

HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA

2011 ANNUAL REPORT



**Department of Economic Security
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twentieth 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) 2011. It attempts to recognize the similarities and differences in demographic characteristics of various 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 striving 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 contributing 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 contributed greatly to 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, 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, jobs and job training 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 collected by the Homeless Management Information Systems throughout the state, there may be as many as 25,000 individuals who have experienced homelessness in Arizona this year. The largest population of individuals experiencing homelessness is in the urban community of Phoenix and the surrounding areas. Pima County has the largest concentration of homelessness with 1 of every 145 residents having experienced homelessness in SFY 2011. Rural counties making up the balance of the state account for 25 percent of the state's population but only 15 percent of individuals experiencing

homelessness. Efforts to serve the homeless population in this area are hampered by the lack of transportation and available services.

State fiscal year 2011 has been filled with challenges and opportunities. The annual Arizona StandDown became the largest event of its kind in the country with over 1,048 homeless and at risk veterans seeking services during the three day event. *Project Homeless Connects* brought services to record numbers in Maricopa County, Pima County and Flagstaff. *Project H3* celebrated its one year anniversary and a new pilot project to house the most medically vulnerable on the streets of Tucson, *51 Homes*, was successfully organized and launched in April of this year.

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 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 in assisting 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 many sources, including annual street and shelter Point-In-Time surveys conducted statewide on January 25, 2011, Arizona Department of Education data on students experiencing homelessness, the state's three Continuums of Care, aggregate Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Data collected from organizations serving homeless families, children, youth, and single individuals, reports submitted to the DES Homeless Coordination Office by its contracting 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 2011 refer to the time frame from July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011.

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 or having a primary night-time residency that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations." Temporary living accommodations



are (or can be) congregate shelters, transitional housing, or welfare hotels; an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not

designed for use as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, such as street sidewalks, abandoned buildings, parks, and subway tunnels. During SFY 2011, approximately 19,271 adults and 5,683 children experienced homelessness in Arizona (See Appendix C, subsections a, b, c.)

Nationally, HUD has reported roughly 1 in every 200 person’s experiences homelessness each year. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Arizona’s population has grown to 6,392,017 (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/04000.html>). One of every 250, Arizonans experienced homelessness during SFY 2011. The duration of homelessness varies widely based on family status and the level of services needed. In most cases an episode of homelessness averages approximately 192 days (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2008).

Arizona Population by Race

White	65%
Black	17%
Racially Mixed	7%
Native American	6%
Other	5%

During SFY 2011, ethnically, 24.8 percent of those who experienced homelessness in Arizona identified themselves as Hispanic. Forty-one percent were female and 59 percent were male. A total of 15,285 homeless individuals were reported staying in emergency shelter during SFY 2011 while 6,529 reported staying in transitional housing and 5,083 were served through permanent supportive housing. Nearly 28 percent of those reporting experienced multiple stays in emergency or transitional housing. (See Appendix C, subsections a, b, c.)

Only 35 percent of the homeless population reports being covered by Medicaid or Medicare benefits and 38 percent are receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. Approximately 27 percent of the adult homeless population reported experiencing drug or alcohol abuse, while 41 percent reported living with physical or mental disabilities and 2 percent with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). Reported substance abuse and physical or mental disabilities are highest among the single adult homeless population. (See Appendix C, subsections a, b, c.)

Only 50 percent of Arizona’s homeless population has at least a high school education compared to 83.9 percent of the state’s total population according to information gathered in the 2010 Census (see link on page 5). Based on Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data, of the 16,419 homeless adults who responded to questions on education, 11 percent had obtained a Post-Secondary education, 39 percent had a high school degree or GED, 39 percent did not complete high school and 11 percent reported having completed no schooling. During the current economic downturn, a high school degree or equivalent has become the minimum requirement for most jobs which has contributed to loss of income and eventual homelessness for many Arizonans.



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 2011, 19 percent of the homeless population was reported as

chronic. (See Appendix C, a, b, c.)

The Point-In-Time survey, conducted in January 2011, indicated that the chronically homeless population has increased by 48 percent since the same one day survey in 2010. (See Appendix B, page 2.) Many have lived on the streets for years and have become comfortable with their lifestyle. 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. (See Appendix A.) 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.

The *100,000 Homes Campaign* has surveyed 22,858 chronically homeless individuals utilizing a Vulnerability Index that predicts vulnerability to death of people living on the streets. Survey results indicate that 44 percent of those interviewed had at least one risk factor for premature death and 22 percent experienced co-occurring conditions of mental illness, substance abuse and a chronic health condition. Twenty percent of those surveyed had stayed in a hospital three or more times in the past year and 12 percent had visited an emergency room three times or more in the past three months. Results for the *Project H3* survey of 762 homeless individuals in Maricopa County were similar to the national statistics. (See Appendix A.)



SINGLE ADULTS

Single adults account for 78 percent of the adult homeless population in Arizona and the great majority (78 percent) are male. The single homeless population is much older than homeless family population members with 48 percent between the ages of 45 and 61 and 6 percent who are 62 or older. Chronically homeless individuals account for 22 percent of single homeless adults. Drug and alcohol abuse and the concurrent need for treatment are more prevalent among single homeless adults

with 34 percent reporting use of drugs or alcohol compared to approximately 14 percent of homeless adults who are members of families. Forty-four percent of the single adult population is living with a physical or mental disability and often with both. (See Appendix C, a, b, c.) Like the chronically homeless who make up a large portion of their ranks, they are frequent users of emergency rooms and hospital services. Prior to entering a homeless program, 39 percent of single adults were living on the streets or in emergency shelter.



VETERANS

Based on the 2011 Point-In-Time survey, veterans account for slightly over 20 percent of the single adult homeless population while they represent only 10 percent of Arizona's total population. (See Appendix B, page 2.)

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. A major effort has been initiated this year to provide cross training of benefit counselors in order to refer veterans to Veterans Administration (VA) treatment programs that have been designed to treat these injuries as well as serve their general medical needs. 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 more information (<http://abcnews.go.com/WN/homeless-female-veterans-americas-streets/story?id=10099653>).

