



HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

Arizona Department of Economic Security
Henry Darwin, Interim Director
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Prepared by:
Homeless Coordination Office
Division of Aging and Adult Services
Arizona Department of Economic Security

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twenty-fifth 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) 2016. It attempts to recognize the similarities and differences in demographic characteristics of subgroups that make up the homeless population, as well as the similarities and differences in the issues that impact homelessness in the various regions of our State. This year's report also includes numbers of persons served in various programs throughout geographically diverse regions of the State as well as comparisons with national data. The intent of this report is 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.

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

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

The estimated number of homeless people in Arizona varies throughout the year. During the last week of January each year, program staff and volunteers participate in a Point in Time (PIT) count. In 2016, the number of unsheltered persons counted Statewide on that one night was 3,244, which is a slight increase from 2,957 counted during the same time period in 2015.

Results in Arizona, as well as nationally, have demonstrated that housing is the fundamental intervention that moves an individual or family from homelessness to self-sufficiency. Without housing programs, all other intervention programs are less effective. An estimated 40,745 individuals received services in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing programs during SFY 2016, which is a ten percent increase over SFY 2015.

The largest population of individuals experiencing homelessness in Arizona is in the urban community of Phoenix and Maricopa County, accounting for 54 percent of the State's homeless population. Pima County represents the second largest concentration of homelessness at 26 percent. Rural counties that make up the Balance of State (BOS) account for the remaining 20 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness in the State.

INTRODUCTION

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

Information and data for this report was compiled from multiple sources, including the Annual PIT shelter survey, the annual Housing Inventory Count, the Arizona Department of Education 2016, data from students experiencing homelessness, and data from the 2016 aggregate Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Data collected from organizations serving homeless families, children, youth, and single adults, reports submitted to the DES Homeless Coordination Office by its contracted service providers, U.S. Census Bureau population data, and recent local, State, and national research reports concerning various aspects of issues affecting homelessness.

We are grateful to the Maricopa County Association of Governments Continuum of Care (CoC), the Tucson Pima County CoC, and the Balance of State CoC for their collaboration in providing data for this report. We are also grateful to the Department of Veteran Services, the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness, the Arizona Department of Housing, the Arizona Department of Education, and Community Information and Referral for their contributions to this report. All references to SFY 2016 refer to the period from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

STATE FISCAL YEAR 2016 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Arizona Veterans StandDowns

The Annual Arizona StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the fifth year in a row. The Arizona StandDowns provide homeless and at-risk veterans with shelter beds and basic need items such as meals, clothing, shoes, hygiene products, shower and restroom facilities as well as other care items needed to recuperate from the conditions of life on the streets. The Arizona StandDown is now being held in eight counties throughout Arizona. During the 2015-16 program year, the Arizona StandDowns served an estimated 2,923 veterans.

Coordinated Entry for Families

The Family Housing Hub (FHH) opened in August 2014 as the coordinated entry access point for families experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County. The guiding principles and operational decisions were created through a consensus with non-profit agencies which serve homeless families. These agencies agreed to fill their vacant units of Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Rapid Rehousing and their slots for Rapid Rehousing from the prioritized and targeted lists created through the FHH.

Partner agencies currently include Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS), Vista Colina, Salvation Army, A New Leaf, Family Promise, United Methodist Outreach Ministries (UMOM) New Day Centers, Save the Family, Labors Community Service Agency, Arizona Behavioral Health Corporation, Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care, and Community Bridges Center For Hope. This level of coordination across agencies helps to ensure the use of every resource available in the most effective and efficient manner.

The FHH has streamlined access to services, eliminating the need for families having to navigate a complicated system with varying processes, numerous phone numbers and lists, and complicated applications. There is one phone number to call, (602) 595-8700, and four locations offering identical processes and services. The main location is in Phoenix at UMOM, located at 3307 East Van Buren, open four days a week. FHH staff use satellite locations at Save the Family, located at 125 East University in Mesa; A New Leaf, located at 635 East Broadway in Mesa; and at the Pendergast Community Center in the West Valley.

Since opening, the FHH has gathered the most meaningful and reliable data regarding family homelessness in the region. On any given week, 380 people will call the FHH to inquire about services. Sixty-two vulnerable families will walk through the door of a FHH access point, 51 new families will be identified as experiencing homelessness, 12 families will be diverted from the homeless services system (nine of which will have no need to return), and 39 families will be formally assessed for homeless services. Of the families assessed, approximately 11 percent will need only a short stay in Emergency Shelter, 51 percent will need Rapid Rehousing, 28 percent will need longer-term Extended Shelter, and ten percent will need Permanent Supportive Housing.

The Funders Collaborative and the Temporary Overflow Shelter

The Funders Collaborative is a strategic planning committee that involves a collaboration of the Valley of the Sun United Way, the Arizona Department of Housing, the City of Phoenix, and the Maricopa County Human Services Department, and AZDES. This collaborative committee ensures that all available resources are utilized effectively and efficiently towards the goal of creating and or implementing solutions to end homelessness.

In November 2014, The Funders Collaborative initiated plans to develop an alternative temporary overflow shelter to begin operation by May 2015 and significantly expand housing placements for the number of people using the temporary overflow shelter. The alternative temporary overflow shelter identified individuals utilizing the service, and provided assessments, professional services, and supervision. This new model utilized areas of the Lodestar Day Resource Center (LDRC) and St. Vincent DePaul's dining room to house participants. Once established, the overflow provided shelter to an average of 439 individuals nightly. The funding for the temporary shelter, however, was due to be expended by the autumn of 2016 and plans were developed to phase out services.

