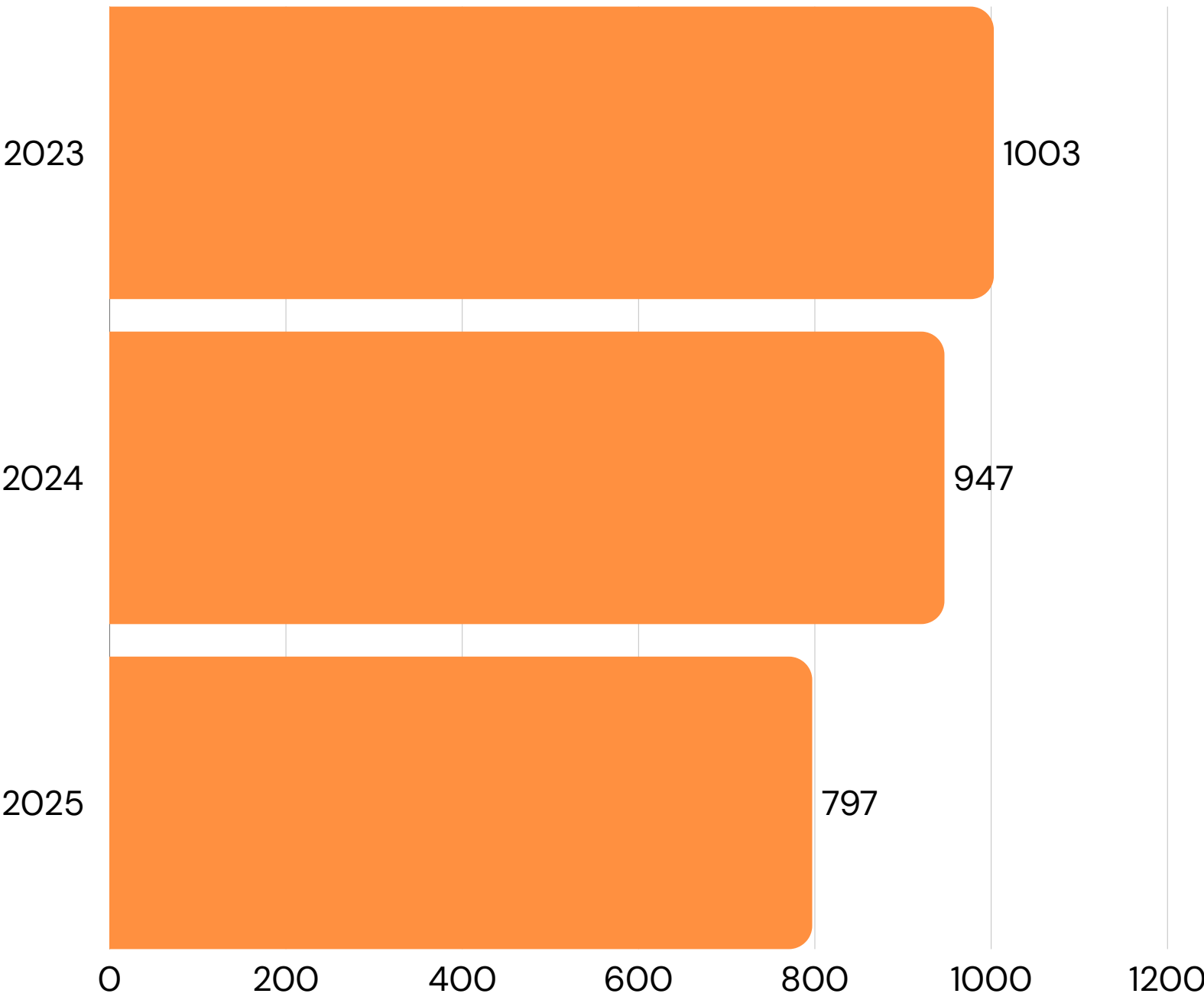


This chart illustrates the number of patients who received Naloxone from Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in Hamilton County. The data covers the period from January to June for the years 2023 to 2025. The figures indicate a nearly **10% decrease from 2024 to 2025** through the first six months of the year. Please note that the chart does not begin at zero.

Naloxone Report



Suspected Overdose-Related Emergency Room Visits



From January to June 2023 & 2024, adults aged 31-40 accounted for the highest percentage of emergency room visits making up an average of 21% of all cases. In 2025, this majority age group shifted to persons 20 and under, making up 19% of all cases in 2025.

Opioid Abatement Initiatives

These initiatives are currently either in planning stages or under development. All efforts are directed toward tackling the opioid crisis and include a variety of strategies, which includes but is not limited to the utilization of Opioid Abatement Funds. These are one of many initiatives crafted to ensure that trends continue to shift positively.

Opioid Prevention Team

Hamilton County Mayor Weston Wamp, in collaboration with Hamilton County EMS, is introducing Tennessee's first Overdose Prevention Team (OPT). The team will soon operate through Quick Response Vehicles delivering life-saving medications to individuals struggling with opioid use disorder (MOUD) and connecting them to essential recovery resources. This proactive approach aims to meet people in their moment of crisis, provide immediate support, and connect individuals to long-term recovery options. For details on this developing project, please refer to Appendix B.

Renewal Project

The county allocated \$2 million in opioid settlement funds to several respected recovery organizations with significant capital needs as part of a Renewal Project, many of which will be key partners in the OPT initiative. Please see Appendix B for more information on allocated totals.

Medication-Assisted Treatment Pilot Program

Hamilton County is planning a Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) pilot program at its county jail and detention center in August 2024. Supported by a federal grant, this initiative provides both medication and therapeutic support, aiming to improve treatment capacity post-release. The MAT program in jails plays a crucial role in tackling opioid use disorder, easing withdrawal symptoms, and minimizing the risk of relapse after release. Our upcoming MAT initiatives will enhance public safety by promoting community engagement, creating employment opportunities, and ensuring housing stability, all of which contribute to reduced reoffending rates and effectively combat the opioid crisis. Hamilton County and Jefferson County are distinguished as the only two counties in Tennessee to offer a jail-based MAT program.

Opioid Prosecution Cases

Approximately
70 pending A
or B felony
drug cases:

9 Convictions for
2nd degree
murders or
distribution of
schedule II drug
resulting in death

25 Felony Drug
Convictions

9 Pending 2nd
degree murder
cases

**Murder convictions are not included in felony drug conviction numbers*

See Appendix Sources B1 & B2 for substance misuse and overdose resources.

Victim Services

January 2025 – June 2025



Partnership for Families, Children and Adults 24/7 Crisis Hotline – (423) 755-2700
Crisis Text Line – (423) 356-3620

Partnership's 24/7 Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Crisis Hotline is completely confidential.

Children's Advocacy Child Abuse Reporting Hotline – (877) 237-0004

National Domestic Violence Hotline – 1-800-799-SAFE(7233) or Text "START" to 88788

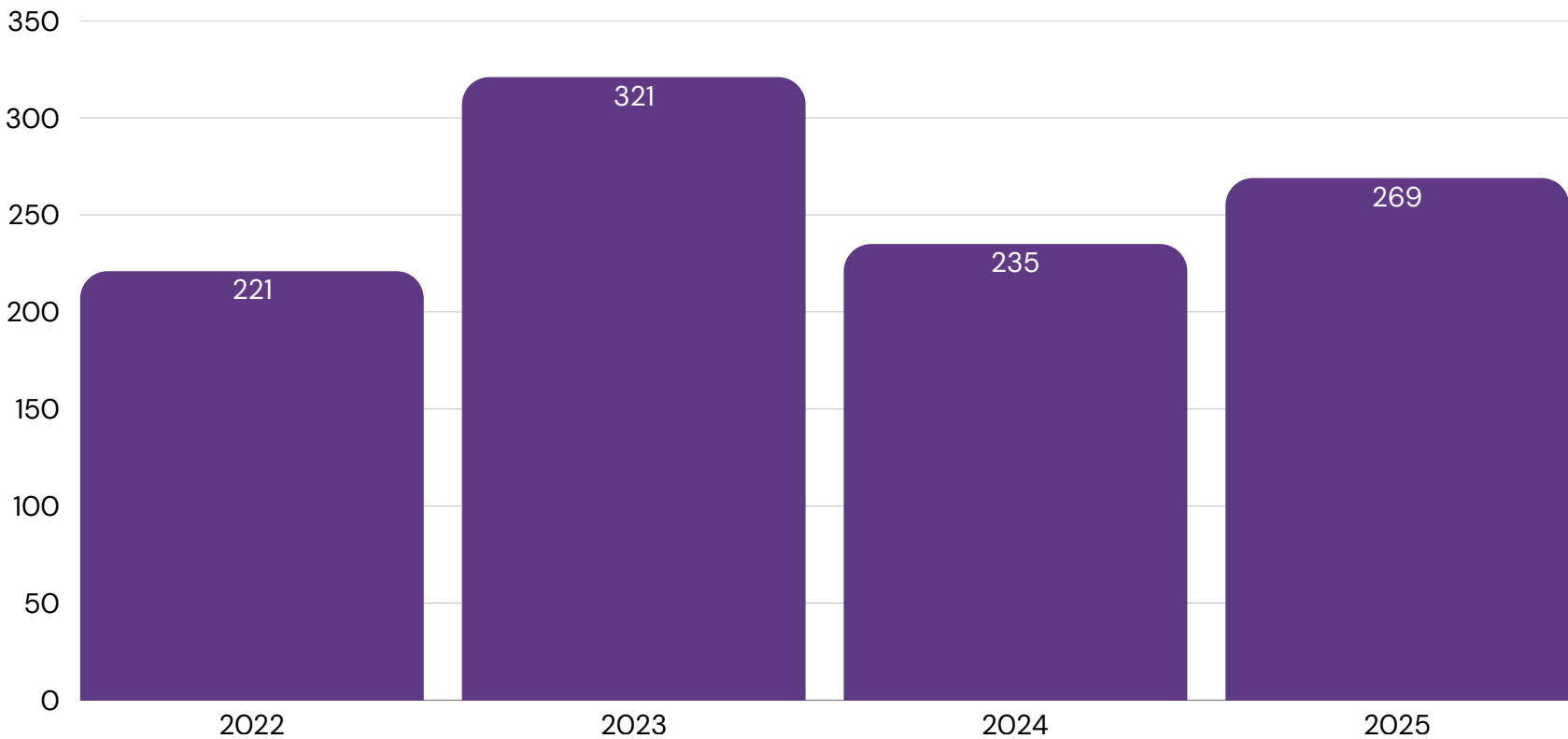


Victim Services: Children's Advocacy Center

All referrals to the Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) come from the Department of Children's Services (DCS) or law enforcement in Hamilton County. All numbers are reflective of January-June of the years 2022-2025. Please see Resources A for a list of crisis resources.

