MAYOR'S OFFICE OF
HOMELESS SERVICES

THE JOURNEY HOME

2025
BALTIMORE CITY
POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REPORT



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Executive Summary

The Baltimore City CoC 2025 Point-in-Time Count is an opportunity for the community to come together on a single night in January in support of our unsheltered neighbors. The efforts of the numerous outreach teams and volunteers that participate in the count serve as a reminder that all Baltimoreans are members of the community, and only by showing up to participate are we able to collect the information needed to continue to receive precious federal resources needed to continue the fight against homelessness and housing instability in Baltimore City. In 2025, the City of Baltimore counted 2,024 clients experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homlessness.

As you read this report, be reminded of the countless dedicated staff and advocates that work each day to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. In 2024, our community served 21,306 clients through supportive services, emergency shelters and permanent housing. This includes 4,249 clients with permanent housing and 1,044 individuals and families who ended their homelessness over the past year and entered permanent housing.

The creation of permanent housing remains the primary goal of the City of Baltimore. The PIT Count serves as the snapshot in time providing a consistent baseline measure of homelessness in the City of Baltimore. Because the PIT Count does not capture everyone who experiences homelessness throughout the year, Baltimore City uses data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to count individuals staying in City-funded and HMIS-participating shelters. For shelters not participating in HMIS, survey tools are used to ensure inclusion.

Everyone has a role to play in ending homelessness—and it will take a coordinated, city-wide effort to ensure that homelessness in Baltimore is rare, brief, and nonrecurring. If you are interested in supporting this work, consider getting involved with the Baltimore City Continuum of Care (CoC). You can join a committee, become a member, volunteer your time, or contribute resources to help advance our shared mission. Visit the Mayor's Office of Homeless Services website to learn more about how to get involved, sign up for the CoC newsletter, or apply to become a member of the CoC.

Why We Count

The Point-in-Time (PIT) Count is a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandated assessment that offers a snapshot of homelessness in a community—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night during the last 10 days of January. The PIT Count is a critical tool for understanding the scale and characteristics of homelessness, and for shaping policies and programs that affect our homeless neighbors at the federal, state, and local levels.

To be included in the PIT Count, individuals must meet HUD's definition of homelessness, which may differ from definitions used by other agencies or systems. Under HUD guidelines, individuals or families are considered homeless if they lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including:

Unsheltered individuals, or those whose primary night time location is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodations such as cars, parks, abandoned buildings, transit stations, airports, or encampments.

Sheltered individuals, or those residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or temporary accommodations paid for by public or charitable organizations.

In 2025, the Baltimore City PIT Count was conducted on the nights of **January 26, 2025, and January 27, 2025.** Due to the transient nature of homelessness, the count spans two nights, with data deduplicated to ensure each person is counted only once.

For the 2025 PIT Count, the city identified and surveyed both unsheltered and sheltered individuals. Baltimore's unsheltered count was carried out by dozens of trained volunteers, outreach workers, and community partners, who canvased neighborhoods across the city to reach individuals living outdoors or in nontraditional locations.

While the PIT Count is HUD's only nationally standardized measure of unsheltered homelessness, it is an imprecise estimate of everyone experiencing homelessness on a given night. Many individuals who are doubled up with friends or family, or who remain inaccessible to the outreach teams and volunteers conducting the count may not be captured. The City of Baltimore's methodology includes both specific numbers, such as the number of shelter beds available, along with estimates, observations and surveys collected during the count.

This report outlines the key findings from the **2025 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count** and the **Housing Inventory Count (HIC)** conducted by the Baltimore City Continuum of Care (CoC). PIT data is submitted to HUD and included in the **Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)** to Congress, published each December. This data helps to evaluate the impact of HUD-funded programs and inform future funding and policy decisions. Locally, Baltimore's CoC uses the PIT findings to assess system performance, direct resources, and identify critical service gaps in the homeless response system.

Key Terms and Definitions

The following terms are defined for the purposes of this report and reflect how data is collected and reported to HUD. These definitions may differ slightly from those found in HUD regulations or the HEARTH Act.

- **Adults:** People aged 18 or older.
- **Children:** People under the age of 18.
- **Continuums of Care (CoC):** Local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a defined geographic area, such as a city, county, region, or state.
- **Disability:** A physical, mental, or emotional impairment (including substance use disorder, PTSD, or brain injury) expected to be long-term or indefinite in duration, which substantially limits an individual's ability to live independently and may im prove with appropriate housing. It also includes developmental disabilities (as defined by the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000) and HIV/AIDS or related conditions.
- **Emergency Shelter (ES):** A facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary housing to people experiencing homelessness.
- **Experiencing Homelessness:** Describes people who lack a fixed, regular, and ade quate nighttime residence.
- **Families Experiencing Chronic Homelessness:** Households with children where the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for a duration exceeding one year or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years totaling at least 12 months.

