



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

Your Partner For A Stronger Arizona

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Clarence H. Carter
Director

DEC 23 2014

The Honorable Janice K. Brewer
Governor of Arizona
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Brewer:

The enclosed 2014 Annual Report on Homelessness in Arizona is being submitted pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1954.

The document describes and quantifies homeless populations in Arizona and discusses some of the factors that cause persons and families to become homeless. It also provides information about current efforts at the national, state, and local levels to prevent and end homelessness.

If you have any questions, please contact Melanie Starns, DES Assistant Director, Division of Aging and Adult Services, at (602) 542-2591 or me at (602) 542-5757.

Sincerely,

Clarence H. Carter
Director

Enclosure

cc: Secretary of State Ken Bennett
President Andy Biggs, Arizona State Senate
Speaker Andy Tobin, Arizona State House of Representatives
Director Joan Clark, Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records

HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA ANNUAL REPORT 2014



**Department of Economic Security
Clarence H. Carter, Director
December 31, 2014**

**Prepared by:
Homeless Coordination Office
Department of Economic Security
Division of Aging and Adult Services**

HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

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HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twenty-third Annual Report on Homelessness in Arizona prepared pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1954(A) (19) (g). The report provides information about homelessness in Arizona during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014. It attempts to recognize the similarities and differences in demographic characteristics of subgroups that make up the homeless population, as well as the similarities and differences in the issues that impact homelessness in the various regions of our state. This year's report also includes numbers of persons served in various programs throughout geographically diverse regions of the state as well as comparisons with national data. This report is intended to serve as an important resource for all stakeholders working to prevent and end homelessness. It is equally important as a reminder that behind each statistic is the face of a person who is striving to end his or her own homelessness.

Homelessness, in most cases, is a temporary circumstance and not a permanent condition, which makes homelessness difficult to quantify. The causes and factors that lead to homelessness are complex. At the same time, there are consistent, identifiable, contributing factors for both individuals and families in urban and rural communities. In the current economic downturn, economic factors such as jobs, evictions, foreclosures and lack of affordable housing have significantly influenced the growth of first time homelessness in Arizona. These same factors have created barriers for many who are currently homeless and trying to work their way out of homelessness. In the face of a poor economy, conditions such as physical and mental health issues, domestic violence and substance abuse exacerbate the downward spiral into homelessness. Multiple strategies and approaches are necessary to restore individuals experiencing homelessness to independence, but affordable housing, economic recovery, job training and employment remain at the heart of preventing and ending homelessness.

Single adults constitute the largest group of homeless persons and are predominantly male. Lack of available healthcare has contributed significantly to their inability to overcome barriers to employment and independence. They are more likely to experience serious illness, depression and mental illness and often self-medicate leading to serious substance abuse issues. Families, on the other hand, tend to be younger and populated by females with young children. Families experience less physical and mental health issues or substance abuse problems, which is likely the result of more readily available healthcare. For families, lack of safe, affordable childcare is a major barrier to stable employment income and independence. Strategies to serve individual adults and families will necessarily include different approaches while the root causes of their homelessness may be the same: affordable housing, job training and employment.

Estimates of the number of homeless people in Arizona vary. Based on actual shelter and street counts throughout the state that are conducted in the last week of January each year, the number of unsheltered individuals statewide on that one night has been reduced from 3,131 last year to 2,500 this year, which shows a 20 percent decrease.

Three crucial interventions have contributed to this significant decrease:

- Based on the Annual Housing Inventory Count (HIC) reports, the State has seen a 63 percent increase in the number of Permanent Supportive Housing beds from 4,508 in 2010 to 7,358 in 2014. These beds serve those who need long term case management and support. (https://www.hudexchange.info/reports/CoC_HIC_State_AZ_2014.pdf)
- Increased funding for programs like the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Veteran Assisted Supportive Housing (VASH) and Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF), to house homeless veterans, provided permanent housing for over 1,900 veterans and their families this year.
- Introduction of the Rapid Re-housing and Homeless Prevention program that rapidly moves individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing made the largest impact this year with over 5,000 individuals experiencing homelessness moved to permanent housing.

Results in Arizona, as well as nationally, have demonstrated that housing is the foundational intervention that moves an individual or family from homelessness to self-sufficiency. Without housing programs, all other intervention programs are less effective. In total, over 6,900 homeless individuals and family members moved from homelessness to housing during SFY 2014. Another 29,000 individuals received services in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing during SFY 2014.

The largest population of individuals experiencing homelessness in Arizona are in the urban community of Phoenix and Maricopa County, accounting for slightly over 61 percent of the state's homeless population. Pima County represents the second largest concentration of homelessness at 23 percent. Rural counties that make up the balance of the state account for the remaining 16 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness in the state.

State Fiscal Year 2014 was a year filled with challenges and opportunities.

- The Annual Arizona StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the fourth year in a row. The success of this service delivery model has spawned the Arizona StandDown Alliance, whose goal is to provide infrastructure and support to all new and existing StandDowns across the state.
- This year, Veteran StandDowns were held in Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai, Coconino, Pinal, Mohave, Graham/Greenlee and Cochise Counties.
- Phoenix/Maricopa County was the first municipality in the nation that effectively ended chronic homelessness among veterans.
- Valley of the Sun United Way organized 11 Project Connects throughout Maricopa County and served over 4,200 individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

Arizona's commitment to ending homelessness is steadfast and can only be accomplished through the work and commitment of the many individuals and organizations that continue to persevere in service to the State's most economically vulnerable. We thank all of those heroes who have shared their time, energy and careers to contribute to this worthy calling.

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1954(A)(19)(g), the State Homeless Coordination Office, within the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS), annually submits a report on the status of homelessness and efforts to prevent and alleviate homelessness to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. This report provides information on the demographic characteristics and circumstances of persons experiencing homelessness in Arizona and nationally, progress made throughout the state to assist homeless persons in the past year, current local, state and national research on homelessness, and information on current programs. Additionally, this report addresses and includes information on homeless youth.

Information and data for this report was compiled from multiple sources, including the annual Point In Time shelter survey, the annual Housing Inventory Count, Arizona Department of Education 2013 data on students experiencing homelessness, 2014 aggregate Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data collected from organizations serving homeless families, children, youth, and single adults, reports submitted to the DES Homeless Coordination Office by its contracted service providers, U.S. Census Bureau population data, and recent local, state, and national research reports concerning various aspects of issues affecting homelessness. We are grateful to the Maricopa County Association of Governments Continuum of Care (CoC), the Tucson Pima County CoC and the Balance of State CoC for their collaboration in providing data for this report. We are also grateful to the Department of Veteran Services, the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness, the Department of Education, Valley of the Sun United Way and Community Information and Referral for their contributions to this report. All references to SFY 2014 refer to the period from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

WHO IS HOMELESS IN ARIZONA?

STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHICS



The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines homelessness as lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence, meaning: 1. a primary night-time residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; 2. living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements including congregate shelters, transitional housing, or hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state or local government programs; or 3. exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation

immediately before entering that institution. Based on annually reported information from all three Continua of Care, approximately 29,170 adults and children experienced homelessness in Arizona and were served in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing programs during SFY 2014.

According to the 2014 U.S. Census, Arizona's population has grown to 6,626,624 (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/04000.html>); thus, one in every 227 Arizonans experienced homelessness during SFY 2014.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

Addressing chronic homelessness is a priority focus in Arizona's efforts to end homelessness. Chronically homeless means a person has experienced homelessness more than four times in the past three years or has been homeless for one continuous year or longer and has a disabling medical, mental or addictive condition. Chronically homeless individuals include the most vulnerable, the most visible street homeless and the most difficult population to serve. Many have lived on the streets for years and have difficulty transitioning to housing and reconnecting with community. They are predominately single (94 percent) and they are the highest users of emergency rooms and hospital services. They are also the most likely to die on the streets if a system to house them is not provided.



During the 2014 Point In Time (PIT) survey, 2,500 homeless persons were counted living on the streets of Arizona, which represented a 20 percent decrease in the unsheltered population. Twenty-six percent (643) of those counted were identified as chronically homeless, which is a 3 percent decrease from the previous year. (https://www.hudexchange.info/reports/CoC_PopSub_State_AZ_2014.pdf)

SINGLE ADULTS



Unsheltered single adults surveyed during the annual PIT in January 2014 numbered 2,343. The great majority (79 percent) were single men. The single homeless population is much older than adults in families experiencing homelessness with 51 percent over the age of 45 and nearly 7 percent over the age of 62. Drug and alcohol abuse and the concurrent need for treatment are more prevalent among single adult homeless persons with 23 percent reporting use of drugs and/or alcohol compared to approximately 13 percent of homeless adults who are members of families. Fifty-six percent of the single adult

population is living with a physical or mental disability and often with both. (https://www.hudexchange.info/reports/CoC_PopSub_State_AZ_2014.pdf)

VETERANS (*Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Veteran Services*)

Based on 2014 PIT data, the State of Arizona has seen a 29.8 percent decrease in the homeless veteran population over the last year and 43.9 percent decrease since 2011. The success of actions to decrease this population is centered around the State adopting one plan to focus on ending homelessness among veterans by 2015. The Arizona Department of Veteran Services (ADVS) developed the Arizona Action Plan to End Homelessness Among Veterans to outline a set of Goals, Strategies, and Objectives to guide stakeholders in critical activities related to ending homelessness over five years. The Arizona Department of Veteran Services is committed to successfully ending homelessness among all Veterans in Arizona and establishing a replicable, national model for use by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, State Departments of Veterans Services and other interested parties. Governor Brewer adopted the Action Plan as the State's official plan to end veteran homelessness in early 2011.

(http://www.azdvs.gov/services/Homeless_Veterans.aspx)

Prior to the implementation of the Action Plan, the homeless Veteran population was estimated to be 2,343, representing 25 percent of the homeless population in Arizona. By SFY 2014, the number of



homeless veterans had been reduced by 63.4 percent to 858 and represent just 8.2 percent of the homeless population. The significant decrease over the last year is strongly correlated with an increase in Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding throughout the State. The SSVF Program is a Rapid Re-housing and Homeless Prevention grant to serve Veterans and their families. Arizona received \$2,881,011 in SFY 2012 serving 660 Veterans and their families. In SFY 2014, Arizona received an additional \$5,316,001 to serve an additional 1,400 Veterans and their families.

Arizona has demonstrated that ending veteran homelessness is possible. It does not mean that no one will ever experience homelessness again. It means that when an individual or family has a housing crisis, our communities have the systems and resources in place to immediately identify and support them. Instances of homelessness should be rare, short-lived and non-recurring. The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness, Special Initiative Project H3 VETS (<http://www.azceh.org/project-h3-vets>), effectively ended chronic homelessness among veterans in Maricopa County as of February 14, 2014. Phoenix became the first city in the country to do so. Project H3 VETS has removed the “homeless” adjective for 245 chronically homeless and medically vulnerable veterans in our community and continues to work to make systemic changes to end homelessness for countless more.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



Approximately 4,300 adults and children, living in families, were counted in homeless shelters and on the streets during the Annual Arizona Point In Time count. Families account for approximately 40 percent of the total homeless population.

In Maricopa County, which reports the largest homeless population, adults in families report much lower abuse of drugs or alcohol (13.6 percent) than single adults (30 percent) and lower incidence of mental or physical disability (41 percent) compared to single adults at 59.4 percent. Lowered incidence of substance abuse and medical/mental vulnerability for adults in families may be attributable to their younger age, lack of time living on the streets and the existence of a family support system.

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DV) (*Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Domestic Violence Program*)

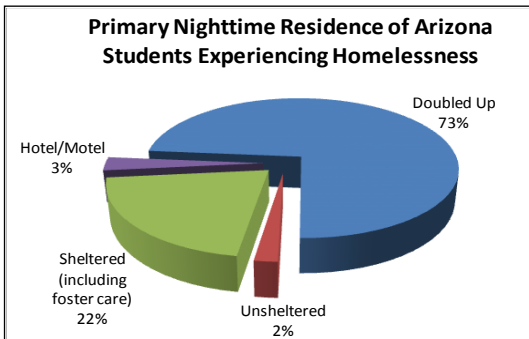
Quarterly data submitted to the Department of Economic Security reported that 4,346 adults and 4,095 children received shelter services from domestic violence service providers during SFY 2014. Sixty-two percent reside in the metropolitan areas of Maricopa and Pima counties.

Ethnically, 30 percent identified themselves as Hispanic. Racially, 37 percent identified themselves as White, 12 percent as Black, 11 percent as American Indian, and 10 percent reporting as Other. The average length of stay in the domestic violence shelter system was approximately 34 days.

Of those who reported that they receive public benefits, 44 percent of victims of domestic violence who were also homeless receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), which is Arizona’s Medicaid program, covered 36 percent. Approximately nine percent receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), while five percent receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance and seven percent receive benefits under the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program.

MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS EDUCATION PROGRAM (*Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Education is for SFY 2013*)

The Arizona Department of Education and designated homeless liaisons are responsible for identifying and providing special services to those children and youth who are impacted by homelessness in public and charter schools. Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) use a more inclusive definition of *homeless* to identify and serve children and youth experiencing homelessness. Based on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2001 (McKinney-Vento), the term *homeless children and youth* is defined as “*individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence.*” This definition allows the inclusion of children living in *doubled-up* situations with friends and family to receive necessary services.



Based on the above definition, data reported by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) Homeless Education Office shows 31,097 children (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) were reported throughout the state as *homeless* during SFY 2013, which represents a 1.8 percent decrease over 2012. This minor decrease is believed to be a result of a change in interpretation of “awaiting foster care placement” within the McKinney-Vento statute. Seventy-three percent of the children were reported as *doubled-up*, or living temporarily with another family; 22 percent were

living in shelters; three percent were temporarily residing in hotels or motels due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations and two percent were living in unsheltered situations, such as cars, parks, campgrounds and abandoned buildings. Approximately 75 percent of the students experiencing homelessness attended schools in urban areas, while 25 percent attended school in the rural counties that make up the Balance of State.

Education liaisons provide continuity for homeless children who change schools more often and lack resources such as transportation, appropriate clothing, school supplies, and adequate nourishment. The education liaisons see that these needs are addressed and coordinate activities and study options to provide homeless children a foundation for academic achievement.

UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH AND CHILDREN

Unaccompanied homeless youth, often referred to as “*youth on their own*”, are the most difficult subpopulation of homelessness to quantify. This category includes young people who have run away from home, been thrown out of their homes or abandoned by parents or guardians. It also includes youth who have aged out of the foster care system and have no resources or family connections on which to rely. HUD has defined children as under 18 years of age and youth as between the ages of 18 and 24. During the Point In Time Survey conducted in January of 2014, 213 youth and children were reported as living on the streets and another 504 were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing throughout the state.

[\(https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/\)](https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/)

HOMELESS OLDER ADULTS

During SFY 2014, 36 percent of the adult homeless population in Arizona were 45 years or older and 6 percent were over 62 years of age. Increasing numbers of aging adults in the homeless population is a concern both nationally and in Arizona. Based on studies of homelessness by Dr. Dennis P. Culhane of the University of Pennsylvania, there is evidence that homelessness is beginning to increase among aging adults. In 1990, the peak age of homeless men in emergency shelters and transitional housing was between 32 and 34 years old. By 2000, the peak age had moved to between 40 and 42 years of age and by 2010 the peak age had moved again to between 52 and 54 years of age.



Homelessness among older Arizonans is largely the result of poverty brought on by lack of jobs, extended periods of unemployment reported for older Arizonans and the resulting decline of savings and assets that have been expended to maintain housing. Declining health among aging homeless is an additional factor to be considered. Emergency shelters and transitional housing programs are not equipped or qualified to care for the medical needs of aging homeless adults. There is, and will continue to be, a need for additional respite facilities and medical recovery beds to serve this population.

WHERE DO PEOPLE EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS?

METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan areas, which include Maricopa County and Pima County, account for 84 percent of all homelessness in Arizona. Urban population centers tend to have more job opportunities and services that attract individuals and families experiencing poverty and ultimately homelessness.

MARICOPA COUNTY *(Information and data provided by the Maricopa Association of Governments Continuum of Care and Community Information and Referral)*



Maricopa County represents 61 percent of the state's population and reports 61 percent of the state's homeless population totaling 17,558 during 2014. Sixty percent of those who experienced homelessness were single adults while eighteen percent were adult members of families. The remaining 22 percent of the homeless population in Maricopa were children in families. Over 65

percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County self-report some level of mental, physical or substance abuse disabilities.

[\(https://www.hudexchange.info/reports/CoC_PopSub_State_AZ_2014.pdf\)](https://www.hudexchange.info/reports/CoC_PopSub_State_AZ_2014.pdf)

Based on the 2014 Point In Time count, on a single night in January, there were 4,865 homeless individuals housed in shelters and 1,044 unsheltered homeless on the streets, which represents a 30 percent decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals since the last Point In Time count in January 2013. The SFY 2014 Point In Time count reported 6.8 percent of the homeless population was chronically homeless and that 79 percent of the chronically homeless were unsheltered. Compared to the 2013 Point In Time count, the chronically homeless subpopulation had increased by 4.2 percent, while the overall chronically homeless subpopulation decreased by 16.4 percent.

Maricopa County's primary coordination and planning body on issues of homelessness is the Maricopa Association of Governments' (MAG) Continuum of Care. The MAG Continuum of Care provides policy direction and leadership on homeless issues, directs year round planning, and submits a consolidated grant application each year to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to secure funding for service providers throughout the county who provide shelter and services to the homeless. Additionally, the MAG Continuum of Care oversees the collection and distribution of data to monitor progress and inform the planning process through Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the annual Point In Time street count. MAG is the focal point for issues concerning homelessness in Maricopa County, where efforts are focused on community awareness and dissemination of information. More importantly, MAG provides a vehicle to initiate collaborative efforts. MAG has become the coordinating body for the Regional Heat Relief Network bringing together municipalities and government entities, homeless service providers, faith-based groups, local businesses, and community volunteers to ensure hydration and refuge stations are available during summer months for the homeless and vulnerable throughout the county.

PIMA COUNTY (*Information and data provided by the Tucson Pima Collaboration to end Homelessness Continuum of Care*)

Pima County accounts for 15 percent of the state's total population and 23 percent of the state's homeless population. The frequency of homelessness in the population of Pima County has improved from one person of every 131 in SFY 2013 to one person of every 180 having experienced homelessness during SFY 2014. The density of Pima County's homeless population remains the highest in the state, but is much improved over the past two years and is only slightly higher than the national average.

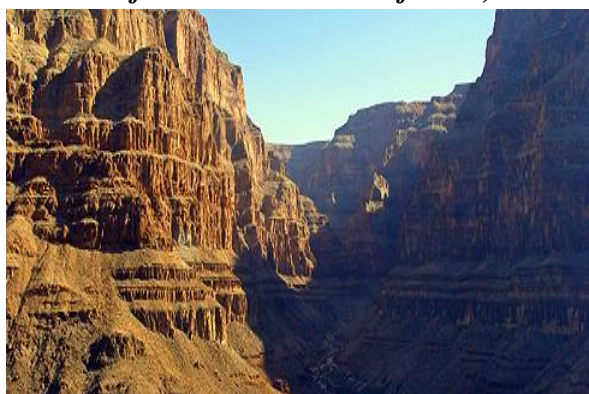


Both a system-wide Annual Progress Report (APR) and Demographics Report were produced from the Tucson/Pima County HMIS, reporting a total of 9,941 homeless persons served by those programs who enter information into HMIS during the period of July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014. Data entered into HMIS is self-reported by the clients receiving assistance from program providers. Thirty-seven percent of the adult homeless population in Pima County were over 45 years of age. Adults with families account for 11 percent of the adult homeless population and their mean age is between 25 and 34 years of age. Forty-nine percent of the homeless population in Pima County reports some type of disabling condition. Twenty-eight percent of all clients served identified as Chronically Homeless.