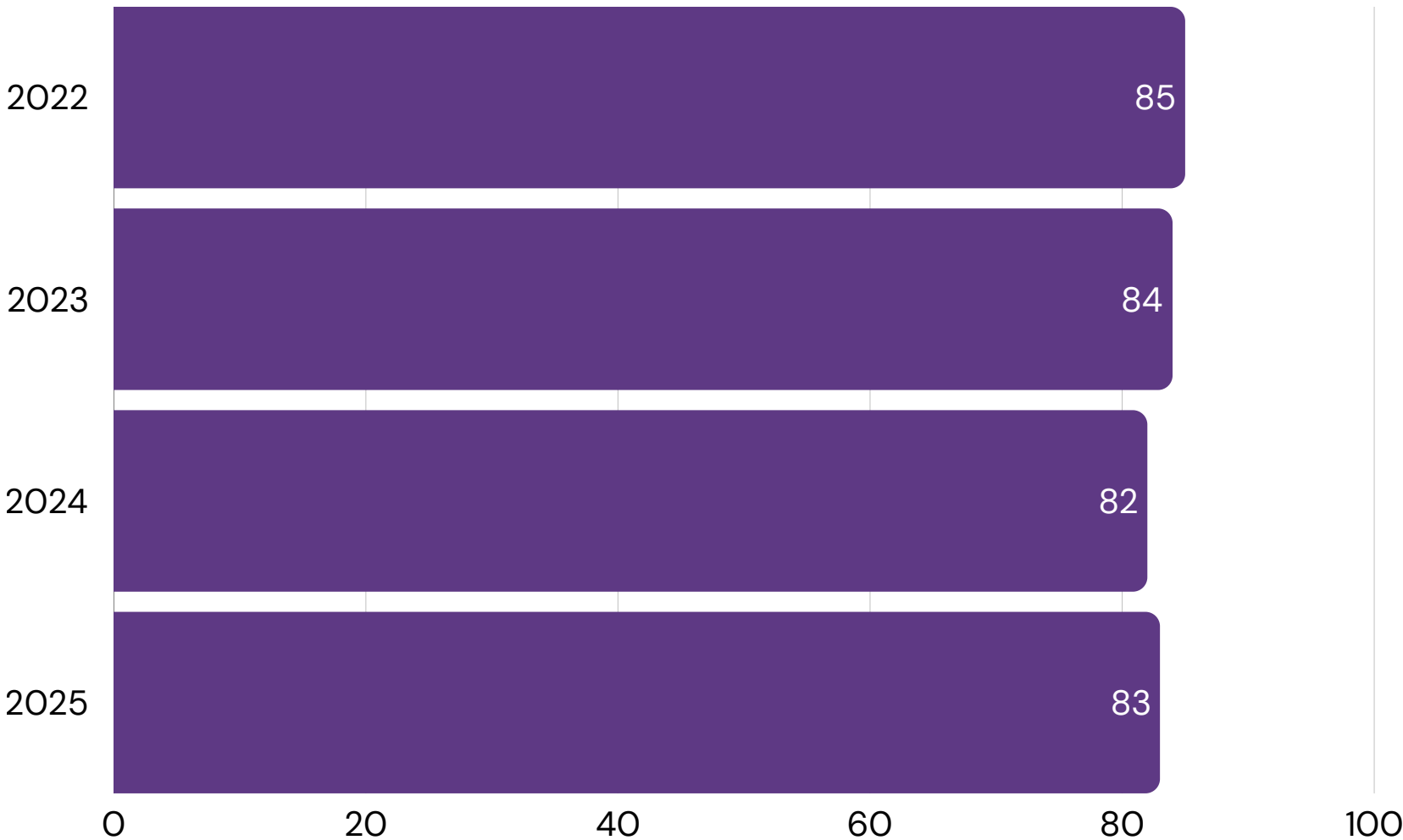


Sexual Abuse Medical Exams



Between January and June 2025, there were 269 sexual abuse forensic interviews conducted, which is in line with the long-term average of 262 for that same period. This figure remains lower than the peak observed in 2023.

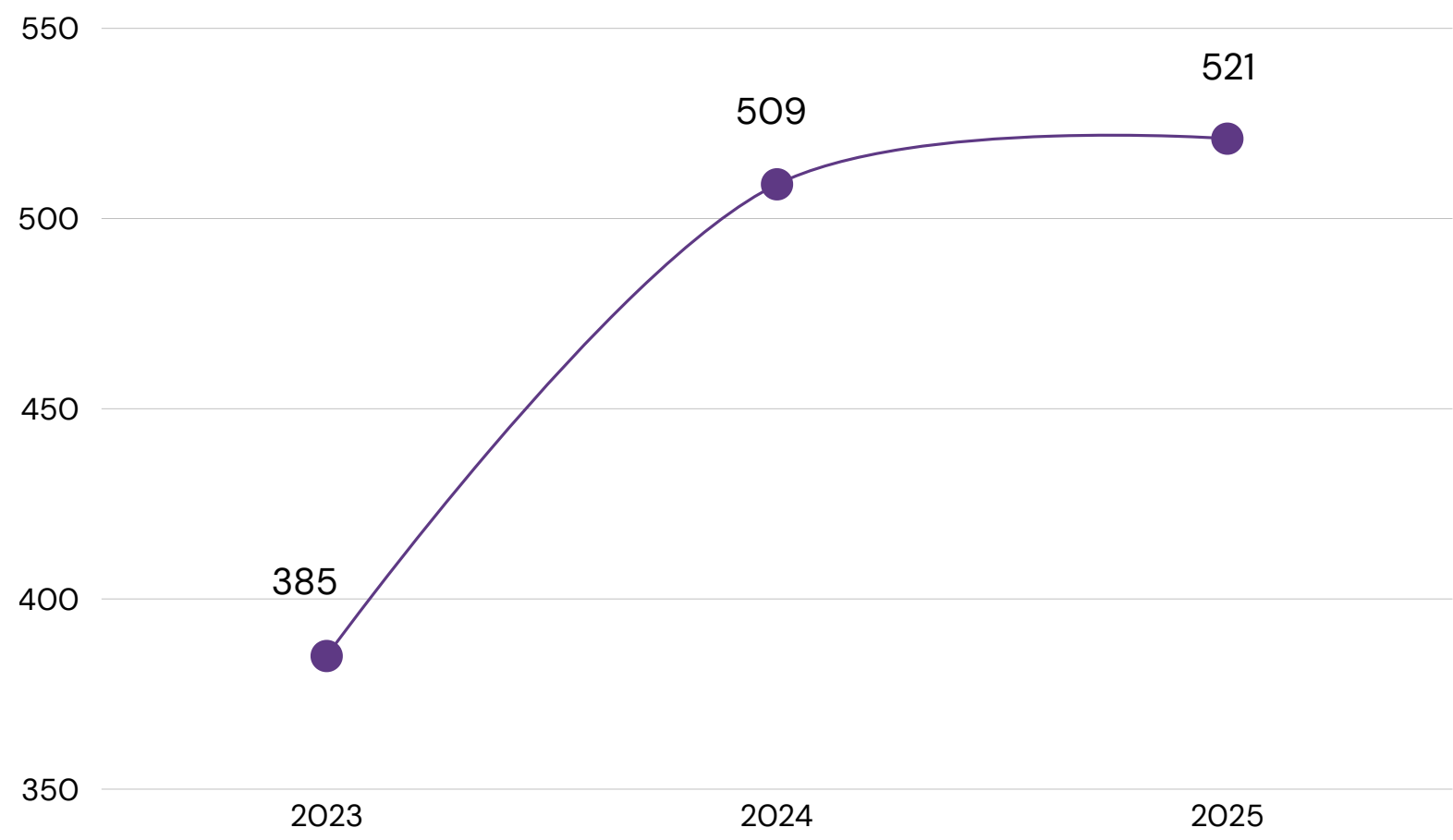
Sexual Abuse Forensic Interviews



Every child with an allegation is forensically interviewed, but not all are recommended for a medical exam. The child may not experience acute abuse, rather an incident that occurred years ago, which might not qualify the child for an exam. All services are provided at no cost to clients for as long as services are needed. Sexual abuse medical exams has had a steady trend with little change from January to June of the years 2022-2025.

