



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

Your Partner For A Stronger Arizona

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Clarence H. Carter
Director

DEC 19 2012

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

Dear Governor Brewer:

The enclosed report, "Homelessness in Arizona" Annual Report 2012 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 me at (602) 542-5757.

Sincerely,

Clarence H. Carter
Director

Enclosure

cc: Secretary of State Ken Bennett
President Steve Pierce, 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 2012

**Department of Economic Security
Clarence H. Carter, Director
December 31, 2012**

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

HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twenty-first 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) 2012. 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. Homelessness, in most cases, is a temporary circumstance and not a permanent condition which makes homelessness difficult to quantify. This year's report includes numbers of people served in various programs throughout geographically diverse regions of the state as well as comparisons with national data and research projects which have attempted to quantify the causes and impact of homelessness. It 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.

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 impacted the growth of first time homelessness in Arizona. These same factors have impeded the efforts of some 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 economic recovery, job training and employment remain at the heart of preventing and ending homelessness.

Individual adults constitute the largest group of homeless persons and are predominantly male. They are more likely to experience depression and mental illness and often self-medicate leading to serious substance abuse issues. Depending on the duration of their homeless condition they often isolate and avoid treatment and recovery solutions. 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 and are less likely to isolate themselves from assistance. Lack of 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.

Estimates of the number of homeless people in Arizona vary. Based on actual shelter and street counts and data from the Homeless Management Information Systems throughout the state, there are over 28,000 individuals who experienced homelessness in Arizona during SFY 2012, which constitutes a 12.8 percent increase over SFY 2011. The largest population of individuals experiencing homelessness is in the urban community of Phoenix and the surrounding areas which account for slightly over 50 percent of the state's homeless population. Pima County represents the second largest concentration of homelessness at 35 percent, which is a significant increase over SFY 2011. Pima County also has the largest concentration of homelessness with 1 of every 100 residents having experienced homelessness in SFY 2012.

Rural counties making up the balance of the state account for 25 percent of the state's population but only 14 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness. Efforts to serve the homeless population in this area are hampered by lack of transportation and available services.

State fiscal year 2012 has been filled with challenges and opportunities. The Annual Arizona StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the second year in a row. Over 1,293 homeless and at risk veterans participated in the 2012 three day event which was a 23 percent increase in veterans seeking services over last year. Project Homeless Connects brought services to record numbers in Maricopa County, Pima County and Flagstaff. Project H3 (Home, Health, Hope) celebrated its second anniversary and initiated a new project, H3 VETS, which has housed 71 of the most medically vulnerable veterans from the streets and emergency shelters of Maricopa County. In Tucson, 51 Homes, celebrated its one year anniversary in April of 2012 and has mobilized to work with the Tucson Veterans Administration to house 100 medically vulnerable veterans in 100 days.

Arizona's commitment to ending homelessness is steadfast and will only be accomplished through the work and commitment of the many individuals and organizations that continue to persevere in service to our 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 homeless persons 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 are derived from multiple sources, including the annual Point-In-Time shelter survey conducted on January 25, 2012; Arizona Department of Education preliminary 2012 data on students experiencing homelessness; 2012 aggregate Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data collected from organizations serving homeless families, children, youth, and single adults in Maricopa County and the Balance of State; 2011 aggregate HMIS data collected from organizations serving homeless families, children, youth, and single adults in Pima County; the 2012 Homelessness in Tucson/Pima County report; 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. All references to state fiscal year SFY 2012 refer to the time frame from July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012.

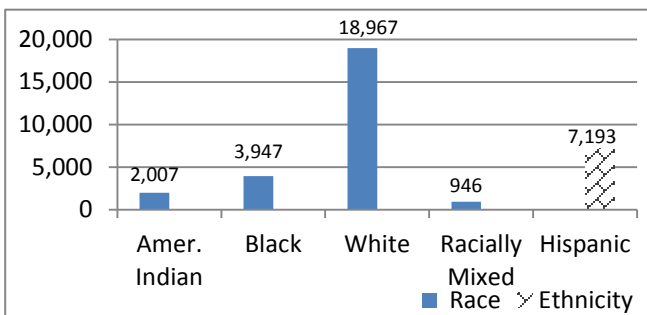
WHO IS HOMELESS IN ARIZONA?

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 nighttime 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. During SFY 2012, approximately 22,350 adults and 5,805 children experienced homelessness in Arizona which represents a 12 percent year over year increase in the statewide homeless population. Based on information provided in the [Homelessness in Tucson/Pima County report](#), most of the statewide increase in homelessness has been the result of significant increases in the number of single adults experiencing homelessness in Pima County. (See Appendix A, subsections a, b, c.)



Nationally, HUD has reported roughly 1 in every 200 persons experiences homelessness each year. According to the 2011 U.S. Census, Arizona's population has grown to 6,482,505 (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/04000.html>). One in every 230 Arizonans experienced homelessness during SFY 2012. Maricopa County and the Balance of State reported 42.5 percent of the homeless population was homeless for the first time. A total of 15,865 homeless individuals were reported staying in emergency shelter during SFY 2012 while 6,111 stayed in transitional housing and 5,157 were served through permanent supportive housing. Over 32 percent of the homeless population reported experiencing multiple stays in emergency or transitional housing.



During SFY 2012, ethnically, 25.5 percent of those who experienced homelessness identified themselves as Hispanic. Racially, 67.4 percent identified themselves as White, 14 percent Black, 3.4 percent as Racially Mixed and 8.6 percent American Indian. Forty-one percent identified themselves as female and fifty-eight percent as male. One percent did not respond. (See Appendix A, subsections a, b, c.)

Approximately 21 percent of the adult homeless population reported experiencing drug and/or alcohol abuse while 43 percent reported living with physical or mental disabilities and 1.6 percent with HIV/AIDS. Reported substance abuse and physical or mental disabilities are highest among the single adult homeless population. Only 23 percent of the homeless population reports being covered by Medicaid or Medicare benefits which is a significant decrease from 35 percent last year. Decreases in Medicaid assistance to childless adults has significantly impacted the availability of medical care for single adults who represent the largest segment of the homeless population. (See Appendix A, subsections a, b, c.)

VULNERABLE AND 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. During SFY 2012, HMIS data reflected that 17.6 percent of the adult homeless population was chronically homeless. (See Appendix A, subsections a, b, c.)



Many have lived on the streets for years and have difficulty transitioning to housing and reconnecting with community. They are predominately single (92 percent) without family ties and, based on results of the 100,000 Homes Campaign's national surveys, have lived on the streets for an average of 4.75 years. They are the highest users of emergency rooms and hospital services. They account for more than 50 percent of the public dollars spent on homelessness and utilize 50 percent of homeless resources such as shelter beds and case management. They are also the most likely to die on the streets if a system to house them is not provided.

Hospitalization, medical treatment, incarceration, police intervention, and emergency shelter expenses can add up quickly, making homelessness surprisingly expensive for municipalities and taxpayers. In a Seattle study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (April 2009) titled *Health Care and Public Service Use and Costs Before and After Provision of Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons*, the median cost of services used by an un-housed chronically homeless person was \$4,066 per month. Once that person was provided with housing and wrap around services, the cost declined to \$1,492 after 6 months and \$958 after 12 months.

SINGLE ADULTS



Single adults account for 80 percent of the adult homeless population and the great majority (70 percent) are male. The single homeless population is much older than homeless family members with 51 percent of them over the age of 45. Based on 2012 HMIS data from Maricopa County and the Balance of State, and 2011 HMIS data from Pima County, chronically homeless individuals account for approximately 21 percent of single homeless adults. Drug and alcohol abuse and the concurrent need for treatment are more prevalent among single adult homeless with 32 percent reporting use of drugs and/or

alcohol compared to approximately 8 percent of homeless adults who are members of families. Fifty one percent of the single adult population is living with a physical or mental disability and often with both. Like the chronically homeless who make up a large portion of their ranks, they are frequent users of emergency rooms and hospital services. In Maricopa County and the Balance of State, 44 percent of single adults were living on the streets or in emergency shelter prior to entering a homeless program.

VETERANS

Based on 2012 HMIS data, veterans account for 13 percent of the adult homeless population this year, which is a significant decrease from 20 percent in SFY2011.



Nearly one in five returning soldiers has experienced serious trauma that has left them scarred with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and many of those veterans end up homeless. While the majority of homeless veterans continue to represent the Vietnam era, conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to replenish their ranks with younger soldiers. National statistics also show that female veterans returning from combat zones are four times more likely than their civilian counterparts to become homeless. Refer to the link below for

additional information about female veterans (<http://abcnews.go.com/WN/homeless-female-veterans-america-streets/story?id=10099653>).

Veteran homelessness has declined nationally as a result of specific goals and programs to end veteran homelessness announced by Secretary of the Department of Veteran Affairs, Eric Shinseki, in 2009. Arizona's homeless veteran population has also declined as a result of focused Federal and State resources and collaborative partnerships with state and local agencies, private developers and non-profit service providers. Arizona has been recognized by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness as an example of "Best Practices" to end veteran homelessness.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Approximately 4,004 families (made up of 4,807 adults and 5,809 children) experienced homelessness during SFY 2012. Twenty-three percent of the adults in families were between the ages of 18 and 24 years old with the mean age between 25 and 34. In Maricopa County and the Balance of State, 78 percent of children in homeless families were under 12 years old while 38 percent of those homeless children were under five years old. Most homeless families have a female head of household and the average family size is 2.6 family members. (See Appendix A, subsections a, b, c.)



Adults in families report much lower abuse of drugs or alcohol (8 percent) than single adults and much lower incidence of mental or physical disability (29 percent). Lowered incidence of substance abuse and medical/mental vulnerability may be attributable to their younger age, lack of time living on the streets and the existence of a family support system. (See Appendix A, subsections a, b, c.)