The Tucson Pima Collaboration to end Homelessness (TPCH) is a collection of service providers, civic, faith-based organizations, municipal entities and individuals who are interested stakeholders in the issues related to homelessness in the region. TPCH functions as the Continuum of Care for the

Pima County geographic area, including Tucson and surrounding areas, and provides policy direction and leadership on homeless issues. TPCCH is responsible for the annual planning process, as well as submitting the consolidated grant application each year to HUD in order to secure funding for service providers throughout the county. Additionally, TPCCH oversees the collection and distribution of data to monitor progress and inform the planning process through HMIS and the annual Point In Time street count. TPCCH's role, through community awareness, sharing of expertise and general council meetings, is to provide a vehicle for stakeholders to participate and collaborate in the planning processes and activities intended to prevent and end homelessness. The coalition also coordinates the annual TPCCH Conference to provide a forum for communication, education and information sharing among stakeholders, government agencies, service providers, educators, and homeless and formerly homeless persons.

RURAL AREAS (Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Housing and the Balance of State Continuum of Care)



The counties of Mohave, Coconino, Navajo, Apache, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, and Yavapai make up the area referred to as the Balance of State (BoS). This combined area accounts for 25 percent of the state's population and 86 percent of the state's land mass. Based on the 2014 Point In Time count, the sheltered homeless population in the BoS was reported at 1,349. The BoS Continuum chose not to conduct an unsheltered count in January 2014, but instead conducted an unsheltered count in the summer of 2014. The sheltered count conducted

during January 2014 showed that every county has citizens who have experienced homelessness. Ten percent of those counted are considered to be experiencing chronic homelessness, which is down 3.5 percent from last year. This decrease is primarily due to prioritization of housing for those who experience chronic homelessness when there is an opening in a supported housing program. Three population centers, Yuma, Prescott and Flagstaff, have populations exceeding 200,000 and encounter larger concentrations of people who experience homelessness while the majority of cities and towns in rural Arizona provide services in very sparsely populated areas. Geography is a major obstacle to providing coordinated services and shelter to the homeless population in the BoS.



Two of the BoS counties have experienced more than 20 percent of their population living in poverty over the last 30 years. (*USDA Economic Research Report*) Single adults account for approximately 58 percent (787) of the adult homeless population in the BoS. Adults in families account for 17 percent (230) of the adult homeless population and the remaining 25 percent are children. More families are able to access shelter than single individuals, which may account for the decrease in single adults counted while families have remained the same. The number of children is on the increase.

Veterans, including female veterans, represent ten percent of the homeless population, which is a six percent decrease since 2013. BoS has four Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) programs covering 11 of the 13 BoS Counties along with 235 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers in Mohave, Yuma, Yavapai, Coconino and Cochise counties. As a result, veterans experiencing homelessness has decreased significantly.

The Continuum of Care for the Balance of State is housed in the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH), Special Needs Housing Office. Due to the challenges of geography and diversity of homeless issues in 13 different counties, the BoS CoC conducts quarterly Regional meetings to share information on national and statewide initiatives, to conduct service provider training and develop regional solutions and collaborations aimed at ending homelessness through creativity and focus on best practices. Four standing committees work towards bringing the Continuum into compliance with new HUD requirements. The goal of these committees is also to provide a framework for more local input to the planning processes and to coordinate sparse resources and funding throughout the region. Minutes of regional and committee meetings can be accessed at: (<http://www.azhousing.gov/ShowPage.aspx?ID=530&CID=16>).

As the lead agency for the Balance of State Continuum of Care, ADOH consolidates the diverse needs and projects throughout the region into the annual planning process and is the Collaborative Applicant that submits the application for funding of those projects to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. ADOH also oversees the collection of data, HMIS reporting and the Point In Time street counts, which provide a basis for planning and funding initiatives.

STATEWIDE INITIATIVES



Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing

An Executive Order of Governor Janice K. Brewer established the Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing (ACHH) on January 13, 2010. The purpose of the ACHH is two-fold. It serves as the statewide homelessness planning and policy development resource for the Governor and the State of Arizona and oversees the implementation and progress of the State Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness.

The Commission developed a revised statewide Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness during SFY 2012 that aligns with the objectives of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) and the Federal Plan to End Homelessness, “Opening Doors.” During SFY 2013, the Commission introduced the Arizona Plan to End Homelessness, which focuses on five goals:

- End chronic homelessness by 2016;
- Prevent and end veteran homelessness by 2015;
- Continue work to prevent and end homelessness for families, youth and children by 2021;
- Develop measurement standards, data collection and accurate reporting systems by 2014; and
- Move from a homeless management system to a homeless prevention system by 2021.

The complete plan is available at the following link:

<https://www.azdes.gov/landing.aspx?id=7328>

The Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing is co-chaired by the Directors of the Arizona Department of Housing and the Department of Economic Security in the Governor’s absence. Membership includes the Directors of the Departments of Health, Corrections, Veteran Services, Public Safety and the Governor’s Office of Children, Youth and Families. Members at Large are

appointed by the Governor's office. The ACHH was established to develop the State Plan to end homelessness and to monitor the goals of the State Plan through inter-departmental communication and collaboration on issues of homelessness.



ARIZONA COALITION TO END HOMELESSNESS (*Information and data provided by the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness*)

The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness (AZCEH) is a leader in statewide efforts to end homelessness in Arizona through advocacy, education and coordination of special projects with local communities.

The Coalition's primary goals are:

- To work with local communities, members and friends to monitor and advocate relative to state and federal policies and laws that affect homeless individuals, families and the service providers who work with them;
- To promote knowledge and awareness about homelessness, its causes and effective interventions through distribution of pertinent information to the community of service providers and through the Annual Statewide Conference on Homelessness; and
- To convene collaborative groups of service providers, business representatives, local governmental entities, faith based organizations and volunteers in order to coordinate initiatives throughout the state that are focused on ending homelessness.