Victim Services: Partnership for Families, Children and Adults

Please see Resources A for a list of crisis resources.

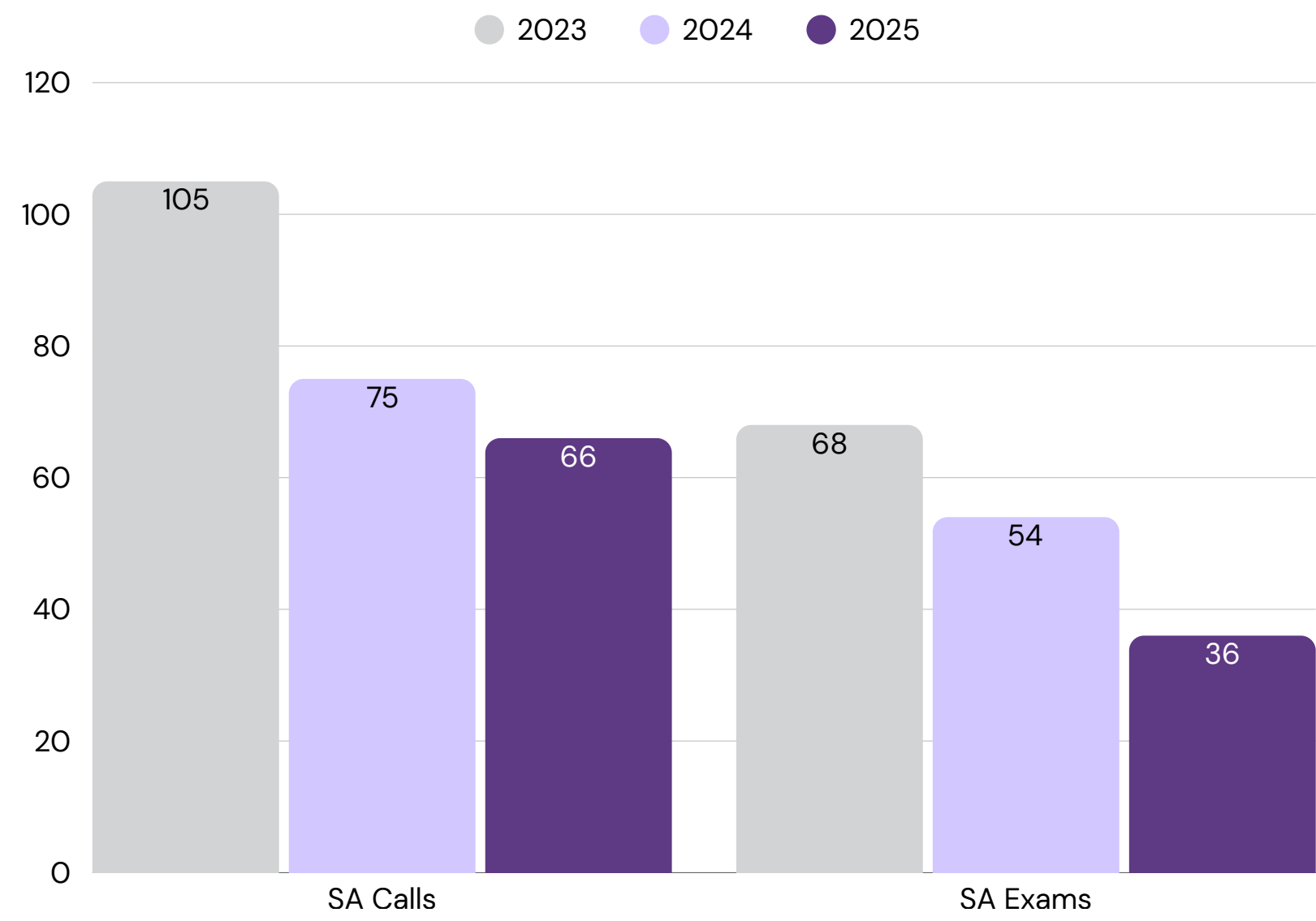


Partnership initiated a new data tracking method in July 2022; as a result, data from 2022 is currently unavailable. There was a minimal increase in domestic violence hotline calls from January to June of the previous year.

Domestic Violence Hotline Calls



Sexual Assault Hotline Calls and Exams



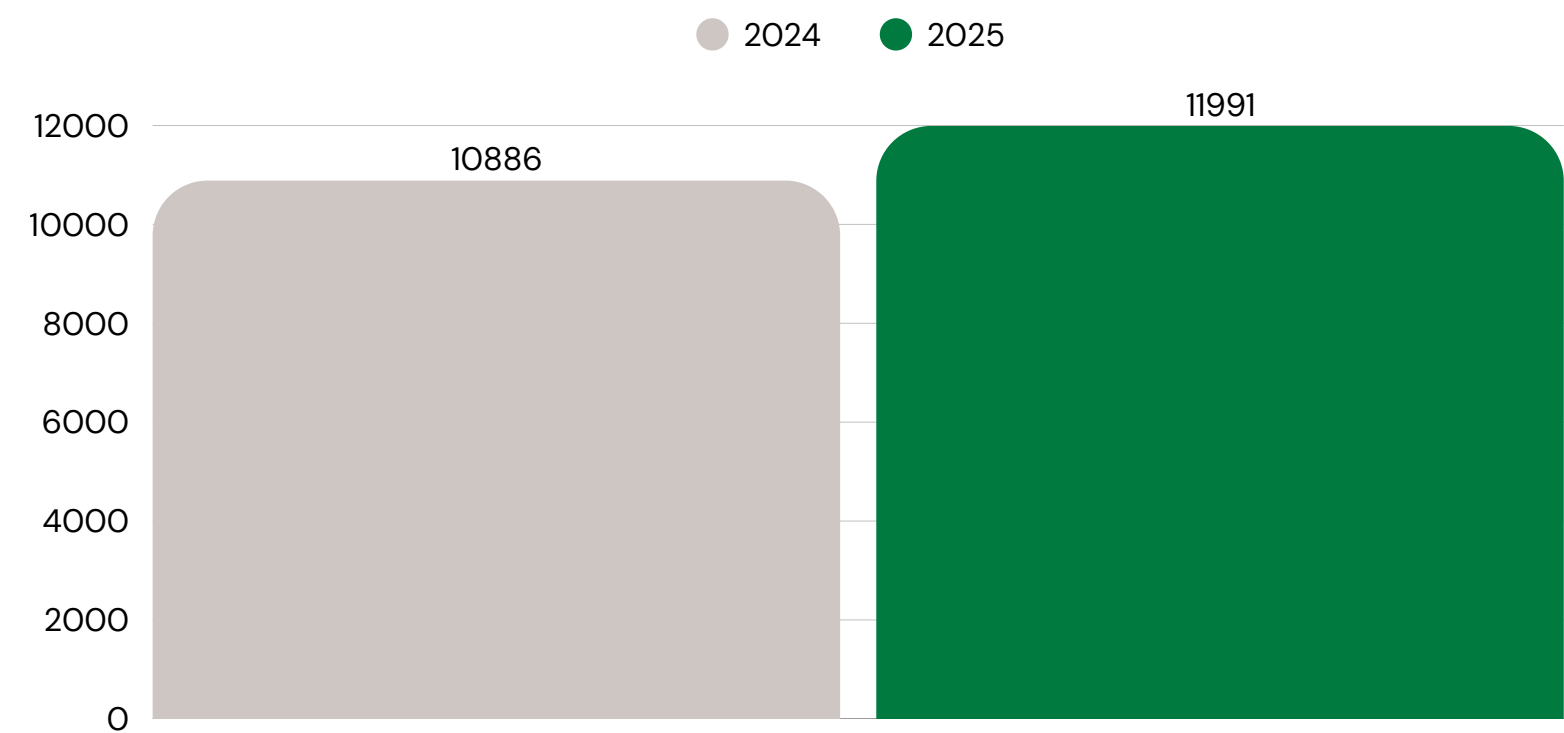
The data on sexual assault exams corresponds to incidents that took place in Hamilton County. Additionally, hotline calls regarding sexual assault and domestic violence originated from residents of Hamilton County. The figures presented on this page represent the period from January to June for the years 2023 to 2025.