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DV)

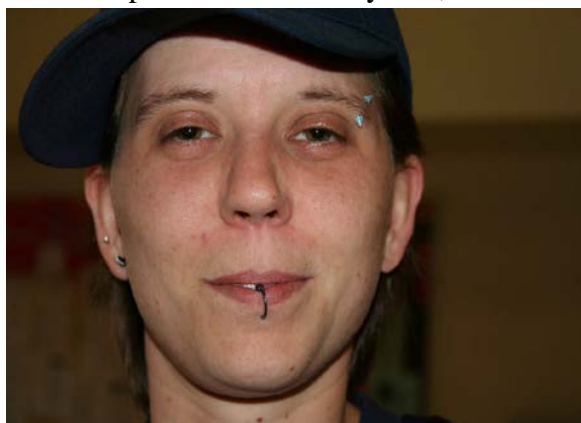
Quarterly data submitted to the Department of Economic Security reported that 5,056 adults and 4,511 children received shelter services from domestic violence service providers during SFY 2012. Sixty-five percent of victims of domestic violence live in the metropolitan areas of Maricopa and Pima counties.

Ethnically, 32 percent identified themselves as Hispanic. Racially, 29 percent identified themselves as White, 21 percent as Black, 11 percent as Asian or Racially Mixed and 7 percent as American Indian. The average length of stay in the domestic violence shelter system was approximately 38 days.

Forty-four percent of victims of domestic violence receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and 41 percent are covered by AHCCCS, Arizona's medical assistance program. Approximately eight percent receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), while eleven percent receives Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance and seven percent receive benefits under the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program.

UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH

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. This year HUD redefined children and youth. HUD previously defined children and youth as under the age of 18. Children are now defined as under the age of 18 and youth are defined as between the ages of 18 and 24. Mid-year changes in the definition of children and youth have made quantifying this population through HMIS reporting unreliable for SFY 2012 since 18 to 24 year olds were previously counted as adults. HMIS reporting and tracking changes are being implemented for future years.



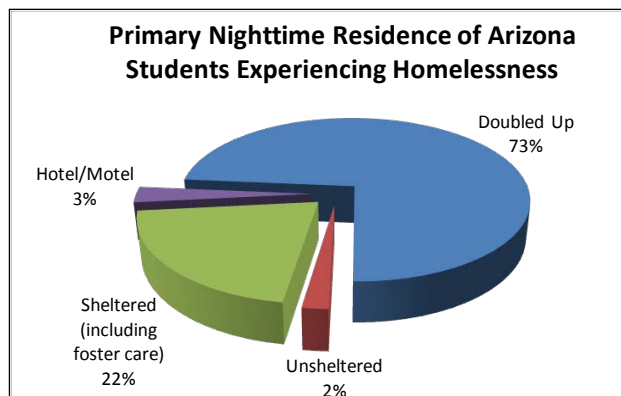
population through HMIS reporting unreliable for SFY 2012 since 18 to 24 year olds were previously counted as adults. HMIS reporting and tracking changes are being implemented for future years.

The Housing Arizona Youth Project (HAYP) which was launched in July 2009, is focused on the housing needs of homeless youth between 16 and 17 years of age who are legally emancipated and homeless youth aged 18 through 25 years of age. Many of these youth are attempting to complete high school, trade school or even college without the support of a family system and are at risk of violence and sexual exploitation if they remain in adult shelters or on the streets. The HAYP initiative has provided housing for 349 youth during SFY 2012. Those housed were 47 percent male, 53 percent female and averaged 20 years old. During their time in the program 94 percent met or exceeded goals they set for themselves when they entered the program.

MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS EDUCATION PROGRAM – ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Arizona Department of Education and designated homeless liaisons are responsible for identifying and providing special services to those children and youth who have been impacted by homelessness in our public and charter schools. Local Educational Agencies (LEA's) use a broader 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. The number of children and youth experiencing homelessness in Arizona continues to increase.

Based on the above definition, preliminary data reported by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) Homeless Education Office shows 31,682 children (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) were reported throughout the state as *homeless* during SFY 2012, which represents a 4.4 percent increase over 2011. Seventy-three percent of the children were reported as *doubled-up*, or living temporarily with another family; 22 percent were living in shelters; two percent were living in unsheltered situations, such as cars, parks, campgrounds and abandoned buildings; and three percent were temporarily residing in hotels or motels due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations.



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.

HOMELESS OLDER ADULTS

During SFY 2012, 1,298 persons over the age of 62 were served in shelters and transitional housing



programs for the homeless. Aging homeless have increased by 33 percent since 2011 and now account for six percent of the adult homeless population. Forty-four percent of the adult homeless population in Arizona is 45 years or older. (See Appendix A, subsections a, b, c.) 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?

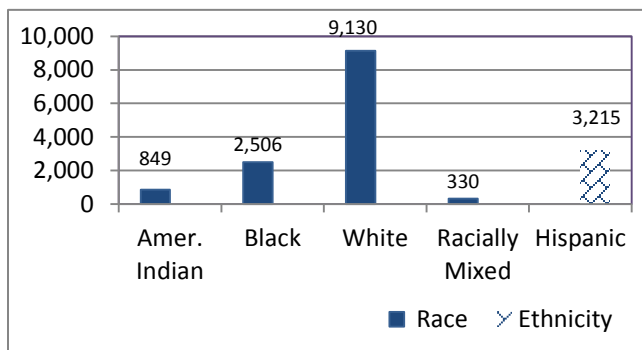


METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan areas, which include Maricopa County and Pima County, account for 85 percent of all homelessness in Arizona. Urban population centers tend to have more job opportunities and services which attract individuals and families experiencing poverty and ultimately homelessness.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Maricopa County represents 60 percent of the state's population and reports 50 percent of the state's homeless population. One in every 271 persons in Maricopa County experienced homelessness in SFY 2012 which is 35 percent less than the HUD estimated national average of 1 in every 200. In Maricopa County, 50 percent of the adult homeless population reported being homeless for the first time. (See Appendix A, subsection b, and pages 10-18.)



Over 51 percent of the single adult homeless population in Maricopa County was over 45 years old, 54 percent reported mental or physical disabilities and 22 percent reported substance abuse issues. Single adults experiencing homelessness represent over 74 percent of the adult homeless population in the county. Adults with families account for 26 percent of the adult homeless population in Maricopa County with 28 percent reporting mental or physical disabilities and 8 percent reporting drug or alcohol abuse. Ethnically, 22.4 percent of Maricopa County's homeless population identify themselves as Hispanic. (See Appendix C, subsection a, and pages 1-9.)

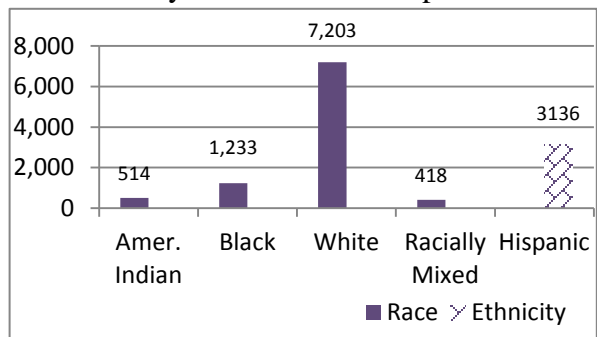
Maricopa County's primary coordination and planning body on issues of homelessness is the **Maricopa Association of Governments' (MAG) Continuum of Care**. The MAG Continuum of Care provides policy direction and leadership on homeless issues, directs year round planning, and submits a consolidated grant 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 HMIS and the annual Point-In-Time street count.

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MAG is the focal point for issues concerning homelessness in Maricopa County, where efforts are focused on community awareness, dissemination of information and by providing 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 for the homeless and vulnerable throughout the county. During the summer of 2012 a record 90 stations were manned daily during the hottest days of summer.

PIMA COUNTY

Pima County accounts for 15 percent of the state's total population and 35 percent of the state's



homeless population. One of every 100 residents has experienced homelessness in Pima County during SFY 2012. The frequency of homelessness in the population of Pima County is twice that of the national average of 1 in 200. Over 46 percent of the adult homeless population in Pima County was over 45 years of age. Adults with families account for 17 percent of the adult homeless population and their mean age is between 25 and 34 years of age. Substance abuse is the primary disability of the Pima County adult

homeless population with 40.8 percent reporting drug and/or alcohol abuse. Over 56 percent of the homeless population in Pima County reports mental health or physical disabilities. Ethnically, 32 percent of the homeless population identified themselves as Hispanic. (See Appendix A, subsection c, and pages 19-23.)

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



City of Tucson and Pima County and provides policy direction and leadership on homeless issues. They are responsible for the annual planning process as well as submitting the consolidated grant application each year to HUD to secure funding for service providers throughout the county. Additionally, TPCH 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.

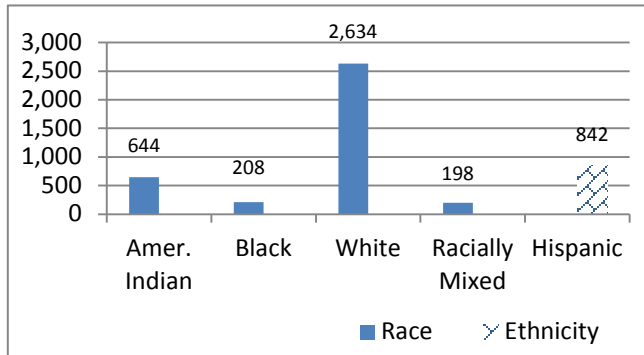
TPCH's focus, through community awareness, sharing of expertise and general council meetings, is to provide a vehicle for stakeholders to participate and collaborate in planning processes and activities intended to alleviate the burdens of the homeless population. TPCH functions as the coordinating body for the Winter Shelter Program which brings together homeless service providers, faith-based groups, local businesses and community volunteers to ensure the homeless population has sufficient shelter to escape the freezing temperatures that can overtake the desert in winter months. The coalition also coordinates the annual TPCH Conference to provide a forum for communication, education and information sharing among stakeholders.