- **Family Households:** Households made up of at least one adult (18 or older) and one child (under 18) experiencing homelessness together.
- **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS):** A local information technology system used by CoCs to collect client-level data on people experiencing homelessness and their use of housing and services.
- **Housing Inventory Count (HIC):** An annual inventory conducted by CoCs that details the number and type of beds and units available for people experiencing homelessness or transitioning into permanent housing.
- **Individual:** A person experiencing homelessness who is not part of a family with children. This includes single adults, unaccompanied children, or groups of adults/children not accompanied by a parent or guardian.
- **Individual Experiencing Chronic Homelessness:** An individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for at least one year or has had four or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years, totaling at least 12 months.
- **Multiple Races/Multi-Racial:** Refers to people who identify as belonging to more than one racial category.
- **Other Permanent Housing (OPH):** Housing for formerly homeless individuals or families that does not require a documented disability for entry and may or may not include supportive services.
- **Parenting Children:** Youth under age 18 who are parents of one or more children (also under age 18) and are staying with those children without the presence of an adult over age 18.
- **Parenting Child Household:** A household composed of at least one parenting child and their dependent children, without an adult over age 18 present.
- **Parenting Youth:** People under age 25 who are parents or legal guardians of one or more children under age 18 and who are staying with those children, with no one over age 24 in the household.
- **Parenting Youth Household:** A household composed of at least one parenting youth and their dependent children, without an adult over age 24 present.
- **People in Families with Children:** People experiencing homelessness as part of a household that includes at least one adult (age 18 or older) and one child (under age 18).
- **Point-in-Time (PIT) Count:** An unduplicated, two-night count of both sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness, conducted annually by CoCs during the last 10 days in January.

- **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** Long-term housing assistance combined with supportive services for people who were homeless at program entry and have a qualifying disability. PSH is funded by HUD's Continuum of Care Program.
- **Rapid Re-Housing (RRH):** A short-term housing intervention that provides temporary rental assistance and services to help people quickly exit homelessness and achieve permanent housing stability.
- **Safe Havens (SH):** Low-barrier, short-term housing programs for individuals with severe mental illness. These programs provide private or semi-private accommodations and are limited to 25 individuals per facility.
- **Sheltered Homelessness:** Refers to people staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.
- **Transitional Housing (TH):** Temporary housing with supportive services, typically lasting up to 24 months, intended to help individuals and families transition to permanent housing.
- **Unaccompanied Youth/Children (Under age 18):** Individuals under age 18 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not part of a family household.
- **Unaccompanied Youth (ages 18–24):** Young adults who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not part of a family with children during their experience of homelessness.
- **Unsheltered Homelessness:** Refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a place not meant for human habitation such as vehicles, parks, abandoned buildings, transit stations, or encampments.
- **Veteran:** Any individual who has served on active duty in the United States armed forces, including Reserve and National Guard members who were activated. Must have a discharge status other than dishonorable.
- **Youth:** People who are between the ages of 18-24. May also include anyone under the age of 24.

Overall Findings

2,024

People counted as experiencing homelessness in Baltimore City on a single night in January 2025



70% Black or African American

13% Chronically Homeless

7% Veterans

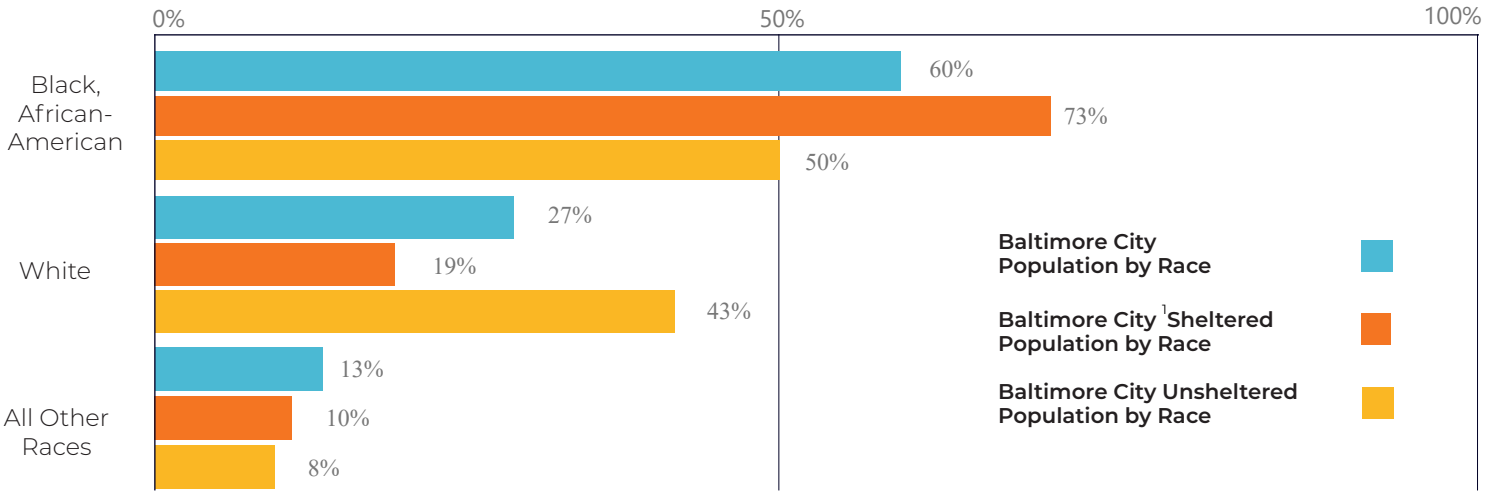
4% Youth (18 - 24)

