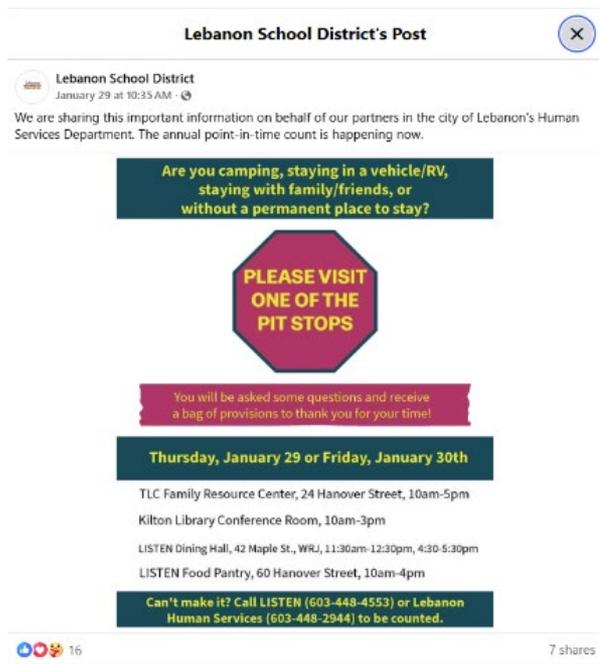


A photograph showing a long row of temporary beds. Each bed is separated by a tall, blue privacy screen. A white pillow is placed on each bed. The beds are arranged in a line, receding into the distance. The floor is a light-colored carpet.

2026 Point-in-Time Count

Lower Grafton County, NH
January 28, 2026

Methodology



Community partners were asked to collect information on all homeless individuals that they interacted with from January 29-February 3, asking households where they spent the night on January 28.

Additional community partners were invited to participate this year: Lebanon School District, Office of Care Management at DHMC, H2RC, and a local probation/parole officer.

Approximately 20 volunteers/staff assisted with conducting interviews at “PIT Stops” and street outreach to known locations for homeless encampments, as well as at businesses that are potential employers of unhoused individuals.

The Upper Valley Haven (Lebanon Winter Shelter) and WISE shared de-identified data with Lebanon Human Services from their PIT Count efforts.



January 28, 2026

- It was very cold!! Lows were subzero (6pm was 6°F and 6am on 1/29 was -5 °F).
- Lebanon Winter Shelter had been open since January 3, and sign-up happened at TLC Recovery Center (one of the PIT Stops)

Survey Results

39 non-duplicated individuals

31 households

These are people staying in Grafton County, NH (or paid for by NH municipality)

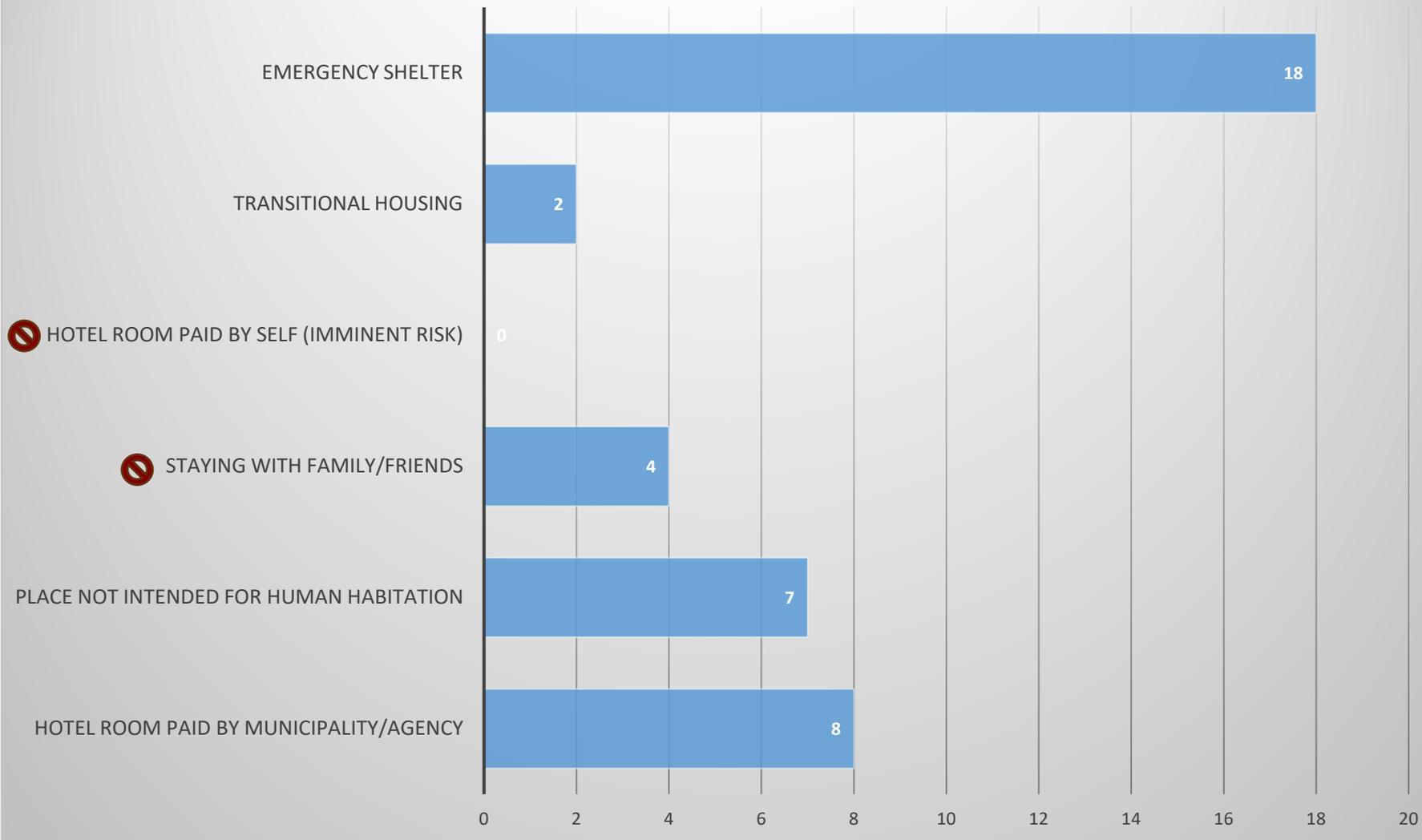
Compared to the 2025 PIT Count, there were **32.8% fewer individuals** and 18.4% fewer households, and **68.2% fewer unsheltered individuals**

PLUS...

- 2 observations at the Kilton (1 male, 1 female) where not enough information could be determined
- 12 individuals from 11 households were found to be staying in VT (7 sheltered; 5 unsheltered – 1 car, 4 camping)

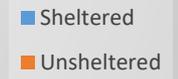
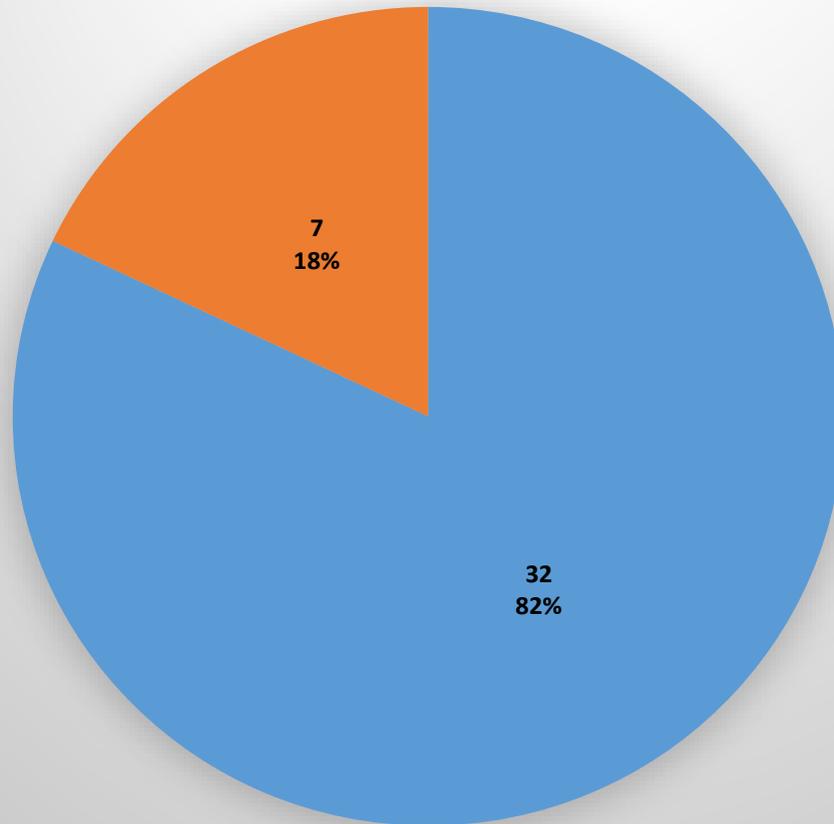