RURAL AREAS



The rural 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*. This combined area accounts for 25 percent of the state's population and 86 percent of the state's land mass. The homeless population in the Balance of State is 14 percent of Arizona's total homeless count. Homelessness in this area is very sparse with 1 of every 412 residents having experienced homelessness in SFY 2012.

Rural residents experience homelessness half as often as the national average of 1 of every 200. Two population centers, Yuma and Flagstaff are twice the size of other cities in the Balance of State and experience larger concentrations of homelessness, while the majority of cities and towns in rural Arizona provide services in very sparsely populated areas. Geography is the major obstacle to providing coordinated services and shelter to the homeless population in the Balance of State.



Single adults account for over 82 percent of the homeless population in the Balance of State. Fifty-two percent of those single homeless adults are over 45 years of age. Adults with families account for 17 percent of the homeless population and their mean age is between 25 and 34 years of age.

Substance abuse issues are reported by 20 percent of the single adult homeless population while over 44 percent report mental health problems. Adults in families reported much lower incidents of substance abuse at only 7 percent and less frequent incidence of mental health problems. Ethnically, 21.5 percent is identified as Hispanic. (See Appendix A, subsection a, and pages 1-9.)

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 Balance of State Continuum has embarked on a path to create Regional Committees to share information on national and statewide initiatives, best practices, and service provider training and to develop regional solutions and collaborations aimed at ending rural homelessness. The goal of these committees is to provide a framework for more local input to the planning processes and to better coordinate sparse resources and funding throughout the region.

ADOH functions as the lead agency for the Balance of State Continuum of Care by consolidating the diverse needs and projects throughout the region into the annual planning process and submitting 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

The Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing (ACHH) was established by Executive Order of Governor Janice Brewer 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.

Arizona has had a formal State Plan to End Homelessness since 1992. It was revised in 2004 as a services plan and in 2005 as a housing plan. All of those documents include valuable concepts that were updated in SFY 2012 to focus on critical initiatives to end homelessness in Arizona.

The Commission developed a statewide plan 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 2012 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 2013; 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/uploadedFiles/Aging_and_Adult_Services/Community_Services_Unit/Homeless_Coordination_Office/ACHH_Arizona_Plan_to_End_Homelessness_Draft.pdf

The vision is that the state plan will become an umbrella document that Continua of Care, regional, local and community entities can use as a guidepost for future planning and funding initiatives.



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.

The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness 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 organization abilities to successfully launch Project H3 (Home, Health, Hope) in Maricopa County and providing invaluable technical assistance and support to the 51 homes Campaign in Pima County. They have also partnered with ASU to study the participants in Project H3 to quantify the results of this innovative housing approach.

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 has been a collaborative project initiated within the Department of Economic Security (DES) and coordinated by the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness. Project H3, which celebrated its two year anniversary in June 2012, 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. To date, 48 of the most vulnerable homeless people who had been identified during Survey Week have been housed and 2 more candidates have been identified.



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.

Arizona State University's School of Behavioral Health continues to track the participants through one year of housing. Information they report will provide valuable guidance to the planning process in Maricopa County and throughout the state.

51 HOMES

51 Homes celebrated its one year anniversary in April of 2012 having placed 36 chronically homeless individuals into permanent housing with wrap around services in the first year. Like Phoenix, through a special initiative with the 100,000 Homes Campaign, Tucson mobilized to work with the Tucson Veterans Administration (VA) to house 100 medically vulnerable veterans in 100 days. They have housed 60 and will continue working until 100 chronically homeless Veterans have been placed in housing. Pilot projects like H3 and 51 Homes as well as the 100,000 Homes Campaign provide vital data and experience that will lead the way to systems changes that are needed to end homelessness.

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 HUD-VASH supportive housing vouchers to provide permanent housing and supportive services

which includes case management, social support, and mental health services for chronically homeless veterans. Project H3 VETS has housed 71 chronically homeless veterans to date and, based on that success, has been provided 151 additional vouchers over the next two years to continue the job of rapidly placing chronically homeless veterans into permanent housing.

Complementing the efforts being made by local Public Housing Authorities and the Phoenix Veterans Administration (VA), the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness facilitates the lease-up and coordination of care for the medically vulnerable veterans experiencing homelessness within the Project H3 VETS initiative.

Project H3 VETS works with community partners, navigation teams, and local, state, and federal agencies, utilizing the process/practices learned during Project H3 to house chronically homeless veterans rapidly and assist in housing retention and recovery efforts of our most medically vulnerable homeless soldiers who served our country.

ARIZONA STANDDOWNS

The Annual Arizona StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the second year in a row. Over 1,293 homeless and at risk veterans participated in the 2012 three-day event which was a 23 percent increase in veterans seeking services over 2011. 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 are offered shelter beds and other basic needs items such as food, clothing, shoes, hygiene products, showers and restroom facilities. Of the participants attending, 12 percent were living on the streets, 6.4 percent were residing in emergency shelters and 22.5 percent were living in transitional housing. Chronically homeless participants accounted for 17 percent of all participants. Most notably, veterans living on the streets and in emergency shelters declined from 45 percent last year to 18.4 percent this year. Chronically homeless veterans declined from 22 percent to 17 percent, while participants residing in permanent housing increased to 56 percent.

Over 50 service providers came together this year to cut the red tape and deliver their services quickly, efficiently and in a veteran-centered framework. Service providers include the Phoenix VA Health Care System, Arizona Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division, 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.



Seven percent of participants were female, 43 percent had been treated for substance abuse, 44 percent had been diagnosed with mental health issues and 42 percent had been in jail or prison. Nearly 36 percent reported suffering from PTSD.

Tucson held a pilot version of a new StandDown concept this year for three-days at the Days Inn Motor Lodge hosting 116 actively homeless Veterans, along with 14 families including children. Sixty-six of the participants were currently living on the streets and 60 percent of the attendees were chronically homeless.

The Tucson VA provided medical screening, HIV/AIDs testing and flu shots while the Homeless Veterans Court provided legal assistance and services to 35 percent of the participants. Ninety-four percent of the participants were unemployed and received job search services including resume writing, interviewing tips and job leads via the State of Arizona job listing service.

Prescott held a one-day StandDown in September of 2011. The Prescott StandDown served 231 veterans. Approximately 6.4 percent were female, which was double the number of females served last year. Nearly 27 percent of the participants reported living on the streets or in emergency shelter and 19 percent reported suffering from PTSD. Volunteers from around the state came to help and this year's event was a great success.

PROJECT HOMELESS CONNECTS

Project Connect began as Project Homeless Connect (PHC) in San Francisco, California and has been replicated by over 220 communities throughout the United States, Australia, and Canada with successful results. The events were originally modeled after the veteran StandDown and were identified as a best practice that could be replicated throughout the United States. The communities of Flagstaff, Tucson, and Phoenix have successfully brought the concept to Arizona. This year over 4,500 persons were served at a Project Connect.



In Phoenix, Valley of the Sun United Way (VSUW) held 12 Project Connects from July 2011 through June 2012. The events assisted over 4,217 guests including 902 guests who reported that they had spent the previous night outside, in a car, canal, trash can, or a number of other places not designed for human habitation. Over 34 percent reported that this was their first time experiencing homelessness. Ten percent reported being military veterans and 20 percent reported having a physical or mental disability. Based on HMIS reporting, 177 attendees were chronically homeless.

In December 2011, VSUW held the first Youth Connect which was designed to provide specific services geared towards youth between the ages of 16 and 24. Over 40 youth attended the event. Youth Connect is now developing as a special project of Connect to address the needs of homeless youth and those transitioning out of foster care. For more information see the story at; <http://www.azcentral.com/community/chandler/articles/2011/07/21/20110721chandler-homeless-help0723.html>

In Flagstaff,



Coconino County helps organize the Project Connect. This year they hosted 455 guests, 160 volunteers and 46 service agencies providing immunizations, haircuts, dental checkups, health services, job assistance, hot showers and meals. The Arizona Daily Sun captured the spirit of the event which can be found at; http://azdailysun.com/news/local/haircuts-and-checkups-project-connect-returns/article_652c4892-67eb-5266-a616-f8da98412312.html

VSUW ENDING HOMELESSNESS INITIATIVE

Valley of the Sun United Way's (VSUW) response to the growing issues of homelessness in Maricopa County has been to prioritize ending homelessness in their overall vision to build a caring community where families are self-sufficient, neighborhoods are vital and safe and all people enjoy maximum health and independence. Their long term goal is to develop 1,000 units of affordable and/or supportive housing units for chronically homeless individuals by the end of 2015.

As of SFY 2012, VSUW has collaborated on projects that have put 539 new units of permanent supportive housing in the pipeline and under construction. To date, 106 chronically homeless individuals have been housed. Additionally, VSUW has joined a Project H3 VETS partnership between the City of Phoenix, Department of Veteran Affairs, Arizona Department of Veteran Services and Arizona Behavioral Health Corporation to fund supportive services not provided by VA Case Management for 151 chronically homeless veterans in a scattered site project.

STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS

Over 42 percent of the homeless population in Arizona is homeless for the first time due to job loss, foreclosure or eviction. They need job training, employment and rental assistance to stabilize until the economic picture improves. Homeless prevention strategies 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 the situation stabilizes. Simply providing rental assistance without assessment and coordination of stabilization services is a band aid that often doesn't stick. Targeted outreach efforts with assessment tools to identify and reach those most likely to become homeless need to be developed and integrated into local rental assistance programs. By the same token, we need to employ the same 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, instead of utilizing more expensive shelter programs.

In some cases, 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 more than economic concerns. 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 that housing such as income requirements, sobriety restrictions and "Crime Free" designations that discriminate against ex-felons working to rehabilitate and re-integrate. By addressing housing first, all other methods of physical, mental and addictive treatments are enhanced and more successful.