13% Households that includes children (under 18)

30% Of people stayed in Transitional Housing

61% Of people stayed in Emergency Shelters

9% Of people counted as Unsheltered



[1]Sheltered Population includes Emergency and Transitional Housing

*All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number

*Population percentages are derived from U.S. Census Bureau, "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2023.DP05?g=060XX00US2451090000



Photo courtesy of the Mayor s Office of Homeless Services

Improving Our Methodology

While there is not a methodology that can capture the number of people experiencing homelessness with complete accuracy, Baltimore City aimed to make the 2025 PIT Count as comprehensive as possible. Building from lessons learned in prior years, some of the changes made include:

- Conducting a full, city wide census of unsheltered homelessness. In prior years, canvassing was limited to “known” encounter sites.
- Conducting a standard, two-night unsheltered count. (In 2024, data for unsheltered in dividuals experiencing homelessness was not collected, so the current data was a HUD estimation based on calculations from 2023.)
- Increasing the client participation incentive. The client incentive for participating in the 2025 count was the highest dollar amount ever offered, which likely increased response rates and participation among individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Sheltered & Unsheltered PIT Trends

Between 2019 and 2024, the number of people counted as experiencing homelessness declined in each year's PIT Count. This is reflected in a 30% decrease in homelessness between this time period. Between 2024 and 2025, homelessness in Baltimore City increased by 26.5%, the most drastic increase in residents experiencing homelessness. This can be attributed to several factors that includes increases in housing costs, increased costs of living, and the ending of COVID related programs and protections in March 2024.

There was a significant decline from 2020 to 2022 that could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to reduce the spread of the virus. The City used funds from the Federal Emergency Solutions Grant - COVID-19 (ESG-CV) received in 2020 to expand its Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) program, thus making more housing available to people exiting homelessness. This housing continued to be a part of our portfolio in 2022, allowing more people to remain stably housed. This is a potential reason for the decline in chronic homelessness – from 24% in 2022 to 13% in 2025.

Additionally, The City has made significant investments to create emergency shelters in response to the housing crises that continues to impact Baltimore City's families. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) investments led to an unprecedented influx of housing resources and opportunities. This included Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) and extensive investments in Rapid Re-housing (RRH). These resources serve as a lifeline to numerous Baltimoreans who continue to face rising housing costs.

It is important to note that a number of variables – including people experiencing homelessness in locations inaccessible to canvassing teams – can affect final numbers. Nevertheless, the PIT Count provides vital snapshot information about the needs, current gaps, and inequities in our homeless services system.

A Comparison of Baltimore's PIT Counts from 2019–2025

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
2019	1,140	774	380	2,294
2020	1,147	748	298	2,193
2021	888	741	0	1,631
2022	895	578	124	1,597
2023	905	533	113	1,551
2024	872	615	113	1,600
2025	1,234	602	188	2,024
2019-25 % Change	8%	-22%	-51%	-12%

NOTE: An unsheltered count was not conducted in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
NOTE: An unsheltered count was not conducted in 2024; a HUD estimate was used for calculations.

Emergency Shelter Vs. Transitional Housing

Emergency Shelters (ES) provide people experiencing an episode of homelessness with a safe, low-barrier, and temporary refuge as well as supportive services needed to quickly regain housing stability. Transitional Housing (TH) provides people experiencing homelessness with shelter and supportive services for up to two years with the goal of moving them into independent living. Transitional Housing programs are usually dedicated to specific populations, such as veterans, youth, or individuals with substance use disorders. In Baltimore City, the local CoC, State, and Federal governments fund Transitional Housing for veterans and youth.

First-Time Homeless

The 2025 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count revealed that many individuals experiencing homelessness in our community are facing this crisis for the very first time.

Unsheltered Individuals

On the night of the count, **98 out of 188 (52%)** people living without shelter reported that this was their first time being homeless. This shows that more than half of those outdoors were new to homelessness, highlighting the urgent need for early intervention and stronger safety nets to keep people housed.

Sheltered Individuals

In shelters, transitional housing, and safe haven programs, **464 out of 1,258 (37%)** of those counted by participating agencies were first-time homeless. While this percentage is lower than among those unsheltered, it still represents hundreds of individuals who have recently lost stable housing and turned to the homeless response system for support.

Data Considerations

These totals reflect only the sheltered clients of participating agencies. Data from non-participating providers were not collected and therefore are not represented in these totals.

Summary

Overall, the 2025 PIT Count indicates that first-time homelessness represents a substantial portion of both sheltered and unsheltered populations, with a particularly higher rate among the unsheltered population. These findings highlight the importance of continued investment in prevention, diversion, and rapid rehousing strategies to address inflow into homelessness.

Findings In Detail

Race and Ethnicity

Homelessness continues to disproportionately affect Black Baltimoreans. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates,[1] approximately 60% of Baltimore City's population identifies as Black or African American, and 27% identifies as White. However, on the night of the 2025 PIT Count, 70% of people experiencing homelessness identified as Black or African American, and 21% identified as White. This disparity underscores the ongoing racial inequities present in the data regarding who experiences homelessness.

While White persons accounted for 21% of the total population experiencing homelessness, they made up nearly 43% of the unsheltered , suggesting overrepresentation in street homelessness compared to shelter-based settings.