In 2009, the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs announced that Veteran homelessness had actually declined nationally as a result of specific goals and programs to end veteran homelessness. Arizona's homeless veteran population has remained static in the face of increasing numbers of returning Iraq and Afghanistan veterans. During this year, the Arizona Department of Veteran Services completed and the Governor approved a plan to prevent and end homelessness among veterans by 2015. In December of 2010, the Arizona Department of Veteran Services was recognized as an example of "Best Practices" by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs for its work to forge collaborative partnerships with state and local agencies, private developers and non-profit service providers in order to address the needs of homeless veterans.



FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Based on HMIS data compiled from families residing in homeless programs throughout the state, approximately 3,832 families in Arizona experienced homelessness during SFY 2011, representing 4,599 adults and 5,410 children. Eighty-one percent of the adults in families were between the ages of 18 and 44 years old with the mean age between 25 and 34 years of age. The average age of children in homeless families is seven years old and 44 percent of homeless children in Arizona are under the age of five.

Over 50 percent of families were living with family members prior to entering a homeless program. Most homeless families have a female head of household and the average family size is 2.6 family members. (See Appendix C, a, b, c.)

Adults in families report much lower abuse of drugs or alcohol (14 percent) than single adults and much lower incidence of mental or physical disability (22 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. Homeless families with children report living with HIV/AIDS twice as often as the overall homeless population, 4.4 percent. (See Appendix C, a, b, c.)

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DV)

Based on the January 2011 Point-In-Time survey, 1,109 (12.6 percent) of homeless adults counted that day reported being victims of domestic violence. On the night of January 25, 2011, 427 adults and 424 children were housed in emergency shelters for domestic violence victims, while 98 adults and 140 children resided in domestic violence transitional programs. (See Appendix B page 2.)

Quarterly data submitted to the Department of Economic Security reported that 5,132 adults and 4,677 children received shelter services from domestic violence service providers during SFY 2011. Two-thirds of victims of domestic violence live in the metropolitan areas of Maricopa and Pima counties while one third live in rural communities. Ethnically, 33 percent identified themselves as Hispanic. Racially, 62.5 percent identified themselves as White, 18.4 percent as Black, 8.3 percent as Racially Mixed and 6.4 percent as Native American. The average length of stay in the domestic violence shelter system was approximately 34.2 days.

Nearly 90 percent of victims of domestic violence receive SNAP benefits and are covered by AHCCCS medical assistance programs. Approximately six percent receive Social Security Income (SSI) and four percent receive Supplemental Disability Income (SDI), while five percent receive other forms of cash assistance.



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. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines youth as under 18 years of age and therefore tracks this

population data differently than other federally funded programs that serve homeless youth up to 21 years of age. The annual Point-In-Time survey, conducted in January 2011, identified 117 homeless youth under the age of 18 in shelters and on the streets. Sheltered homeless youth reported during the Point-In-Time survey declined by five percent from 2010. (See Appendix B, page 6.)

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 2011 Annual HAYP Report stated that housing was provided for 211 youth during SFY 2011 for an average of 153 days. Those housed were 54 percent male, 46 percent female and averaged 20 years old. During their time in the program, 87 percent met or exceeded goals they set for themselves when they entered the program.



HOMELESS OLDER ADULTS

During SFY 2011, 975 persons over the age of 62 were served in shelters and transitional housing programs for the homeless. Aging homeless have increased by 23 percent since 2010 and now account for five percent of the adult homeless population. (See Appendix C, 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 32-34 years old. By 2000, the peak age had moved to 40-42 years of age. This year's statewide HMIS data reported that 54 percent of the single adult homeless population in emergency shelters and transitional housing in Arizona was 45 years and older. (See Appendix C, a, b, c.)

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. Prior years U.S. Census data shows that 10 percent of people over 65 years of age have annual incomes below the federal poverty threshold. Moreover, one quarter of that group live in deep poverty, with incomes less than half the poverty level.

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 ARE THE HOMELESS IN ARIZONA?



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 Homeless Population by Race

White	68%
Black	22%
Racially Mixed	5 %
Native American	4%
Other	1%

Maricopa County represents 60 percent of the state's population and reports 58 percent of the state's homeless population. One in every 264 persons in Maricopa County experienced homelessness in SFY 2011 which is 32 percent less than the HUD estimated national average of 1 in every 200. In Maricopa County, 42.5 percent of the homeless population reported being homeless for the first time. (See Appendix C, a, page 10.)

Over 53 percent of the single adult homeless population in Maricopa County was over 45 years old, 33 percent reported mental health or mental handicap issues and 17.6 percent reported substance abuse problems. Adults with families account for 27 percent of the homeless population in Maricopa County. Ethnically, 17.8 percent identify themselves as Hispanic. (See Appendix C, a, pages 7-12.)

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.

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 2011 a record 75 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 27 percent of the state's homeless population. One of every 145 residents has experienced homelessness in Pima County during SFY 2011. The frequency of homelessness in the population of Pima County is 27.5 percent higher than the national average of 1 in 200 and 42 percent higher than the Arizona average of 1 in 250.

Pima County Homeless Population by Race

White	70%
Black	13%
Racially Mixed	6%
Native American	4%
Other	7%

Over 50 percent of the single adult population in Pima County was over 45 years of age. Adults with families account for 18 percent of the 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 40.7 percent reporting drug or alcohol abuse. Adults in families

reported much lower incidents of substance abuse at only 7.5 percent.

Mental health problems were reported by 25 percent of the adult homeless population with only 8.6 percent of adults in families reporting mental health problems. Ethnically, 30.1 percent identified themselves as Hispanic. (See Appendix C, b, and pages 13-18.)

The **Tucson Pima Collaboration to end Homelessness (TPCH)** is a collection of service providers, civic and faith-based organizations, municipal entities and individuals who are interested stakeholders in the issues of 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 Tucson Homeless Connect Events and the annual TPCH Conference to provide a forum for communication, education and information sharing among stakeholders. This year, TPCH membership also took a leadership role in the organization, coordination and training of volunteers for Tucson's highly successful launch of the *51 Homes Campaign* to permanently house 51 of the most vulnerable homeless persons on the streets of Tucson.

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 15 percent of Arizona's total homeless count. Homelessness in this area is very sparse with 1 of every 426 residents having experienced homelessness in SFY 2011. Rural residents experience homelessness 113 percent less often than the national average and 70 percent less often than the Arizona average. Two population centers, Yuma and Flagstaff are twice the size of other cities in the Balance of State and experience concentrations of homelessness, while the majority of cities and towns in rural Arizona provide services in very sparsely populated areas. Geography is by far the major obstacle to providing coordinated services and shelter to the homeless population in the Balance of State.