Homelessness and Health

January 2025 – June 2025

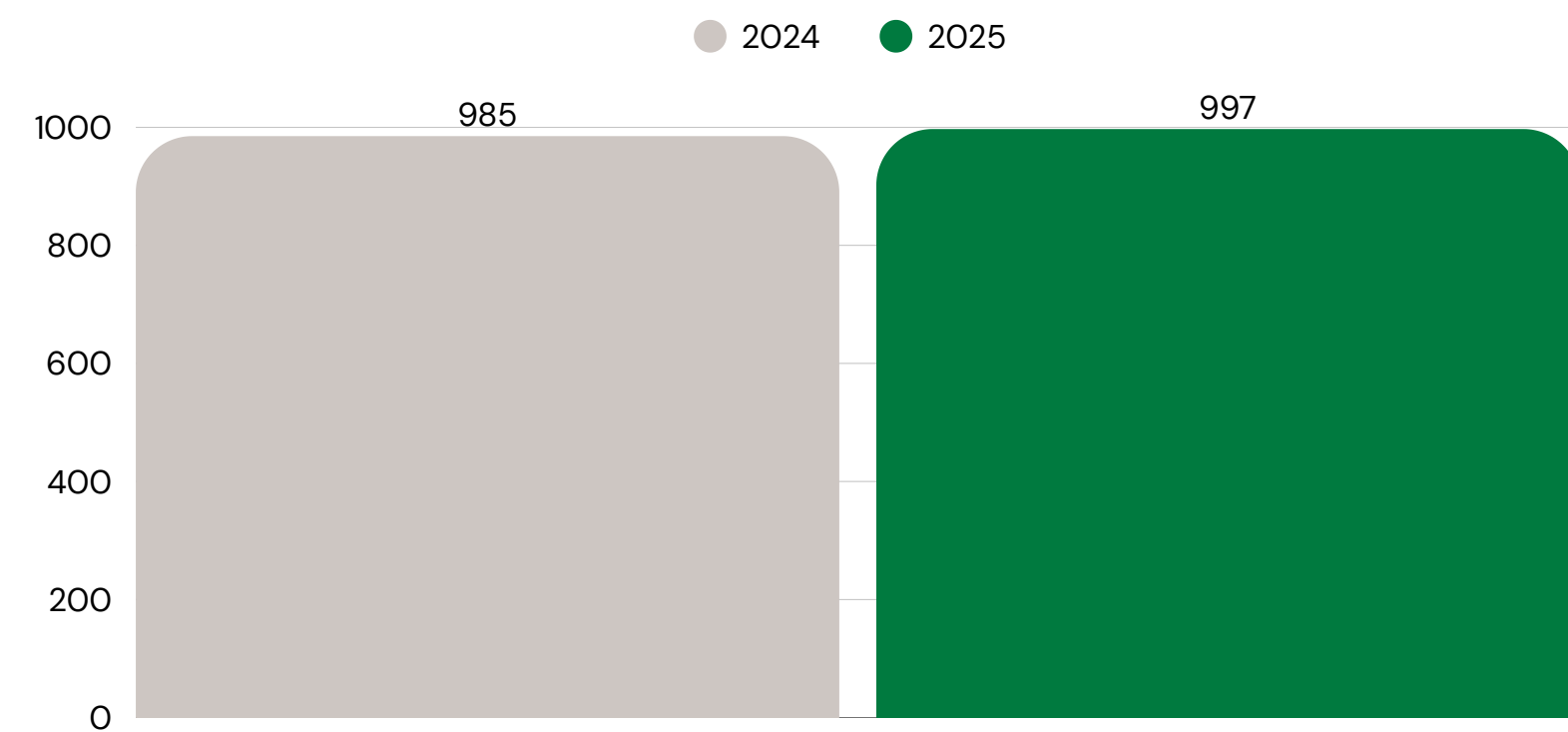


Unsheltered Patients: Hamilton County Homeless Healthcare Center



This data represents the period from January to June of 2024 and 2025. The chart above tracks visits to the Homeless Health Care Center rather than the total number of patients attending the clinic. A patient is counted with each visit and includes individuals classified as street patients, those using transitional housing, those in homeless shelters, or those who are doubling-up, as well as those with unknown statuses. For detailed definitions, refer to Appendix C. In comparison to the same time last year, clinic visits have risen by approximately 10%.

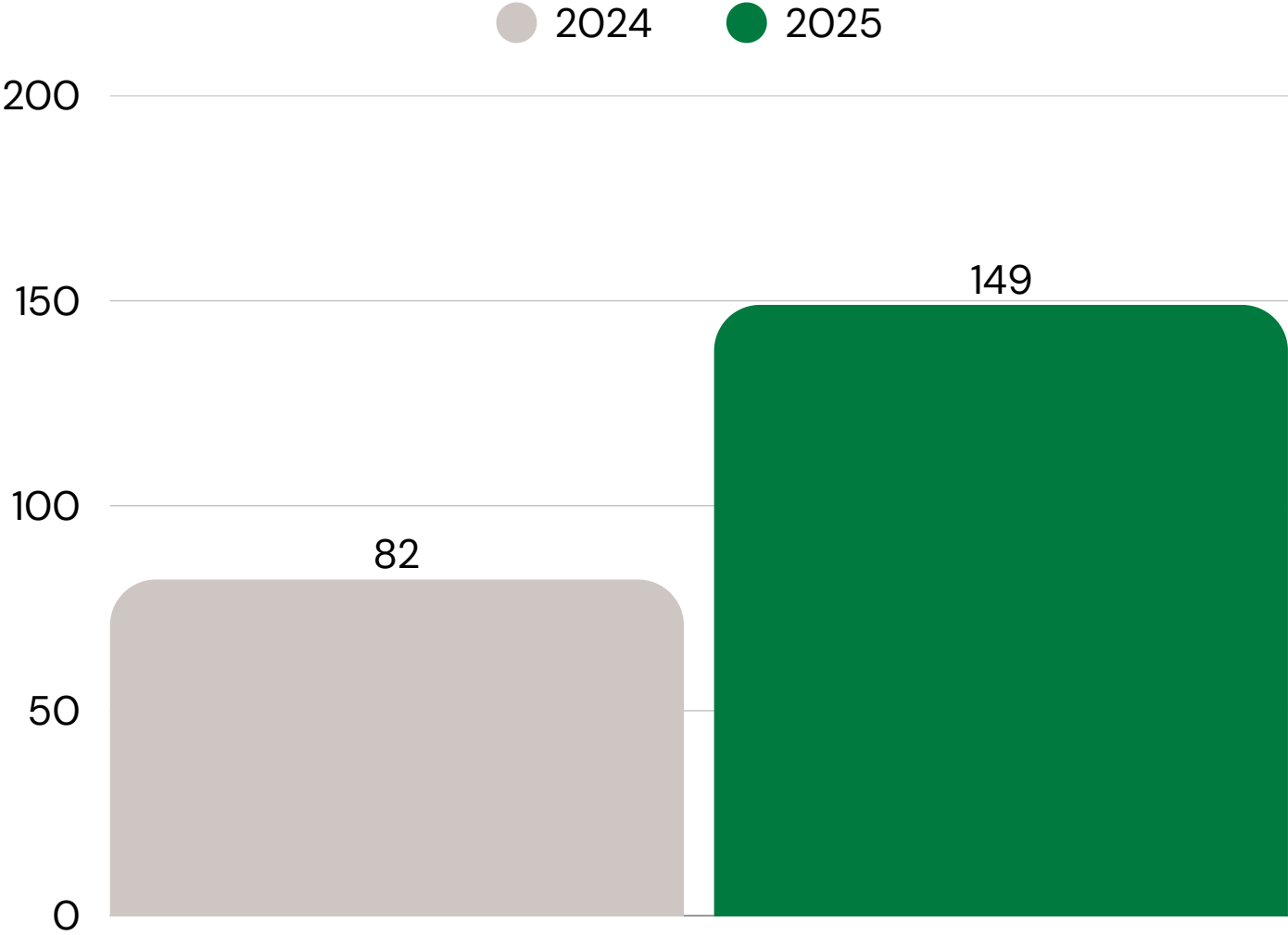
Clinic Visits



Street Patients are defined as individuals living outdoors, in vehicles, in encampments, in makeshift shelters, or in any areas generally deemed unsafe or inappropriate for human habitation. This data pertains to the timeframe from January to June in both 2024 and 2025. During these timeframes, patient count increased by twelve, representing a steady trend..

“Street” Patients

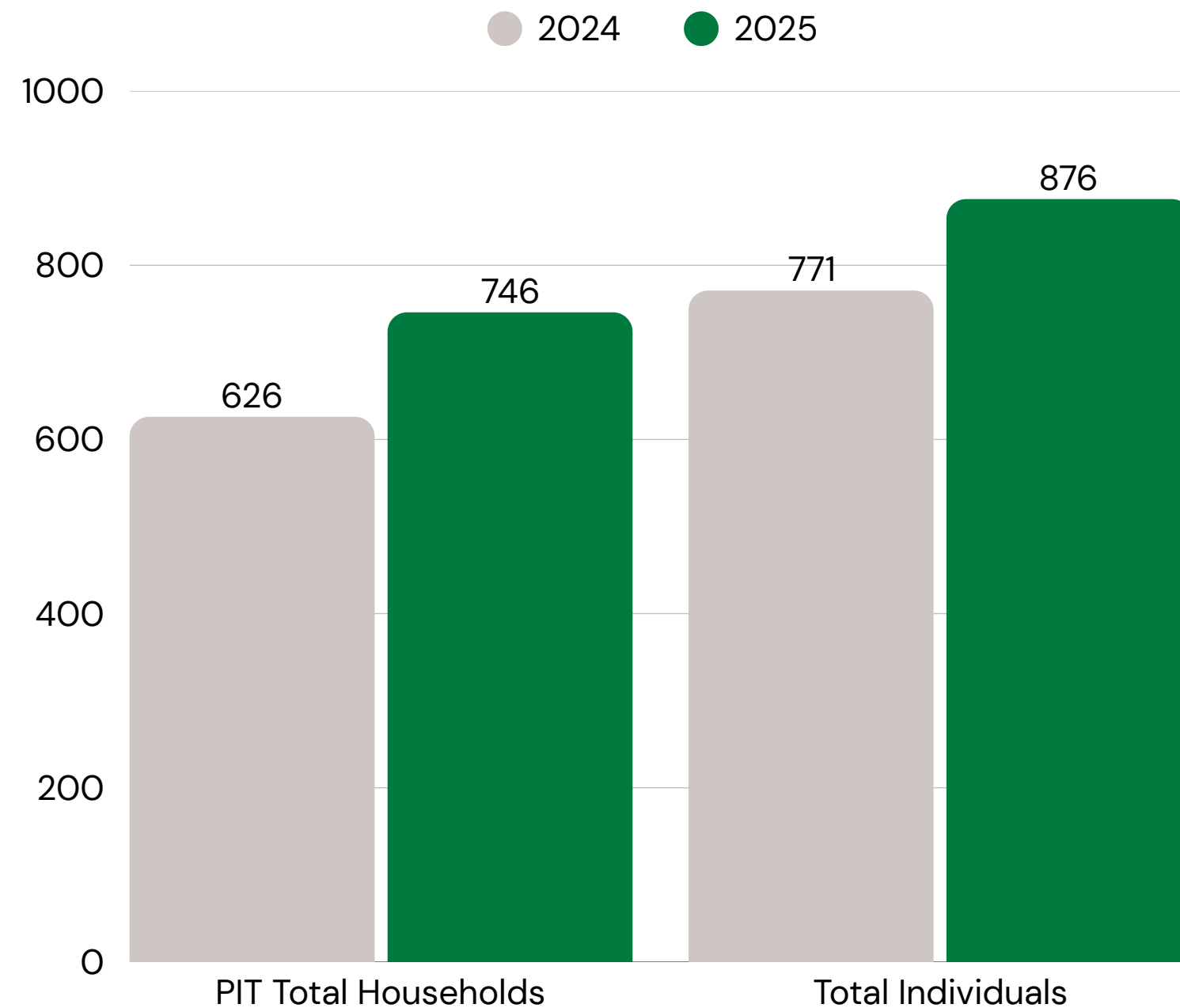
Children and Minors Served by the Hamilton County Homeless Healthcare Center