Black, African-American, or African	70.2%
White	20.9%
Hispanic/Lation(a)(o)(e) Only	4.0%
Multi-Racial	3.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0.8%
Asian or Asian American	0.7%
Middle Eastern or North African	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1%

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2023.DP05?g=060XX00US2451090000. Accessed on 7 Aug 2025.

Age Group

As in previous years, the 2025 PIT Count shows that homelessness in Baltimore City continues to disproportionately impact adults, particularly those between the ages of 35 and 64. This is in contrast to Baltimore's general population, which skews younger overall. According to the most recent U.S. Census Bureau estimates, the city's median age is approximately **35 years.**

In **emergency shelters**, individuals aged **35–64** made up over **50%** of those counted. The largest subgroups were **55–64 (22%)**, followed by **45–54 (15%)** and **35–44 (16%)**.

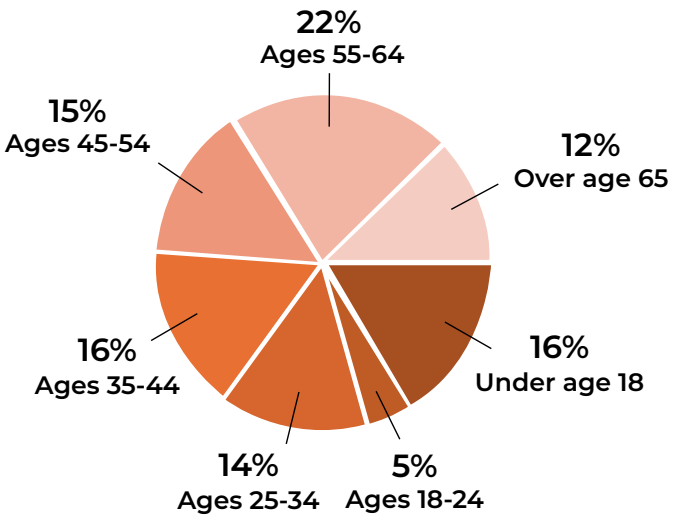
In **transitional housing**, the age distribution was similar, with the largest group being individuals aged **55–64 (25%)**, followed by **45–54 (20%)** and **35–44 (19%).** Youth under age 18 made up **8%** of the transitional housing population, and young adults aged 18–24 made up **5%**.

Among the **unsheltered population**, adults aged **35–64** made up an even larger share**—69%** of all unsheltered individuals. The most represented group was **35–44 (30%)**, followed by **45–54 (25%)** and **55–64 (14%)**. Only **2%** of unsheltered individuals were under the age of 18, and another **2%** were aged 65 or older.

Compared to the city's overall demographics, individuals experiencing homelessness tend to be older, particularly in sheltered settings. These findings highlight the urgent need for age-appropriate strategies, supportive services, and permanent housing options that meet the needs of middle-aged and older adults experiencing prolonged housing instability.

Age Demographics Breakdown

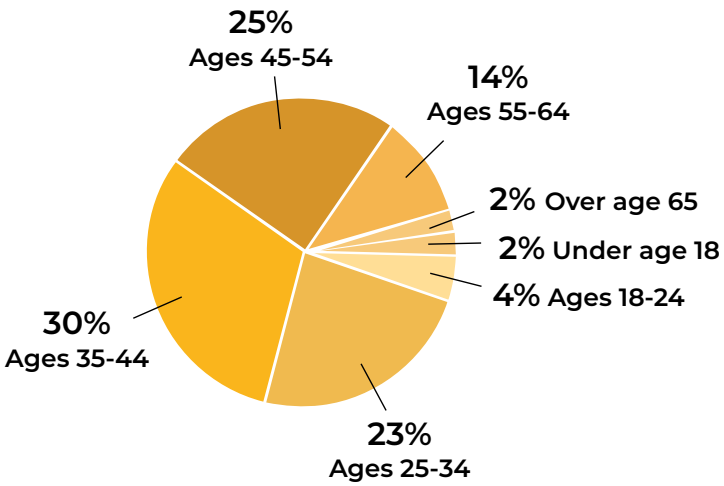
Emergency Shelter



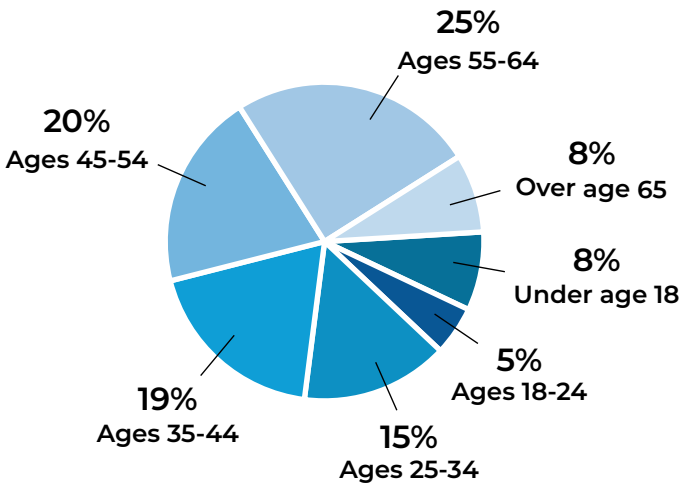
Adults Experiencing Homelessness

Adults experiencing homelessness in Baltimore City continue to report significant health challenges, particularly among the unsheltered population. The 2025 PIT Count data shows elevated levels of serious mental illness and substance use disorders, which can both contribute to and be exacerbated by homelessness.