St. Vincent DePaul, concerned about the planned phase out of the temporary shelter, contacted The Human Services Campus and offered to continue to provide the temporary overflow shelter services. Maricopa County, The Arizona

Department of Housing, AZDES, and The Valley of the Sun United Way agreed to extend the service and committed to sharing the cost of the temporary overflow shelter to ensure the service would continue for the communities homeless. As such, the temporary overflow shelter, managed by St. Vincent DePaul, will continue to operate for an additional six months, through February 2017.

St. Vincent DePaul has the capacity to house up to 250 individuals (75 women and 175 men) in a safe indoor environment. A new model of providing temporary shelter is being developed that will target the most vulnerable, the chronically homeless, and those with disabilities. This new approach will focus on those most in need and willing to engage in services, allowing temporary shelter to be a bridge to the right housing solution. To acquire more information on the Funders Collaborative please visit: (<https://housing.az.gov/funders-collaborative>).

HUD Transitional Housing Funding Cuts

On May 2, 2016, The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) cut funding for seven transitional housing projects in Maricopa County. These cuts made by HUD reflect a national shift away from intermediate housing placements to permanent housing placements. Federal officials believe that the shift from intermediate to permanent housing placements is a cheaper and more effective method of managing homelessness. In Arizona, approximately \$2,536,414.00 was cut in transitional housing funding, affecting the following organizations:

- House of Refuge
- Faith House
- Nicholas Transitional Living Center
- U.S VETS
- Labor's Community Service Agency
- Sojourner Center
- Haven

The affected organizations, which assist families, veterans and youths in Phoenix, Glendale and Mesa, had to reassess their missions and the delivery of their services including scaling down their transitional operations and shutting down their transitional programs.

Many providers believe that transitional housing is still essential for our most vulnerable populations, as it provides homeless individuals and families with temporary housing while they work to overcome housing barriers and to gain necessary skills to live independently.

WHO IS HOMELESS IN ARIZONA?

Statewide Demographics

Homelessness is defined by HUD as lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence, meaning:

1. A primary night-time residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation;
2. Living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements including congregate shelters, transitional housing, or hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs; or
3. Exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an Emergency Shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution.

The three Continua of Care, reported in SFY 2016 that approximately 40,745 adults and children experienced homelessness in Arizona. In SFY 2016, services were provided to Arizona's homeless through Community Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Housing programs.



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. Chronically homeless individuals are the most vulnerable, the most visible street homeless, and the most difficult population to serve. Many have lived on the streets for years and have difficulty transitioning to housing and reconnecting with their communities. They are predominately single and they are the highest users of emergency rooms and hospital services. They are also the most likely to die on the streets without resources and housing assistance.



The annual PIT count reported that 8,684 homeless persons experienced homelessness in Arizona on any given night during SFY 2016. Of those 8,684 persons counted, an estimated 15 percent (1,297) were identified as chronically homeless.

Single Adults

Single adults surveyed accounted for 64 percent of the homeless population during the annual PIT count. The majority of the single homeless during the PIT count were men at an estimated 62 percent. According to national homeless surveys, drug and alcohol abuse and the concurrent need for treatment are more prevalent among single adult homeless.



Families with Children

The 2016 Annual Arizona PIT survey counted 2,579 homeless people in families residing in shelters and on the streets. People in families accounted for approximately 30 percent of the total homeless PIT count.



Chronic homelessness for families also presents a challenge for communities throughout Arizona. Chronically homeless families have the highest level of need in comparison to other homeless subpopulations. During the annual PIT count,

chronically homeless families with children were determined; Maricopa had 12, BOS five and Pima County recognized one family as chronically homeless.

Victims of Domestic Violence (DV)

(Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Domestic Violence Program)



During SFY 2016, AZDES reported that 3,555 adults and 3,566 children were residing in domestic violence emergency shelters. Of those served in emergency shelter, 58 percent reside in the metropolitan areas of Maricopa and Pima Counties. The average length of stay in the domestic violence shelter system was approximately 40 days. Of those who reported that they are in receipt of public benefits, 42 percent of victims residing in domestic violence emergency shelters receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) estimates that 40 percent have health plan enrollments. Approximately four percent receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), five percent receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance, and seven percent receive benefits under the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program.



The key measure of success for those receiving Emergency Shelter services due to domestic violence is their ability to develop safety plans and increase their knowledge of DV services available in their community. Those abilities are considered best practice measures and show that they have developed skills that will keep them safe once they leave the shelter. In 2016, 88 percent reported knowing how to plan for their safety and 89 percent have increased knowledge of services available to them.

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth and Children

Unaccompanied homeless youth, often referred to as “youth on their own” are the most difficult subpopulation of homelessness to quantify. This category includes young people who left home, were thrown out of their homes, or abandoned by parents or guardians. It also includes youth who have aged out of the foster care system and have no resources or family connections on which to rely.

HUD has defined individuals under the age of 18 years old as “children” and “youth” between the ages of 18 and 24. The 2016 PIT count reported the number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth in Arizona as follows:

County	# of Children	# of Youth	Total #
Maricopa	66	304	370
Pima	16	105	111
Balance of State	0	1	1
TOTAL	82	410	492

In 2015, 621 unaccompanied children and youth were counted as homeless during the annual PIT count.

Arizona and the Aging Homeless Population

During SFY 2016, 37 percent of the adult homeless population in Arizona was 45 years or older and 6 percent were over 62 years of age. Increasing numbers of aging adults in the homeless population is a concern both nationally and in Arizona. Based on studies of homelessness by Dr. Dennis P. Culhane of the University of Pennsylvania, there is evidence that homelessness is beginning to increase among aging adults. In 1990, the peak age of homeless men in Emergency Shelters and transitional housing was between 32 and 34 years old. By 2000, the peak age had moved to between 40 and 42 years of age and by 2010 the peak age had moved again to between 52 and 54 years of age.