Where did you stay last night?, N=39

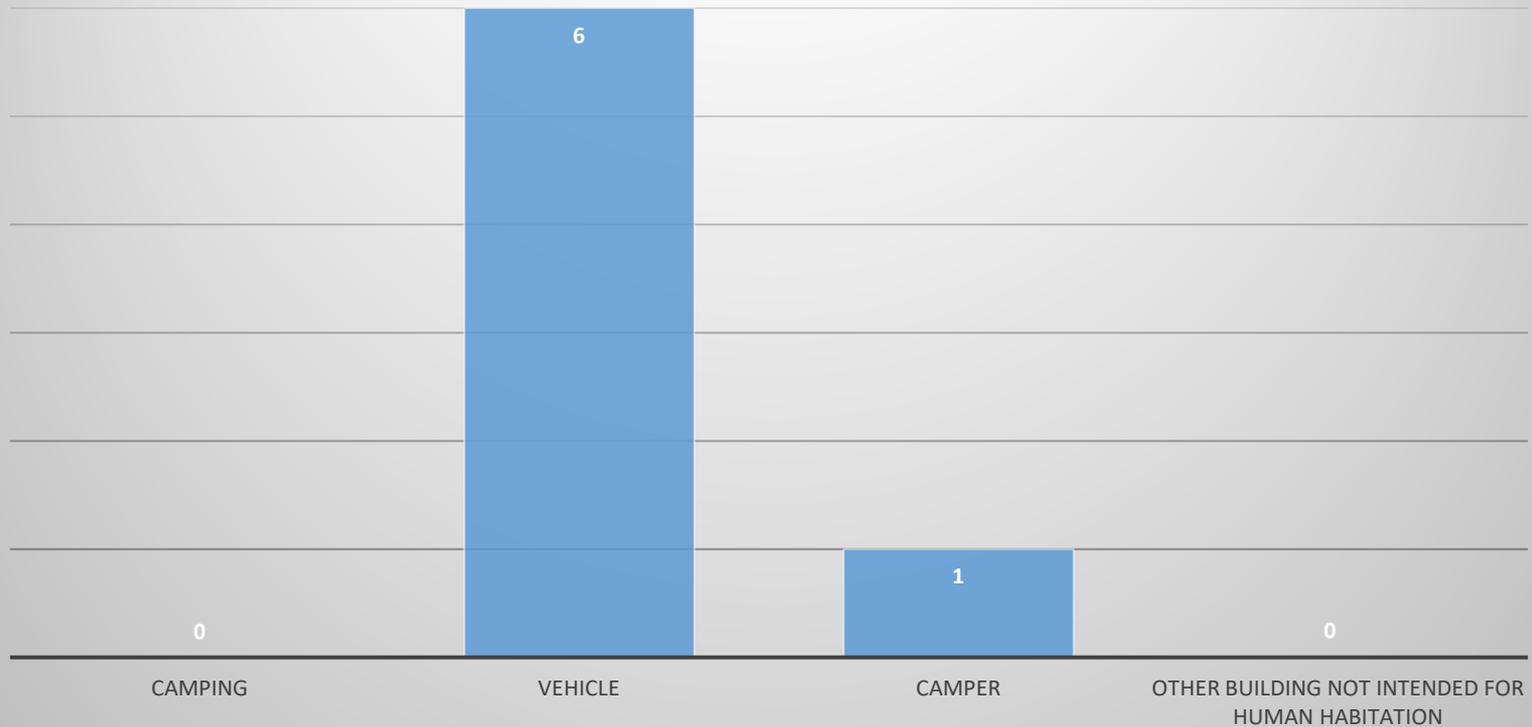


 Although we count these individuals in our local homeless count, they are not counted in the official PIT Count