What we have learned from the statistics and efforts in this year's report as well as best practices around the nation is that the current systems of managing homelessness are in the midst of a paradigm shift. Housing is the recovery component that has been missing in our current system of treatment. We need to focus on developing housing that is safe, affordable and permanent while simultaneously developing homeless services and collaborative case management practices that are mobile and flexible.

HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

APPENDICES

A. HMIS Data	1-23
a. Maricopa County	1-9
b. Balance of State	10-18
c. Pima County	19-23

Information in the following Appendices was provided by the three Continua of Care from data collected through their respective HMIS systems. Data provided is a count of unduplicated persons served. 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.

HMIS Demographics Report Single Adults Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults	7,965	100.0%	Female	2,912	36.6%
Children	0	0.0%	Male	5,031	63.2%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%
Families	Count	%	Transgender	64	0.8%
Adults	N/A	N/A	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Children	0	0.0%	Emergency Shelter	2,149	27.0%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Transitional Housing	546	6.9%
Total Clients	7,965	100%	Permanent Supportive Housing	24	0.3%
Program Type	Count	%	Psychiatric Hospital	73	0.9%
Emergency Shelter	5,665	71.1%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	157	2.0%
Transitional Housing	785	9.9%	Hospital	195	2.4%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1,837	23.1%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	218	2.7%
Age	Count	%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	524	6.6%
0 - 5	0	0.0%	Own House/Apartment	77	1.0%
6 - 8	0	0.0%	Living With Family	775	9.7%
9 - 12	0	0.0%	Living With Friends	797	10.0%
13 - 15	0	0.0%	Hotel/Motel	254	3.2%
16 - 17	0	0.0%	Foster Care/Group Home	19	0.2%
18 - 24	900	11.3%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	1,798	22.6%
25 - 34	1,318	16.5%	Safe Haven	7	0.1%
35 - 44	1,634	20.5%	Other	276	3.5%
45 - 61	3,649	45.8%	Don't Know	65	0.8%
62+	464	5.8%	Refused	1	0.0%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Unknown	10	0.1%
Race	Count	%	Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	352	4.4%	One week or less	1,794	22.5%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	32	0.4%	> 1 week to < 1 month	1,185	14.9%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	98	1.2%	1 - 3 months	1,442	18.1%
Asian	50	0.6%	> 3 months to < 1 year	1,341	16.8%
Asian/Black	5	0.1%	> 1 year	1,336	16.8%
Asian/White	8	0.1%	Refused/Unknown	867	10.9%
Black/African American	1,734	21.8%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%
Black/White	83	1.0%	First Time Homeless	2,884	36.2%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	48	0.6%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	2,440	30.6%
White	5,450	68.4%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	689	8.7%
Other Multi-Racial	99	1.2%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	1,169	14.7%
Refused/Unknown	6	0.1%	Not Applicable/Unknown	783	9.8%
Ethnicity	Count	%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%
Hispanic/Latino	1,235	15.5%	Yes	843	10.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	6,726	84.4%	No	7,122	89.4%
Refused/Unknown	4	0.1%			

HMIS Demographics Report Single Adults Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	235	3.0%	Earned Income	1,193	15.0%
Bad Credit	6	0.1%	Unemployment Insurance	137	1.7%
Criminal Activity	66	0.8%	SSI	1,191	15.0%
Divorce	84	1.1%	SSDI	977	12.3%
Domestic Violence	268	3.4%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Evicted	778	9.8%	Private Disability Insurance	1	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	19	0.2%	Worker's Compensation	3	0.0%
Foreclosure	33	0.4%	TANF	55	0.7%
Lack of Financial Resources	1,257	15.8%	General Assistance	85	1.1%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	1,159	14.6%	Social Security Retirement Income	78	1.0%
Loss of Public Assistance	46	0.6%	Veteran's Pension	70	0.9%
Loss of Transportation	5	0.1%	Former Job Pension	27	0.3%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	246	3.1%	Child Support	49	0.6%
Moved to Seek Work	371	4.7%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	11	0.1%
Natural Disaster (In State)	2	0.0%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	8	0.1%	Food Stamps (SNAPS)	3,147	39.5%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	575	7.2%	Medicaid	2,154	27.0%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	302	3.8%	Medicare	309	3.9%
Poor Budgeting	26	0.3%	SCHIP	9	0.1%
Release from Jail or Prison	423	5.3%	WIC	25	0.3%
Release from Mental Health Facility	34	0.4%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	204	2.6%
Substance Abuse	481	6.0%	TANF Child Care Services	9	0.1%
Other	464	5.8%	TANF Transport Services	0	0.0%
Other Addictions	16	0.2%	Other TANF	9	0.1%
Don't Know	994	12.5%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	2	0.0%
Refused	27	0.3%	Other Source(s)	144	1.8%
Unknown	32	0.4%	No Resources	2,572	32.3%
Employed	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Yes	1,015	12.7%	0	164	2.1%
No	6,189	77.7%	1 - 49	55	0.7%
Refused/Unknown	761	9.6%	50 - 99	65	0.8%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	100 - 149	101	1.3%
Permanent	482	47.5%	150 - 199	73	0.9%
Temporary	110	10.8%	200 - 249	93	1.2%
Seasonal	21	2.1%	250 - 299	49	0.6%
Refused/Unknown	402	39.6%	300 - 499	211	2.6%
** 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.			500 - 749	1,079	13.5%
			750 - 999	487	6.1%
			1000 - 1499	531	6.7%
			2000+	112	1.4%

HMIS Demographics Report Single Adults Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	1,064	13.4%	Yes	387	4.9%
No	6,805	85.4%	No	5,195	65.2%
Don't Know	83	1.0%	Refused/Unknown	2,383	29.9%
Refused	4	0.1%	Education Level	Count	%
Unknown	9	0.1%	No schooling completed	107	1.3%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Nursery school - 4th grade	6	0.1%
Yes	884	11.1%	5th - 6th grade	31	0.4%
No	5,949	74.7%	7th - 8th grade	184	2.3%
Refused/Unknown	1,132	14.2%	9th grade	170	2.1%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	10th grade	286	3.6%
Within the past 3 months	99	11.2%	11th grade	413	5.2%
3 to 6 months ago	49	5.5%	12th grade, No diploma	603	7.6%
6 to 12 months ago	64	7.2%	High School Diploma	1,885	23.7%
More than a year ago	431	48.8%	GED	837	10.5%
Don't Know	33	3.7%	Post-secondary	1,399	17.6%
Refused	13	1.5%	Refused/Unknown	2,043	25.6%
Unknown	195	22.1%			
Disabilities***	Count	%	** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients. *** Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.		
None	2,214	27.8%			
Alcohol Abuse	687	8.6%			
Alzhiemers/Dementia	7	0.1%			
Developmental	85	1.1%			
Drug Abuse	1,040	13.1%			
Dual Diagnosis	119	1.5%			
Hearing Impaired	118	1.5%			
HIV/AIDS	156	2.0%			
Mental Handicap/Injury	92	1.2%			
Mental Health Problem	2,952	37.1%	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
Physical	665	8.3%	Emergency Shelter		
Vision Impaired	111	1.4%	Total Bed Nights	264,892	
Other	203	2.5%	Total Clients	5,665	
Other: Cognitive	9	0.1%	Average Length of Stay	46	
Other: Hepatitis C	150	1.9%	Transitional Housing		
Other: Learning	119	1.5%	Total Bed Nights	106,788	
Other: Speech	13	0.2%	Total Clients	785	
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%	Average Length of Stay	136	
Yes	3,770	47.3%	Permanent Supportive Housing		
No	3,502	44.0%	Total Bed Nights	570,543	
Don't Know	98	1.2%	Total Clients	1,837	
Refused	2	0.0%	Average Length of Stay	311	
Unknown	593	7.4%			

HMIS Demographics Report Adults in Families Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults	N/A	N/A	Female	1,995	72.1%
Children	0	0.0%	Male	771	27.9%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%
Families	Count	%	Transgender	9	0.3%
Adults	2,766	100.0%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Children	0	0.0%	Emergency Shelter	830	30.0%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Transitional Housing	171	6.2%
Total Clients	2,766	100%	Permanent Supportive Housing	3	0.1%
Program Type	Count	%	Psychiatric Hospital	3	0.1%
Emergency Shelter	1,230	44.5%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	27	1.0%
Transitional Housing	780	28.2%	Hospital	12	0.4%
Permanent Supportive Housing	929	33.6%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	13	0.5%
Age	Count	%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	268	9.7%
0 - 5	0	0.0%	Own House/Apartment	29	1.0%
6 - 8	0	0.0%	Living With Family	508	18.4%
9 - 12	0	0.0%	Living With Friends	284	10.3%
13 - 15	0	0.0%	Hotel/Motel	87	3.1%
16 - 17	0	0.0%	Foster Care/Group Home	3	0.1%
18 - 24	661	23.9%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	464	16.8%
25 - 34	926	33.5%	Safe Haven	6	0.2%
35 - 44	670	24.2%	Other	25	0.9%
45 - 54	372	13.4%	Don't Know	20	0.7%
55 - 61	89	3.2%	Refused	0	0.0%
62+	48	1.7%	Unknown	13	0.5%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%
			One week or less	190	6.9%
			> 1 week to < 1 month	447	16.2%
			1 - 3 months	756	27.3%
			> 3 months to < 1 year	638	23.1%
			> 1 year	347	12.5%
			Refused/Unknown	388	14.0%
Race	Count	%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	117	4.2%	First Time Homeless	1,306	47.2%
Asian	12	0.4%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	713	25.8%
Black/African American	680	24.6%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	88	3.2%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	56	2.0%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	130	4.7%
White	1,755	63.4%	Not Applicable/Unknown	529	19.1%
Other Multi-Racial	184	6.7%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%
Refused/Unknown	1	0.0%	Yes	0	0.0%
			No	2,766	100.0%