Homelessness is a reality that touches almost every system and every person in society, from policymakers to businesses to neighborhoods to individuals. Theories about solutions, stereotypes of causes, and programs to fix the homeless

problem abound, but the problem remains. Duplicating existing programs and repeating the same strategies are not enough, and it is time to consider the actual needs of the individuals experiencing homelessness today, while preparing for the unique challenges coming in the near future.

Culhane, Metraux, Byrne, Stino, and Bainbridge (2013) reveal evidence that the contemporary single adult homeless population is aging, and existing systems and policy must adjust to the upcoming surge of people age 62 and over that will soon flood existing resources and challenge old methods of assisting the homeless.



McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program

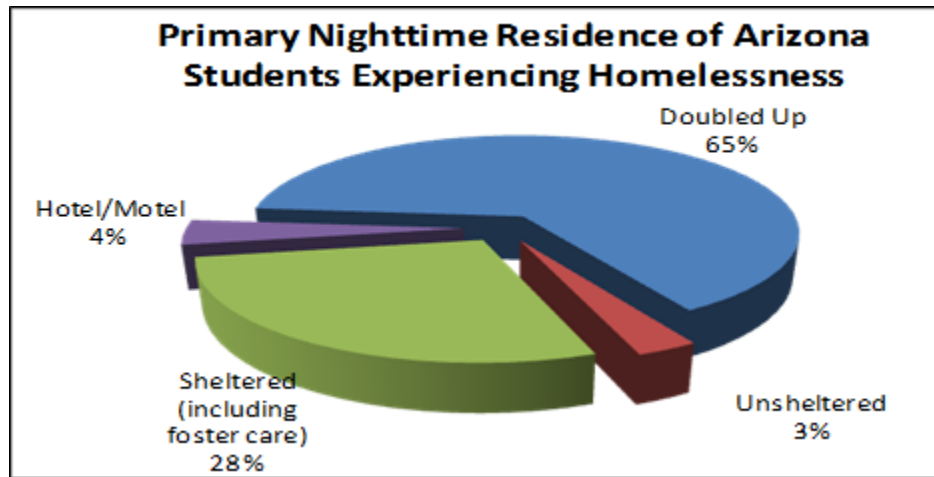
(Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Education is for SFY 2015-16)

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

Based on the above definition, data reported by the ADE Homeless Education Office shows 29,537 children (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) identified and enrolled in Arizona’s public schools throughout the state as homeless during SFY 2015, which represents a 0.77 percent decrease over 2014. This minor decrease is believed to be a result of a change in interpretation of “awaiting foster care placement” within the McKinney-Vento statute. Sixty-five percent of the children reported being doubled-up or living temporarily with another family; 28 percent

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

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



Veterans

(Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services)

The recent success of actions to decrease statewide veteran homelessness centers around the State's adoption of one plan to focus on ending homelessness among veterans. The Arizona Department of Veteran Services (ADVS) developed the Arizona Action Plan to End Homelessness among veterans to outline a set of Goals, Strategies, and Objectives to guide stakeholders in critical activities related to ending homelessness over five years. ADVS is committed to successfully ending homelessness for all veterans in Arizona and establishing a replicable, national model for use by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, State Departments of Veterans Services, and other interested parties. Former Arizona Governor Janice K. Brewer adopted the Action Plan as the State's official plan to end veteran homelessness in early 2011. The Action Plan was originally developed to run through the end of 2015. As a result, the Directors of ADVS and the Arizona Department of Housing

(ADOH) met in mid-2016 and outlined their strategic vision for veterans' homelessness moving forward by proposing an update to the original Action Plan. In the fall, ADVS began reconvening key stakeholders across the state in an effort to survey the current landscape of veterans' homelessness in Arizona. A draft of the updated Action Plan is expected by early 2017 and will address regionalized community needs so that the gains made since 2011 can be sustained well into the future. To acquire more information on the Action Plan to End Veteran homelessness please visit: (<https://dvs.az.gov/homelessvets>).



Prior to the implementation of the Action Plan, the homeless veteran population was 2,343, representing 25 percent of the homeless population in Arizona. As of the annual Point in Time Survey for 2016, there were 664 veterans identified as sheltered and 372 veterans identified as unsheltered. Arizona has demonstrated that ending veteran homelessness is possible. Ending chronic homelessness does not mean that no one will ever experience homelessness again. It means that when an individual or family has a housing crisis, our communities have the systems and resources in place to immediately identify and support them. Instances of homelessness should be rare, short-lived, and non-recurring.

WHERE DO PEOPLE EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS?

Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas, which include Maricopa County and Pima County, account for 81 percent of all homelessness in Arizona. Urban population centers tend to have more job opportunities and services that attract individuals and families experiencing poverty and ultimately homelessness.

Maricopa County

(Information and data provided by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care and Community Information and Referral)

Maricopa County represents 61 percent of the state's population and reports 54 percent of the state's homeless population totaling 22,092 during 2016. 62 percent of those who experienced homelessness were single adults while 16 percent were

adult members of families. The remaining 20 percent of the homeless population in Maricopa were children in families. Over 39 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County self-report some level of mental, physical or substance abuse disabilities.

Based on the 2016 Point in Time count, on a single night in January, there were 4,056 homeless individuals housed in shelters and 1,646 unsheltered homeless on the streets, which represents a 28 percent increase from the 2015 unsheltered total of 1,289. The 2016 Point in Time count reported 12 percent (709) of the homeless population was chronically homeless and that 58 percent (413) of the chronically homeless were unsheltered. Compared to the 2015 Point in Time count, the chronically homeless subpopulation has increased by 60 percent (443 sheltered and unsheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in 2015).