AZCEH brings nationally recognized speakers and dignitaries to Arizona each year through the Annual Conference on Homelessness as well as presentations on best practices from the community of providers and stakeholders. The Coalition was at the forefront of efforts to bring the 100,000 Homes Campaign to Arizona, providing vital connections and organizational abilities to successfully launch Project H3 (Home, Health, Hope) and Project H3 VETS in Maricopa County. AZCEH has provided invaluable technical assistance and support to the 51 Homes Campaign in Pima County (www.51homes.net), and has collaborated with Arizona State University to study the participants in Project H3. The Coalition recently assisted the Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing to market the Arizona Permanent Housing Locator Tool and to educate case managers and housing specialists on its use. The goal of this innovation is to connect individuals with permanent housing options throughout the state. The Coalition has also published a series of White Papers defining and quantifying potential solutions to ending homelessness in Arizona, which can be accessed at www.azceh.org.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

PROJECT H3

Project H3: Home, Health, Hope has been a collaborative project initiated within the Department of Economic Security (DES) and coordinated by the AZCEH. Project H3 (<http://www.azceh.org/project-h3>), which celebrated its four-year anniversary in June 2014, was a pilot project to understand and measure the effectiveness of utilizing a housing first model to address the needs of the most vulnerable homeless. The goal of this project was to identify and house the 50 most vulnerable homeless people living on the streets of Maricopa County using the Vulnerability Index (VI) developed by Dr. Jim O'Connell of Healthcare for the Homeless in Boston, Massachusetts. At the four-year mark, Project

H3 celebrates a 90 percent retention rate. Project H3's methodology, including housing first, proved more than successful. On average, participants reported they had been homeless and living on the streets for 12 years and at the one-year mark, 98 percent remained housed in apartments. At move in, 71 percent reported they had abused drugs or alcohol, 23 percent had used alcohol every day for the past month and 14 percent had used injection drugs. After six months, only 20 percent reported they had abused drugs or alcohol during the previous month and none of the participants reported using alcohol every day or using injection drugs. The initiative also laid the groundwork for its successor, Project H3 VETS.

PROJECT H3 VETS



Project H3 VETS is a special initiative based on the successful lessons learned from Project H3 and the 100,000 homes campaign. Project H3 VETS uses an assessment tool to prioritize the most medically vulnerable homeless veterans living on the streets in the Phoenix Metropolitan area. The project utilizes Housing and Urban Development-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) supportive housing vouchers to provide permanent housing and

supportive services that includes case management, social support, and mental health services for chronically homeless veterans.

Project H3 VETS has housed 245 chronically homeless veterans with a 93 percent retention rate by the end of SFY 2014. Based on that success, 86 additional vouchers have been allocated to continue the job of rapidly placing chronically homeless veterans into permanent housing. Arizona reached the goal of ending chronic homelessness among veterans in Maricopa County by June 2014.

ARIZONA STANDDOWN ALLIANCE *(Information and data provided by the Arizona StandDown Alliance)*

The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness has formed the Arizona Veterans StandDown Alliance to oversee statewide StandDown efforts. The goal is to coordinate support by providing all StandDowns in Arizona administrative and fiscal expertise via the AZCEH 501(c)(3). It is also the goal to provide infrastructure support to all new and existing StandDowns as they begin the process of organizing and holding events across the state with the hope of getting real time data on our homeless veteran population across the state. Currently the Alliance has three member StandDowns (Maricopa, Yavapai and Pima Counties). Additional members admitted at the next quarterly meeting on August 25th, 2014 were Coconino, Pinal, Mohave, Graham/Greenlee and Cochise.

Maricopa County (metro-Phoenix) StandDown: The annual Maricopa County StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the fourth year in a row. A total of 1,759 homeless and at risk veterans participated in the 2014 three-day event, which was a 14 percent increase in veterans seeking services over 2013. Ten percent of participants were female. Through a partnership with the Arizona State Fairgrounds, the Arizona StandDown is held each year at the Veterans' Memorial Coliseum and spans three days and two nights. Over the course of three days, homeless and at-risk veterans were offered shelter beds and other basic needs items such as food, clothing, shoes, hygiene products, showers and restroom facilities. Of the participants attending, nine percent were living on the streets, seven percent were residing in emergency shelters and six percent were living in transitional housing. Ninety-five service providers came together this year to cut the red tape and deliver services quickly, efficiently and in a veteran-centered framework. Service providers included the Phoenix VA Health

Care System, Arizona Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division (MVD), City of Phoenix municipal and other court systems, Social Security Administration, and the Department of Economic Security. Even the veterans' cherished pets received vaccinations and checkups. Courts and legal service providers assisted 937 veterans, MVD assisted 987 veterans and Social Security assisted 360 veterans.

Pima County (Tucson) StandDown: Tucson held their annual StandDown for three days at the Days Inn Motor Lodge for the second year in a row. The event hosted 174 veterans consisting of 144 males, 10 females and 20 family members. Seventy-five of the males were homeless.

Pinal (Casa Grande) StandDown: Pinal County held its second annual StandDown on April 5, 2014. One hundred eighty-nine veterans (15 female and 28 military families) were served. Eighty-nine volunteers participated in the event. Fifty-seven local and state organizations provided services to veterans and their families.

Coconino (High Country/Flagstaff) StandDown: The second Annual High Country StandDown was a two-day overnight event. Under the leadership of Coconino County Supervisor Mandy Metzger, the event successfully drew 145 veterans and their families from the greater Northern Arizona region. Twenty three currently homeless veterans participated and five utilized the overnight service.

Mohave (Bullhead City) StandDown: Bullhead City held its second annual StandDown on February 28, 2014. Over 300 veterans were served, including 17 females. Forty attending veterans were homeless.

Graham and Greenlee Counties: Held their first combined StandDown in Safford in June 2014.

PROJECT HOMELESS CONNECT (*Information and data provided by Valley of the Sun United Way*)

Valley of the Sun United Way (VSUW) hosted 11 Project Connects from July 2013 through June 2014. These events served approximately 4,294 guests providing multiple services in one day.

Based on self-reports, 913 (21.2 percent), of participants reported that they had spent the night before Project Connect in a place not meant for human habitation. Over 700 participants (17 percent) reported that this was their first time experiencing homelessness. Veterans accounted for 322 (7.5 percent). Families made up approximately 33 percent of individuals seeking services. The majority of children attending the event were between the ages of 6-12 years old.



Project Connect brings holiday joy to families throughout the Valley

In December 2013, VSUW held the Project Connect at Monte Vista (MV) Nazarene Church off 40th Street and Osborn in Phoenix. United Way, with the assistance of the fantastic MV church staff, and the Balsz Promise Neighborhood group, planned a heartwarming event that brought together our usual list of services and resources as well as hundreds of toys and gifts for children and youth.