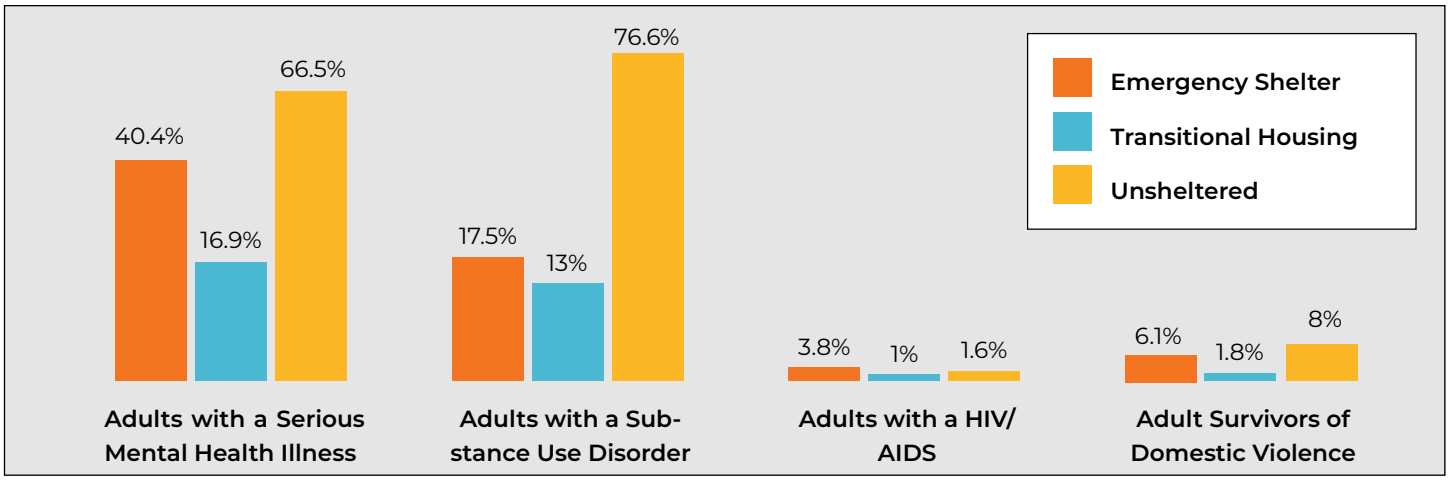
Unsheltered



Transitional Housing



Homeless Adults with Health and Safety Concerns



Over two-thirds **(66.5%)** of unsheltered adults self-reported living with a serious mental illness, while 76.6% self-reported having a substance use disorder. These percentages are substantially higher than 2023 unsheltered data, where 57% of unsheltered adults self-reported living with serious mental illness and 23% self-reported having a substance use disorder. The growing prevalence of these behavioral health conditions reported by the unsheltered population underscores the need for increased behavioral health resources, outreach, and access to services that address both housing and treatment. These figures are consistent with national data that identifies co-occurring mental health and substance use conditions as major barriers to stable housing.

While less than 2% of all Baltimore residents are living with diagnosed [2]HIV, the rates among people counted experiencing homelessness still exceed the estimated prevalence in Baltimore's general population with 3.8% in emergency shelters reportedly living with HIV/AIDS; 1% in transitional housing; and 1.6% unsheltered. This represents a 77% decrease compared to 2023 PIT Count data, where 7% of unsheltered clients were living with HIV/AIDS. The City continues to address these needs through the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program, a federally funded inititive that provided stable housing and supportive services to 726 clients through the HOPWA program in 2024.

Reports of domestic violence were also the highest among people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. In 2025, 8% of unsheltered adults identified as survivors of domestic violence whereas during the unsheltered count for 2023, 0% reported domestic violence. For sheltered individuals in 2025, 6.1% of adults in emergency shelters and 1.8% in transitional housing identified as survivors of domestic violence. These numbers may be underestimated due to safety concerns and underreporting by survivors. In 2024, we were able to serve 224 survivors of domestic violence with permanently housing, support, and resources. The increase from 2023-2025 highlights the ongoing need for dedicated resources for Baltimoreans impacted by intimate partner violence.

2 "Baltimore City HIV Progress Report 2022: Data Reported through June 30, 2023." Maryland Department of Health. https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/OIDEOR/CHSE/SiteAssets/Pages/statistics/Baltimore-City-HIV-Progress-Report-2022.pdf

Special Populations: Chronically Homeless, Veterans, and Youth

HUD defines Chronic Homelessness as having a disabling condition and 12 months of continuous homelessness, either consecutively in the past year or over four episodes in the past three years. HUD also states that anyone who entered Transitional Housing (TH) as a chronically homeless individual loses that status after living in TH for seven days. Chronic households are prioritized for subsidized housing resources, such as Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Re-Housing (RRH). In 2025, 13% of the clients in our homeless response system were considered chronically homeless which is a 3% decrease from 2024.