Sheltered vs. Unsheltered

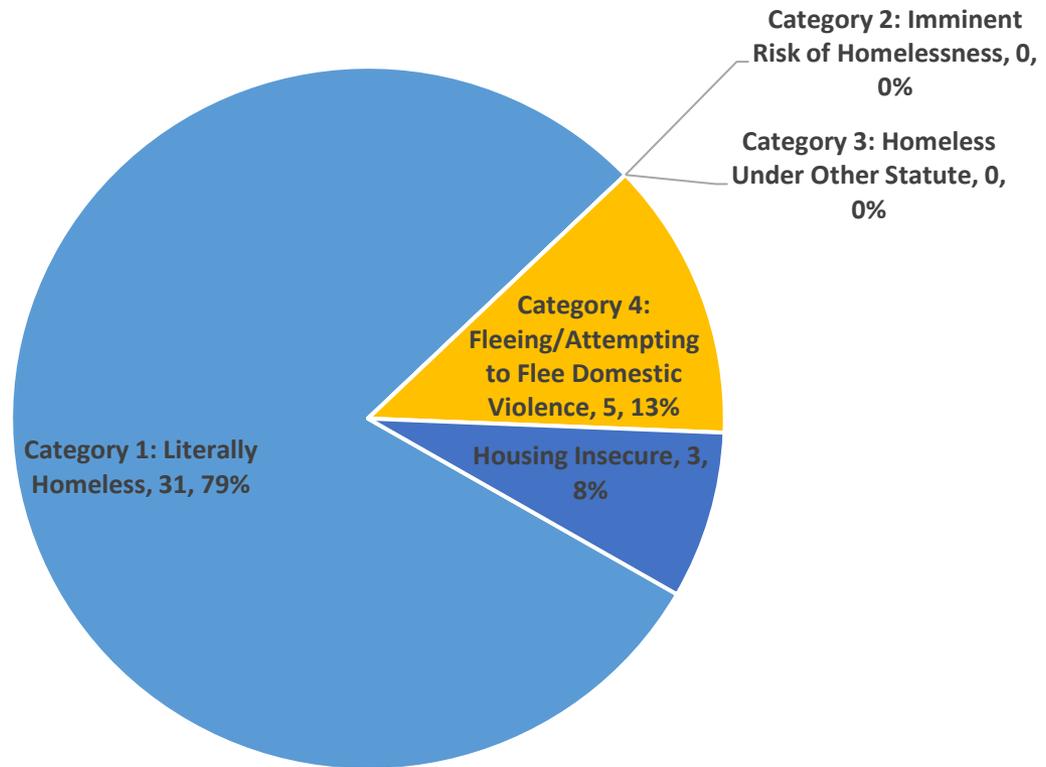


Places Not Intended for Human Habitation, n=7

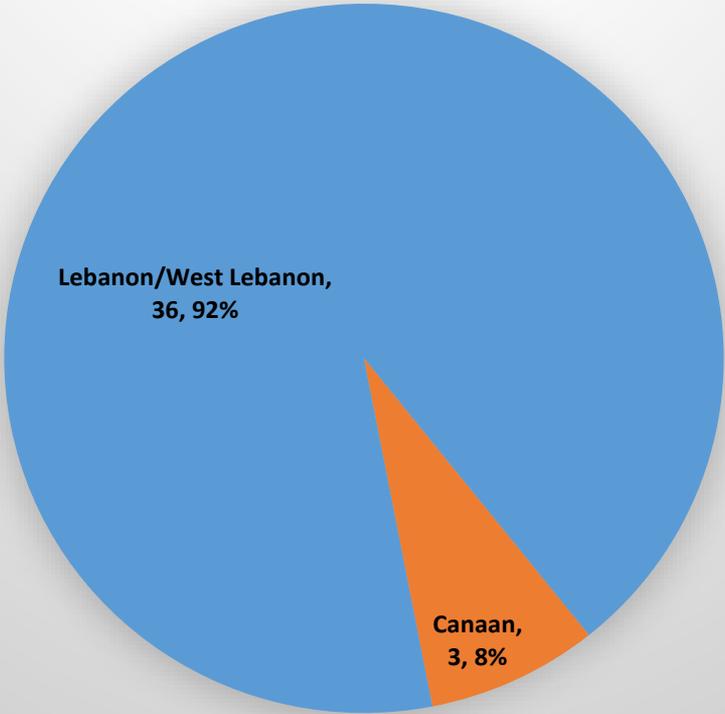




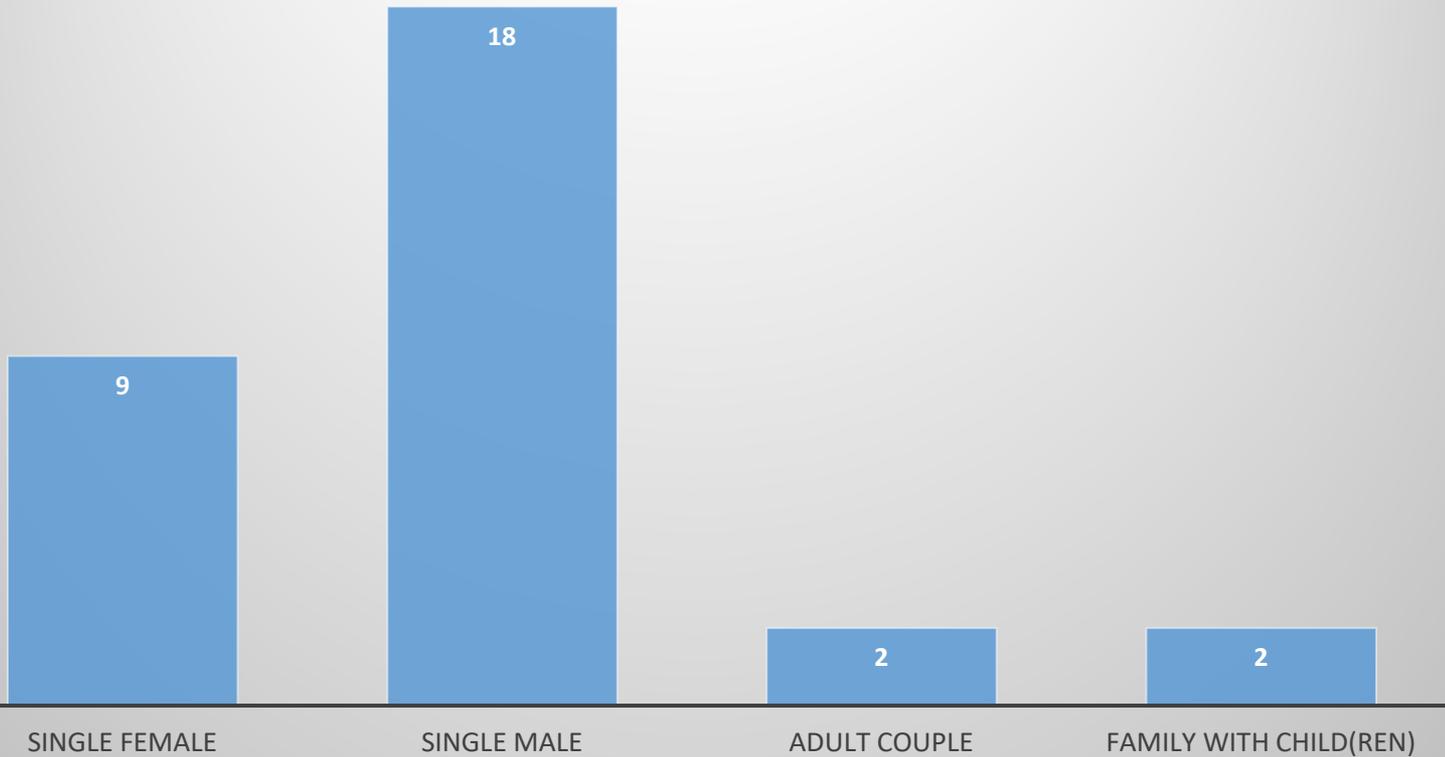
HUD Definition of Homelessness



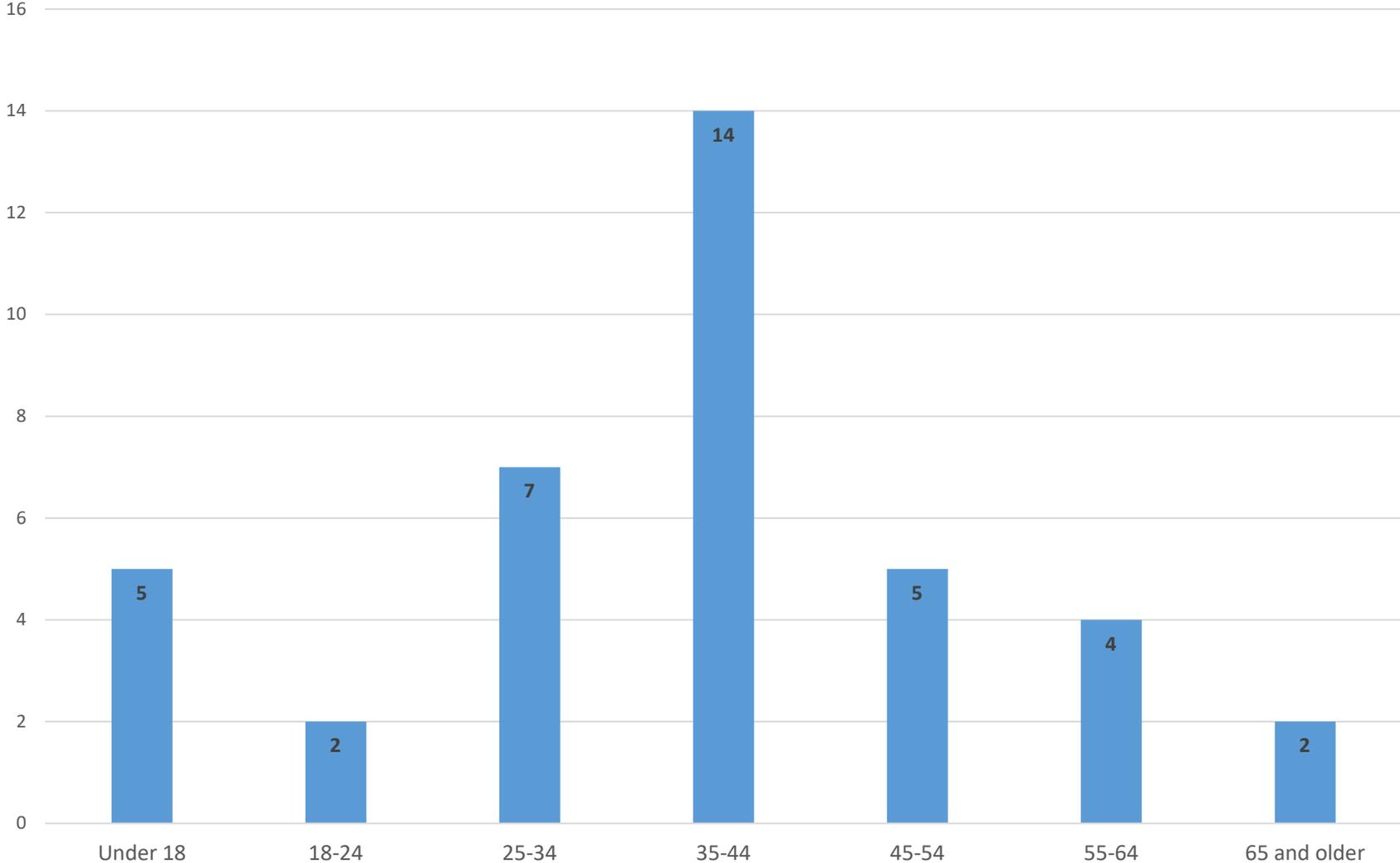
Location



Household Composition, n=31



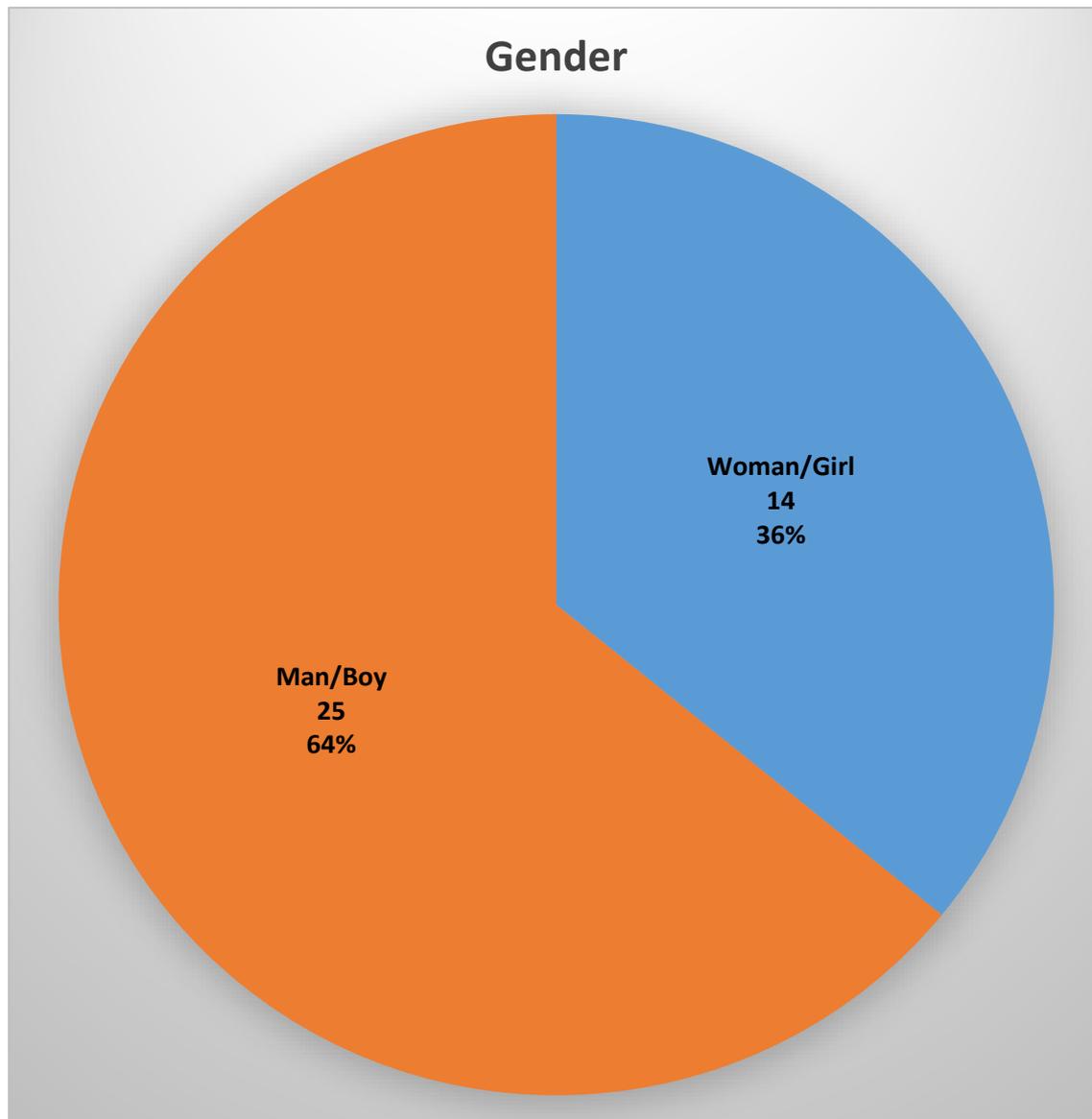
Age Range





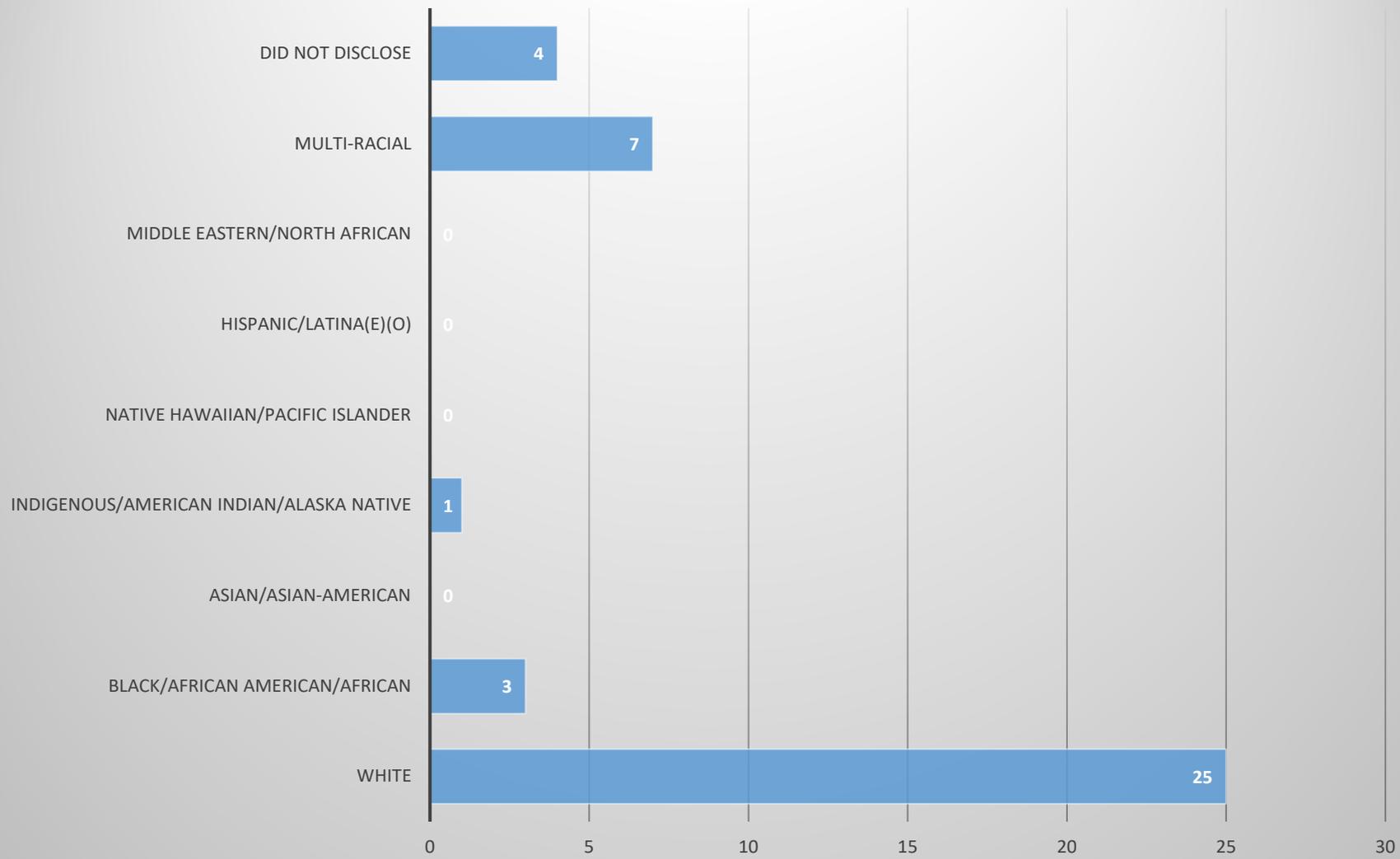