Many of the families served at this event had limited financial resources, especially during the holiday season. With the assistance of Santa Claus, the children in attendance were provided with gifts donated by the community, including a substantial in-kind donation by Discover.

STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS

The ACHH Summer Survey of 2013 demonstrated that homelessness in Arizona is predominantly a result of economic circumstances. Solutions will necessarily involve improvement in the overall economy combined with targeted housing options. Results of such programs in Arizona, as well as nationally, have demonstrated that housing needs to be the first intervention to move homeless individuals from homelessness to self-sufficiency. Without housing, all other interventions will be less successful. New programs providing services for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing need to be targeted to those who otherwise would become homeless and must include wrap around supports like job search assistance, training and child care until an individual's or family's situation has stabilized. Simply providing rental assistance without assessment and coordination of stabilization services is a Band-Aid that often does not reach the target and often does not stick.

Strategies employing outreach efforts with assessment tools to address the needs of those who have recently become homeless in order to rapidly re-house and stabilize them in permanent housing are critical to reducing the duration of homeless episodes. For the nearly 40 percent of the homeless population who are homeless for the first time, the less time an individual or family spends homeless, the less impact the effects of homelessness will have on their ability to re-stabilize and return to independence.



In some cases, Permanent Supportive Housing with appropriate levels of counseling, treatment and medical care is the best prescription for a person whose condition of homelessness has been exacerbated by diagnosable disabilities. What we have learned from special projects like 100,000 Homes, Project H3, 51 Homes and H3 VETS is that a person's physical and mental health improves when they are provided safe and secure permanent housing. More importantly, we must eliminate barriers to shelters and housing programs such as income requirements and sobriety

restrictions. Additionally, "Crime Free" neighborhood designations, that deny housing to individuals and families who are transitioning from incarceration, must be eliminated. Without housing, all other methods of restoration and stabilization are minimally successful. When housing is the first intervention, all other interventions, including physical, mental and addictive treatments, are enhanced and more successful.

Best practices around the nation have demonstrated that the current systems of managing homelessness are in the midst of a paradigm shift. Permanent Housing options are the recovery component that has been missing in our current system of treatment. Veteran communities in the State of Arizona have led the way by focusing on data, assessment and permanent housing with wrap around services of healthcare and case management to minimize returns to homelessness. During SFY 2014, chronic veteran homelessness in Maricopa County was effectively reduced to zero. By studying results of these "Best Practice Programs" and focusing on developing permanent housing options that are accessible and affordable, while simultaneously developing homeless services and collaborative case management practices that are mobile and flexible, we can achieve the same gains for all of Arizona's homeless population.

**HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA
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APPENDICES

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Information in the following Appendices was provided by the three Continua of Care from data collected through their respective HMIS systems, Point In Time surveys and ASU’s Morrison Institute for Public Policy. Demographic and service category counts may not tie to the total persons served when multiple answers are provided to a single question. Data reported may differ from one Continuum of Care to another based on data collection methods of the Continuum.

APPENDIX A

Links to HUD Data Used in This Report

Point In Time by State and Continuum of Care

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Homeless Populations and Sup-populations by State and Continuum of Care

https://www.hudexchange.info/reports/CoC_PopSub_State_AZ_2014.pdf

Housing Inventory Count by State and Continuum of Care

https://www.hudexchange.info/reports/CoC_HIC_State_AZ_2014.pdf

APPENDIX B
Maricopa County HMIS Data
2013 / 2014 All Clients

Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

This report provides continuum-wide statistics on unduplicated clients served for the given time period. "Unknown" means that the question wasn't answered for the client(s). "Unknown" is NOT assumed to mean no in those types of questions.

07/01/2013 - 06/30/2014

All Clients: 17,558

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults	10,348	59%	Female	7,244	41%
Children	216	1%	Male	10,272	59%
Unknown	14	0%	Unknown	17	0%
Families	Count	%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Adults	3,097	18%	Emergency Shelter	5,632	32%
Children	3,880	22%	Transitional Housing	1,012	6%
Unknown	3	0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	32	0%
Total Clients	17,558	100%	Psychiatric Hospital	110	1%
Program Type	Count	%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	229	1%
Emergency Shelter	11,270	64%	Hospital	269	2%
Transitional Housing	3,205	18%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	337	2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	3,312	19%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	1,503	9%
Age	Count	%	Own House/Apartment	114	1%
0 - 5	1,530	9%	Living With Family	2,136	12%
6 - 8	749	4%	Living With Friends	1,394	8%
9 - 12	830	5%	Hotel/Motel	558	3%
13 - 15	595	3%	Foster Care/Group Home	57	0%
16 - 17	392	2%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	3,482	20%
18 - 24	1,662	9%	Other	408	2%
25 - 34	2,917	17%	Don't Know	164	1%
35 - 44	2,869	16%	Refused	9	0%
45 - 61	5,240	30%	Unknown	65	0%
62+	757	4%	Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%
Unknown	17	0%	One week or less	3,031	17%
Race	Count	%	> 1 week to < 1 month	2,767	16%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	908	5%	1 - 3 months	4,070	23%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	155	1%	> 3 months to < 1 year	3,490	20%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	240	1%	> 1 year	2,728	16%
Asian	85	0%	Not Applicable/Unknown	705	4%
Asian/Black	12	0%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%
Asian/White	33	0%	First Time Homeless	6,704	38%
Black/African American	4,368	25%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	5,555	32%
Black/White	449	3%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	1,336	8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	117	1%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	2,155	12%
White	10,960	62%	Not Applicable/Unknown	1,808	10%
Other Multi-Racial	199	1%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%
Unknown	30	0%	Yes	2,532	14%
Ethnicity	Count	%	No	14,582	83%
Hispanic/Latino	4,144	24%	Unknown	444	3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	13,381	76%			
Unknown	33	0%			

Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

This report provides continuum-wide statistics on unduplicated clients served for the given time period. "Unknown" means that the question wasn't answered for the client(s). "Unknown" is NOT assumed to mean no in those types of questions.