In 2025, Veterans accounted for 7% of the total homeless population in comparison to 9% in 2024. Title 38 of the Code of Federal Regulations defines a veteran as "a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable."

In this report, **Youth** are defined as accompanied minors and young adults under the age of 24 who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. This definition is consistent with HUD's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP). Youth made up 345 (17%) of the total homeless population during the 2025 count, and 11 **(6%)** of the unsheltered, or "street," homeless population were individuals age 24 or younger. It is important to note that there are challenges to accurately counting this population, as youth may be transient, couch-surfing, or actively avoiding engagement due to stigma or safety concerns.

The table below presents the proportion of these special populations across each housing type recorded during the 2025 PIT Count:

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless	21%	0%	7%	13%
Veterans	5%	14%	1%	7%
Youth 18-24	4%	5%	3%	4%
Children Under 18	15%	10%	0%	13%
Household with atleast 1 minor	9%	7%	0%	8%

NOTE: "Total" indicates percentage of each special population among the entire counted population.

Parenting While Homeless

About one-in-five **(21%)** of people experiencing homelessness indicated that they were a part of a household that has at least one adult and one child. Three of those households were found to be experiencing unsheltered street homelessness.

Thirteen percent of our homeless population are children under the age of 18 experiencing homelessness with a parent/guardian.

Life Experiences

Unsheltered respondents were asked whether they had experienced any of several life events or circumstances that may have contributed to or compounded their experience of homelessness. Many reported more than one.

In 2025, a majority—**59%**—reported having spent time in jail, prison, or juvenile detention, making involvement with the criminal justice system the most common life experience among people living unsheltered. Additionally, **40%** reported having stayed in a treatment or inpatient healthcare facility, suggesting a strong connection between health care needs and homelessness.

Nearly **one in five (19%)** respondents indicated that they had engaged in survival sex— or exchanging sex for money, housing, or support. This reflects a troubling intersection between housing instability, vulnerability, and exploitation.

Reported Life Experiences from Unsheltered Respondents

I've been in jail/prison/juvenile detention	59%
I've stayed in a treatment or inpatient healthcare facility	40%
I've had to exchange sex for money, shelter, housing, or financial support	19%
I aged out and/or ran away from foster care	10%
I was homeless as a child	8%
I've been banned or kicked out from emergency shelter	7%

Primary Causes of Current Homelessness

Unsheltered individuals were asked to identify the main factor that led to their current experience of homelessness. Their responses reflect a combination of systemic, economic, and interpersonal challenges that continue to push individuals into housing instability.

In 2025, **eviction** was the most commonly cited cause, with **38%** of respondents reporting that they had been evicted from a rented or owned unit, compared to 16% in 2023. The second most reported cause was **conflict with family or friends**, with **26%** of individuals stating they had been kicked out of someone else's home.

Reported Primary Causes of Current Homelessness from Unsheltered Individuals

Evicted from owned or rented unit	38%
Kicked out by family/friends	26%
Inadequate income or couldn't afford rent	19%
Substance abuse or other health issues	14%
Lost employment/job	12%
Left jail/prison/juvenile detention	11%
Left housing program because of rules/restrictions	5%
Left housing due to unsafe environment (i.e. violence, abuse)	4%
Kicked out of permanent housing program	4%
Left housing due to unit conditions (i.e. mold, lead, fire, water damage, etc.)	3%

Where Did You Sleep Last Night?

During the 2025 PIT Count, 188 people were counted as unsheltered and over half (52%) of those counted self reported that they were experiencing homelessness for the first time. Participants were asked the question "Where did you sleep last night?" the table below captures the most common responses:

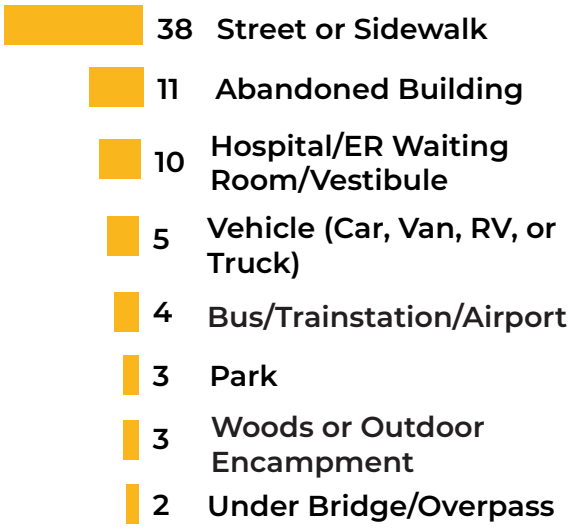




Photo courtesy of the Mayor's Office of Homeless Services

Housing Preferences

During the 2025 PIT Count, unsheltered respondents were asked which types of housing accommodations they would be *least* likely to accept. The results reveal which housing options are seen as more desirable or acceptable. The following data provides insights into how our homeless neighbors experience available resources and provide opportunities for improvements: **35%** of respondents said they would *not* stay in a **shelter**; **30%** rejected **group homes or assisted living facilities**; **24%** said they would *not* accept housing with **family or friends**, a figure in alignment with data collected on primary causes of homelessness. Only **4%** of respondents selected "none of the above," indicating that **96%** identified at least one housing option they would be willing to accept.