Single adults over 45 years of age make up 50 percent of the homeless population in the Balance of State. Adults with families account for 20 percent of the homeless population and their mean age is between 25 and 34 years old. Substance abuse issues are reported by 20 percent of the adult homeless population while 24 percent report mental health problems. Adults in families reported much lower

incidents of substance abuse at only 4.8 percent and less frequent incidence of mental health problems with only 8.8 percent. Ethnically, 24.5 percent identified themselves as Hispanic (See Appendix C, c, and page 19-24.)

**Balance of State
Homeless Population By Race**

White	59%
Black	5%
Racially Mixed	11%
Native American	12%
Other	13%

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 Continuum functions more like a confederation of smaller community boards and commissions that focus on local solutions to ending homelessness and advocate for the needs of the homeless population in rural communities.

During SFY 2011, the Balance of State Continuum has embarked on a path to create Regional Committees to share information on national and statewide initiatives, best practices, 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 2010-03 by 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 but are outdated. During SFY 2011 the Commission focused on six initiatives, through the efforts of assigned workgroups to recommend strategies to update the Plan. The workgroups researched the following issues:

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 but are outdated. During SFY 2011 the Commission focused on six initiatives, through the efforts of assigned workgroups to recommend strategies to update the Plan. The workgroups researched the following issues:

- Discharge planning processes from jails, prisons and foster care;
- Interagency coordination of funding mechanisms for homelessness;
- Cross-training of benefit specialists;
- Development of a statewide inventory of housing stock designed for special populations; and

- Collection and analysis of statewide needs.

Workgroup recommendations were combined with the planning documents of the three Continuums of Care and community input from various provider meetings and discussion groups. The Commission is in the process of combining this input to develop a statewide plan that aligns with the objectives of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) Plan that was introduced in 2010. The vision is that the state plan will become an umbrella document that Continuums of Care, regional, local and community entities can use as a guidepost for future planning and funding initiatives.

ARIZONA COALITION TO END HOMELESSNESS (AZCEH)



The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness is a leader in statewide efforts to end homelessness in Arizona through advocacy, education and coordination of special projects with local communities. The Coalitions' 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* in Maricopa County and providing invaluable technical assistance and support to the *51 Homes Campaign* in Pima County. They have also partnered with Arizona State University (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.

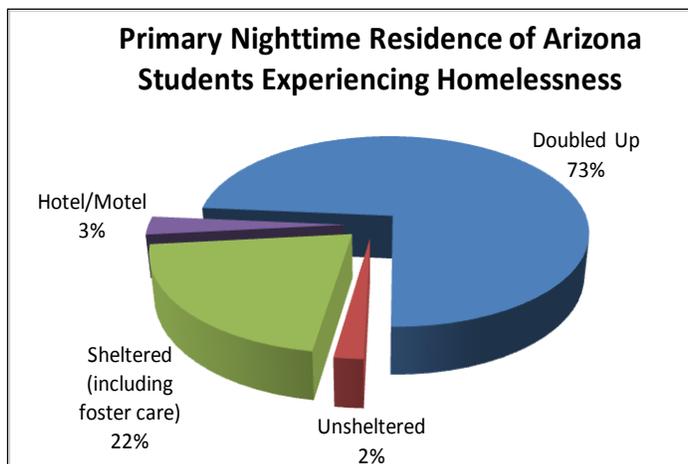
SPECIAL INITIATIVES



HOMELESS EDUCATION LIAISONS

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, data reported by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) Homeless Education Office shows 30,342 children (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) were reported throughout the state as *homeless* during SFY 2011 which represents a 3.5 percent increase over 2010. 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 alternatives.

Approximately 77 percent of the students experiencing homelessness attended schools in urban areas while 23 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.

PROJECT H3

Project H3 (Home, Health, Hope) 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 one year anniversary on June 13, 2011, 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 Maricopa County project was to identify and house the 50 most vulnerable homeless 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. As of the date of the celebration, 41 of the most vulnerable homeless people who had been identified during *Survey Week*, a year earlier, had been housed and 9 more candidates had been identified and were waiting for a move in date.

Project H3 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 and none of the participants reported using alcohol every day or using injection drugs.

Arizona State University's School of Behavioral Health has been, and will continue 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

The success of Project H3 and its target of 50 homeless housed, spawned some healthy competition between Maricopa County and Pima County and thus *51 Homes* was born. During the week of April 11-15, 2011, between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., 20 teams made up of over 100 community volunteers canvassed the streets of targeted areas in metropolitan Tucson. Teams used the Vulnerability Index to collect data and target housing resources to the most vulnerable. Those teams interviewed 402 individuals living on the streets and found 81 percent male and 18 percent female. Ten percent of those surveyed

were over 60 years old, with the oldest being 88 and the youngest being 19 years of age. Veterans represented 21 percent of those surveyed. Over 23 percent were reported as tri-morbid, which means they have at least one health condition plus a mental health issue and substance abuse disorder.

Of those surveyed, a total of 380 inpatient hospitalizations were reported during the past year and 447 Emergency Room (ER) visits were reported in the last three months. Inpatient and ER costs combined totaled over \$2.8 million dollars for the 402 survey respondents. Forty-one percent reported being a victim of a violent attack since becoming homeless and 26 percent reported suffering from a brain injury.

Pilot projects like *H3* and *51 Homes* provide data and experience that will lead the way to systems changes that are needed to end homelessness.

ARIZONA STANDDOWNS



The *Arizona StandDown* held in Phoenix is Arizona's largest outreach event targeting veterans experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. Through a partnership with the Arizona State Fairgrounds, the *Arizona StandDown* is held each year in February at the Veterans' Memorial Coliseum and spans three days and two nights. Over the course of these 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. When their basic needs have been addressed, homeless veterans are better able to access the services available to assist them in ending their experience of homelessness.

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.

With 1,048 participants this year, the Arizona StandDown has become the largest veteran outreach event in the country. Participants were 96 percent males, 45 percent were living on the streets or in emergency shelters and 22 percent were identified as chronically homeless. Nearly 36 percent reported suffering from PTSD.