HMIS Demographics Report Adults in Families Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	3	0.1%	Earned Income	872	31.5%
Bad Credit	3	0.1%	Unemployment Insurance	133	4.8%
Criminal Activity	9	0.3%	SSI	294	10.6%
Divorce	47	1.7%	SSDI	222	8.0%
Domestic Violence	247	8.9%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Evicted	496	17.9%	Private Disability Insurance	0	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	11	0.4%	Worker's Compensation	5	0.2%
Foreclosure	16	0.6%	TANF	428	15.5%
Lack of Financial Resources	509	18.4%	General Assistance	93	3.4%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	375	13.6%	Social Security Retirement Income	7	0.3%
Loss of Public Assistance	4	0.1%	Veteran's Pension	6	0.2%
Loss of Transportation	0	0.0%	Former Job Pension	5	0.2%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	35	1.3%	Child Support	186	6.7%
Moved to Seek Work	69	2.5%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	9	0.3%
Natural Disaster (In State)	3	0.1%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	5	0.2%	Food Stamps (SNAPS)	1,834	66.3%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	167	6.0%	Medicaid	1,448	52.3%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	8	0.3%	Medicare	140	5.1%
Poor Budgeting	47	1.7%	SCHIP	13	0.5%
Release from Jail or Prison	24	0.9%	WIC	147	5.3%
Release from Mental Health Facility	3	0.1%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	5	0.2%
Substance Abuse	68	2.5%	TANF Child Care Services	119	4.3%
Other	150	5.4%	TANF Transport Services	6	0.2%
Other Addictions	4	0.1%	Other TANF	21	0.8%
Don't Know	424	15.3%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	16	0.6%
Refused	13	0.5%	Other Source(s)	55	2.0%
Unknown	26	0.9%	No Resources	819	29.6%
Employed	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Yes	765	27.7%	0	11	0.4%
No	1,589	57.4%	1 - 49	19	0.7%
Refused/Unknown	412	14.9%	50 - 99	16	0.6%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	100 - 149	110	4.0%
Permanent	624	81.6%	150 - 199	58	2.1%
Temporary	61	8.0%	200 - 249	94	3.4%
Seasonal	11	1.4%	250 - 299	51	1.8%
Refused/Unknown	69	9.0%	300 - 499	143	5.2%
			500 - 749	309	11.2%
			750 - 999	233	8.4%
			1000 - 1499	284	10.3%
			1500 - 1999	163	5.9%
			2000+	193	7.0%

** 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.

HMIS Demographics Report Adults in Families Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	73	2.6%	Yes	425	15.4%
No	2,635	95.3%	No	1,720	62.2%
Don't Know	43	1.6%	Refused/Unknown	621	22.5%
Refused	1	0.0%	Education Level	Count	%
Unknown	14	0.5%	No schooling completed	43	1.6%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Nursery school - 4th grade	15	0.5%
Yes	623	22.5%	5th - 6th grade	30	1.1%
No	1,662	60.1%	7th - 8th grade	107	3.9%
Refused/Unknown	481	17.4%	9th grade	95	3.4%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	10th grade	165	6.0%
Within the past 3 months	120	19.3%	11th grade	281	10.2%
3 to 6 months ago	75	12.0%	12th grade, No diploma	131	4.7%
6 to 12 months ago	85	13.6%	High School Diploma	694	25.1%
More than a year ago	275	44.1%	GED	285	10.3%
Don't Know	23	3.7%	Post-secondary	377	13.6%
Refused	8	1.3%	Refused/Unknown	543	19.6%
Unknown	37	5.9%			
Disabilities***	Count	%	** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.		
None	197	7.1%	*** Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.		
Alcohol Abuse	58	2.1%			
Alzhiemers/Dementia	0	0.0%			
Developmental	21	0.8%			
Drug Abuse	128	4.6%			
Dual Diagnosis	10	0.4%			
Hearing Impaired	14	0.5%			
HIV/AIDS	17	0.6%			
Mental Handicap/Injury	6	0.2%			
Mental Health Problem	618	22.3%			
Physical	74	2.7%	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
Vision Impaired	12	0.4%	Emergency Shelter		
Other	23	0.8%	Total Bed Nights	70,762	
Other: Cognitive	4	0.1%	Total Clients	1,230	
Other: Hepatitis C	8	0.3%	Average Length of Stay	57	
Other: Learning	27	1.0%	Transitional Housing		
Other: Speech	5	0.2%	Total Bed Nights	144,616	
			Total Clients	780	
			Average Length of Stay	185	
			Permanent Supportive Housing		
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%	Total Bed Nights	306,426	
Yes	716	25.9%	Total Clients	929	
No	1,782	64.4%	Average Length of Stay	330	
Don't Know	141	5.1%			
Refused	1	0.0%			
Unknown	126	4.6%			

HMIS Demographics Report Children in Families Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults	0	0.0%	Female	1,755	48.9%
Children	172	4.8%	Male	1,832	51.0%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	5	0.1%
Families	Count	%	Transgender	6	0.2%
Adults	0	0.0%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Children	3,420	95.2%	Emergency Shelter	890	24.8%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Transitional Shelter	137	3.8%
Total Clients	3,592	100%	Permanent Housing	3	0.1%
Program Type	Count	%	Psychiatric Hospital	1	0.0%
Emergency Shelter	2,018	56.2%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	11	0.3%
Transitional Housing	1,301	36.2%	Hospital	5	0.1%
Permanent Supportive Housing	631	17.6%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	2	0.1%
Age	Count	%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	1,385	38.6%
0 - 5	1,329	37.0%	Owned House/Apartment	22	0.6%
6 - 8	689	19.2%	Living with Family	541	15.1%
9 - 12	772	21.5%	Living with Friends	204	5.7%
13 - 15	509	14.2%	Hotel/Motel	64	1.8%
16 - 17	293	8.2%	Foster Care/Group Home	5	0.1%
18 - 24	0	0.0%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	217	6.0%
25 - 34	0	0.0%	Safe Haven	8	0.2%
35 - 44	0	0.0%	Other	22	0.6%
45 - 61	0	0.0%	Don't Know	21	0.6%
62+	0	0.0%	Refused	0	0.0%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Unknown	52	1.4%
Race	Count	%	Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	179	5.0%	One week or less	199	5.5%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	35	1.0%	> 1 week to < 1 month	385	10.7%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	36	1.0%	1 - 3 months	860	23.9%
Asian	10	0.3%	> 3 months to < 1 year	1,169	32.5%
Asian/Black	3	0.1%	> 1 year	714	19.9%
Asian/White	6	0.2%	Refused/Unknown	265	7.4%
Black/African American	992	27.6%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%
Black/White	129	3.6%	First Time Homeless	1,217	33.9%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	32	0.9%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	715	19.9%
White	1,925	53.6%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	50	1.4%
Other Multi-Racial	47	1.3%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	67	1.9%
Refused/Unknown	198	5.5%	Not Applicable/Unknown	1,543	43.0%
Ethnicity	Count	%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%
Hispanic/Latino	1,323	36.8%	Yes	0	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2,051	57.1%	No	3,592	100%
Refused/Unknown	218	6.1%			

HMIS Demographics Report Children in Families Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	0	0.0%	Earned Income	25	0.7%
Bad Credit	1	0.0%	Unemployment Insurance	4	0.1%
Criminal Activity	18	0.5%	SSI	75	2.1%
Divorce	28	0.8%	SSDI	49	1.4%
Domestic Violence	286	8.0%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Evicted	392	10.9%	Private Disability Insurance	0	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	6	0.2%	Worker's Compensation	0	0.0%
Foreclosure	20	0.6%	TANF	38	1.1%
Lacking Financial Resources	417	11.6%	General Assistance	17	0.5%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	388	10.8%	Social Security Retirement Income	10	0.3%
Loss of Public Assistance	2	0.1%	Veteran's Pension	0	0.0%
Loss of Transportation	0	0.0%	Former Job Pension	0	0.0%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	16	0.4%	Child Support	50	1.4%
Moved to Seek Work	96	2.7%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	1	0.0%
Natural Disaster (In State)	2	0.1%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	1	0.0%	Food Stamps (SNAPS)	1,072	29.8%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	196	5.5%	Medicaid	952	26.5%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	2	0.1%	Medicare	12	0.3%
Poor Budgeting	27	0.8%	SCHIP	8	0.2%
Release from Jail or Prison	4	0.1%	WIC	79	2.2%
Release from Mental Health Facility	1	0.0%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	0	0.0%
Substance Abuse	53	1.5%	TANF Child Care Services	57	1.6%
Other	212	5.9%	TANF Transport Services	1	0.0%
Other Addictions	1	0.0%	Other TANF	1	0.0%
Don't Know	644	17.9%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	0	0.0%
Refused	4	0.1%	Other Source(s)	7	0.2%
Missing	776	21.6%	No Resources	1,894	52.7%
Employed	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Yes	15	0.4%	0	6	0.2%
No	1,368	38.1%	1 - 49	11	0.3%
Refused/Unknown	2,209	61.5%	50 - 99	5	0.1%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	100 - 149	34	0.9%
Permanent	2	13.3%	150 - 199	27	0.8%
Temporary	1	6.7%	200 - 249	32	0.9%
Seasonal	0	0.0%	250 - 299	20	0.6%
Refused/Unknown	12	80.0%	300 - 499	22	0.6%
			500 - 749	66	1.8%
			750 - 999	5	0.1%
			1000 - 1499	5	0.1%
			1500 - 1999	1	0.0%
			2000+	3	0.1%