Housing Preferences from Unsheltered Indivisuals

Shelter	35%
Group home/assisted living	30%
Living with family/friends	24%
Transitional housing program	15%
Returning to foster care	10%
Voucher with no supportive services	8%
Short term rental assistance with supportive services	8%
Help with move-in costs (security deposit and first month's rent)	6%
None of the above	4%

Beyond The Count

While the PIT Count offers a valuable annual snapshot of homelessness in Baltimore, it captures only a single night. To truly understand and respond to the dynamic nature of homelessness, the Baltimore City Continuum of Care (CoC) relies on year-round data sources and system improvements. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) provides a fuller picture by tracking individuals in City-funded and HMIS-participating shelters. For shelters not using HMIS, targeted survey tools are deployed to ensure inclusion. Together, these methods allow Baltimore to supplement the PIT Count with a more accurate and comprehensive measure of need.

Baltimore is also deepening its work through **Built for Zero**, a national movement of communities working to measurably end homelessness. This collaboration has transformed how we coordinate care: case conferencing and by-name lists allow the system to track inflow, outflow, and the duration of homelessness in real time. These practices move us beyond static counts and toward an agile system that can quickly respond to changes in need, prioritize the most vulnerable, and shorten the length of time people remain homeless.

At the same time, the City is making unprecedented investments in **housing infrastructure**. Through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and HOME-ARP resources, Baltimore has committed funding to create **387 new Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units** and **156 affordable units at 30% AMI**. These projects span hotel conversions, youth-focused housing for young people aging out of foster care, new construction partnerships with development teams, and renovations that preserve and expand affordable housing stock. Additional ARPA support has established transitional beds for youth and young adults, helping them stabilize and transition successfully into permanent housing programs.

These housing initiatives are strengthened through partnerships with the **Housing Authority of Baltimore City (HABC)**, the **Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)**, and federal agencies including the **U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)**, the **U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH)**, and the **Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)**. Together, these partners are expanding the supply of affordable housing through tools like the Housing Accelerator Fund and increasing access to housing choice vouchers.

In short, **Beyond the Count** is about more than a single number. It reflects Baltimore's ongoing shift from crisis response toward long-term, systemic solutions. By combining data-driven approaches, national best practices, and historic investments in housing, the CoC is building the foundation for a system where homelessness is not only rare and brief but truly non-recurring.

Data Tables

2025 Point-In-Time Count and Housing Inventory



2025 Point-in-Time Count MD-501 Baltimore CoC

Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	113	36	3	152
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	327	88	9	424
Number of Persons (under age 18)	202	51	4	257
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	11	7	2	20
Number of Persons (25 - 34)	50	21	0	71
Number of Persons (35 - 44)	40	3	0	43
Number of Persons (45 - 54)	14	5	3	22
Number of Persons (55 - 64)	9	1	0	10
Number of Persons (over age 64)	1	0	0	1

Race/Ethnicity (Adults and Children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (only)	2	2	0	4
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0
Asian or Asian American (only)	0	0	0	0

2025 Point-in-Time Count MD-501 Baltimore CoC

Race/Ethnicity (Adults and Children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0
Black, African American, or African (only)	285	70	9	364
Black, African American, or African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	3	0	0	3
Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only)	12	0	0	12
Middle Eastern or North African (only)	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (only)	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0
White (only)	12	13	0	25
White & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0
Multi-Racial & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	3	0	0	3
Multi-Racial (all other)	10	3	0	13

Chronically Homeless	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of Households	13	N/A	0	13
Total number of persons	38	N/A	0	38

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

2025 Point-in-Time Count MD-501 Baltimore CoC

All Persons: Persons in Households with Adults Only

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	872	472	19	173	1,536
Total Number of persons (Adults)	888	514	19	179	1,600
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	41	20	2	5	68
Number of Persons (25 - 34)	125	71	2	44	242
Number of Persons (35 - 44)	154	111	4	57	326
Number of Persons (45 - 54)	167	117	3	44	331
Number of Persons (55 - 64)	254	148	5	26	433
Number of Persons (over age 24)	147	47	3	3	200

Race/Ethnicity	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (only)	6	5	0	0	11
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	0	0	0	1
Asian or Asian American (only)	9	3	0	2	14

2025 Point-in-Time Count MD-501 Baltimore CoC

Race/Ethnicity	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0	0
Black, African American, or African (only)	658	286	16	81	1,041
Black, African American, or African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	7	2	0	4	13
Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only)	18	49	0	2	69
Middle Eastern or North African (only)	4	0	0	0	4
Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/ Latina/e/o	1	0	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (only)	1	0	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	0	0	0	2
White (only)	156	154	2	80	392
White & Hispanic/ Latina/e/o	6	0	0	0	6
Multi-Racial & Hispanic/ Latina/e/o	1	1	0	0	2
Multi-Racial (all other)	18	14	1	10	43

Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	207	N/A	12	13	232

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

2025 Point-in-Time Count MD-501 Baltimore CoC

Total Households and Persons

Persons and Households	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	985	508	19	176	1,688
Total Number of Persons (Adults)	1,215	602	19	188	2,024
Number of Children (under age 18)	202	51	0	4	257
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	52	27	2	7	88
Number of Persons (25 to 34)	175	92	2	44	313
Number of Persons (35 to 44)	194	114	4	57	369
Number of Persons (45 to 54)	181	122	3	47	353
Number of Persons (55 to 64)	263	149	5	26	443
Number of Persons (over age 64)	148	47	3	3	201