The clinic has experienced a rise in the use of case management services, especially among families with children, thanks to collaborative outreach efforts. This year, case managers at the Hamilton County Homeless Healthcare Center are noting an uptick in case management visits, both on-site and in the community. The primary factor behind this increase is the enhanced outreach to families at local shelters, resulting in more visits from children. These families are benefiting from services such as referrals, vouchers, and document retrieval, alongside support from shelter agencies like McClellan Shelter, Partnership, and Chattanooga Room In the Inn, which address basic needs.

- Key services provided include:
- Information on community resources and Homeless Health Care Services during initial family meetings.
 - Assistance with housing requests and applications for housing assistance, including first month's rent and deposits.
 - Clothing vouchers.
 - Support in obtaining identification documentation, such as birth certificates and social security cards.
 - Referrals to community providers for specific needs.

Point-in-Time Count Total Individuals and Households



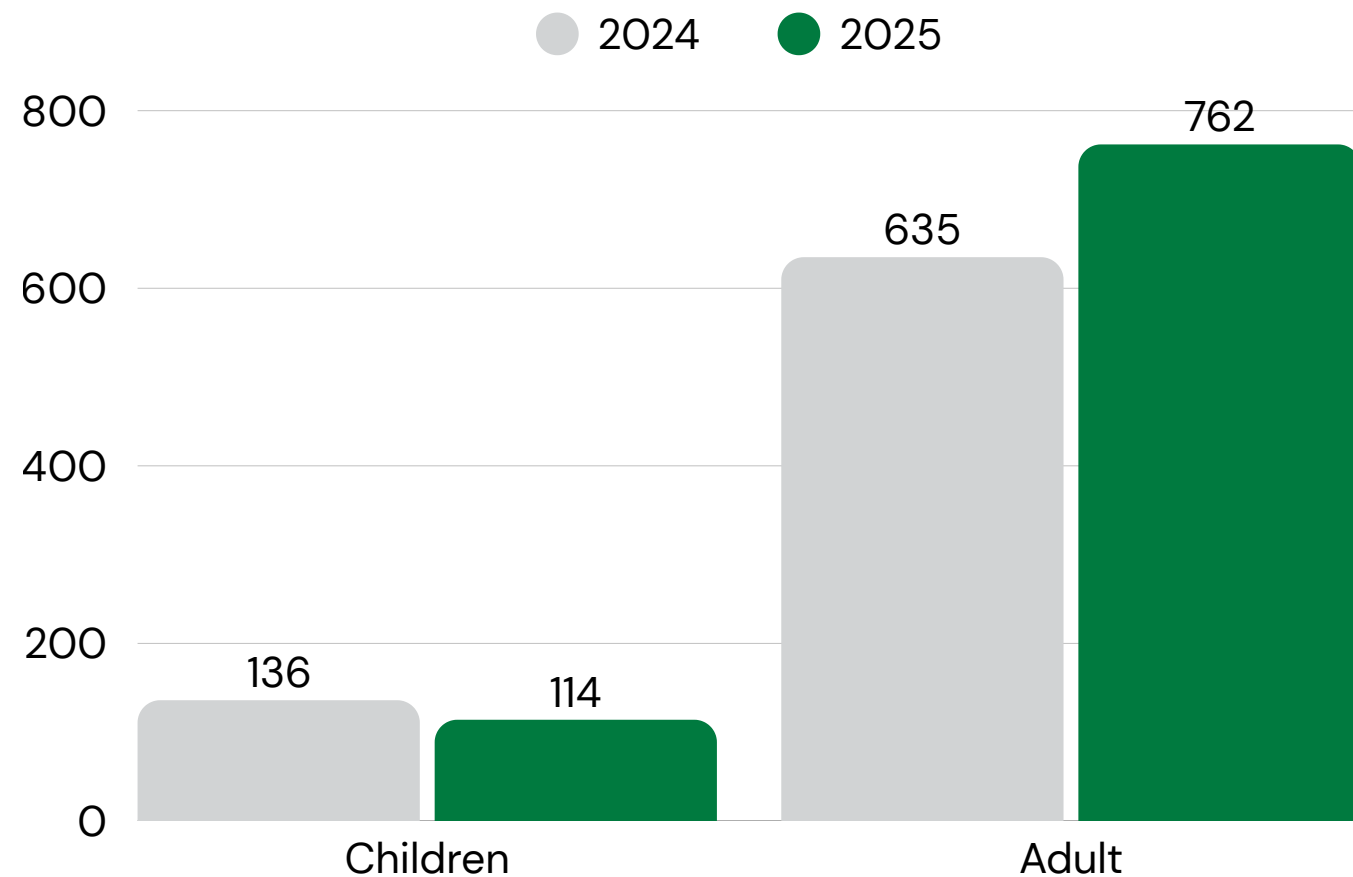
Every year, Chattanooga Regional Homeless Coalition, in compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) hosts an annual Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. PIT Count is intended to serve as a snapshot of homelessness on a single night in January. The data collected through PIT Count is a crucial element HUD uses in determining how to best allocate resources for housing services.

These figures represent the annual data on individuals experiencing homelessness during a single night in January each year. The statistics include unsheltered individuals, those utilizing transitional housing, and those using emergency shelters.

Point-in-Time Count Breakdown

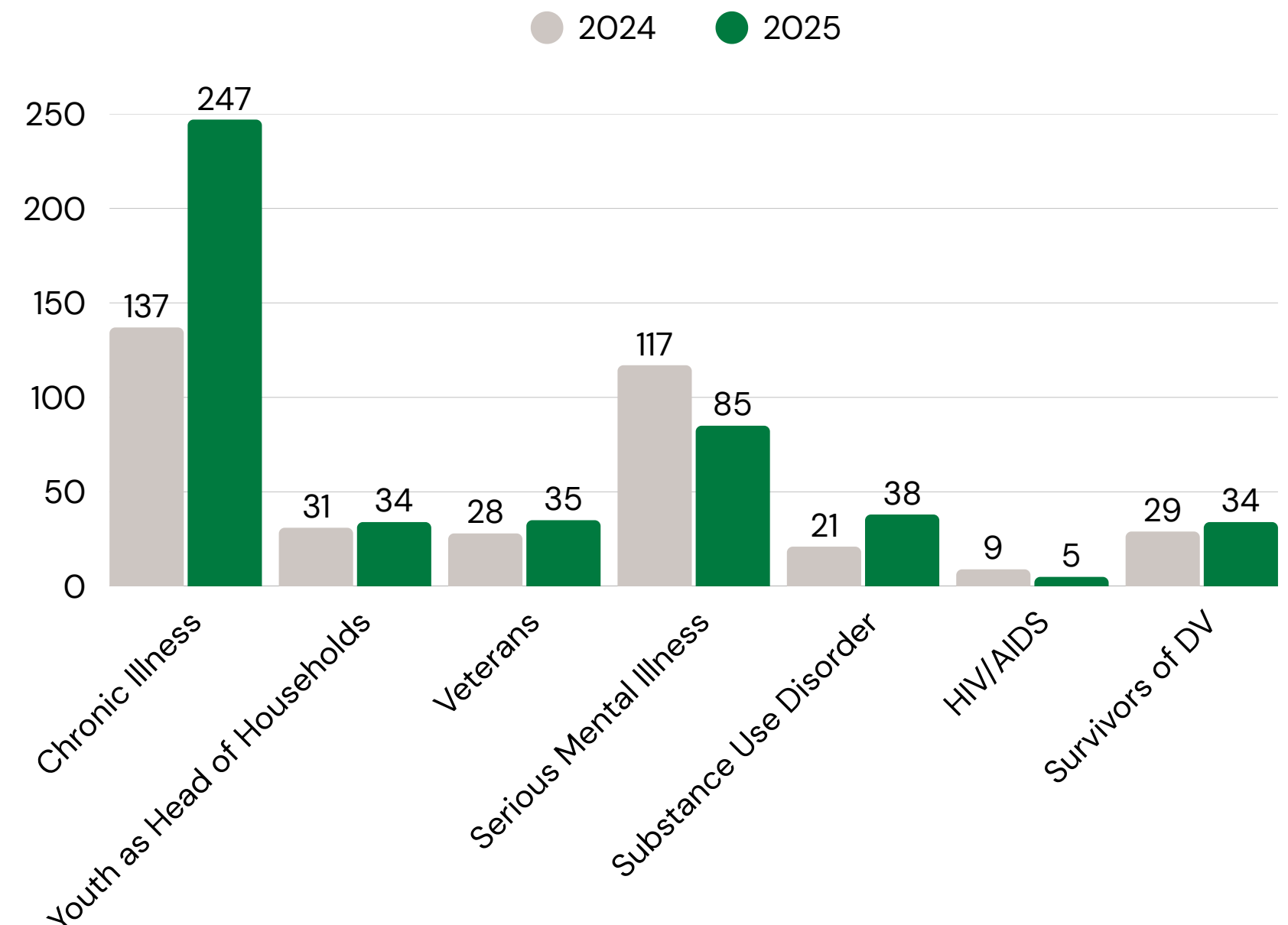
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Youth and Adult