Maricopa County's primary coordination and planning body on issues of homelessness is the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) staffed by the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG). The 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 Continuum of Care oversees the collection and distribution of data to monitor progress and inform the planning process through Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the annual Point in Time street count. The CoC is the focal point for issues concerning homelessness in Maricopa County, where efforts are focused on community awareness and dissemination of information. More importantly, the CoC provides a vehicle to initiate collaborative efforts. As a related effort, MAG has become the coordinating body for the Regional Heat Relief Network bringing together municipalities and government entities, homeless service providers, faith-based groups, local businesses, and community volunteers to ensure hydration and refuge stations are available during summer months for the homeless and vulnerable throughout the county.

Pima County

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

Pima County accounts for 15 percent of the state's total population and 26 percent of the state's homeless population. The frequency of homelessness in the population of Pima County has improved from one person of every 131 in SFY 2013 to one person of every 180 having experienced homelessness during SFY

2014. The density of Pima County's homeless population remains the highest in the state, but is much improved over the past two years and is only slightly higher than the national average.

Both a system-wide Annual Progress Report (APR) and Demographics Report were produced from the Tucson/Pima County HMIS, reporting a total of 10,730 homeless persons served by those programs who enter information into HMIS during the period of July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. Data entered into HMIS is self-reported by the clients receiving assistance from program providers. Thirty-eight percent of the adult homeless population in Pima County were over 45 years of age. Adults with families account for 12 percent of the adult homeless population and their mean age is between 25 and 34 years of age. Over half of all homeless persons in Pima County during this reporting period self-reported some type of disabling condition. Twenty-eight percent of all clients served identified as Chronically Homeless.

The Tucson Pima Collaboration to end Homelessness (TPCH) is a collection of service providers, civic, faith-based organizations, municipal entities and individuals who are interested stakeholders in the issues related to homelessness in the region. TPCH has been implementing its Coordinated Entry System using the common assessment tool known as the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool) and during the reporting time period 4,274 assessments were completed. TPCH functions as the Continuum of Care for the Pima County geographic area, including Tucson and surrounding areas, and provides policy direction and leadership on homeless issues. TPCH is responsible for the annual planning process, as well as submitting the consolidated grant application each year to HUD in order to secure funding for service providers throughout the county. Additionally, 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 role, through community awareness, sharing of expertise and general council meetings, is to provide a vehicle for stakeholders to participate and collaborate in the planning processes and activities intended to prevent and end homelessness. The coalition also coordinates the annual TPCH Conference to provide a forum for communication, education and information sharing among stakeholders, government agencies, service providers, educators, and homeless and formerly homeless persons.

Rural Areas

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

Apache, Navajo, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yuma, and Yavapai Counties make up the area referred to as the Balance of State (BOS). This combined area accounts for 24 percent of the State's population and 86 percent of the State's land mass. Based on the 2016 Point in Time count, there were 1,023 sheltered and 1,217 unsheltered homeless people in the BOS for a total of 2,240 individuals. This is a seven percent reduction from the SFY 2015 report.



The HMIS report produced by BOS reports 7,923 homeless persons served in all programs during the period of July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. Of this number, 1,551 were veterans, which is twice as many as last fiscal year.

Persons staying in Emergency Shelter, domestic violence shelters, or living in housing provided by a transitional housing program are included in the sheltered count. All people who are homeless and involved with a service agency are included in the count, regardless of whether the program received funding from HUD or not. The data entered into HMIS by agencies is also included in the PIT count. If agencies do not participate in HMIS, ADOH requests those organizations complete a brief survey giving aggregate data for the point in time count every January.

For SFY 2016, 18 percent of the homeless counted were chronically homeless, which represents a one percent decrease over SFY 2015. This decrease is primarily due to the concerted efforts of the agencies serving veterans and the Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) and VASH voucher programs. One percent of those in shelter and transitional housing are chronically homeless. The majority of those who appear to be experiencing chronic homelessness are those who are unsheltered and over the age of 35, the majority of whom are male. The Continuum continues to prioritize those who experience chronic homelessness so that a chronic household moves in when there is an opening in a supported housing program.

Three population centers, Yuma, Prescott, and Flagstaff, have populations exceeding 200,000 and encounter larger concentrations of people who experience

homelessness while the majority of cities and towns in rural Arizona provide services in very sparsely populated areas. Geography is a major obstacle to providing coordinated services and shelter to the homeless population in the BOS. The Governing Advisory Board is looking at this and three other challenges as they strive to carry out strategic planning to end homelessness. Those challenges are limited resources, low capacity, and community misconceptions, as well as a lack of local champions in the BOS regions that help raise local consciousness and funding for the projects that improve a community's overall well-being.



Apache, Navajo and Gila Counties have the highest rates of people living in poverty of all 15 counties in the state of Arizona. The range is 24 percent for Gila County up to 33 percent for Apache County. (USDA Economic Research Report) Unsheltered single adults account for approximately 47 percent (1,075) of the households experiencing homelessness in the BOS. Adults in families account for nine percent (212) of the homeless population and 14 percent are children in families. Of the single adult population, 62 percent are male and 38 percent are female. Caucasian is the predominant race (74 percent) followed by Native American (16 percent). Forty-one percent of all adults experiencing homelessness in the BOS self-report some level of mental, physical, or substance abuse disabilities.