Tucson held two, one-day StandDowns this year in October 2010 and again in May 2011. Combined, the two StandDowns reached 271 veterans providing services such as medical screening and mental health services, legal assistance, identification, vocational rehab and employment, pet care, housing options including HUD VASH, sack lunches and lots of hot coffee. Females accounted for 4 percent of those attending while males represented 96 percent. Fifty-one percent reported living on the streets for one year or longer.

Prescott holds a one-day StandDown in October of each year. In SFY 2011, the Prescott StandDown served 201 veterans. Approximately 3 percent were female and 97 percent male. Nearly 27 percent of the participants reported living on the streets or in emergency shelter and 19 percent reported suffering from PTSD.

PROJECT HOMELESS CONNECT

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 3,000 persons were served at a Project Connect.

In Phoenix, SFY 2011 saw many changes to PHC including a family-only event held at Chase Field, an expansion into the cities of Surprise and Gilbert, and a name change to Project Connect. Valley of the Sun United Way (VSUW) was proud to partner with the Arizona Diamondbacks to host the first Family Connect event in Maricopa County. During this family centered event, 145 persons from 33 families experiencing homelessness were able to connect with critical services, receive school supplies and stay to watch that evening's baseball game from the party suites. Expansion continued with first time events in Gilbert and Surprise and eventual inclusion of El Mirage, Youngtown, Sun City, Whitman, and Wickenburg as outreach partners, making this truly a regional event.

Valley of the Sun United Way's Project Connect team hosted 12 connect events throughout the county serving over 2,300 guests. Demographically, 75 percent of the guests were adult males and 25 percent adult females. Twenty percent reported being homeless for the first time and 22 percent reported sleeping on the street, in parks or cars the night before the event. Veterans accounted for 10 percent of the participants and 10 percent were identified as chronically homeless.



In Flagstaff, Coconino County helps organize the Project Connect. This year they hosted 390 guests, 160 volunteers and over 50 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/c1e6cd0c-003b-5c1a-a2cd->

e1a35260a4ac.html.

In Tucson, the TPCCH Homeless Connect Committee hosted two events during the state fiscal year in July 2010 and in March 2011. Together, the events reached 511 guests who were provided bus passes, reading glasses, haircuts, clothing, rental assistance, housing assistance and driver's licenses all in one place and all in one day.

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. To that end, their long term goal has been to complete 250 units of permanent supportive housing by 2012 as the first phase of a plan to develop 1,000 units for the chronically homeless by 2015.

During SFY 2011, VSUW collaborated on projects that have put 320 new units of permanent supportive housing in the pipeline and 80 chronically homeless individuals have been housed. Additionally, in partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing, VSUW hosted a Supportive Housing Institute to educate service providers on strategies and processes to develop their own projects, which has resulted in an additional 70 units of permanent supportive housing on the drawing board.

STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS



Over 30 percent of the homeless population is homeless for the first time due to job loss, foreclosure or eviction. They need jobs, job training and rental assistance to stabilize until the economic picture improves. The more tools we have to move those who are homeless into housing and to keep those at risk of homelessness in their current housing, the more likely we are to prevent and end homelessness. Often housing assistance is all that is necessary to keep a family or individual from falling into homelessness and cycling into long term hopelessness.

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* and *51 Homes* is that a person's physical and mental health improves when they are provided safe and secure housing. Instances of substance abuse also decline much more rapidly when a person is housed versus living on the streets.

What we have learned from the statistics and efforts in this year's report is that the current systems of managing homelessness need to change if we propose to move the most vulnerable in our population from the streets to the safety and security of permanent housing. Continuing to operate emergency or

transitional housing that require 90 to 180 days of sobriety before the homeless can apply only keeps the homeless on the streets. Continuing to operate emergency shelters that provide no treatment or recovery programs during a stay of 30 to 90 days keeps those who are homeless returning to the streets. Housing is the recovery component that has been missing in our current system of treatment. By addressing housing first, all other methods of physical, mental and addictive treatments are enhanced and more successful.

In conclusion, the first and foremost strategy to ending homelessness is believing that we can. Ending homelessness means that we have developed housing options, service systems and prevention solutions in order that no one in the State of Arizona will have to live in places not meant for human habitation. To that end, the Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing has aligned with the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness and adopted a statewide plan to end all forms of homelessness by 2021. Details of the Arizona Plan to End Homelessness are in the process of being finalized and will be available in 2012.

HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2011 ANNUAL REPORT

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100,000 Homes / Project H3

Prevalence of Risk Indicators

Risk Indicator	Average From All National Sites Through May 31, 2011	Maricopa County Region Project H3 + Watkins, I-HELP + StandDown
Sample Size	22,858	762
Tri-Morbid	22 %	21 %
3 X Hospital Last Year	20 %	17 %
3 X ER Last 3 Months	12 %	10 %
> 60 years old	10 %	9 %
HIV+/AIDS	3 %	1 %
Liver Disease	7 %	9 %
Kidney Disease	4 %	5 %
Cold/Wet Weather Injury	6 %	8 %
% Vulnerable	44 %	41.7 %

POINT-IN-TIME

**SHELTER COUNT
TOTAL STATE**

Households with Dependent Children					
	Families with children	Adults in families	Men	Women	Children
Emergency	213	267	65	202	440
Emergency DV	193	195	1	194	424
Transitional	648	771	145	626	1306
Transitional DV	58	59	0	59	140
Permanent Supportive	441	591	157	434	836
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0
2011 totals	1553	1883	368	1515	3146
2010 totals	1666	2102	455	1648	3345

Households without Dependent Children					
	H'holds	Adults	Men	Women	Youth on Own
	1981	1986	1632	349	20
	229	232	7	230	0
	1489	1507	1038	469	15
	39	39	0	39	0
	2844	3057	1900	1157	0
	40	40	30	10	0
	6622	6861	4607	2254	35
	6132	6322	4203	2119	37

2011

Special Populations (adults only except chronically homeless)												
	CHL	Vets	DV	SMI	Chronic Sub Abuse	SMI & Sub Abuse	Devel. Disab	Older	Phys Disab	Chronic Physical Illness	HIV AIDS	
Emergency	730	443	584	282	496	268	54	126	357	165	11	
Transitional	0	507	422	173	613	237	23	27	128	82	64	
Permanent Supportive	0	566	103	2014	318	533	36	135	137	154	187	
Safe Haven	40	5	0	2	0	38	0	0	0	18	0	
2011 totals	770	1521	1109	2471	1427	1076	113	288	622	419	262	
2010 totals	519	1176	1157	2313	1478	823	135	179	519	644	277	