The survey included options for transgender, culturally-specific identity, non-binary, questioning, and other, but 0% of individuals identified as such.

This year, participants were asked about their sex at birth. One participant was assigned male at birth and identifies as a woman.





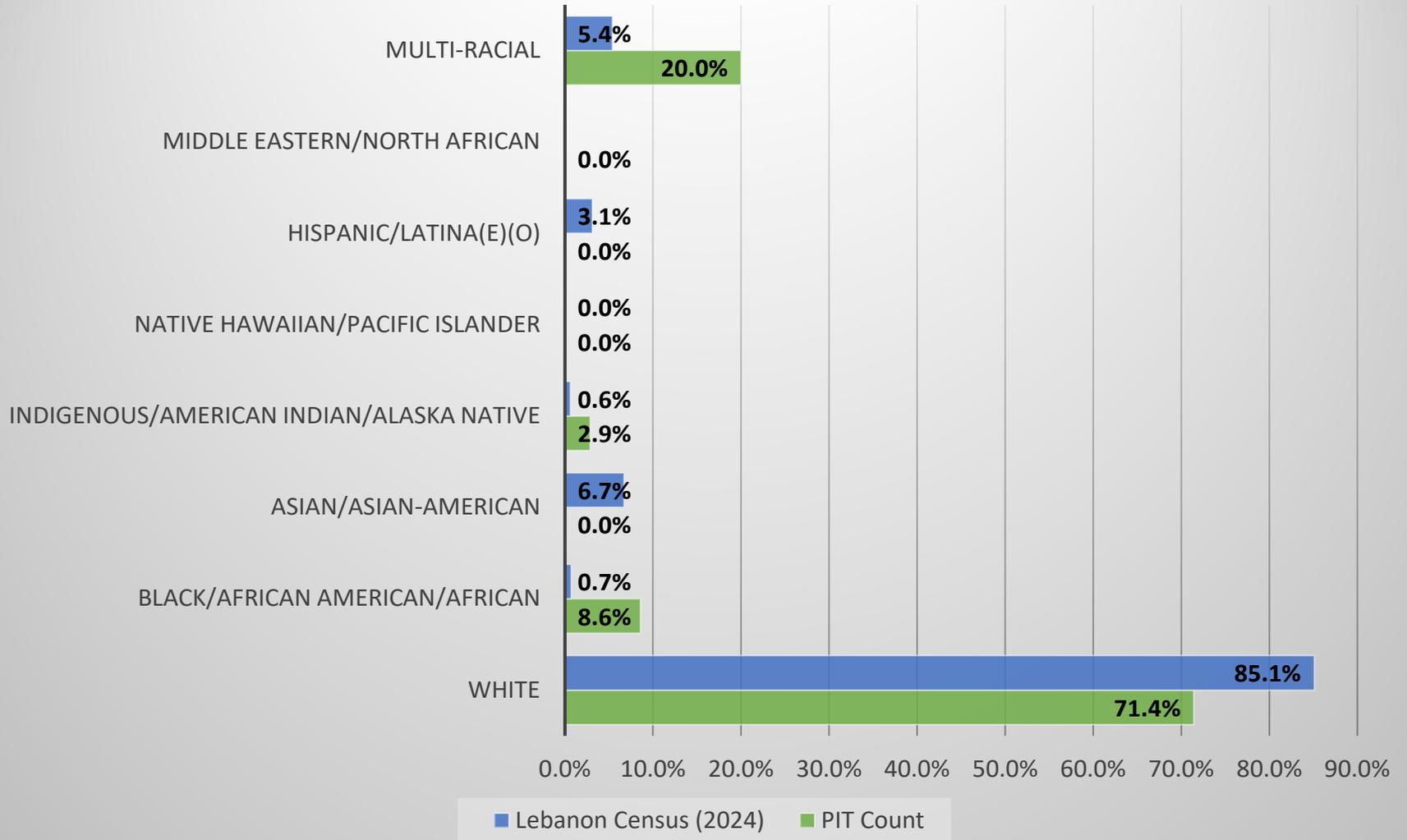
Race/Ethnicity



Note: participants could identify as more than one race/ethnicity. One participant identified as white and indigenous but did not identify as multi-racial.