Veterans, including female veterans, represent 13 percent of the homeless population. This is a significant decrease (eight percent) from last year. The BOS has four Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) programs covering 11 of the 13 BOS Counties, along with 423 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers in Mohave, Yuma, Yavapai, Coconino, and Cochise Counties. These programs, as well as the COC funded projects, are actively involved in the BOSCO serving over 1500 veterans and their families.

The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) supports the continuum of care for the balance of state and duties that lie with the Special Needs Housing Division. Due to the challenges of geography and diversity of homeless issues in 13 different counties, the BOSCO conducts quarterly regional meetings to share information on national and statewide initiatives, to conduct service provider training, and develop regional solutions and collaborations aimed at ending homelessness

through creativity and focus on best practices. Standing committees work towards bringing the Continuum into compliance with HUD requirements. The goal of these committees is also to provide a framework for more local input to the planning processes and to coordinate sparse resources and funding throughout the region. Information on the Regional and Committee meetings is available at: (<https://housing.az.gov/documents-links/forms/special-needs-continuum>).

BOSCOC fully launched Coordinated Entry during SFY 2015 and in April of SFY 2016 commenced data sharing for purposes of increased coordination among service agencies to better assist participants. Both Coordinated Entry and data sharing is critical in creating a system that provides the appropriate intervention for each household and the BOS Continuum is moving in the right direction.

In fall of SFY 2016, OrgCode, Inc. staff traveled the state training on Diversion. The training provided case managers with increased knowledge and skills to assist people to identify immediate alternate housing arrangements and connect them with services and financial assistance to return to permanent housing.

As the lead agency for the BOSCOC, ADOH consolidates the diverse needs and projects throughout the region into the annual planning process and is the Collaborative Applicant that submits the application for funding of those projects to HUD. ADOH is also the HMIS Lead, which oversees the day-to-day administration of the HMIS and ensures system integrity, along with the PIT street counts, which provide a basis for planning and funding initiatives.

STATEWIDE INITIATIVES

Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing

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

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

- End chronic homelessness by 2017;
- Prevent and end veteran homelessness by 2015;
- Continue work to prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children by 2020;
- Develop measurement standards, data collection and accurate reporting systems by 2015; and
- Move from a homeless management system to a homeless prevention system by 2021.

The complete Opening Doors plan is available at the following link: (<https://www.usich.gov/opening-doors>).

The Directors of the Arizona Department of Housing and the Department of Economic Security are co-chairs for The Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing in the Governor’s absence. Membership includes the Directors of the Departments of Health, Corrections, Veteran Services, Public Safety, and the Governor’s Office of Children, Youth, and Families. The Governor’s office appoints members at large. The ACHH develops the State Plan to end homelessness and monitors the goals of the State Plan through inter-departmental communication and collaboration on issues of homelessness.

Pending the issuance of a new Executive Order, the ACHH has not convened a meeting since November 2014.

Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness

(Information and data provided by the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness)

The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness (AZCEH) is a leader in statewide efforts to end homelessness in Arizona through advocacy, education, and coordinating with local communities to raise the awareness and response to homelessness.

The Coalition’s primary goals are:

- To work with local communities, members, and stakeholders to monitor and advocate relative to local, state and federal policies and laws that affect the work being done to aid individuals, families, and veterans experiencing homelessness;
- To promote knowledge and awareness about homelessness, its causes, and effective interventions through statewide community trainings, 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 and support work being done throughout the State that are focused on ending homelessness.

AZCEH brings nationally recognized speakers and dignitaries to Arizona each year through the Annual Conference on Ending Homelessness, as well as conducting presentations on best practices from the community of providers and stakeholders throughout the State.

The Coalition was at the forefront of efforts to bring the 100,000 Homes Campaign to Arizona, providing vital connections and organizational abilities to successfully launch Project H3 (Home, Health, Hope) and Project H3 VETS in Maricopa County. AZCEH also provided technical assistance and support to the 51 Homes Campaign in Pima County (www.51homes.net). The Coalition has also published a series of White Papers defining and quantifying potential solutions to ending homelessness in Arizona, which are available at www.azceh.org.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Arizona StandDown Alliance

(Information and data provided by the Arizona StandDown Alliance)

The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness has formed the Arizona Veterans StandDown Alliance to oversee Statewide StandDown efforts. The goal is to coordinate support by providing all StandDowns in Arizona administrative and fiscal expertise via the AZCEH 501(c) (3). It is also the goal to provide infrastructure support to all new and existing StandDowns as they begin the process of organizing and holding events across the State with the hope of getting real time data on our homeless and at-risk veteran population across the State.



Maricopa County (metro-Phoenix) StandDown: The annual Maricopa County StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the sixth year in a

row. A total of 1,850 homeless and at risk veterans participated in the 2016 three-day event. Eleven percent (207) of the participants were female. The Arizona StandDown is an annual event located at the Veterans' Memorial Coliseum and the event spans three days and two nights. Over the course of three days, homeless and at-risk veterans receive shelter beds and other basic needs items such as food, clothing, shoes, hygiene products, showers, and restroom facilities. Of the participants attending, eighteen percent were (self-reported) living on the streets and in Emergency Shelters and fourteen percent were living in transitional housing. Seventy service providers came together this year to cut the red tape and deliver services quickly, efficiently, and in a veteran-centered framework. Service providers included the Phoenix VA Health Care System, Arizona Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division (MVD), City of Phoenix municipal and other court systems, Social Security Administration, and the Department of Economic Security. Even the veterans' cherished pets received vaccinations and checkups. Courts and legal service providers assisted 985 veterans, MVD assisted 885 veterans and Social Security assisted 342 veterans.