Population Summary							
	2010	2011	% chg		2010	2011	% chg
Adults in families	2102	1889	-10.1%	Emergency	3492	3564	2.1%
Dependent children	3345	3155	-5.7%	Transitional	3904	3837	-1.7%
Single adults	6322	6867	8.6%	Permanent Supportive	4251	4505	6.0%
Youth on Own	37	35	-5.4%	HPRP Homeless*	119		
Total persons	11806	11946	1.2%	Safe Haven	40	40	0.0%
				Total persons	11806	11946	1.2%

POINT-IN-TIME

SHELTER COUNT
MARICOPA
COUNTY

Adults w/ Children Households					
	Families with children	Adults in families	Men	Women	Children
Emergency	141	179	48	131	290
Emergency DV	109	109	0	109	269
Transitional	400	471	83	388	798
Transitional DV	30	30	0	30	84
Permanent Supportive	305	406	98	308	587
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0
2011 totals	985	1195	229	966	2028
2010 totals	1057	1338	285	1053	2153

Households without Dependent Children					
	H'holds	Adults	Men	Women	Youth on Own
	1072	1073	840	233	9
	117	119	4	115	0
	796	803	562	241	8
	25	25	0	25	0
	1960	2127	1307	820	0
	25	25	18	7	0
	3995	4172	2731	1441	17
	3848	3988	2595	1393	14

2011

Special Populations (Adults only except chronically homeless)												
	CHL	Vets	DV	SMI	Chronic Sub Abuse	SMI & Sub Abuse	Devel. Disab	Older	Phys Disab	Chronic Physical Illness	HIV AIDS	
Emergency	264	217	349	156	210	135	28	51	203	52	3	
Transitional		225	237	42	335	42	11	19	68	55	54	
Permanent Supportive		336	39	1636	162	220	27	92	57	90	53	
Safe Haven	25	2	0	2	0	23	0	0	0	18	0	
2011 totals	289	780	625	1836	707	420	66	162	328	215	110	
2010 totals	273	620	727	1780	814	262	69	96	247	365	119	

Population Summary	2010	2011	% chg	2010	2011	% chg	
Adults in families	1338	1195	-10.7%	Emergency	2294	2048	-10.7%
Dependent children	2153	2028	-5.8%	Transitional	2203	2219	0.7%
Adults without children	3988	4172	4.6%	Permanent Supportive	2877	3120	8.4%
Youth on Own	14	17	21.4%	HPRP Homeless Assist.*	94		
Total persons	7493	7412	-1.1%	Safe Haven	25	25	0
				Total persons	7493	7412	-1.1%

POINT-IN-TIME

**SHELTER COUNT
PIMA COUNTY**

	Adults w/ Children Households				
	Families with children	Adults in families	Men	Women	Children
Emergency	39	48	10	38	77
Emergency DV	18	18	0	18	28
Transitional	187	226	48	178	374
Transitional DV	5	5	0	5	9
Permanent Supportive	96	132	40	92	159
Permanent Supportive DV	6	6	0	6	9
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0
2011 PIT totals	351	435	98	337	656
2010 PIT totals	393	493	121	373	776

Households without Dependent Children					
H'holds	Adults	Men	Women	Youth on Own	
498	498	442	51	5	
51	52	1	56	0	
510	516	356	160	3	
3	3	0	3		
598	630	447	183	0	
6	6	2	4		
15	15	12	3	0	
1681	1720	1260	460	8	
1597	1628	1214	414	16	

2011

Special Populations (Adults only except chronically homeless)

	CHL	Vets	DV	SMI	Chronic Sub Abuse	SMI & Sub Abuse	Devel. Disab	Older	Phys Disab	Chronic Physical Illness	HIV AIDS
Emergency	240	75	90	59	133	72	13	26	89	48	5
Transitional		226	114	114	201	132	8	5	39	12	10
Permanent Supportive		215	49	224	133	174	4	36	74	55	134
Safe Haven	15	3	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2011 PIT totals	255	519	253	397	467	393	25	67	202	115	149
2010 PIT totals	162	442	210	321	481	390	34	60	191	205	156

Population Summary

	2010	2011	% chg		2010	2011	% chg
Adults in families	493	435	-11.8%	Emergency	620	726	17.1%
Dependent children	776	656	-15.5%	Transitional	1274	1136	-10.8%
Adults without children	1628	1720	5.7%	Permanent Supportive	984	942	-4.3%
Youth on Own	16	8	-50.0%	HPRP Homeless Assist.*	20		
Total persons	2913	2819	-3.2%	Safe Haven	15	15	0.0%
				Total persons	2913	2819	-3.2%

POINT-IN-TIME SHELTER COUNT BAL OF STATE	Adults w/ Children Households					Households without Dependent Children				
	Families with children	Adults in families	Men	Women	Children	H'holds	Adults	Men	Women	Youth on Own
Emergency	33	40	7	33	73	411	415	350	65	6
Emergency DV	66	68	1	67	127	61	61	2	59	
Transitional	61	74	14	60	134	183	188	120	68	4
Transitional DV	23	24	0	24	47	11	11	0	11	
Permanent Supportive	40	53	19	34	90	286	300	146	154	0
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 totals	223	259	41	218	471	952	975	618	357	10
2010 totals	216	271	49	222	416	687	706	394	312	7

2011	Special Populations (Adults only except chronically homeless)										
	CHL	Vets	DV	SMI	Chronic Sub Abuse	SMI & Sub Abuse	Devel. Disab	Older	Phys Disab	Chronic Physical Illness	HIV AIDS
Emergency	226	151	145	67	153	61	13	49	65	65	3
Transitional		56	71	17	77	63	4	3	21	15	0
Permanent Supportive		15	15	154	23	139	5	7	6	9	0
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 totals	226	222	231	238	253	263	22	59	92	89	3
2010 totals	84	114	220	212	183	171	32	23	81	74	2

Population Summary	2010	2011	% chg	2010	2011	% chg	
Adults in families	271	259	-4.4%	Emergency	578	790	36.7%
Dependent children	416	471	13.2%	Transitional	427	482	12.9%
Adults without children	706	975	38.1%	Permanent Supportive	390	443	13.6%
Youth on Own	7	10	42.9%	HPRP Homeless Assist.*	5		
Total persons	1400	1715	22.5%	Safe Haven	0	0	0
					50		
				Total persons	1400	1715	22.5%