Race/Ethnicity Comparison





Additional Information

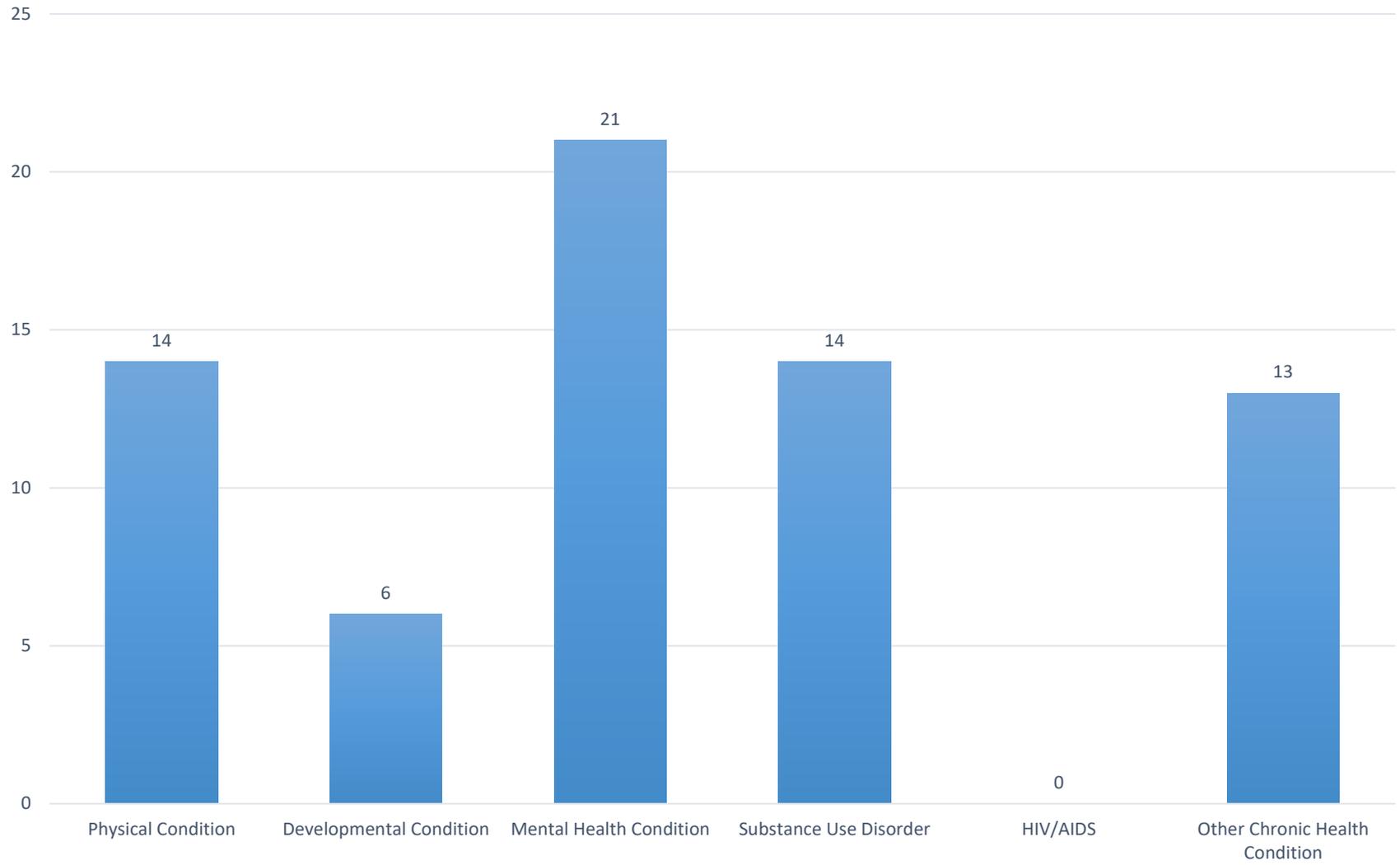
Two (2) individuals were Veterans (both staying at LWS)

Seven (7) or 18% of the individuals interviewed stated that they were fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence (four of whom were at WISE's emergency shelter)

Twenty-nine (29) or over 74% of the individuals interviewed had at least one disabling condition/risk factor, and another four (4) did not disclose