The Veterans StandDown event is now being held in eight other counties in Arizona:

- Pima County (Tucson) StandDown: Tucson held two three-day StandDown events in January and June of 2016 at the Days Inn Motor Lodge, the ongoing home base for the event. The January event hosted 193 veterans. The June event served 152 veterans.
- Yavapai County (Prescott) StandDown: Prescott held their annual StandDown event September 18-19, 2015 and served 249 veterans. The 2016 Prescott StandDown is scheduled for September 23-24.
- Pinal (Casa Grande) StandDown: Pinal County held its third annual StandDown on April 21, 2016. The event served an estimated 156 veterans and their family members and 133 volunteers participated in the event.
- Coconino (High Country/Flagstaff) StandDown: The fourth Annual High Country StandDown was a one-day event on May 20th (Armed Forces Day). Under the leadership of Coconino County Supervisor Mandy Metzger, the event successfully drew 194 veterans and their families from the greater Northern Arizona region.
- Mohave (Bullhead City) StandDown: Bullhead City held its fourth annual StandDown March 4-5, 2015, serving 389 veterans.
- Graham and Greenlee Counties: Their third annual StandDown held on May 20, 2016 (Armed Forces Day) drew 47 veterans.

- Cochise County: Sierra Vista held their second StandDown on August 19th, 2016 and the event drew 82 veterans.
- Yuma County: We are working with multiple agencies in Yuma and they are planning to hold a StandDown on March 17th, 2017.

Project Connect

(Information and data provided by Valley of the Sun United Way)



Valley of the Sun United Way (VSUW) hosted seven Project Connects from July 2015 through June 2016. These events served approximately 2,580 persons who were impacted with services in one day. Two thousand five hundred and eighty participants were provided with some type of service (getting connected to housing, received SNAP benefits, etc.).

Based on self-reports, 22.6 percent, of participants reported that they had spent the night before Project Connect in a place not meant for human habitation. Over 15.1 percent of participants reported that this was their first time experiencing homelessness. Veterans accounted for 8.8 percent of the guests served, excluding StandDown. A total of 174 families participated in the events and the total number of children affected was 515.

Volunteers are crucial to the success of Project Connect. During the seven events and the AZ StandDown in the 2015-2016 fiscal year, there were 2,439 volunteers who donated their time. They represent various corporate partners, community groups, and individuals from all around Maricopa County.

Sixty-eight unduplicated service provider agency programs or services participated during the Project Connect events in the 2015-2016 fiscal year. Combined, these programs and services made over 5,349 service connections to guests.

Project Connect aims to End Hunger and Homelessness

April 21, 2016 was a new beginning for Shawn Wilson. The recent Arizona transplant from Michigan decided to attend United Way's Project Connect at Vineyard Church on Peoria Avenue. He was one of 350 individuals who took advantage of meeting with more than 30 service providers. Many of the providers help people with basic needs by helping them obtain their birth certificates and a state ID. Wilson was fortunate enough to meet with Kellee Ford, a Wells Fargo

business data analyst, who consults in data management. When she learned that Wilson was living in a sober living house, she made the decision to walk him over to a table manned by James Fuller, a Realtor with Paramount Properties Management. It became clear to Ford and Fuller that Wilson did not belong in the sober living home because he was not a drug user, was not addicted to any substance, and he felt uncomfortable in the home's environment. However, without a job, Wilson had no choice.



A walk across the room to the City of Glendale Community Action Program table presented a solution for Wilson. Liz Palma and Stevie Palmer told Ford and Fuller that Wilson might be eligible for a low-cost home in Glendale. The CAP office has a program that would pay Wilson's first month's rent and a utility deposit. With this information in hand, Fuller said he could begin to search for a suitable place for Wilson. There is another bonus for Wilson, if he finds a place of employment. He has worked in many fast-food restaurants, but his goal is to become a massage therapist. Wilson believes he made the right decision to connect with Project Connect. Originally, from New Orleans, he had been living in Flint, Mich. with his mother, when his grandmother, who raised him, died about six months ago. He moved to Arizona, he said, to get away from the sadness. He moved in with his sister, but could not escape the grief, so he moved into the sober living home. He is looking forward to making the move to more pleasant surroundings.

STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS

Programs in Arizona, as well as nationally, have demonstrated that housing needs to be the first intervention to move homeless individuals from homelessness to self-sufficiency.



Without housing, all other interventions will be less successful. New programs providing services for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing need to be targeted to those who otherwise would become homeless and must include wrap around supports such as job search assistance, training, and child care until an individual's or family's situation has stabilized. Simply providing rental assistance without assessment and coordination of stabilization services is a bandage that often does not reach the target and often does not stick.

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

In some cases, Permanent Supportive Housing with appropriate levels of counseling, treatment, and medical care is the best prescription for a person whose condition of homelessness has been exacerbated by disabilities. What we have learned from special projects like 100,000 Homes campaign, Project H3, 51 Homes, and H3 VETS is that a person's physical and mental health improves when they are provided safe and secure permanent housing. More importantly, we must eliminate barriers to shelters and housing programs such as income requirements and sobriety restrictions. Additionally, "Crime Free" neighborhood designations that deny housing to individuals and families who are transitioning from incarceration are counterproductive. This designation must be changed or modified so that it does not negatively affect homeless individuals with past offenses. Without housing, all other methods of restoration and stabilization are minimally successful. When housing is the first intervention, all other interventions, including physical, mental, and addictive treatments, are enhanced and more successful.