Capacity Summary							
	Family Units	Family	Indiv Adult	Youth	2011 capacity	% chg	2010 capacity
Emergency	24	86	391	31	981	7.6%	912
Emergency DV	125	389	84				
Transitional	69	246	258	13	643	3.9%	619
Transitional DV	41	115	11				
Permanent Supportive	39	140	338	0	478	18.6%	403
HPRP Homeless Assist.*							5
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total capacity	298	976	1082	44	2102	8.4%	1939

4 YEAR POINT-IN-TIME STREET & SHELTER COUNT COMPARISON

2011 HOMELESS	SHELTERED	UNSHelterED STREET COUNT	TOTAL
SINGLE ADULTS	5346	2440	7786
VETERANS	1521	510	2031
FAMILIES	5044	170	5214
YOUTH	35	82	117
			0
TOTAL	11946	*3202	15148

2010 SHELTERED	SHELTERED	UNSHelterED STREET COUNT	TOTAL
SINGLE ADULTS	5146	5327	10473
VETERANS	1176		1176
FAMILIES	5447	637	6084
YOUTH	37	390	427
TOTAL	11806	**6354	18159

2009 SHELTERED	SHELTERED	UNSHelterED STREET COUNT	TOTAL
SINGLE ADULTS	6020	5344	11364
VETERANS	1107		1107
FAMILIES	5383	687	6070
YOUTH	63	324	387
TOTAL	12573	6355	18928

2008 SHELTERED	SHELTERED	UNSHelterED STREET COUNT	TOTAL
SINGLE ADULTS	4948	4968	9916
VETERANS	929		929
FAMILIES	5080	447	5527
YOUTH	60	96	156
TOTAL	11017	***5511	16528

* 2011 BALANCE OF STATE NUMBERS WERE UNDER REPORTED

** 2010 BALANCE OF STATE STREET COUNT UTILIZES 2009 NUMBERS AS A COUNT IS ONLY CONDUCTED EVERY TWO YEARS

***2008 BALANCE OF STATE STREET COUNT UTILIZES 2007 NUMBERS AS A COUNT IS ONLY CONDUCTED EVERY TWO YEARS

**MARICOPA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Individuals		Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults		7,720	73.4%	Female	4,790	45.5%
Children		0	0.0%	Male	5,729	54.5%
Refused/Unknown		0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%
Families		Count	%	Transgender	60	0.6%
Adults		2,799	26.6%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Children		0	0.0%	Emergency Shelter	2,641	25.1%
Refused/Unknown		0	0.0%	Transitional Housing	667	6.3%
Total Clients		10,519	100%	Permanent Supportive Housing	16	0.2%
Program Type		Count	%	Psychiatric Hospital	59	0.6%
Emergency Shelter		6,576	62.5%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	180	1.7%
Transitional Housing		1,681	16.0%	Hospital	182	1.7%
Permanent Supportive Housing		2,768	26.3%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	232	2.2%
Age		Count	%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	837	8.0%
0 - 5		0	0.0%	Own House/Apartment	121	1.2%
6 - 8		0	0.0%	Living With Family	1,289	12.3%
9 - 12		0	0.0%	Living With Friends	1,144	10.9%
13 - 15		0	0.0%	Hotel/Motel	339	3.2%
16 - 17		0	0.0%	Foster Care/Group Home	28	0.3%
18 - 24		1,452	13.8%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	2,215	21.1%
25 - 34		2,237	21.3%	Safe Haven	9	0.1%
35 - 44		2,327	22.1%	Other	327	3.1%
45 - 61		4,045	38.5%	Don't Know	165	1.6%
62+		458	4.4%	Refused	3	0.0%
Refused/Unknown		0	0.0%	Unknown	65	0.6%
Race		Count	%	Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native		461	4.4%	One week or less	1,760	16.7%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black		39	0.4%	> 1 week to < 1 month	1,464	13.9%
American Indian/Alaskan/White		108	1.0%	1 - 3 months	1,988	18.9%
Asian		64	0.6%	> 3 months to < 1 year	1,797	17.1%
Asian/Black		2	0.0%	> 1 year	1,740	16.5%
Asian/White		10	0.1%	Refused/Unknown	1,770	16.8%
Black/African American		2,305	21.9%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%
Black/White		127	1.2%	First Time Homeless	3,922	37.3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		59	0.6%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	3,206	30.5%
White		7,118	67.7%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	702	6.7%
Other Multi-Racial		199	1.9%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	1,078	10.2%
Refused/Unknown		27	0.3%	Not Applicable/Unknown	1,611	15.3%
Ethnicity		Count	%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%
Hispanic/Latino		1,873	17.8%	Yes	745	7.1%
Non-Hispanic/Latino		8,639	82.1%	Unknown	9,774	92.9%
Refused/Unknown		7	0.1%			

**MARICOPA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	245	2.3%	Earned Income	1,994	19.0%
Bad Credit	11	0.1%	Unemployment Insurance	274	2.6%
Criminal Activity	78	0.7%	SSI	1,273	12.1%
Divorce	117	1.1%	SSDI	918	8.7%
Domestic Violence	444	4.2%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	110	1.0%
Evicted	1,006	9.6%	Private Disability Insurance	0	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	29	0.3%	Worker's Compensation	7	0.1%
Foreclosure	58	0.6%	TANF	453	4.3%
Lack of Financial Resources	1,753	16.7%	General Assistance	179	1.7%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	1,504	14.3%	Social Security Retirement Income	82	0.8%
Loss of Public Assistance	44	0.4%	Veteran's Pension	62	0.6%
Loss of Transportation	8	0.1%	Former Job Pension	27	0.3%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	238	2.3%	Child Support	220	2.1%
Moved to Seek Work	380	3.6%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	12	0.1%
Natural Disaster (In State)	3	0.0%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	7	0.1%	Food Stamps (SNAPS)	4,352	41.4%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	760	7.2%	Medicaid	3,262	31.0%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	297	2.8%	Medicare	410	3.9%
Poor Budgeting	106	1.0%	SCHIP	24	0.2%
Release from Jail or Prison	456	4.3%	WIC	150	1.4%
Release from Mental Health Facility	27	0.3%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	225	2.1%
Substance Abuse	605	5.8%	TANF Child Care Services	173	1.6%
Other	523	5.0%	TANF Transport Services	0	0.0%
Other Addictions	21	0.2%	Other TANF	27	0.3%
Don't Know	1,644	15.6%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	9	0.1%
Refused	45	0.4%	Other Source(s)	209	2.0%
Unknown	106	1.0%	No Resources	2,828	26.9%
Employed	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Yes	1,819	17.3%	0	87	0.8%
No	7,232	68.8%	1 - 49	59	0.6%
Refused/Unknown	1,468	14.0%	50 - 99	68	0.6%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	100 - 149	183	1.7%
Permanent	1,129	62.1%	150 - 199	129	1.2%
Temporary	183	10.1%	200 - 249	191	1.8%
Seasonal	31	1.7%	250 - 299	115	1.1%
Refused/Unknown	476	26.2%	300 - 499	376	3.6%
** Income Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, and Income Level (Monthly) will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.			500 - 749	1,296	12.3%
			750 - 999	606	5.8%
			1000 - 1499	776	7.4%
*** Employment Tenure percentages are calculated based on number of employed clients and NOT total number of clients.			1500 - 1999	357	3.4%
			2000+	297	2.8%