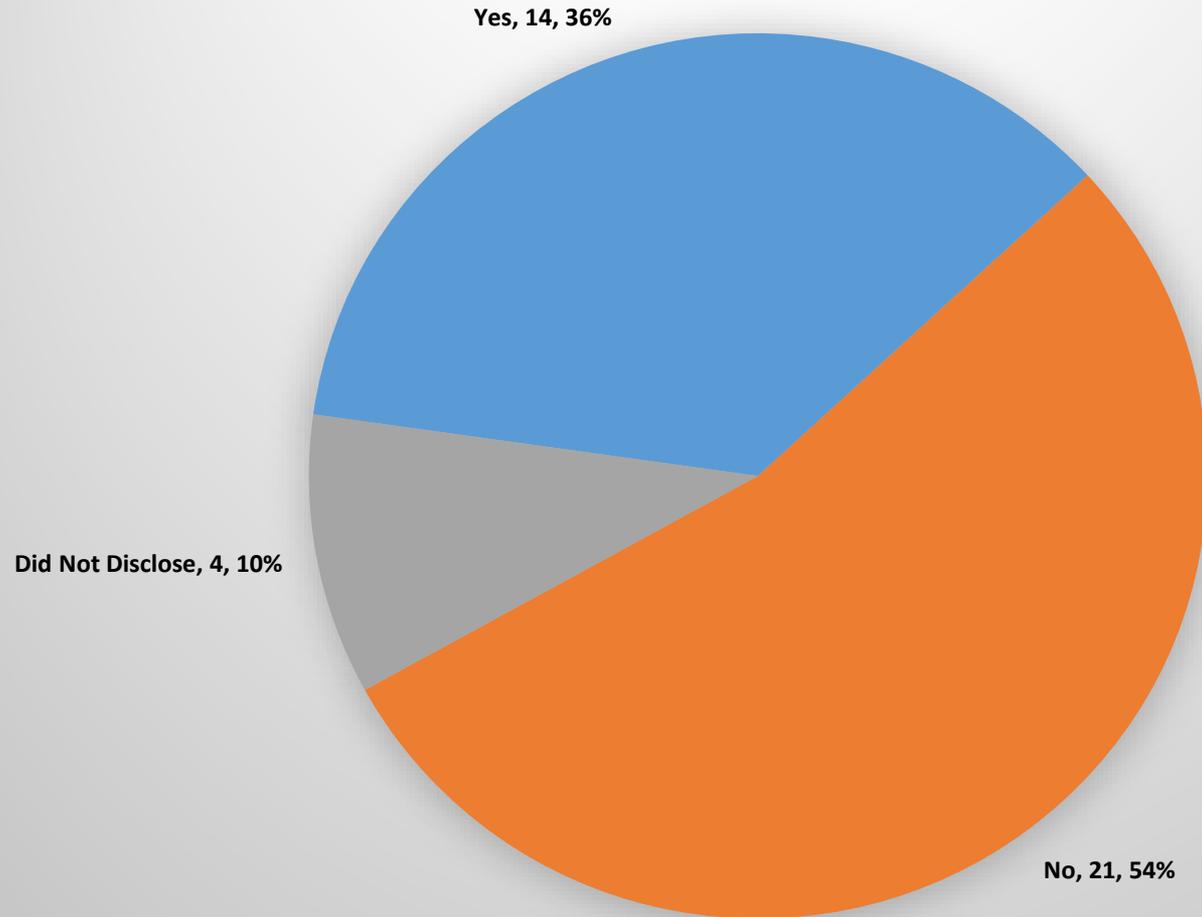


Risk Factors/Disabling Conditions



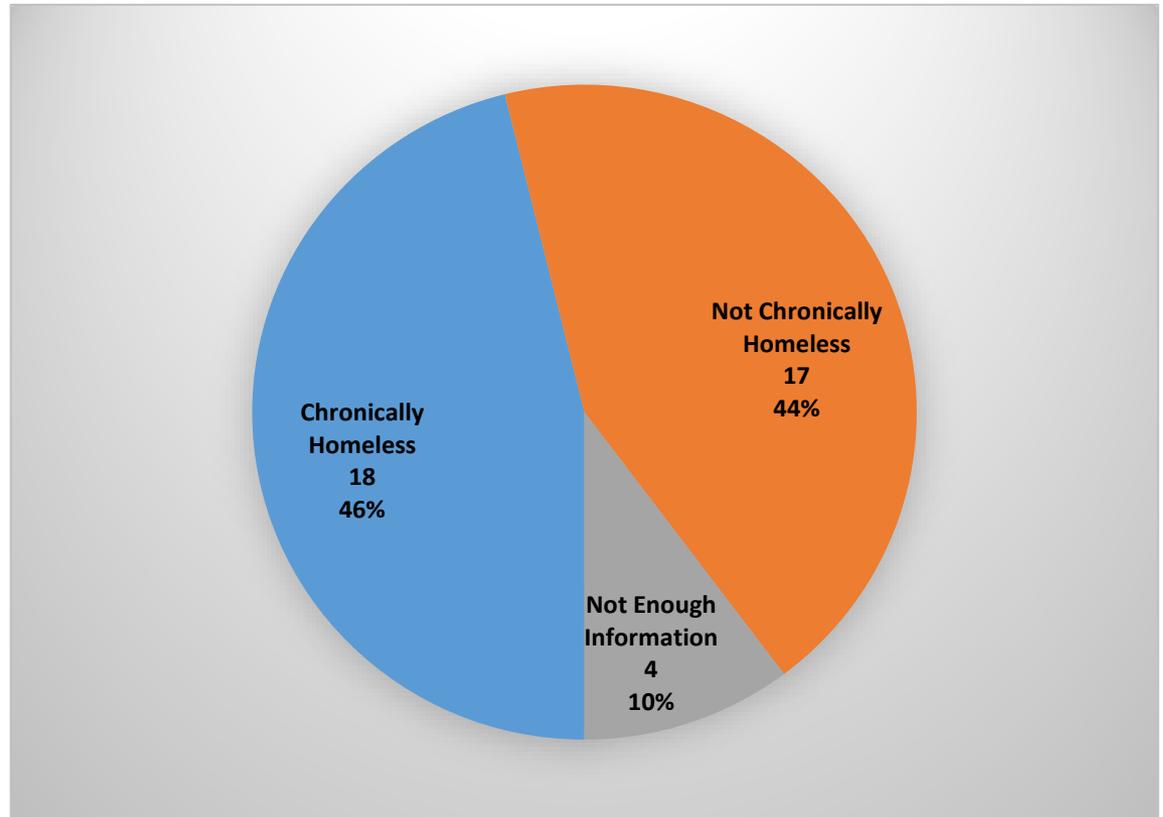


First Time Homeless?





Chronic Homelessness



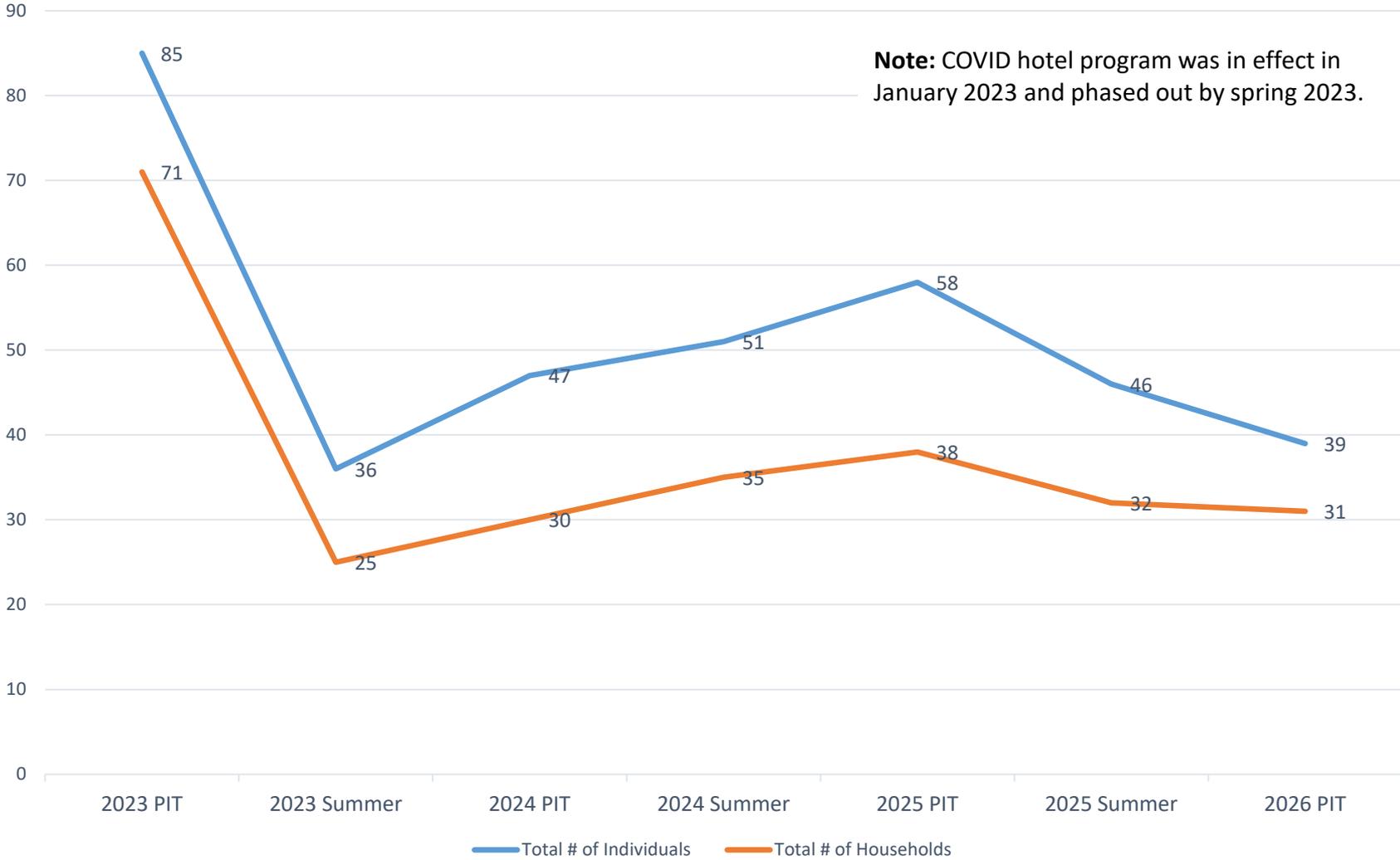
Chronic Homelessness is defined by HUD as being homeless for the past 12 months, OR a combined total of 12 months of homelessness over the past 3 years.