07/01/2013 - 06/30/2014

All Clients: 17,558

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	199	1%	Earned Income	3,620	21%
Bad Credit	20	0%	Unemployment Insurance	311	2%
Criminal Activity	145	1%	SSI	2,182	12%
Divorce	166	1%	SSDI	1,712	10%
Domestic Violence	1,217	7%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	218	1%
Evicted	2,053	12%	Private Disability Insurance	4	0%
Fire or Disaster	0	0%	Worker's Compensation	12	0%
Foreclosure	60	0%	TANF	774	4%
Lack of Financial Resources	2,176	12%	General Assistance	257	1%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	1,680	10%	Social Security Retirement Income	134	1%
Loss of Public Assistance	51	0%	Veteran's Pension	94	1%
Loss of Transportation	23	0%	Former Job Pension	41	0%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	358	2%	Child Support	384	2%
Moved to Seek Work	0	0%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	12	0%
Natural Disaster (In State)	2	0%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	13	0%	Food Stamps	9,861	56%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	0	0%	Medicaid	8,429	48%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	377	2%	Medicare	655	4%
Poor Budgeting	96	1%	SCHIP	27	0%
Release from Jail or Prison	767	4%	WIC	542	3%
Release from Mental Health Facility	43	0%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	528	3%
Substance Abuse	924	5%	TANF Child Care Services	297	2%
Other	784	4%	TANF Transport Services	6	0%
Other Addictions	21	0%	Other TANF	51	0%
Don't Know	1,504	9%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	48	0%
Refused	58	0%	Other Source(s)	121	1%
Unknown	441	3%	No Resources	0	0%
Employed	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Yes	2,534	14%	0	141	1%
No	10,967	62%	1 - 49	64	0%
Unknown	4,056	23%	50 - 99	87	0%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	100 - 149	228	1%
Permanent	1,984	11%	150 - 199	154	1%
Temporary	388	2%	200 - 249	206	1%
Seasonal	83	0%	250 - 299	128	1%
Unknown	14,908	85%	300 - 499	460	3%
			500 - 749	2,014	11%
			750 - 999	1,038	6%
			1000 - 1499	1,296	7%
			1500 - 1999	583	3%
			2000+	445	3%

** Income Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, and Income Level (Monthly) will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.

*** Employment Tenure percentages are calculated based on number of employed clients and NOT total number of clients.

Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

This report provides continuum-wide statistics on unduplicated clients served for the given time period. "Unknown" means that the question wasn't answered for the client(s). "Unknown" is NOT assumed to mean no in those types of questions.

07/01/2013 - 06/30/2014

All Clients: 17,558

US Military Veteran			Currently in School		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	1,635	9%	Yes	2,692	15%
No	15,713	89%	No	10,760	61%
Don't Know	139	1%	Unknown	4,103	23%
Refused	5	0%			
Unknown	66	0%			
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim			Education Level		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	3,086	18%	No schooling completed	1,414	8%
No	11,791	67%	Nursery school - 4th grade	1,373	8%
Unknown	2,678	15%	5th - 6th grade	473	3%
			7th - 8th grade	709	4%
			9th grade	545	3%
			10th grade	674	4%
			11th grade	974	6%
			12th grade, No diploma	500	3%
			High School Diploma	3,307	19%
			GED	1,462	8%
			Post-secondary	2,342	13%
			Unknown	2,550	15%
Extent of Domestic Violence***			Exit Destinations		
	Count	%		Count	%
Within the past 3 months	603	20%	Deceased	47	0%
3 to 6 months ago	399	13%	Don't Know	9,244	53%
6 to 12 months ago	360	12%	Emergency shelter voucher-Hotel/Motel	2,986	17%
More than a year ago	1,446	47%	Foster Care Home	92	1%
Don't Know	111	4%	Hospital (non-psychiatric)	101	1%
Refused	29	1%	Hotel/Motel paid for w/o voucher	225	1%
Unknown	138	4%	Jail, prison or juvenile detention	250	1%
			Other	1,429	8%
			Owned by client, no housing subsidy	94	1%
			Owned by client, with housing subsidy	51	0%
			Permanent Supportive Housing	1,109	6%
			Place not meant for habitation	817	5%
			Psychiatric Hospital	81	0%
			Refused	92	1%
			Rental by client, no housing subsidy	3,436	20%
			Rental by client,(non-VASH) housing subsidy	1,595	9%
			Rental by client, VASH subsidy	330	2%
			Safe Haven	60	0%
			Staying with Family, permanent tenure	947	5%
			Staying with Family, temporary tenure	676	4%
			Staying with Friends, permanent tenure	376	2%
			Staying with friends, temporary tenure	351	2%
			Substance abuse treatment facility	135	1%
			Transitional housing for homeless	1,512	9%
			Null	14,988	85%
Disabilities**			Disability of Long Duration		
	Count	%		Count	%
None	1,335	8%	Yes	6,523	37%
Alcohol Abuse	1,184	7%	No	10,769	61%
Alzheimers/Dementia	6	0%	Don't Know	138	1%
Developmental	432	2%	Refused	6	0%
Drug Abuse	1,639	9%	Unknown	122	1%
Dual Diagnosis	112	1%			
Hearing Impaired	126	1%			
HIV/AIDS	196	1%			
Mental Handicap/Injury	87	0%			
Mental Illness	4,589	26%			
Physical/Medical	915	5%			
Physical/Mobility Limits	1,701	10%			
Vision Impaired	108	1%			
Other	138	1%			
Other: Cognitive	12	0%			
Other: Hepatitis C	154	1%			
Other: Learning	184	1%			
Other: Speech	24	0%			

APPENDIX C
Balance of State HMIS Data
2013 / 2014 All Clients

Balance of State HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

This report provides continuum-wide statistics on unduplicated clients for the given time period. "Unknown" means that the question wasn't answered for the client(s). "Unknown" is NOT assumed to mean no in those types of questions.

07/01/2013 - 06/30/2014

All Clients: 6,811

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%	
Adults	4,210	62%	Female	2,799	41%	
Children	121	2%	Male	3,925	58%	
Unknown	57	1%	Don't Know/Other/Transgendered	87	1%	
Families	Count	%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%	
Adults	1,279	19%	Emergency Shelter	1,028	15%	
Children	1,111	31%	Transitional Housing	151	2%	
Unknown	33	0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	13	0%	
Total Clients	6,811	100%	Psychiatric Hospital	50	1%	
Program Type	Count	%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	204	3%	
Emergency Shelter	3,281	48%	Hospital	77	1%	
Transitional Housing	486	7%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	250	4%	
Permanent Supportive Housing	838	12%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	1,226	18%	
Age	Count	%	Own House/Apartment	160	2%	
0 - 5	483	7%	Living With Family	928	14%	
6 - 8	241	4%	Living With Friends	445	7%	
9 - 12	248	4%	Hotel/Motel	338	5%	
13 - 15	159	2%	Foster Care/Group Home	32	0%	
16 - 17	101	1%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	1,345	20%	
18 - 24	599	9%	Other	181	3%	
25 - 34	1,178	17%	Don't Know	57	1%	
35 - 44	1,100	16%	Refused	30	0%	
45 - 61	2,139	31%	Unknown	296	4%	
62+	473	7%	Prior Living Situation -	Count	%	
Unknown	90	1%	Length of Stay	One week or less	893	13%
Race	Count	%	> 1 week to < 1 month	947	14%	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,103	16%	1 - 3 months	1,477	22%	
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	18	0%	> 3 months to < 1 year	1,419	21%	
American Indian/Alaskan/White	120	2%	> 1 year	1,562	23%	
Asian	21	0%	Not Applicable/Unknown	440	6%	
Asian/Black	2	0%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%	
Asian/White	5	0%	First Time Homeless	1,500	22%	
Black/African American	403	6%	1 - 2 Times in the Past	832	12%	
Black/White	47	1%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	654	10%	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	43	1%	Continuously homeless for 2 years or more	148	2%	
White	4,722	69%	Not Applicable/Unknown	3,677	54%	
Other Multi-Racial	208	3%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%	
Unknown	119	2%	Yes	1,941	28%	
Ethnicity	Count	%	No	4,500	66%	
Hispanic/Latino	1,268	19%	Unknown	370	5%	
Non-Hispanic/Latino	5,384	79%				
Unknown	159	2%				