Best practices around the nation have demonstrated that the current systems of managing homelessness are in the midst of a paradigm shift. Permanent Housing

options are the recovery component that has been missing in our current system of treatment. Veteran communities in the State of Arizona have led the way by focusing on data, assessment, and permanent housing with wrap around services of healthcare and case management to minimize returns to homelessness. By studying results of these “Best Practice Programs” and focusing on developing permanent housing options that are accessible and affordable, while simultaneously developing homeless services and collaborative case management practices that are mobile and flexible, Arizona’s homeless services can achieve the same gains for all of the State’s homeless.

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

APPENDICES

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*Information in the following Appendices was provided by the three CoC from data collected through their respective HMIS systems and PIT surveys. Demographic and service category counts may not tie to the total persons served when there are multiple answers to a single question. Data reported may differ from one CoC to another based on data collection methods of the Continuum.

Maricopa County HMIS Data

Demographics Report

07/01/2015 - 06/30/2016

All Clients: 22,092

Individuals	Count	%	Ethnicity	Count	%
Adults	13,784	62%	Non-Hispanic/Latino	17,084	77%
Unaccompanied Youth	303	1%	Hispanic/Latino	4,899	22%
Data Not Collected	40	0%	Client Doesn't Know	0	0%
Families	Count	%	Client Refused	1	0%
Adults	3,521	16%	Data Not Collected	108	0%
Children	4,440	20%	Race	Count	%
Data Not Collected	4	0%	American Indian/Alaska Native	1,428	6%
Total Clients	22,092	100%	Asian	139	1%
Program Type	Count *	%	Black or African American	6,627	30%
*People are counted more than once if they attend more than one program type within reporting range			Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	148	1%
Coordinated Assessment	0	0%	White	13,620	62%
Emergency Shelter	14,397	65%	Client Doesn't Know	2	0%
Homelessness Prevention	0	0%	Client Refused	2	0%
Permanent Housing	1,072	5%	Data Not Collected	126	1%
Permanent Supportive Housing	3,506	16%	Gender	Count	%
Rapid Re-Housing	3,438	16%	Male	13,077	59%
Services Only	13	0%	Female	8,900	40%
Street Outreach	0	0%	Transgender Male To Female	54	0%
Transitional Housing	3,429	16%	Transgender Female To Male	9	0%
US Military Veteran	Count	%	Other	2	0%
Yes	2,343	11%	Client Doesn't Know	0	0%
No	18,749	85%	Client Refused	0	0%
Client Doesn't Know	15	0%	Data Not Collected	50	0%
Client Refused	7	0%	Do You Have a Disability	Count	%
Data Not Collected	978	4%	Yes	8,534	39%
Age	Count	%	No	12,912	58%
Under 5	1,481	7%	Client Doesn't Know	71	0%
5 - 12	2,136	10%	Client Refused	6	0%
13 - 17	1,126	5%	Data Not Collected	569	3%
18 - 24	1,891	9%	Residence Prior to Project Entry- Length of Stay	Count	%
25 - 34	3,799	17%	One Day or Less	2,012	9%
35 - 44	3,557	16%	Two Days to One Week	2,932	13%
45 - 54	4,191	19%	Over 1 Week, but Less than 1 Month	3,476	16%
55 - 61	2,568	12%	One to Three Month	5,376	24%
62+	1,299	6%	Over 3 Month, but Less than 1 Year	3,801	17%
Data Not Collected	44	0%	One Year or Longer	3,463	16%
			Client Doesn't Know	215	1%
			Client Refused	32	0%
			Data Not Collected	785	4%

Residence Prior to Project Entry	Count	%	Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	
Emergency Shelter, Including Voucher	6,875	31%	Aged Out of Foster Care	64	0%	
Foster Care Home/Group Home	136	1%	Client Doesn't Know	722	3%	
Hospital (Non-Psychiatric)	349	2%	Client Not Homeless	700	3%	
Hotel/Motel Paid For w/o Voucher	907	4%	Client Refused	76	0%	
Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	440	2%	Criminal Activity	140	1%	
Long Term Care Facility/Nursing Home	10	0%	Data Not Collected	986	4%	
Owned by Client, No Ongoing Subsidy	70	0%	Domestic Violence	1,739	8%	
Owned by Client With Ongoing Subsidy	17	0%	Economic	4,418	20%	
Perm Housing For Formerly Homeless	119	1%	Evicted	2,609	12%	
Place Not Meant for Habitation	5,479	25%	Family Dispute/Overcrowding	2,319	10%	
Psychiatric Hospital/Facility	196	1%	Loss of Job	2,101	10%	
Rental by Client, No Ongoing Subsidy	1,015	5%	Medical Condition	845	4%	
Rental by Client, With VASH Subsidy	22	0%	Mental Health	1,108	5%	
Rental by Client, With GPD TIP	9	0%	Moved to Seek Work	256	1%	
Rental by Client, With Other Subsidy	183	1%	Natural Disaster/Fire	64	0%	
Residential Project/Halfway House	237	1%	Release From Jail or Prison	1,006	5%	
Safe Haven	71	0%	Relocated	1,497	7%	
Staying/Living in a Family Member's Apt	2,303	10%	Substance Abuse	1,425	6%	
Staying/Living in a Friend's Room, Apt	1,572	7%	Trafficking/Exploitation	15	0%	
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	326	1%	Total Number of Months Homeless	Count	%	
Transitional Housing for Homeless	946	4%	on the Streets in ES, or SH in Past 3 Years			
Other	177	1%	One month (this time is the first month)	4,630	21%	
Client Doesn't Know	58	0%		2	1,436	7%
Client Refused	2	0%		3	1,174	5%
Data Not Collected	573	3%		4	827	4%
				5	502	2%
				6	678	3%
				7	325	1%
				8	344	2%
				9	219	1%
				10	218	1%
				11	103	0%
				12	380	2%
				More than 12 Months	4,616	21%
				Client Doesn't Know	180	1%
				Client Refused	14	0%
				Data Not Collected	6,446	29%
Client Entering From Streets, ES or SH	Count	%	Length of Time Homeless	Count	%	
Yes	13,450	61%	Status Documented			
No	7,194	33%	Yes	9,382	42%	
Client Doesn't Know	13	0%	No	12,710	58%	
Client Refused	1	0%				
Data Not Collected	1,434	6%				
Number Times The Client Has Been on Streets, in ES or SH in Past 3 Years	Count	%				
Never in the 3 years	1,897	9%				
One time	9,146	41%				
Two times	3,771	17%				
Three times	1,821	8%				
Four or more times	2,950	13%				
Client Doesn't Know	104	0%				
Client Refused	6	0%				
Data Not Collected	2,397	11%				