These figures illustrate the annual data on individuals experiencing homelessness during one specific night in January each year. The statistics encompass unsheltered individuals, those in transitional housing, and those utilizing emergency shelters. Additionally, these statistics provide a breakdown of adults alone and adults accompanied by children.

Sub-Population



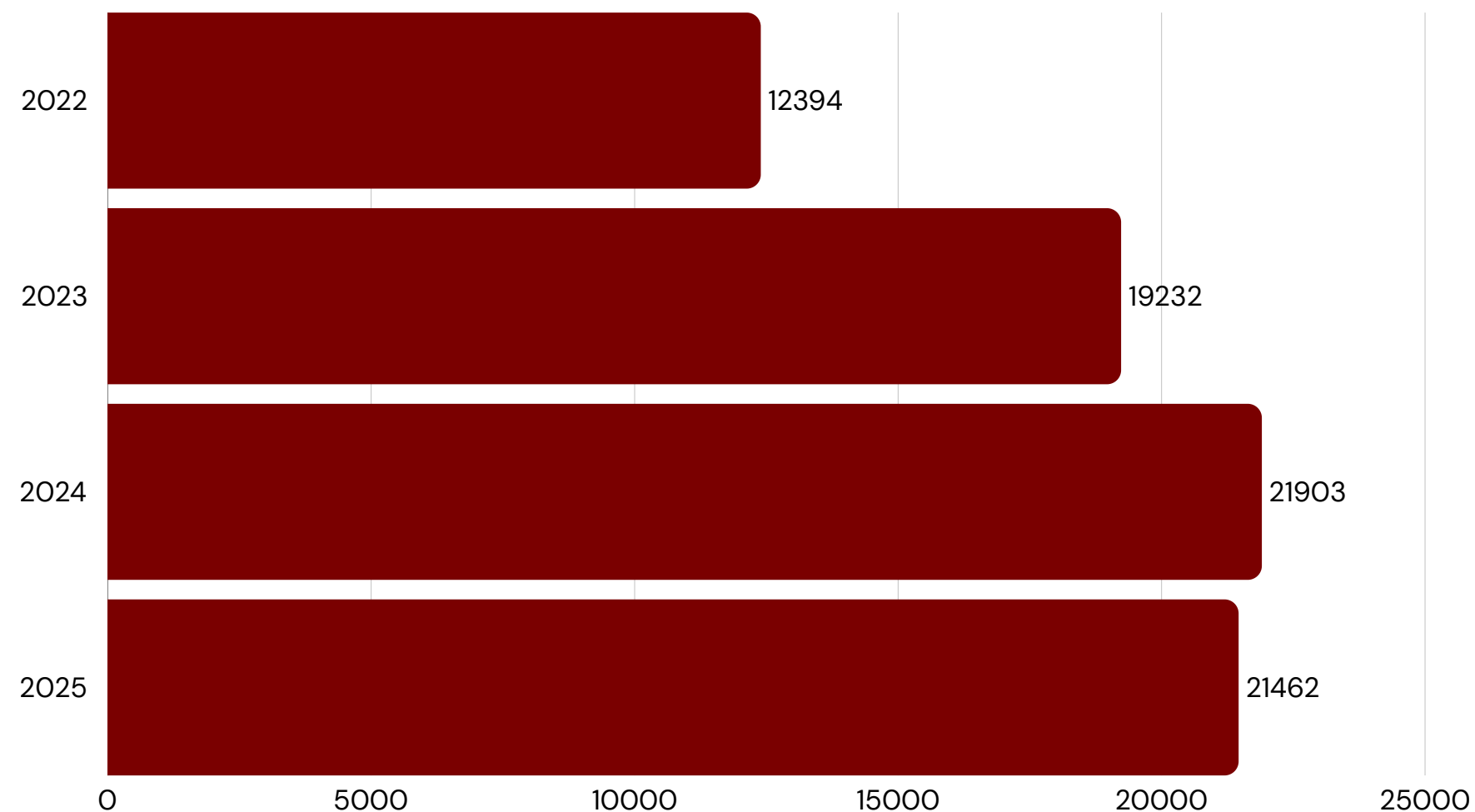
Food and Nutrition Assistance

January 2025 –June 2025



Emergency Food Box Distribution

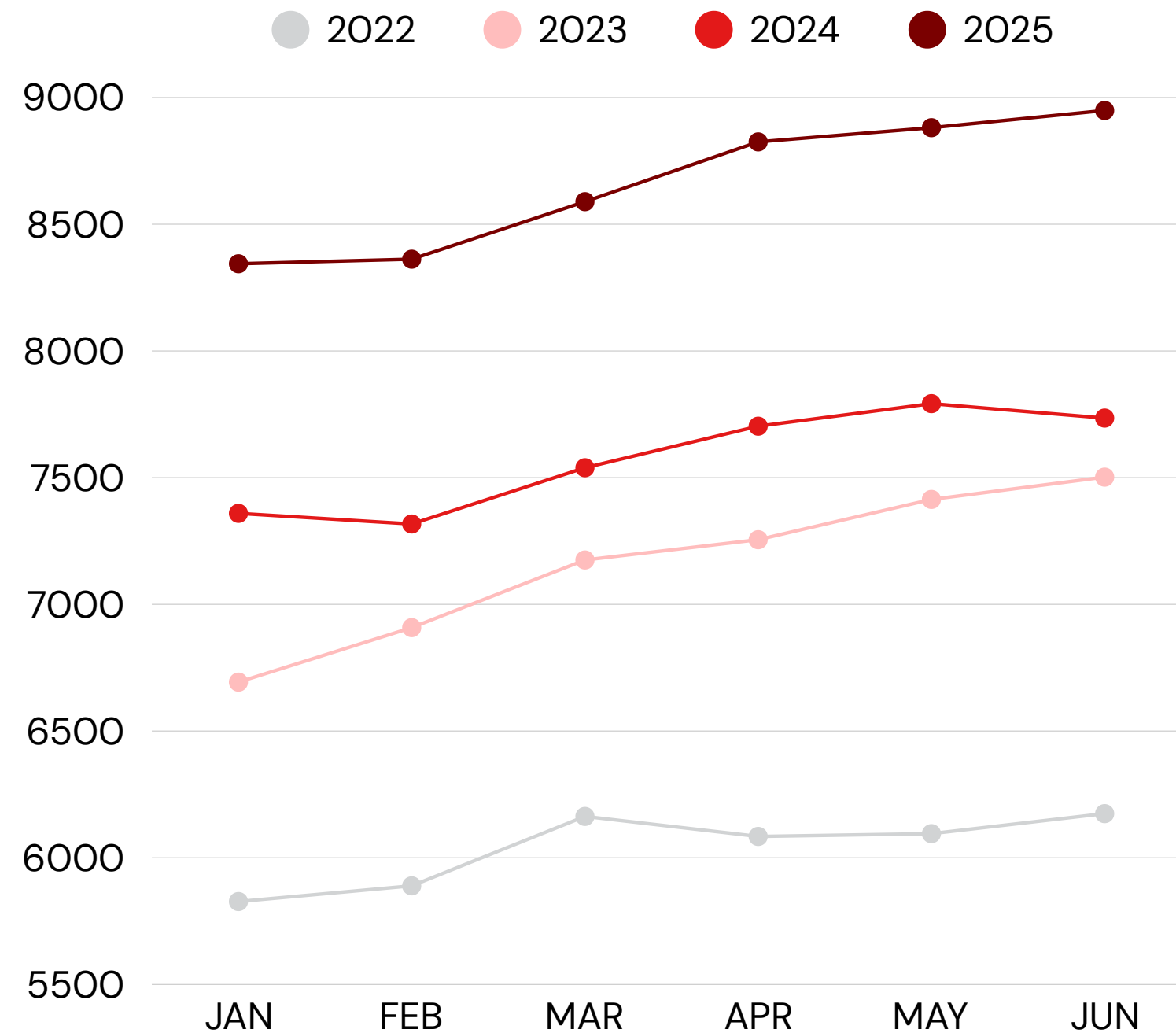
These numbers reflect January–June each year.