Balance of State HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

This report provides continuum-wide statistics on unduplicated clients for the given time period. "Unknown" means that the question wasn't answered for the client(s). "Unknown" is NOT assumed to mean no in those types of questions.

07/01/2013 - 06/30/2014

All Clients: 6,811

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	138	2%	Earned Income	1,225	18%
Bad Credit	5	0%	Unemployment Insurance	75	1%
Criminal Activity	30	0%	SSI	707	10%
Divorce	32	0%	SSDI	605	9%
Domestic Violence	278	4%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	223	3%
Evicted	184	3%	Private Disability Insurance	10	0%
Fire or Disaster	19	0%	Worker's Compensation	6	0%
Foreclosure	5	0%	TANF	54	1%
Loss of Child Care	2	0%	General Assistance	57	1%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	292	4%	Social Security Retirement Income	139	2%
Loss of Public Assistance	9	0%	Veteran's Pension	77	1%
Loss of Transportation	18	0%	Former Job Pension	29	0%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	54	1%	Child Support	79	1%
Moved to Seek Work	120	2%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	11	0%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	259	4%	Unknown/Other	238	3%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	165	2%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Poor Budgeting	29	0%	Food Stamps	1,712	25%
Release from Jail or Prison	96	1%	Medicaid	990	15%
Release from Mental Health Facility	18	0%	Medicare	270	4%
Substance Abuse	207	3%	SCHIP	4	0%
Other	820	12%	WIC	39	1%
Unknown	4,031	59%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	529	8%
Employed	Count	%	TANF Child Care Services	5	0%
Yes	589	9%	TANF Transport Services	1	0%
No	3,746	55%	Other TANF	7	0%
Refused	4	0%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	14	0%
Unknown	2,472	36%	Other Source(s)	44	1%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	No Resources	0	0%
Permanent	283	4%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Temporary	170	2%	0	16	0%
Seasonal	46	1%	1 - 49	31	0%
Refused	2	0%	50 - 99	52	1%
Unknown	6,310	93%	100 - 149	81	1%
			150 - 199	49	1%
			200 - 249	82	1%
			250 - 299	41	1%
			300 - 499	253	4%
			500 - 749	704	10%
			750 - 999	422	6%
			1000 - 1499	554	8%
			1500 - 1999	180	3%
			2000+	122	2%

** Income Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, and Income Level (Monthly) will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.

*** Employment Tenure percentages are calculated based on number of employed clients and NOT total number of clients.

Balance of State HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

This report provides continuum-wide statistics on unduplicated clients for the given time period. "Unknown" means that the question wasn't answered for the client(s). "Unknown" is NOT assumed to mean no in those types of questions.

07/01/2013 - 06/30/2014

All Clients: 6,811

US Military Veteran			Currently in School		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	1,241	18%	Yes	464	7%
No	5,391	79%	No	3,111	46%
Don't Know	21	0%	Unknown	3,236	48%
Refused	23	0%	Education Level		
Unknown	135	2%		Count	%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim			No schooling completed	130	2%
	Count	%	Nursery school - 4th grade	162	2%
Yes	1,044	15%	5th - 6th grade	73	1%
No	5,319	78%	7th - 8th grade	147	2%
Unknown	448	7%	9th grade	117	2%
Extent of Domestic Violence***			10th grade	145	2%
	Count	%	11th grade	179	3%
Within the past 3 months	305	29%	12th grade, No diploma	170	2%
3 to 6 months ago	90	9%	High School Diploma	1,060	16%
6 to 12 months ago	109	10%	GED	441	6%
More than a year ago	349	33%	Post-secondary	281	4%
Don't Know	13	1%	Unknown	3,906	57%
Refused	12	1%	Exit Destinations		
Unknown	166	16%		Count	%
Disabilities**			Deceased	16	0%
	Count	%	Don't Know	1,570	23%
None	55	1%	emergency shelter voucher-Hotel/Motel	314	5%
Alcohol Abuse	511	8%	Foster Care Home	10	0%
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	175	3%	Hospital (non-psychiatric)	50	1%
Developmental	193	3%	Hotel/Motel paid for w/o voucher	132	2%
Drug Abuse	325	5%	Jail, prison or juvenile detention	107	2%
Dual Diagnosis	49	1%	Other	230	3%
Hearing Impaired	83	1%	Owned by client, no housing subsidy	76	1%
HIV/AIDS	60	1%	Owned by client, with housing subsidy	8	0%
Mental Handicap/Injury	1	0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	239	4%
Mental Illness	1,312	19%	Place not meant for habitation	736	11%
Physical/Medical	909	13%	Psychiatric Hospital	26	0%
Vision Impaired	190	3%	Refused	181	3%
Other	63	1%	Rental by client, no housing subsidy	1,625	24%
Other: Hepatitis C	4	0%	Rental by client,(non-VASH) housing subsidy	411	6%
Other: Learning	1	0%	Rental by client, VASH subsidy	165	2%
Other: Speech	1	0%	Safe Haven	22	0%
Other: Mental Handicap/Injury	1	0%	Staying with Family, permanent tenure	466	7%
Disability of Long Duration			Staying with Family, temporary tenure	374	5%
	Count	%	Staying with Friends, permanent tenure	128	2%
Yes	2,457	36%	Staying with friends, temporary tenure	266	4%
No	3,971	58%	Substance abuse treatment facility	85	1%
Don't Know	61	1%	Transitional housing for homeless	178	3%
Refused	28	0%	Other destinations	109	2%
Unknown	294	4%			