Income Sources*	Count	%	Disabilities**	Count	%
*Not all projects collect income information and a person can have more than one source of income			*Not all projects collect disability information and a person can have more than one disability type		
Alimony or Other Spousal Support	3	0%	Alcohol Abuse	939	4%
Child Support	109	0%	Chronic Health Condition	988	4%
Earned Income	1,177	5%	Developmental	378	2%
General Assistance	114	1%	Drug Abuse	1,233	6%
Other	183	1%	HIV/AIDS	146	1%
Pension or Retirement Income	17	0%	Mental Health Problem	3,441	16%
Private Disability Insurance	3	0%	Physical	1,470	7%
Retirement Income From Social Security	79	0%	Education Level	Count	%
SSDI	888	4%	No Schooling Completed	1,557	7%
SSI	1,141	5%	Nursery School to 4th Grade	1,497	7%
TANF	219	1%	5th Grade or 6th Grade	529	2%
Tribal Pay	6	0%	7th Grade or 8th Grade	832	4%
Unemployment Insurance	56	0%	9th grade	592	3%
VA Non-Service Con Disability Pension	47	0%	10th Grade	858	4%
VA Service Connected Disability Comp	68	0%	11th Grade	1,194	5%
Workers Compensation	1	0%	12th Grade, No Diploma	740	3%
Non-Cash Benefits*	Count	%	High School Diploma	4,050	18%
*Not all projects collect non-cash benefit information and a person can have more than one source of benefits			GED	1,800	8%
Food Stamps	7,016	32%	Post-secondary School	2,216	10%
WIC	515	2%	Associates Degree	492	2%
TANF Child Care Services	273	1%	Bachelors	375	2%
TANF Transportation Services	42	0%	Masters	85	0%
Other TANF-Funded Services	55	0%	Doctorate	12	0%
Section 8, Public Housing	546	2%	Other Graduate/Professional Degree	39	0%
Other Source	78	0%	Certificate of Advanced Training	178	1%
Temporary Rental Assistance	87	0%	Client Doesn't Know	378	2%
Health Insurance**	Count	%	Client Refused	151	1%
*Not all projects collect health insurance information and a person can have more than one source			Data Not Collected	4,516	20%
MEDICAID	8,318	38%	Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%
MEDICARE	904	4%	Yes	4,607	21%
State Children's Health Insurance	151	1%	No	12,609	57%
VA Medical Services	834	4%	Client Doesn't Know	284	1%
Employer - Provided Health Insurance	163	1%	Client Refused	27	0%
Health Insurance/COBRA	40	0%	Data Not Collected	4,565	21%
State Health Insurance for Adults	554	3%			
Private Pay Health Insurance	121	1%			

Exit Destinations*	Count	%
*Based on exit data		
Deceased	62	0%
Emergency shelter voucher-Hotel/Motel	1,483	7%
Foster Care Home/Group Home	82	0%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	127	1%
Hotel/Motel paid for w/o voucher	160	1%
Jail, prison or juvenile detention	119	1%
Long-Term Crae Facility/Nursing Home	21	0%
Moved From HOPWA to HOPWA PH	7	0%
Moved From HOPWA to HOPWA TH	7	0%
Owned by Client, No Ongoing Subsidy	53	0%
Owned by Client, With Ongoing Subsidy	35	0%
Perm Housing For Formerly Homeless	149	1%
Place Not Meant For Habitation	132	1%
Psychiatric Hospital/Other Phyc Facility	54	0%
Rental by client, No Ongoing Subsidy	2,805	13%
Rental by client, With VASH Subsidy	335	2%
Rental by client, with GPD TIP	15	0%
Rental by client, With Other Subsidy	1,628	7%
Residential Projector Halfway House	35	0%
Safe Haven	36	0%
Staying/Living With Family, perm tenure	763	3%
Staying/Living With Family, temp tenure	522	2%
Staying/Living With Friends, perm tenure	232	1%
Staying/Living With Friends, temp tenure	298	1%
Substance Abuse Treatment Fac/Detox	51	0%
Transitional housing for homeless	1,071	5%
Other	754	3%
No Exit Interview Completed	8,795	40%
Client Doesn't Know	3,643	16%
Client Refused	168	1%
Data Not Collected	244	1%

Maricopa County PIT Data

* Maricopa County PIT data please refer to:

http://www.azmag.gov/Documents/CoC_2016-05-11_2016%20PointInTime-Count-AZ502-Phoenix-Mesa-Maricopa-County-Regional-Continuum-of-Care.pdf

Balance of State PIT Data

* BoS PIT data please refer to:

https://housing.az.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/IB_Special_Needs-PIT_Data.pdf

Tucson/Pima Collaboration PIT Data

* TPCH PIT data please refer to:

http://www.tpch.net/uploads/1/4/0/0/14008364/tpch_final_2016_pit_report_and_methodology.pdf

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