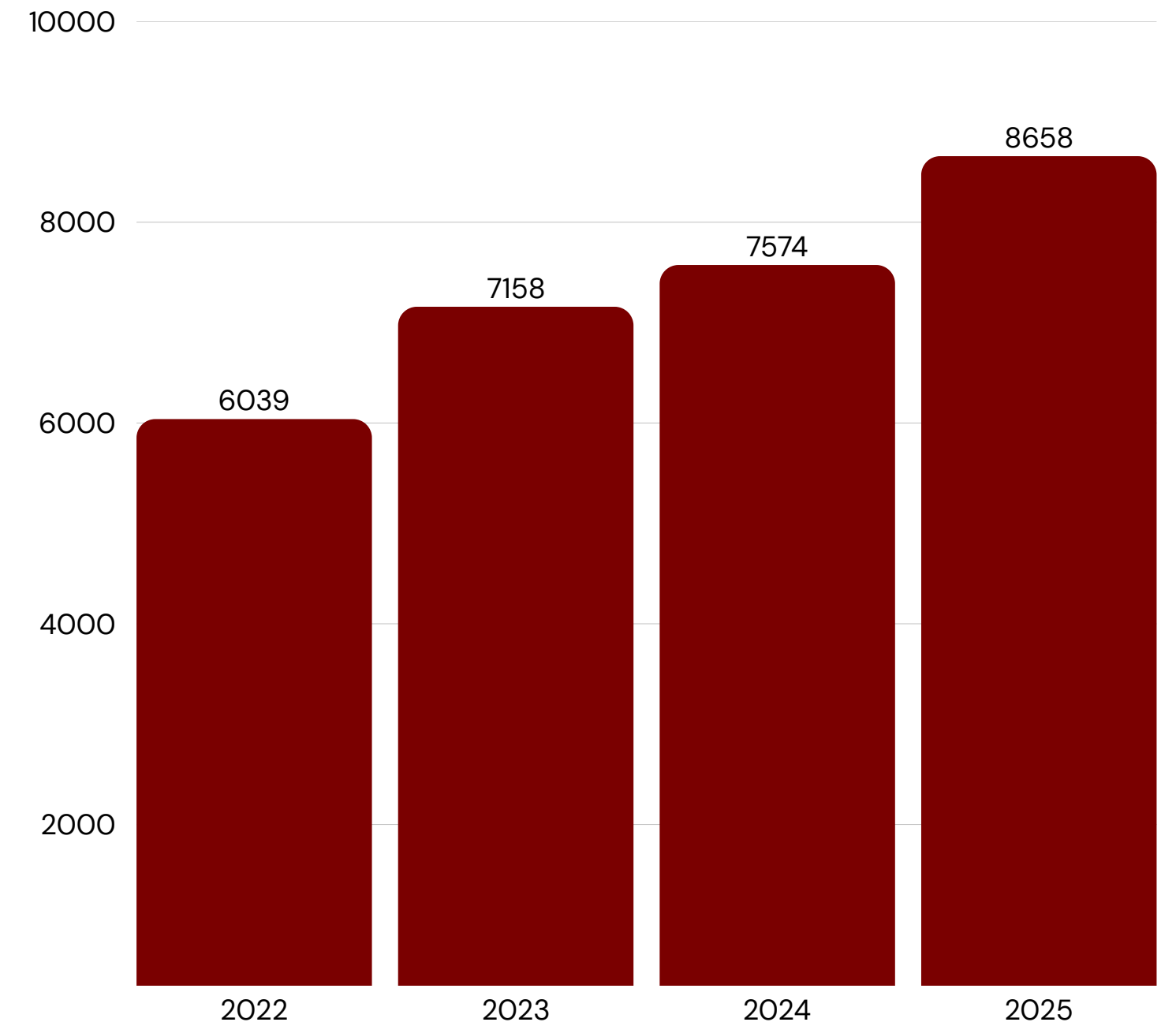
Since 2022, Hamilton County has historically experienced a steady demand for emergency food boxes, mirroring national trends noted by the Chattanooga Area Food Bank. Various factors have contributed to this increased need, such as the end of COVID-era support, greater awareness of the Foxwood Food Center, and rising inflation. Moreover, economic pressures, population growth, and shifts in policy may also influence these trends. The stabilization anticipated in 2025 could indicate improved conditions or adjustments in food assistance delivery systems.

The total number of emergency food boxes distributed by Foxwood Food Center **decreased 1.9% since 2024 and increased 73% since 2022.**

WIC Participants in Hamilton County



WIC Participants in Hamilton County



WIC Participants in Hamilton County
Monthly Average from January to June

Average monthly participation in WIC has increased by nearly 13% compared to the same period last year and has risen by 30% since 2022.

Appendices

All information presented in this report pertains to the period from January 1st to June 30th of each specified year. This data is the most current available and may be updated as cases in each category are finalized.



Appendix A

January 1- June 30	Collegedale Population 11,255				Chattanooga Population 184,086			
Crime/Year	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025
Aggravated Assault	13	5	2	-60	699	613	542	-11.58
Auto Theft	4	2	2	0	522	672	432	-35.71
Buglary	17	16	15	-6.25	460	359	355	-1.11
Murder	2	0	0	N/C	12	17	9	-47.06
Rape	1	1	2	100	68	58	54	-6.9
Robbery	1	0	0	N/C	97	86	86	0
Theft from Vehicle	17	6	17	183.3333	1043	962	739	-23.18

Appendix A

January 1- June 30	Soddy Daisy Population 11,959				Signal Mnt Population 8,883			
Crime/Year	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025
Aggravated Assault	13	7	6	-14.29	1	2	1	-50
Auto Theft	9	1	2	100	0	0	0	N/C
Buglary	22	9	16	77.78	3	1	1	N/C
Murder	0	1	0	-100	0	0	0	N/C
Rape	2	4	1	-75	0	0	1	100
Robbery	0	0	1	N/C	0	0	0	N/C
Theft from Vehicle	16	3	23	666.67	1	5	0	-100

Appendix A

January 1- June 30	Lookout Mtn Population 2,070				Red Bank Population 11,959			
Crime/Year	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/C	20	20	14	-30
Auto Theft	0	0	0	N/C	19	11	6	-45.45
Buglary	1	0	0	N/C	4	6	7	16.67
Murder	0	0	0	N/C	0	0	0	N/C
Rape	0	0	0	N/C	0	0	0	N/C
Robbery	0	0	0	N/C	0	1	2	100
Theft from Vehicle	6	1	4	300	20	18	20	11.11

Appendix A

January 1- June 30	East Ridge Population 21,963				Hamilton County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated) Population 121,334			
Crime/Year	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025	2023	2024	2025	Percentage Change from 2024-2025
Aggravated Assault	33	37	33	-10.81	98	117	108	-7.69231
Auto Theft	33	26	26	0	57	31	38	22.58065
Buglary	31	24	23	-4.17	76	79	63	-20.2532
Murder	0	0	0	N/C	1	0	1	N/C
Rape	8	13	4	-69.23	10	6	4	-33.3333
Robbery	1	2	2	0	6	3	2	-33.3333
Theft from Vehicle	64	58	31	-46.55	96	82	59	-28.0488

Appendix A2

Hamilton County Non-Fatal Shootings	2023		2024		2025		% Change Incidents	% Change Victims
	Incidents	Victims	Incidents	Victims	Incidents	Victims		
Collegedale	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/C	N/C
City of Chattanooga	42	51	36	46	24	26	-33.33	-43.4783
East Ridge	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	100
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated)	3	4	2	2	0	0	-100	-100
Lookout Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/C	N/C
Red Bank	1	1	0	0	0	0	N/C	N/C
Soddy Daisy	0	0	1	1	0	0	-100	-100
Signal Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/C	N/C
Total	47	57	40	50	25	28	-37.5	-44

Appendix B

Hamilton County Mayor Weston Wamp, along with Hamilton County EMS, has launched the **Overdose Prevention Team** (OPT) to tackle Tennessee's opioid crisis by linking individuals to recovery resources. This pioneering initiative in Tennessee emphasizes compassionate and immediate support, featuring a team that includes a paramedic and a peer support specialist.

Renewal Project Funding:

- \$500,000 for women's sober housing (LaunchPad)
- \$500,000 for recovery housing (CADAS)
- \$250,000 for transitional housing (The McNabb Center)
- \$225,000 for childcare upgrades (Chambliss Center)
- \$225,000 for security and equipment (Boys & Girls Club)
- \$150,000 for foster care support (Partnership for Families)
- \$150,000 for student housing (End School-Age Homelessness)

Resources A:

Crisis and Victim Services:

Crime Reporting:

- Police Non-Emergency Line – (423)– 643–5111

Crisis Lines:

- 24/7 Crisis Hotline – (423) 755–2700
- Crisis Text Line – (423) 356–3620

Partnership's 24/7 Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Crisis Hotline is completely confidential

Children's Crisis Line:

- Child Abuse Reporting Hotline – (877) 237–0004

Resources B1:

Substance Misuse & Overdose Resources:

- The **Hamilton County Coalition** works to prevent overdose deaths, promote addiction recovery, and reduce underage drinking and tobacco use. They have a number of community partners who stand ready to connect individuals and families with resources, training, and recovery programs to combat the opioid epidemic.
- **Tennessee REDLINE** serves as a 24/7/365 referral service to addiction treatment that connects individuals and their families looking for help with substance use disorder. Anyone can call or text 800-889-9789 for confidential referrals. The service is provided by the Tennessee Association for Alcohol, Drug, and other Addiction Services (TAADAS) through a contract with the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS).
- **SAMHSA** (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) offers a free, confidential, 24/7/365 treatment referral and information service in English and Spanish for individuals and families facing mental and/or substance use disorders. This service provides referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations. Anyone can call their national helpline at 1-800-662-4357.
- **988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline** provides 24/7/365, free and confidential support for people in distress, prevention and crisis resources for individuals and their loved ones, and best practices for professionals in the United States.