**MARICOPA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	1,095	10.4%	Yes	790	7.5%
No	9,278	88.2%	No	6,594	62.7%
Don't Know	116	1.1%	Refused/Unknown	3,135	29.8%
Refused	4	0.0%	Education Level	Count	%
Unknown	26	0.2%	No schooling completed	249	2.4%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Nursery school - 4th grade	20	0.2%
Yes	1,429	13.6%	5th - 6th grade	72	0.7%
No	7,938	75.5%	7th - 8th grade	260	2.5%
Refused/Unknown	1,152	11.0%	9th grade	246	2.3%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	10th grade	442	4.2%
Within the past 3 months	184	12.9%	11th grade	670	6.4%
3 to 6 months ago	130	9.1%	12th grade, No diploma	1,145	10.9%
6 to 12 months ago	114	8.0%	High School Diploma	2,320	22.1%
More than a year ago	681	47.7%	GED	1,109	10.5%
Don't Know	39	2.7%	Post-secondary	1,452	13.8%
Refused	18	1.3%	Refused/Unknown	2,533	24.1%
Unknown	263	18.4%			
Disabilities***	Count	%	** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.		
None	2,797	26.6%	*** Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.		
Alcohol Abuse	765	7.3%	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
Alzhiemers/Dementia	3	0.0%	Emergency Shelter		
Developmental	81	0.8%	Total Bed Nights	327,291	
Drug Abuse	1,195	11.4%	Total Clients	6,576	
Dual Diagnosis	161	1.5%	Average Length of Stay	49.7705292	
Hearing Impaired	103	1.0%	Transitional Housing		
HIV/AIDS	162	1.5%	Total Bed Nights	262,698	
Mental Handicap/Injury	91	0.9%	Total Clients	1,681	
Mental Health Problem	3,453	32.8%	Average Length of Stay	156.274836	
Physical	679	6.5%	Permanent Supportive Housing		
Vision Impaired	84	0.8%	Total Bed Nights	857,684	
Other	289	2.7%	Total Clients	2,768	
Other: Cognitive	11	0.1%	Average Length of Stay	309.856936	
Other: Hepatitis C	152	1.4%	Disability of Long Duration		
Other: Learning	150	1.4%	Count	Count	%
Other: Speech	19	0.2%	Yes	4,439	42.2%
			No	5,711	54.3%
			Don't Know	203	1.9%
			Refused	4	0.0%
			Unknown	162	1.5%

**MARICOPA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults	7,720	53.3%	Female	6,605	45.7%
Children	194	1.3%	Male	7,767	53.7%
Refused/Unknown	25	0.2%	Refused/Unknown	84	0.6%
Families	Count	%	Transgender	83	0.6%
Adults	2,874	19.9%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Children	3,577	24.7%	Emergency Shelter	3,295	22.8%
Refused/Unknown	79	0.5%	Transitional Housing	823	5.7%
Total Clients	14,456	100%	Permanent Supportive Housing	19	0.1%
Program Type	Count	%	Psychiatric Hospital	64	0.4%
Emergency Shelter	8,732	60.4%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	191	1.3%
Transitional Housing	2,954	20.4%	Hospital	178	1.2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	3,461	23.9%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	264	1.8%
Age	Count	%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	1,260	8.7%
0 - 5	1,621	11.2%	Own House/Apartment	183	1.3%
6 - 8	670	4.6%	Living With Family	2,487	17.2%
9 - 12	717	5.0%	Living With Friends	1,561	10.8%
13 - 15	462	3.2%	Hotel/Motel	567	3.9%
16 - 17	301	2.1%	Foster Care/Group Home	47	0.3%
18 - 24	1,490	10.3%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	1,825	12.6%
25 - 34	2,256	15.6%	Safe Haven	16	0.1%
35 - 44	2,372	16.4%	Other	557	3.9%
45 - 61	4,040	27.9%	Don't Know	483	3.3%
62+	423	2.9%	Refused	4	0.0%
Refused/Unknown	104	0.7%	Unknown	632	4.4%
Race	Count	%	Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	718	5.0%	One week or less	2,430	16.8%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	81	0.6%	> 1 week to < 1 month	2,093	14.5%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	162	1.1%	1 - 3 months	2,821	19.5%
Asian	67	0.5%	> 3 months to < 1 year	2,627	18.2%
Asian/Black	14	0.1%	> 1 year	2,214	15.3%
Asian/White	31	0.2%	Refused/Unknown	2,271	15.7%
Black/African American	3,333	23.1%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%
Black/White	316	2.2%	First Time Homeless	6,145	42.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	78	0.5%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	4,333	30.0%
White	9,250	64.0%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	743	5.1%
Other Multi-Racial	280	1.9%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	856	5.9%
Refused/Unknown	126	0.9%	Not Applicable/Unknown	2,379	16.5%
Ethnicity	Count	%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%
Hispanic/Latino	3,234	22.4%	Yes	524	3.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	11,119	76.9%	Unknown	13,932	96.4%
Refused/Unknown	103	0.7%			

