Total homeless persons counted

An annual count on a single night each year to assist in analyzing homelessness trends in Idaho.

HOMELESS COUNT

24% SINCE 2018

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

SINGLE ADULTS - 64%
FAMILY - 36%
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN - 0%

Unaccompanied children includes those who are under 18.

TOTAL HOMELESS YOUTH HOUSEHOLDS

12
24 & younger

33% UNSHELTERED
67% SHELTERED

PARENTING YOUTH WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN - 42%
UNACCOMPANIED - 58%

Total homeless youth households include anyone 24 or younger that does not have a member of their household that is over 24.

SUB POPULATION

SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - 27
MENTALLY ILL - 0
MENTALLY ILL + SUBSTANCE ABUSE - 18
MENTALLY ILL - 46
SUBSTANCE ABUSE - 0
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS - 3

TOTAL HOMELESS VETERANS

8
75% UNSHELTERED
25% SHELTERED

Non-housing includes a broad list of places unsheltered persons stay that is not “on the streets” or in vehicles, including abandoned buildings, outbuildings, rest areas, 24-hour establishments, condemned homes, etc.

71
UNSHeltered

14 VEHICLES

42 INSIDE NON-HOUSING

15 OUTSIDE

102 SHELTERED

31 EMERGENCY SHELTER

71 TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

2019 IDAHO
POINT-IN-TIME HOMELESSNESS COUNT

REGION 1
### TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS BY REGION

**REGION** | **COUNTY** | **UNSHELTERED** | **SHELTERED** | **TOTAL**
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1 | Kootenai, Bonner, Boundary, Shoshone, Benewah | 71 | 102 | 173
2 | Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho | 161 | 23 | 184
3 | Adams, Washington, Payette, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Valley, Boise | 609 | 243 | 852
4 | Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Jerome, Twin Falls, Cassia, Minidoka | 9 | 127 | 136
5 | Bingham, Power, Oneida, Bannock, Caribou, Bear Lake, Franklin | 36 | 88 | 124
6 | Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Madison, Teton, Bonneville, Jefferson | 38 | 95 | 133
7 | Ada | 61 | 652 | 713

**TOTAL** | **985** | **1,330** | **2,315**

Idaho’s 16th annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count was conducted the night of January 23, 2019. The PIT counts for regions 1-6 were conducted by Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) and coordinated by Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA). The PIT count for region 7 was conducted and coordinated by Boise City Ada County CoC. The primary goal of the PIT count is to provide a one-night “snapshot” of the number of homeless persons who are either living on the streets, in places not meant for habitation or are currently residing in emergency shelters or homeless transitional housing projects. HUD’s definition of homelessness for the PIT count does not include persons who may be staying with friends or relatives, in a hotel/motel, in a treatment facility, in jail or permanent housing projects for formerly homeless persons.

Additional PIT Count information can be found at idahohousing.com/homelessness-services-programs/hmis/.

### POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

- While the Point-in-Time count represents a one-day snapshot of homelessness in the state and its regions, it is not indicative of the true number of homeless persons and families in the state over a given year.

- There is variation in count methodology year-to-year within communities. Unsheltered counts have more limitations than sheltered counts and there is more variation in methodology.

- Despite these limitations, the annual Point-in-Time count is a snapshot of those experiencing homelessness in the state and is used to inform decisions on resource allocation.