Resources B2:

Substance Misuse & Overdose Resources continued:

- **FindHelpNowTN.org** features a near real-time treatment opening locator for substance misuse that guides individuals to available treatment opening based on factors such as the type of treatment needed, insurance programs and payment methods, gender identity, in-or-out-patient treatment options, and location. Facilities on the site are asked to update the availability of their residential, in-patient, and out-patient services regularly to ensure the most current information is available.
- **United Way of Greater Chattanooga** unites individuals and families with resources allowing people to reach their full potential through education, stability, and health and well-being. Individuals with a 423 area code can call or text 211 for support during a crisis Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Resources C:

Food & Nutrition Assistance

- The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program is funded through the USDA. WIC services are provided through the Tennessee Department of Health in 126 entities across the state, including county health departments, stand-alone clinics, and hospital sites. The program is designed to provide supplemental food assistance and nutrition education to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children until age five. To inquire, visit: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic>
- SNAP provides food benefits to low-income families to supplement their grocery budget so they can afford the nutritious food essential to health and well-being. To inquire, visit: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program>
- The Chattanooga Area Food Bank partners with retailers, manufacturers, farmers, buying alliances, and individual donors to end hunger in the region. Foxwood Food Center is Hamilton County's largest brick and mortar food pantry, and the only one operated by the Chattanooga Area Food Bank. Emergency Food Boxes are distributed at Foxwood Center location at 3209 Wilcox Blvd. Chattanooga, TN 37411- (423) 622-1800.
- Other Locations:
 - Chattanooga Area Food Bank- 2009 Curtain Pole Rd. Chattanooga, TN 37406-(423) 622-1800
 - Northwest Georgia Branch- 1111 South Hamilton Street Dalton, GA 30720-(706) 508-8591

Sources

Crime:

- Population is a current estimate from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/hamiltoncountytennessee> populations are an estimation. Hamilton County population, less East Ridge (21,936), is 352,746
- All crime data is provided by the respective Hamilton County municipal agency using their Records Management System. 2025 data is considered "operational" and subject to change as each agency finalizes their data.
- Violent Crimes: The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines violent crimes as those offenses that involve force or threat of force and is composed of four offenses: murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- Property Crimes: The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program includes the offenses of burglary, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. Source:
- Crime is defined by the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program and refers to serious crime that occur with regularity in all areas of the country and are likely to be reported to police. Part 1 violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Part 1 property crimes include burglary, theft, and auto theft.
- Non-fatal shooting incident definition and information can be found here: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9187788/>
- All other crime data definitions can be found at: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/leoka/2019/resource-pages/definitions.pdf>

Substance Abuse and Overdoses:

- Fatal overdose data provided by the Hamilton County Medical Examiner's Office and the Hamilton County Health Department's Epidemiologists. There may be additional suspected drug-related death data reported over this time period in subsequent reports as data is finalized.
- Drug-related deaths are those deaths that the Hamilton County Health Department receives from the Hamilton County Medical Examiner's Office with a cause of death listed as an acute overdose or a death resulting from chronic drug abuse.
- Acute overdose deaths are those deaths in which the Hamilton County Medical Examiner listed drugs (either an overdose or a toxicity) as a primary cause of death or contributing cause of death on the death certificate and in the medical examiner report.
- The Medical Examiner determines the cause of death and contributing cause of death following a thorough investigation, including (as appropriate): scene investigation, medical records review, external examination, autopsy, histology, and postmortem toxicology reports. Some deaths may have substances listed on the toxicology report in concentrations that are not high enough to result in or contribute to a death, and are therefore, not a cause of death; in these cases, these deaths do not count as an acute overdose death. Chronic drug abuse deaths are those deaths in which the cause of death is due to chronic substance abuse and the individuals did not overdose at the time of death

Sources

Substance Abuse and Overdoses Continued:

- Jurisdiction: Currently, the Hamilton County Medical Examiner's Office (which is also the Southeast Tennessee Regional Forensic Center) primarily handles deaths that occur within Hamilton County with occasional cases referred from adjoining counties. Those referred cases do not count in the Hamilton County statistics. Individuals who are injured or overdose in other counties, transported to a medical facility in Hamilton County and die in Hamilton County, will have their death certificate done by the Hamilton County Medical Examiner Office. Those cases are included in Hamilton County statistics. The converse also holds: an injury or overdose occurring in Hamilton County, with death in a different county or state, will be included in that jurisdiction's statistics, not Hamilton County.
- Non-fatal data: All non-fatal overdose-related emergency department visits from Hamilton County hospitals were included in this data, regardless of the patient's county of residence. Data was pulled from ESSENCE - NSSP using the CDC All Drug Overdose (version 2) query, which includes relevant ICD-10-CM codes, ICD-9-CM codes, SNOMED codes, and relevant terms in the chief complaint free text field. There may be additional suspected nonfatal overdose-related emergency department visit data reported over this time period in subsequent reports as data is finalized
- Hamilton County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Naloxone data provided by EsoSuite and EMS personnel
- Narcan is the brand name for Naloxone, the medication designed to reverse an opioid overdose. This means that it attaches to opioid receptors and reverses and blocks the effects of other opioids. Naloxone can quickly restore normal breathing to a person if their breathing has slowed or stopped because of an opioid overdose. But, Naloxone has no effect on someone who does not have opioids in their system, and it is not a treatment for opioid use disorder. Examples of opioids include heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), codeine, and morphine. Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- Prosecutor data came directly from the prosecutor's office.

Sources

Victim Services:

- All Partnership for Families, Children, and Adults data is provided by staff at Partnership. Sexual assault exams are counted by the county in which the assault occurred, not necessarily where the victim lives.
- All Children's Advocacy Center and Prosecutor Data provided by staff at CAC. Child maltreatment data counts children as 18 years old and younger. A child may disclose more than one type of violence but are categorized by the type of violence from their initial intake from the Department of Children's Services.

Homelessness & Health:

- Hamilton County's Homeless Health Care Center data provided by eClinicalWorks from the Hamilton County Health Department Homelessness Housing Status Definitions
- Chattanooga Regional Homeless Coalition Data is provided by their website's public data system. Every year, Chattanooga Regional Homeless Coalition, in compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) hosts an annual Point-in-Time (PIT) Count.
- PIT Count is intended to serve as a snapshot of homelessness on a single night in January. The data collected through PIT Count is a crucial element HUD uses in determining how to best allocate resources for housing service.
- The data presented is specific to a night of homelessness within Hamilton County. These figures are determined by those who are unsheltered, used emergency shelter, or used transitional housing.
- HUD's definitions and categories of homeless can be found here: <https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/coc-esg-virtual-binders/coc-esg-homeless-eligibility/four-categories/>

Sources

Homelessness & Health:

Hamilton County Homeless Health Care Clinic defines living situations among patients by the following:

- Homeless Shelter – Patients who are living in an organized shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness. Shelters that generally provide meals and a place to sleep are regarded as temporary and often limit the number of days or the hours of the day that a resident may stay at the shelter.
- Transitional Housing – Transitional housing units are generally small units (six people is common) where people transition from a shelter and are provided extended, but temporary, housing stays (generally between 6 months and 2 years).
- Doubled Up – Patients who are living with others. The arrangement is considered to be temporary and unstable, though a patient may live in a succession of such arrangements over a protracted period.
- Street – Patients who are living outdoors, in a vehicle, in an encampment, in makeshift housing/shelter, or in other places generally not deemed safe or fit for human occupancy.
- Permanent Supportive Housing – Permanent supportive housing usually is in service-rich environments, does not have time limits, and may be restricted to people with some type of disabling condition.
- Other – Patients who were housed when first seen during the year and were no longer homeless, but who were still eligible for the program because they experienced homelessness during the previous 12 months.
- Unknown – Patients known to be experiencing homeless whose housing arrangements are unknown.
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Sources

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- Unknown – Patients known to be experiencing homeless whose housing arrangements are unknown.

Food & Nutrition Assistance

- All WIC data is provided by the Hamilton County Health Department and the TN Department of Health WIC Program.
- All Food Bank data is provided by the Chattanooga Area Food Bank.
- All SNAP data is provided by the State of Tennessee Department of Health County specific public data set.
- The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program is funded through the USDA. WIC services are provided through the Tennessee Department of Health in 126 entities across the state, including county health departments, stand-alone clinics, and hospital sites. The program is designed to provide supplemental food assistance and nutrition education to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children until age five.
- The Chattanooga Area Food Bank partners with retailers, manufacturers, farmers, buying alliances, and individual donors to end hunger in the region. Foxwood Food Center is Hamilton County's largest brick and mortar food pantry, and the only one operated by the Chattanooga Area Food Bank.