** 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.

HMIS Demographics Report Children in Families Maricopa County 07/01/11-06/30/12

Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	418	11.6%	Yes	941	26.2%
No	1,373	38.2%	No	847	23.6%
Refused/Unknown	1,801	50.1%	Refused/Unknown	1,804	50.2%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	Education Level	Count	%
Within the past 3 months	118	28.2%	No schooling completed	888	24.7%
3 to 6 months ago	87	20.8%	Nursery school - 4th grade	794	22.1%
6 to 12 months ago	53	12.7%	5th - 6th grade	200	5.6%
More than a year ago	145	34.7%	7th - 8th grade	151	4.2%
Don't Know	6	1.4%	9th grade	53	1.5%
Refused	0	0.0%	10th grade	45	1.3%
Unknown	9	2.2%	11th grade	28	0.8%
Disabilities***	Count	%	12th grade, No diploma	1	0.0%
None	100	2.8%	High School Diploma	4	0.1%
Alcohol Abuse	1	0.0%	GED	4	0.1%
Alzhiemers/Dementia	0	0.0%	Post-secondary	1	0.0%
Developmental	37	1.0%	Refused/Unknown	1,423	39.6%
Drug Abuse	2	0.1%	** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients. *** Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.		
Dual Diagnosis	5	0.1%			
Hearing Impaired	3	0.1%			
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0%			
Mental Handicap/Injury	1	0.0%			
Mental Health Problem	23	0.6%	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
Physical	14	0.4%	Emergency Shelter		
Vision Impaired	2	0.1%	Total Bed Nights	114,834	
Other	3	0.1%	Total Clients	2,018	
Other: Cognitive	3	0.1%	Average Length of Stay	57	
Other: Hepatitis C	0	0.0%	Transitional Housing		
Other: Learning	7	0.2%	Total Bed Nights	233,192	
Other: Speech	10	0.3%	Total Clients	1,301	
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%	Average Length of Stay	179	
Yes	161	4.5%	Permanent Supportive Housing		
No	3,210	89.4%	Total Bed Nights	209,145	
Don't Know	156	4.3%	Total Clients	631	
Refused	4	0.1%	Average Length of Stay	331	
Unknown	61	1.7%			

HMIS Demographics Report Single Adults Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

All Clients	Count	%	Program Type	Count	%
Adults	2,773	100.0%	Emergency Shelter	2,149	77.5%
			Transitional Housing	322	11.6%
Children	0	0.0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	302	10.9%
Age Unspecified	0	0.0%	Homeless Outreach	0	0.0%
Total Clients	2,773	100%	Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	0	0.0%
Age	Count	%	Safe Haven	0	0.0%
0 - 5	0	0.0%	Permanent Housing	0	0.0%
6 - 8	0	0.0%	Services Only	0	0.0%
9 - 12	0	0.0%	Other	0	0.0%
13 - 15	0	0.0%	Not Specified	46	1.7%
16 - 17	0	0.0%	Gender	Count	%
18 - 24	315	11.4%	Female	723	26.1%
25 - 34	494	17.8%	Male	2,046	73.8%
35 - 44	523	18.9%	Transgendered Female to Male	1	0.0%
45 - 61	1,172	42.3%	Transgendered Male to Female	0	0.0%
62+	269	9.7%	Other	1	0.0%
Age Unspecified	0	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	1	0.0%
Race	Count	%	Not Specified	1	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	429	15.5%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	3	0.1%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	44	1.6%	Emergency Shelter	345	12.4%
Asian	14	0.5%	Transitional Housing	64	2.3%
Asian/Black	0	0.0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	6	0.2%
Asian/White	2	0.1%	Psychiatric Hospital	42	1.5%
Black/African American	145	5.2%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	163	5.9%
Black/White	11	0.4%	Hospital	39	1.4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	15	0.5%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	179	6.5%
White	1,799	64.9%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	250	9.0%
Other Multi-Racial	168	6.1%	Own House/Apartment	50	1.8%
Don't Know/Refused	84	3.0%	Living With Family	395	14.2%
Not Specified	2	0.1%	Living With Friends	264	9.5%
Non-HUD Value Specified	81	2.9%	Hotel/Motel	96	3.5%
Ethnicity	Count	%	Foster Care/Group Home	6	0.2%
Hispanic/Latino	480	17.3%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	498	18.0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2,259	81.5%	Safe Haven	13	0.5%
Don't Know/Refused	46	1.7%	Other	82	3.0%
Not Specified	1	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	308	11.1%
Not HUD	0	0.0%	Not Specified	13	0.5%
			Non-HUD Value Specified	38	1.4%

HMIS Demographics Report Single Adults Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay			Income Sources**	
	Count	%		
One week or less	530	19.1%	Earned Income	399 14.4%
> 1 week to < 1 month	340	12.3%	Unemployment Insurance	39 1.4%
1 - 3 months	489	17.6%	SSI	313 11.3%
> 3 months to < 1 year	479	17.3%	SSDI	265 9.6%
> 1 year	578	20.8%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0 0.0%
Don't Know/Refused	405	14.6%	Private Disability Insurance	1 0.0%
Length of Stay Unspecified	22	0.8%	Worker's Compensation	2 0.1%
Refused/Unknown	7	0.3%	TANF	5 0.2%
Homeless			General Assistance	18 0.6%
Yes	2,582	93.1%	Social Security Retirement Income	42 1.5%
No	182	6.6%	Veteran's Pension	23 0.8%
Not Specified	14	0.5%	Former Job Pension	4 0.1%
Extent of Homelessness****			Child Support	7 0.3%
First Time Homeless	626	22.6%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	4 0.1%
1 - 2 Times in the Past	403	14.5%	Non-HUD Value Specified	527 19.0%
4 Times in Past 3 Years	355	12.8%	Non-Cash Benefits**	
Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	104	3.8%	Food Stamps (SNAP)	938 33.8%
Not Specified	1,153	41.6%	Medicaid	467 16.8%
Chronically Homeless****			Medicare	76 2.7%
Yes	1,024	36.9%	SCHIP	0 0.0%
No	1,583	57.1%	WIC	6 0.2%
Not Specified	11	0.4%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	141 5.1%
Employed			TANF Child Care Services	1 0.0%
Yes	225	8.1%	TANF Transport Services	0 0.0%
No	1,667	60.1%	Other TANF	3 0.1%
Don't Know/Refused	26	0.9%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	1 0.0%
Not Specified	905	32.6%	Other Source(s)	54 1.9%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	No Resources	474 17.1%
Employment Tenure***			Non-HUD Value Specified	0 0.0%
Permanent	96	42.7%	Income Level (Monthly)**	
Temporary	87	38.7%	0	6 0.2%
Seasonal	12	5.3%	1 - 49	14 0.5%
Don't Know/Refused	3	1.3%	50 - 99	23 0.8%
Not Specified	29	12.9%	100 - 149	26 0.9%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	150 - 199	34 1.2%
<p>**** Chronic/Homeless Extent percentages are calculated based on number of homeless clients and NOT total number of clients.</p> <p>*** Employment Tenure percentages are calculated based on number of employed clients and NOT total number of clients.</p> <p>** Income Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, and Income Level (Monthly) may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.</p>			200 - 249	19 0.7%
			250 - 299	19 0.7%
			300 - 499	74 2.7%
			500 - 749	347 12.5%
			750 - 999	151 5.4%
			1000 - 1499	143 5.2%
			1500 - 1999	51 1.8%
			2000+	30 1.1%

HMIS Demographics Report Single Adults Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	471	17.0%	Yes	76	2.7%
No	2,220	80.1%	No	1,716	61.9%
Don't Know/Refused	68	2.5%	Don't Know/Refused	33	1.2%
Not Specified	25	0.9%	Not Specified	991	35.7%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Education Level	Count	%
Yes	368	13.3%	No schooling completed	40	1.4%
No	2,302	83.0%	Nursery school - 4th grade	9	0.3%
Don't Know/Refused	75	2.7%	5th - 6th grade	32	1.2%
Not Specified	25	0.9%	7th - 8th grade	55	2.0%
Non-HUD Value Specified	19	0.7%	9th grade	62	2.2%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	10th grade	84	3.0%
Within the past 3 months	81	22.0%	11th grade	119	4.3%
3 to 6 months ago	34	9.2%	12th grade, No diploma	91	3.3%
6 to 12 months ago	38	10.3%	High School Diploma	489	17.6%
More than a year ago	141	38.3%	GED	239	8.6%
Don't Know/Refused	7	1.9%	Post-secondary	109	3.9%
Not Specified	40	10.9%	Don't Know/Refused	121	4.4%
Non-HUD Value Specified	29	7.9%	Not Specified	1,090	39.3%
Disabilities***	Count	%	Non-HUD Value Specified	279	10.1%
Alcohol Abuse	323	11.6%			
Chronic Health Condition	10	0.4%			
Developmental	66	2.4%			
Drug Abuse	218	7.9%			
HIV/AIDS	39	1.4%			
Mental Health Problem	605	21.8%			
Physical	165	6.0%			
Physical/Mobility Limits	0	0.0%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	391	14.1%			
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%			
Yes	1,113	40.1%			
No	1,543	55.6%			
Don't Know/Refused	118	4.3%			
Not Specified	24	0.9%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%			

** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.

***Disabilities may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.

HMIS Demographics Report Adults in Families Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