Longitudinal Data

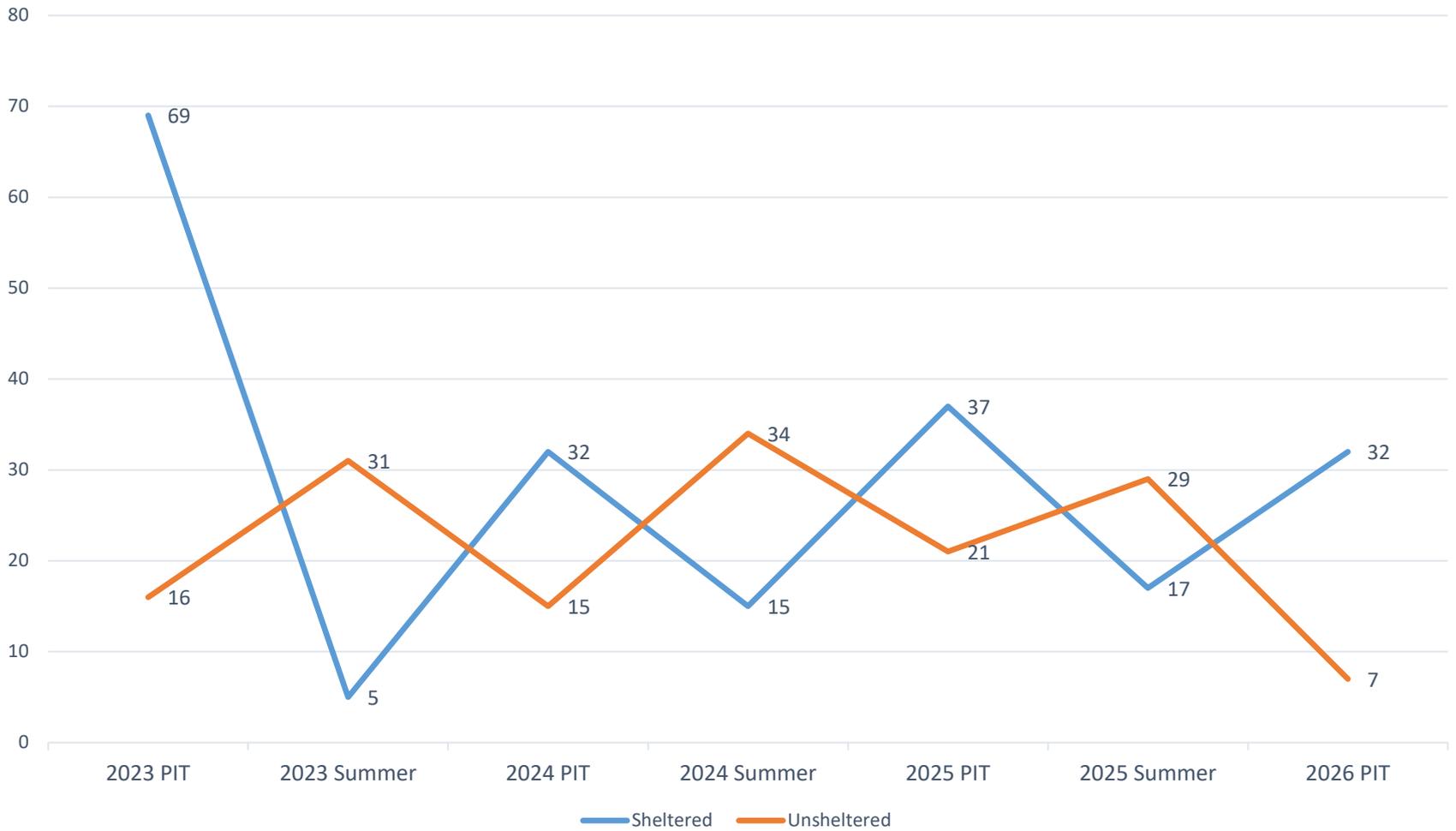
January 2023-January 2026

Homeless Individuals and Households

Note: COVID hotel program was in effect in January 2023 and phased out by spring 2023.

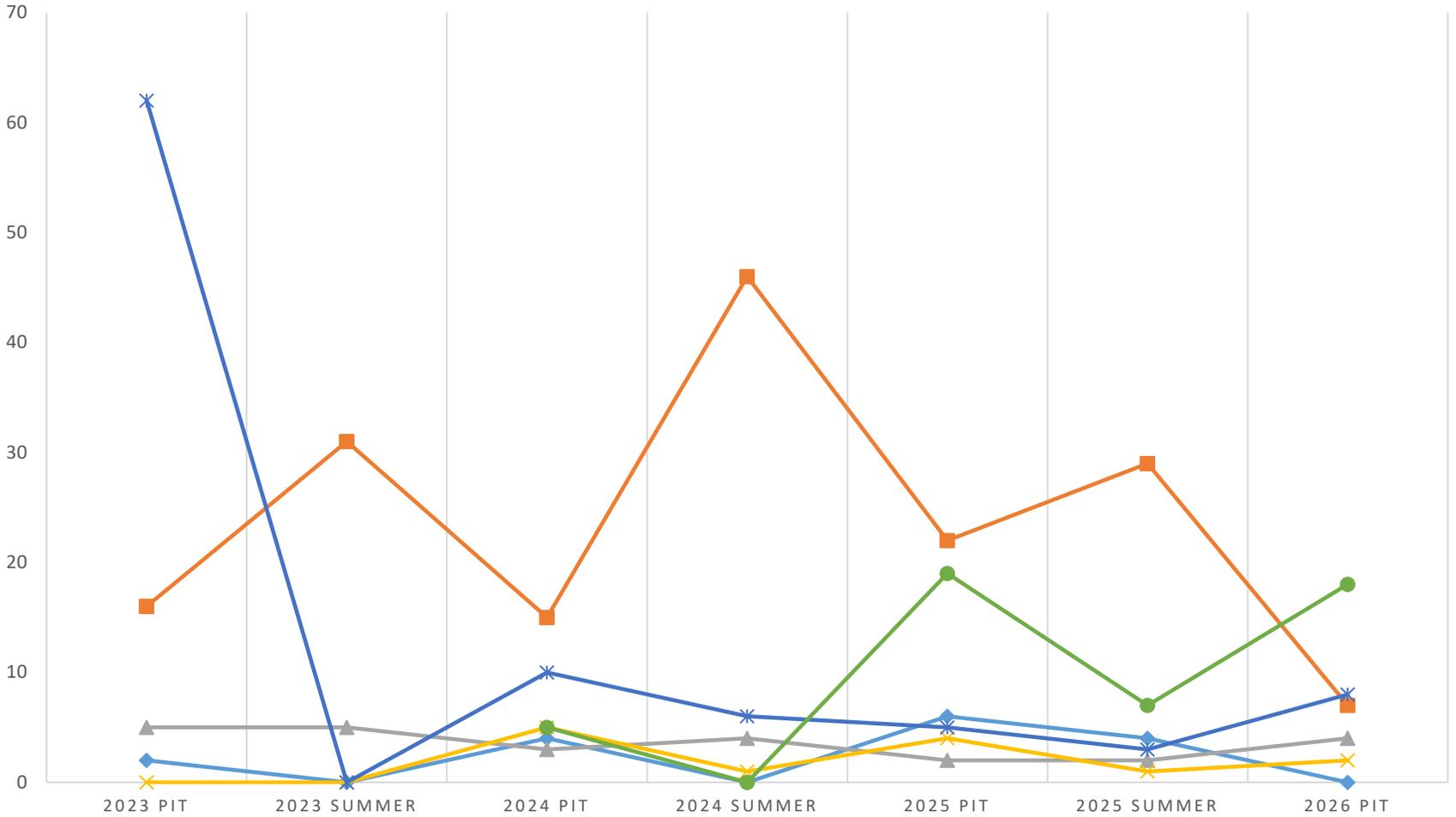


Winter and Summer Counts: Sheltered vs. Unsheltered

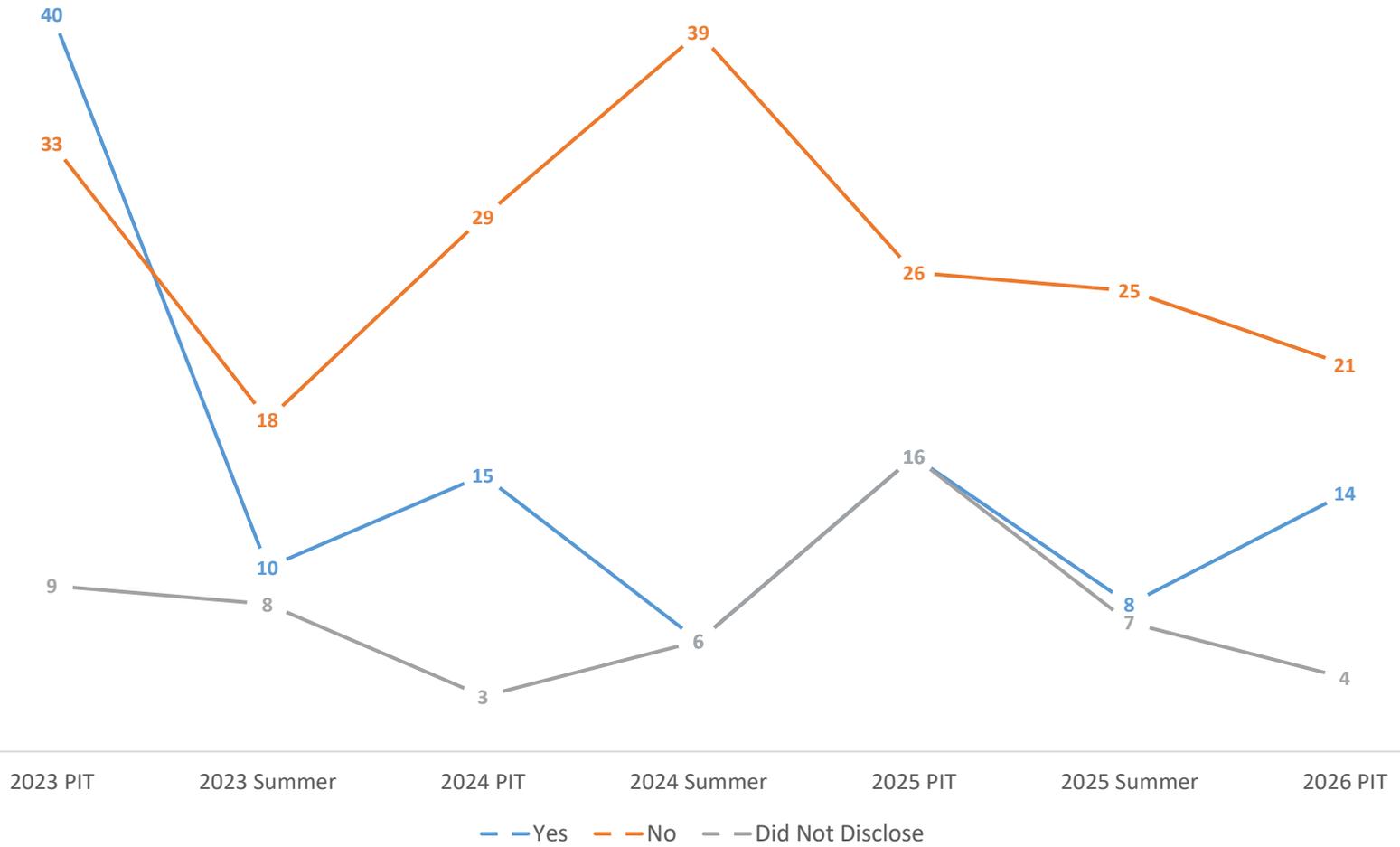


WINTER & SUMMER COUNTS: WHERE DID YOU STAY LAST NIGHT?