Race/Ethnicity	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (only)	8	7	0	0	15
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	0	0	0	1
Asian or Asian American (only)	9	3	0	2	14

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

2025 Point-in-Time Count MD-501 Baltimore CoC

Race/Ethnicity	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	0	0
Black, African American, or African (only)	943	356	16	90	1,405
Black, African American, or African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	10	2	0	4	16
Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only)	30	49	0	2	81
Middle Eastern or North African (only)	4	0	0	0	4
Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	0	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (only)	1	0	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	0	0	0	2
White (only)	168	167	2	80	417
White & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	6	0	0	0	6
Multi-Racial & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4	1	0	0	5
Multi-Racial (all other)	28	17	1	10	56

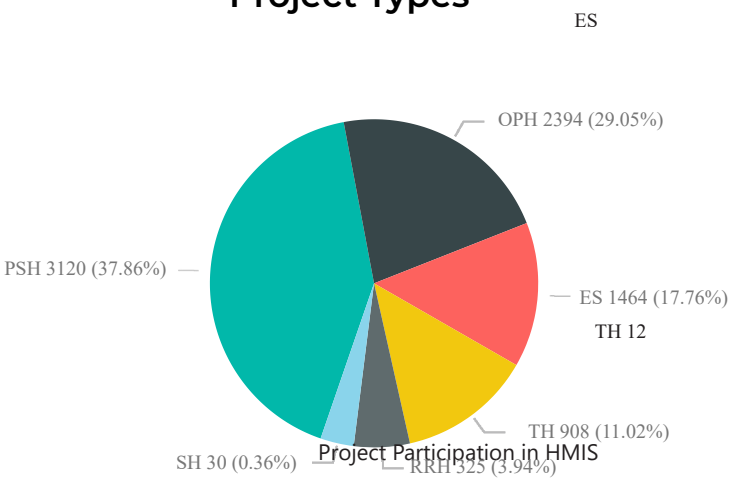
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	245	N/A	12	13	270

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

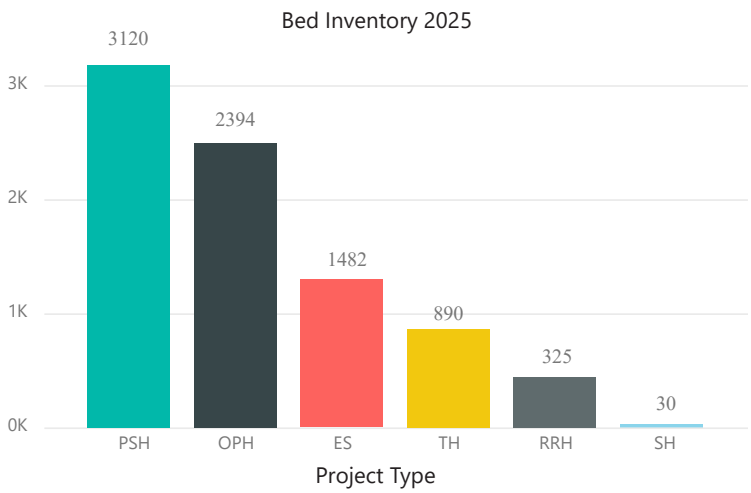
Date of PIT Count: 1/26/2025

Baltimore City Housing Inventory

Project Types



Total Beds by Project Type



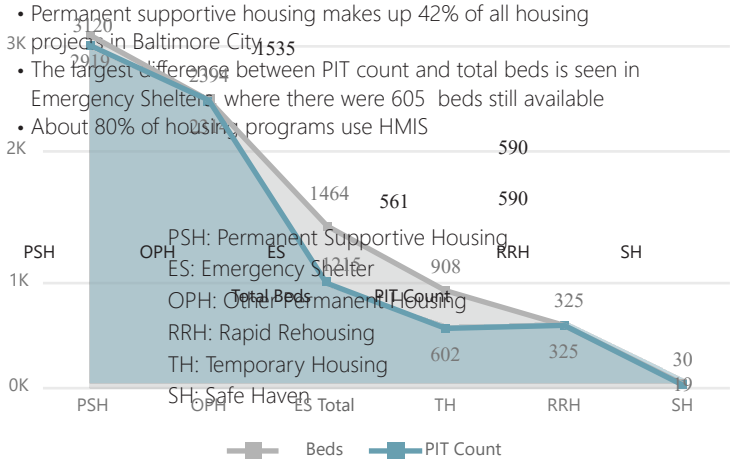
Beds Available vs. Beds Utilized

Bed Inventory Utilization

Program Type			Utilization
OPH	2394		97%
ES			
TH	908		66%
RRH	325	325	100%
SH	30	19	63%
Total	**8241**	**7394**	**90%**

Bed Inventory Utilization by Project

- Permanent supportive housing makes up 42% of all housing projects in Baltimore City
- The largest difference between PIT count and total beds is seen in Emergency Shelter, where there were 605 beds still available
- About 80% of housing programs use HMIS



Project Participation in HMIS