All Clients	Count	%	Program Type	Count	%
Adults	573	100.0%	Emergency Shelter	273	47.6%
			Transitional Housing	145	25.3%
Children	0	0.0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	158	27.6%
Age Unspecified	0	0.0%	Homeless Outreach	0	0.0%
Total Clients	573	100%	Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	0	0.0%
Age	Count	%	Safe Haven	0	0.0%
0 - 5	0	0.0%	Permanent Housing	0	0.0%
6 - 8	0	0.0%	Services Only	0	0.0%
9 - 12	0	0.0%	Other	0	0.0%
13 - 15	0	0.0%	Not Specified	11	1.9%
16 - 17	0	0.0%	Gender	Count	%
18 - 24	113	19.7%	Female	387	67.5%
25 - 34	162	28.3%	Male	186	32.5%
35 - 44	157	27.4%	Transgendered Female to Male	0	0.0%
45 - 61	123	21.5%	Transgendered Male to Female	0	0.0%
62+	18	3.1%	Other	0	0.0%
Age Unspecified	0	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%
Race	Count	%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	69	12.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	0	0.0%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	6	1.0%	Emergency Shelter	92	16.1%
Asian	1	0.2%	Transitional Housing	14	2.4%
Asian/Black	0	0.0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	2	0.3%
Asian/White	0	0.0%	Psychiatric Hospital	0	0.0%
Black/African American	22	3.8%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	2	0.3%
Black/White	3	0.5%	Hospital	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	5	0.9%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	3	0.5%
White	436	76.1%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	114	19.9%
Other Multi-Racial	13	2.3%	Own House/Apartment	4	0.7%
Don't Know/Refused	15	2.6%	Living With Family	158	27.6%
Not Specified	0	0.0%	Living With Friends	56	9.8%
Non-HUD Value Specified	3	0.5%	Hotel/Motel	48	8.4%
Ethnicity	Count	%	Foster Care/Group Home	0	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino	157	27.4%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	72	12.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	414	72.3%	Safe Haven	0	0.0%
Don't Know/Refused	2	0.3%	Other	7	1.2%
Not Specified	0	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	2	0.3%
Not HUD	0	0.0%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
			Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%

HMIS Demographics Report Adults in Families Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
One week or less	57	9.9%	Earned Income	156	27.2%
> 1 week to < 1 month	63	11.0%	Unemployment Insurance	18	3.1%
1 - 3 months	150	26.2%	SSI	72	12.6%
> 3 months to < 1 year	146	25.5%	SSDI	52	9.1%
> 1 year	132	23.0%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Don't Know/Refused	24	4.2%	Private Disability Insurance	1	0.2%
Length of Stay Unspecified	2	0.3%	Worker's Compensation	1	0.2%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	TANF	13	2.3%
Homeless	Count	%	General Assistance	11	1.9%
Yes	542	94.6%	Social Security Retirement Income	2	0.3%
No	30	5.2%	Veteran's Pension	0	0.0%
Not Specified	1	0.2%	Former Job Pension	0	0.0%
Extent of Homelessness****	Count	%	Child Support	22	3.8%
First Time Homeless	197	34.4%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	0	0.0%
1 - 2 Times in the Past	111	19.4%	Non-HUD Value Specified	117	20.4%
4 Times in Past 3 Years	16	2.8%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	5	0.9%	Food Stamps (SNAP)	353	61.6%
Not Specified	213	37.2%	Medicaid	288	50.3%
Chronically Homeless****	Count	%	Medicare	12	2.1%
Yes	54	9.4%	SCHIP	0	0.0%
No	488	85.2%	WIC	22	3.8%
Not Specified	0	0.0%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	2	0.3%
Employed	Count	%	TANF Child Care Services	2	0.3%
Yes	124	21.6%	TANF Transport Services	0	0.0%
No	394	68.8%	Other TANF	3	0.5%
Don't Know/Refused	2	0.3%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	0	0.0%
Not Specified	54	9.4%	Other Source(s)	10	1.7%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	No Resources	107	18.7%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Permanent	86	69.4%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Temporary	24	19.4%	0	2	0.3%
Seasonal	4	3.2%	1 - 49	1	0.2%
Don't Know/Refused	1	0.8%	50 - 99	4	0.7%
Not Specified	9	7.3%	100 - 149	8	1.4%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	150 - 199	5	0.9%
			200 - 249	10	1.7%
			250 - 299	8	1.4%
			300 - 499	35	6.1%
			500 - 749	91	15.9%
			750 - 999	57	9.9%
			1000 - 1499	53	9.2%
			1500 - 1999	19	3.3%
			2000+	14	2.4%

**** Chronic/Homeless Extent percentages are calculated based on number of homeless clients and NOT total number of clients.

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

** Income Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, and Income Level (Monthly) may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.

HMIS Demographics Report Adults in Families Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

US Military Veteran			Currently in School		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	15	2.6%	Yes	44	7.7%
No	553	96.5%	No	458	79.9%
Don't Know/Refused	4	0.7%	Don't Know/Refused	2	0.3%
Not Specified	1	0.2%	Not Specified	70	12.2%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim			Education Level		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	154	26.9%	No schooling completed	2	0.3%
No	414	72.3%	Nursery school - 4th grade	4	0.7%
Don't Know/Refused	4	0.7%	5th - 6th grade	5	0.9%
Not Specified	1	0.2%	7th - 8th grade	14	2.4%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	9th grade	26	4.5%
Extent of Domestic Violence**			10th grade	29	5.1%
	Count	%	11th grade	36	6.3%
Within the past 3 months	38	24.7%	12th grade, No diploma	18	3.1%
3 to 6 months ago	21	13.6%	High School Diploma	118	20.6%
6 to 12 months ago	18	11.7%	GED	60	10.5%
More than a year ago	70	45.5%	Post-secondary	24	4.2%
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	2	0.3%
Not Specified	2	1.3%	Not Specified	131	22.9%
Non-HUD Value Specified	6	3.9%	Non-HUD Value Specified	105	18.3%
Disabilities***					
	Count	%			
Alcohol Abuse	13	2.3%			
Chronic Health Condition	1	0.2%			
Developmental	16	2.8%			
Drug Abuse	32	5.6%			
HIV/AIDS	8	1.4%			
Mental Health Problem	112	19.5%			
Physical	19	3.3%			
Physical/Mobility Limits	0	0.0%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	59	10.3%			
Disability of Long Duration					
	Count	%			
Yes	183	31.9%			
No	387	67.5%			
Don't Know/Refused	2	0.3%			
Not Specified	1	0.2%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%			

** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.

***Disabilities may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.

HMIS Demographics Report Children in Families Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

All Clients	Count	%	Program Type	Count
Adults	0	0.0%	Emergency Shelter	225
Children	569	100.0%	Transitional Housing	218
			Permanent Supportive Housing	139
Age Unspecified	0	0.0%	Homeless Outreach	0
Total Clients	569	100%	Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	0
Age	Count	%	Safe Haven	0
0 - 5	250	43.9%	Permanent Housing	0
6 - 8	86	15.1%	Services Only	0
9 - 12	109	19.2%	Other	0
13 - 15	84	14.8%	Not Specified	5
16 - 17	40	7.0%	Gender	Count
18 - 24	0	0.0%	Female	282
25 - 34	0	0.0%	Male	286
35 - 44	0	0.0%	Transgendered Female to Male	0
45 - 61	0	0.0%	Transgendered Male to Female	0
62+	0	0.0%	Other	0
Age Unspecified	0	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	1
Race	Count	%	Not Specified	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76	13.4%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	8	1.4%	Prior Living Situation	Count
American Indian/Alaskan/White	9	1.6%	Emergency Shelter	106
Asian	0	0.0%	Transitional Housing	15
Asian/Black	0	0.0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	0
Asian/White	2	0.4%	Psychiatric Hospital	0
Black/African American	15	2.6%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	2
Black/White	12	2.1%	Hospital	9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7	1.2%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	1
White	399	70.1%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	110
Other Multi-Racial	17	3.0%	Own House/Apartment	4
Don't Know/Refused	17	3.0%	Living With Family	167
Not Specified	0	0.0%	Living With Friends	63
Non-HUD Value Specified	7	1.2%	Hotel/Motel	25
Ethnicity	Count	%	Foster Care/Group Home	7
Hispanic/Latino	205	36.0%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	46
Non-Hispanic/Latino	360	63.3%	Safe Haven	0
Don't Know/Refused	5	0.9%	Other	8
Not Specified	0	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	0
Not HUD	0	0.0%	Not Specified	8
			Non-HUD Value Specified	0

HMIS Demographics Report Children in Families Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count
One week or less	54	9.5%	Earned Income	6
> 1 week to < 1 month	55	9.7%	Unemployment Insurance	0
1 - 3 months	168	29.5%	SSI	7
> 3 months to < 1 year	182	32.0%	SSDI	2
> 1 year	85	14.9%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0
Don't Know/Refused	19	3.3%	Private Disability Insurance	0
Length of Stay Unspecified	8	1.4%	Worker's Compensation	0
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	TANF	0
			General Assistance	1
Homeless	Count	%	Social Security Retirement Income	1
Yes	531	93.3%	Veteran's Pension	0
No	28	4.9%	Former Job Pension	0
Not Specified	10	1.8%	Child Support	1
			Alimony or Other Spousal Support	0
Extent of Homelessness****	Count	%	Non-HUD Value Specified	178
First Time Homeless	208	36.6%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count
1 - 2 Times in the Past	78	13.7%	Food Stamps (SNAP)	159
4 Times in Past 3 Years	1	0.2%	Medicaid	264
Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	4	0.7%	Medicare	5
Not Specified	240	42.2%	SCHIP	0
Chronically Homeless****	Count	%	WIC	15
Yes	37	6.5%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	0
No	494	86.8%	TANF Child Care Services	0
Not Specified	0	0.0%	TANF Transport Services	0
Employed	Count	%	Other TANF	0
Yes	4	0.7%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	0
No	323	56.8%	Other Source(s)	0
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	No Resources	178
Not Specified	244	42.9%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%		
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count
Permanent	2	50.0%	0	0
Temporary	1	25.0%	1 - 49	0
Seasonal	0	0.0%	50 - 99	2
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	100 - 149	0
Not Specified	1	25.0%	150 - 199	1
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	200 - 249	0
			250 - 299	0
			300 - 499	2
			500 - 749	3
			750 - 999	2
			1000 - 1499	3
			1500 - 1999	1
			2000+	0

**** Chronic/Homeless Extent percentages are calculated based on number of homeless clients and NOT total number of clients.

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

** Income Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, and Income Level (Monthly) may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.