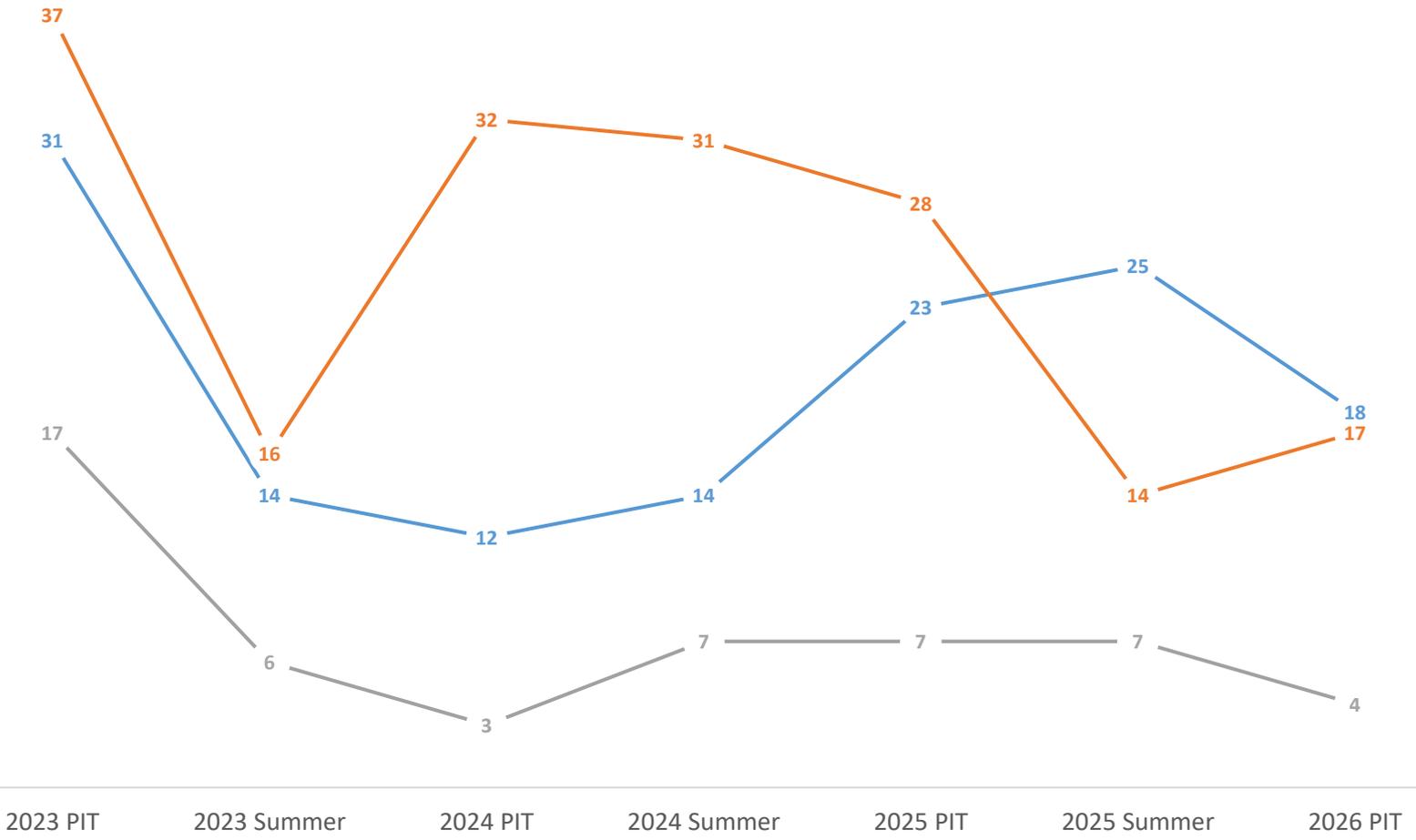
Imminent Risk of Homelessness Place Not Intended for Human Habitation Couchsurfing
Transitional Housing Hotel Emergency Shelter



FIRST TIME HOMELESS



CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS



— Chronically Homeless — Not Chronically Homeless — Not Enough Information

Why fewer people in 2026?



Tireless work of service providers (e.g., ongoing Community Health Worker role at LISTEN, TLC peer support specialists, multi-agency collaborations, etc.)

People finding affordable housing after coming to the top of waiting lists

People moving to communities where housing is more affordable



Presence of winter shelter providing more stability, comfort working with service providers



Presence of Headrest's recovery house – people sometimes exited treatment to homelessness prior.



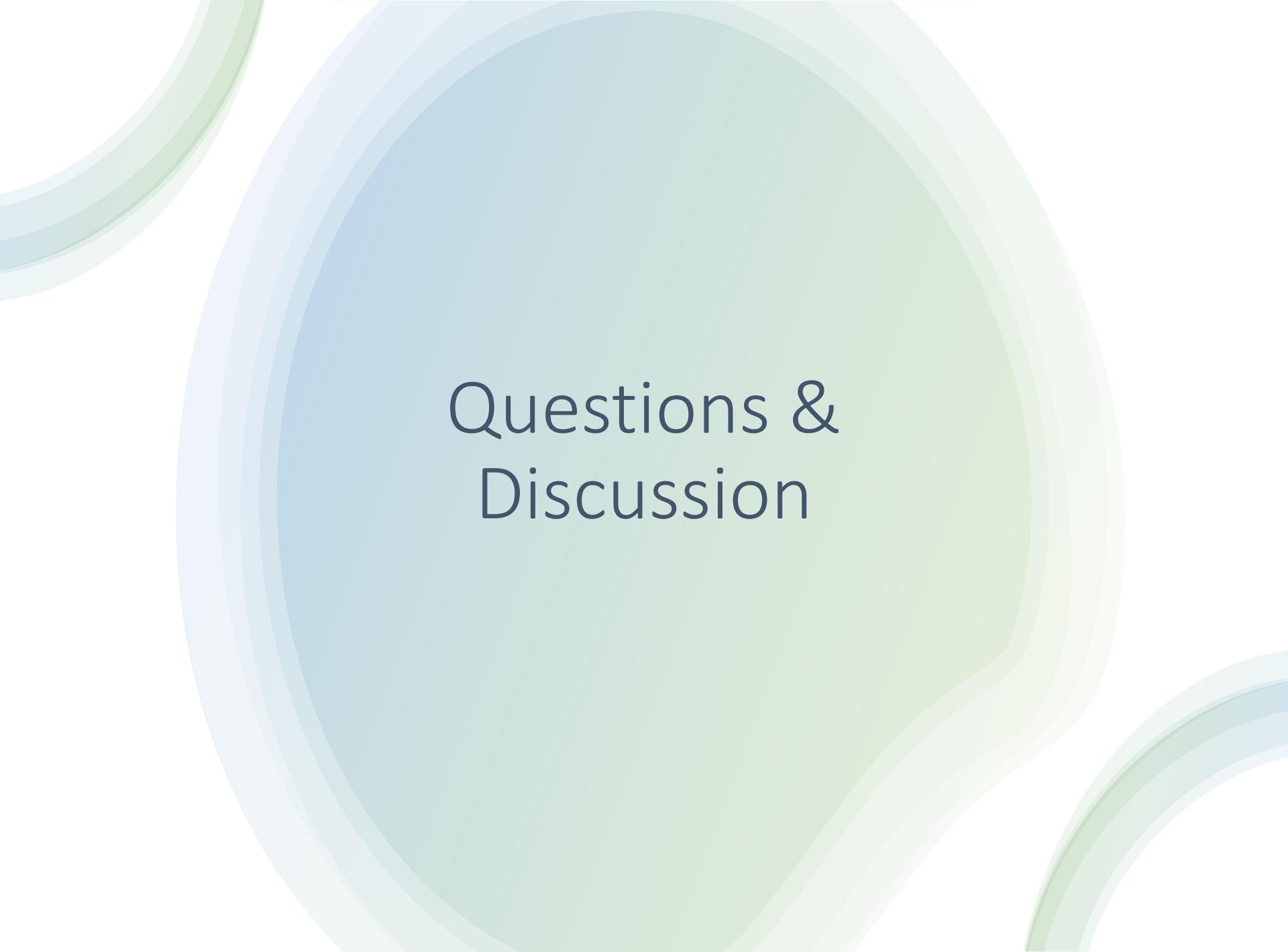
Residents opting to move to VT and entering its motel voucher program



Increase in bench warrant and drug arrests in Lebanon



COLD weather – potential for more people staying with family/friends and therefore harder to find (last year's PIT count temps were about 10 degrees warmer at night)



Questions & Discussion