HMIS Demographics Report Children in Families Balance of State 07/01/11-06/30/12

US Military Veteran			Currently in School	
	Count	%		Count
Yes	5	0.9%	Yes	132
No	556	97.7%	No	158
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	Don't Know/Refused	1
Not Specified	8	1.4%	Not Specified	278
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim			Education Level	
	Count	%		Count
Yes	134	23.6%	No schooling completed	77
No	421	74.0%	Nursery school - 4th grade	61
Don't Know/Refused	4	0.7%	5th - 6th grade	25
Not Specified	10	1.8%	7th - 8th grade	19
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	9th grade	3
Extent of Domestic Violence**				
	Count	%		Count
Within the past 3 months	47	35.1%	10th grade	6
3 to 6 months ago	28	20.9%	11th grade	5
6 to 12 months ago	21	15.7%	12th grade, No diploma	1
More than a year ago	32	23.9%	High School Diploma	4
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	GED	1
Not Specified	6	4.5%	Post-secondary	1
Non-HUD Value Specified	2	1.5%	Don't Know/Refused	8
Disabilities***			Not Specified	
	Count	%		Count
Alcohol Abuse	2	0.4%	Non-HUD Value Specified	18
Chronic Health Condition	0	0.0%		
Developmental	14	2.5%		
Drug Abuse	2	0.4%		
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0%		
Mental Health Problem	8	1.4%		
Physical	2	0.4%		
Physical/Mobility Limits	0	0.0%		
Non-HUD Value Specified	8	1.4%		
Disability of Long Duration				
	Count	%		Count
Yes	32	5.6%		
No	524	92.1%		
Don't Know/Refused	5	0.9%		
Not Specified	8	1.4%		
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%		

** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.

***Disabilities may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.

Tucson/Pima County Demographics: Gender & Age

For the Period from July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

Percent calculated from program totals in original report

<http://tpch.info/wp-content/uploads/Homelessness-in-Tucson-Pima-County-Report-June-30-2012-Final.pdf>

CHARACTERISTIC	Total Unduplicated Persons		Emergency Shelters		Transitional Housing		Permanent Supportive Housing		HPRP		Non-Residential Programs	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
GENDER												
Male	6320	64%	2980	77%	1690	61%	554	55%	420	44%	2231	71%
Female	3549	36%	883	23%	1070	39%	455	45%	544	56%	888	28%
Transgender	7	0%	2	0%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Unknown/refused	41	0%	30	1%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
AGE												
0-5	690	7%	155	4%	281	10%	37	4%	150	16%	65	2%
6-8	340	3%	65	2%	114	4%	46	5%	76	8%	30	1%
9-12	361	4%	79	2%	104	4%	44	4%	106	11%	40	1%
13-15	222	2%	29	1%	65	2%	35	3%	60	6%	32	1%
16-17	111	1%	18	0%	29	1%	17	2%	36	4%	10	0%
18-24	1011	10%	372	10%	382	14%	56	6%	101	10%	246	8%
25-34	1654	17%	696	18%	464	17%	130	13%	127	13%	567	18%
35-44	1703	17%	722	19%	403	15%	186	18%	133	14%	664	21%
45-61	3281	33%	1,483	38%	801	29%	378	37%	161	17%	1325	42%
62+	499	5%	242	6%	123	4%	80	8%	14	1%	143	5%
Age Not Specified	45	0%	34	1%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%

Tucson/Pima County Demographics: Gender & Age

For the Period from July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012

Percent calculated from program totals in original report

<http://tpch.info/wp-content/uploads/Homelessness-in-Tucson-Pima-County-Report-June-30-2012-Final.pdf>

CHARACTERISTIC	Total Unduplicated Persons		Emergency Shelters		Transitional Housing		Permanent Supportive Housing		HPRP		Non-Residential Programs	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
GENDER												
Male	6320	64%	2980	77%	1690	61%	554	55%	420	44%	2231	71%
Female	3549	36%	883	23%	1070	39%	455	45%	544	56%	888	28%
Transgender	7	0%	2	0%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Unknown/refused	41	0%	30	1%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
AGE												
0-5	690	7%	155	4%	281	10%	37	4%	150	16%	65	2%
6-8	340	3%	65	2%	114	4%	46	5%	76	8%	30	1%
9-12	361	4%	79	2%	104	4%	44	4%	106	11%	40	1%
13-15	222	2%	29	1%	65	2%	35	3%	60	6%	32	1%
16-17	111	1%	18	0%	29	1%	17	2%	36	4%	10	0%
18-24	1011	10%	372	10%	382	14%	56	6%	101	10%	246	8%
25-34	1654	17%	696	18%	464	17%	130	13%	127	13%	567	18%
35-44	1703	17%	722	19%	403	15%	186	18%	133	14%	664	21%
45-61	3281	33%	1483	38%	801	29%	378	37%	161	17%	1325	42%
62+	499	5%	242	6%	123	4%	80	8%	14	1%	143	5%
Age Not Specified	45	0%	34	1%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%

Demographics: Ethnicity, Race, Veterans, Domestic Violence Victims, and Disability of Long Duration

For the Period from July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

CHARACTERISTIC	Total Unduplicated Persons		Emergency Shelters		Transitional Housing		Permanent Supportive Housing		HPRP		Non-Residential Programs	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
ETHNICITY												
Hispanic/Latino	3136	32%	1057	27%	804	29%	282	28%	516	54%	878	28%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	6672	67%	2771	71%	1947	70%	722	72%	448	46%	2217	71%
Unknown/refused	109	1%	67	2%	18	1%	5	0%	0	0%	30	1%
RACE												
American Indian/Alaska Native	514	5%	178	5%	132	5%	30	3%	31	3%	212	7%
Asian	49	0%	20	1%	23	1%	5	0%	3	0%	11	0%
Black/African-American	1233	12%	427	11%	409	15%	131	13%	121	13%	421	13%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	35	0%	9	0%	10	0%	3	0%	2	0%	18	1%
White	7203	73%	2829	73%	1968	71%	782	78%	724	75%	2196	70%
Other Multi-Racial	418	4%	171	4%	134	5%	36	4%	29	3%	151	5%
Don't Know/Refused	449	5%	210	5%	83	3%	15	1%	54	6%	96	3%
Not Specified	16	0%	51	1%	10	0%	7	1%	0	0%	20	1%
OTHER												
Veteran	1368	17%	496	14%	689	32%	97	12%	69	13%	360	12%
Domestic Violence Victim	1293	13%	437	11%	503	18%	114	11%	33	3%	335	11%
Disability of Long Duration	3807	38%	1321	34%	1311	47%	723	72%	113	12%	1267	41%

Households

For the Period from July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

CHARACTERISTIC	Total Unduplicated Persons		Emergency Shelters		Transitional Housing		Permanent Supportive Housing		HPRP		Non-Residential Programs	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
SINGLES												
Adult Male	5457	53%	3460	71%	1099	43%	475	42%	80	8%	2096	51%
Adult Female	1713	17%	586	12%	408	16%	241	21%	67	7%	782	19%
Adult Transgender	7	0%	2	0%	4	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Unaccompanied Youth Male (under 18)	4	0%	2	0%	0	0%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unaccompanied Youth Female (under 18)	8	0%	2	0%	2	0%	3	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Total	7189	70%	4052	83%	1513	59%	723	63%	147	15%	2882	70%
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS												
Adult Male	475	5%	93	2%	119	5%	96	8%	156	15%	992	24%
Adult Female	993	10%	263	5%	335	13%	141	12%	268	26%	102	2%
Children (<18) Male	823	8%	255	5%	295	12%	94	8%	206	20%	76	2%
Children (<18) Female	831	8%	234	5%	298	12%	87	8%	236	23%	86	2%
Total	3122	30%	845	17%	1047	41%	418	37%	866	85%	1256	30%

Prior Living Situation: Residence Prior to Program Entry

For the Period from July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

	Total Unduplicated Persons		Emergency Shelters		Transitional Housing		Permanent Supportive Housing		HPRP	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
RESIDENCE PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY										
HOMELESS SITUATIONS										
Emergency shelter, including hotel/motel vouchers	1950	20%	1193	31%	495	18%	272	27%	33	3%
Transitional housing for homeless persons	723	7%	116	3%	503	18%	118	12%	42	4%
Safe Haven	35	0%	25	1%	12	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Place not meant for human habitation (e.g. streets)	1516	15%	749	19%	136	5%	227	22%	40	4%
<i>Subtotal</i>	4224	43%	2083	53%	1146	41%	618	61%	115	12%
INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS										
Psychiatric hospital/facility	63	1%	44	1%	20	1%	3	0%	0	0%
Substance abuse treatment facility	249	3%	49	1%	116	4%	60	6%	3	0%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	181	2%	120	3%	53	2%	8	1%	3	0%
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	348	4%	113	3%	219	8%	3	0%	0	0%
Foster care home or foster care group home	42	0%	3	0%	21	1%	17	2%	3	0%
<i>Subtotal</i>	883	9%	329	8%	429	15%	91	9%	9	1%
OTHER LOCATIONS										
Permanent supportive housing	62	1%	13	0%	2	0%	38	4%	1	0%
Apartment or house owned	110	1%	33	1%	24	1%	9	1%	14	1%
Room/apartment/house rented	1649	17%	246	6%	322	12%	103	10%	670	70%
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	331	3%	198	5%	65	2%	5	0%	11	1%
Staying with family	1281	13%	401	10%	492	18%	81	8%	107	11%
Staying with friends	834	8%	381	10%	226	8%	38	4%	33	3%
Other living arrangement	211	2%	138	4%	44	2%	16	2%	3	0%
Unknown/refused	332	3%	73	2%	19	1%	10	1%	1	0%
<i>Subtotal</i>	4810	49%	1483	38%	1194	43%	300	30%	840	87%
Total	9917	100%	3895	100%	2769	100%	1009	100%	964	100%

This report was prepared by:
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This report and past reports can be accessed at
<https://egov.azdes.gov/cmsinternet/common.aspx?menu=36&menuc=28&id=2348>



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

Your Partner For A Stronger Arizona

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