**MARICOPA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	257	1.8%	Earned Income	1,985	13.7%
Bad Credit	15	0.1%	Unemployment Insurance	278	1.9%
Criminal Activity	94	0.7%	SSI	1,147	7.9%
Divorce	217	1.5%	SSDI	818	5.7%
Domestic Violence	827	5.7%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	111	0.8%
Evicted	1,767	12.2%	Private Disability Insurance	0	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	42	0.3%	Worker's Compensation	6	0.0%
Foreclosure	96	0.7%	TANF	518	3.6%
Lack of Financial Resources	2,196	15.2%	General Assistance	223	1.5%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	2,045	14.1%	Social Security Retirement Income	100	0.7%
Loss of Public Assistance	56	0.4%	Veteran's Pension	59	0.4%
Loss of Transportation	12	0.1%	Former Job Pension	21	0.1%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	258	1.8%	Child Support	295	2.0%
Moved to Seek Work	533	3.7%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	14	0.1%
Natural Disaster (In State)	2	0.0%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	10	0.1%	Food Stamps (SNAPS)	6,114	42.3%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	1,182	8.2%	Medicaid	5,117	35.4%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	306	2.1%	Medicare	498	3.4%
Poor Budgeting	181	1.3%	SCHIP	28	0.2%
Release from Jail or Prison	501	3.5%	WIC	352	2.4%
Release from Mental Health Facility	26	0.2%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	227	1.6%
Substance Abuse	746	5.2%	TANF Child Care Services	317	2.2%
Other	598	4.1%	TANF Transport Services	2	0.0%
Other Addictions	23	0.2%	Other TANF	31	0.2%
Don't Know	1,617	11.2%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	12	0.1%
Refused	38	0.3%	Other Source(s)	231	1.6%
Unknown	811	5.6%	No Resources	2,951	20.4%
Employed	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Yes	1,810	12.5%	0	94	0.7%
No	8,738	60.4%	1 – 49	54	0.4%
Refused/Unknown	3,908	27.0%	50 – 99	64	0.4%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	100 – 149	231	1.6%
Permanent	1,090	60.2%	150 – 199	154	1.1%
Temporary	166	9.2%	200 – 249	230	1.6%
Seasonal	33	1.8%	250 – 299	141	1.0%
Refused/Unknown	521	28.8%	300 – 499	417	2.9%
			500 - 749	1,230	8.5%
			750 - 999	548	3.8%
			1000 - 1499	712	4.9%
			1500 - 1999	327	2.3%
			2000+	277	1.9%

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

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

**MARICOPA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	1,123	7.8%	Yes	1,904	13.2%
No	12,864	89.0%	No	7,533	52.1%
Don't Know	123	.09%	Refused/Unknown	5,019	34.7%
Refused	6	0.0%	Education Level	Count	%
Unknown	340	2.4%	No schooling completed	1,474	10.2%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Nursery school - 4th grade	966	6.7%
Yes	1,998	13.8%	5th - 6th grade	306	2.1%
No	10,048	69.5%	7th - 8th grade	498	3.4%
Refused/Unknown	2410	16.7%	9th grade	363	2.5%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	10th grade	515	3.6%
Within the past 3 months	306	15.3%	11th grade	702	4.9%
3 to 6 months ago	240	12.0%	12th grade, No diploma	1,153	8.0%
6 to 12 months ago	190	9.5%	High School Diploma	2,243	15.5%
More than a year ago	885	44.3%	GED	1,139	7.9%
Don't Know	48	2.4%	Post-secondary	1437	9.9%
Refused	21	1.1%	Refused/Unknown	3,659	25.3%
Unknown	308	15.4%			
Disabilities***	Count	%	** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.		
None	3,036	21.0%	*** Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.		
Alcohol Abuse	748	5.2%	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
Alzhiemers/Dementia	3	0.0%	Emergency Shelter		
Developmental	127	0.9%	Total Bed Nights	443,529	
Drug Abuse	1,119	7.7%	Total Clients	8,732	
Dual Diagnosis	161	1.1%	Average Length of Stay	50.79	
Hearing Impaired	109	0.8%	Transitional Housing		
HIV/AIDS	167	1.2%	Total Bed Nights	508816	
Mental Handicap/Injury	95	0.7%	Total Clients	2,954	
Mental Health Problem	3,413	23.6%	Average Length of Stay	172.25	
Physical	687	4.8%	Permanent Supportive Housing		
Vision Impaired	85	0.6%	Total Bed Nights	1,087,979	
Other	191	1.3%	Total Clients	3,461	
Other: Cognitive	12	0.1%	Average Length of Stay	314.35	
Other: Hepatitis C	148	1.0%			
Other: Learning	170	1.2%			
Other: Speech	24	0.2%			
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%			
Yes	4,352	30.1%			
No	9,123	63.1%			
Don't Know	234	1.6%			
Refused	5	0.0%			
Unknown	742	5.1%			

**PIMA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

All Clients	Count	%	Program Type	Count	%
Adults	4,775	99.9%	Emergency Shelter	3,108	65.0%
Children	45	0.9%	Transitional Housing	1,767	37.0%
Age Unspecified	5	0.1%	Permanent Supportive Housing	687	14.4%
Total Clients	4,825	100%	Homeless Outreach	538	11.3%
Age	Count	%	Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	42	0.9%
0 - 5	33	0.7%	Services Only	1,238	25.9%
6 - 8	2	0.0%	Households (# of Families)		
9 - 12	3	0.1%	Adults in Families	121	2.5%
13 - 15	3	0.1%	Children in Families	13	0.3%
16 - 17	4	0.1%	Individuals	4,824	101.0%
18 - 24	544	11.4%	Gender	Count	%
25 - 34	869	18.2%	Female	1,001	21.0%
35 - 44	935	19.6%	Male	3,816	79.9%
45 - 61	2,094	43.8%	Transgendered Female to Male	1	0.0%
62+	333	7.0%	Transgendered Male to Female	1	0.0%
Age Unspecified	5	0.1%	Other	3	0.1%
Race	Count	%	Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	182	3.8%	Not Specified	2	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	18	0.4%	Non-HUD Value Specified	1	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	79	1.7%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Asian	13	0.3%	Emergency Shelter	1,201	25.1%
Asian/Black	2	0.0%	Transitional Housing	474	9.9%
Asian/White	4	0.1%	Permanent Supportive Housing	13	0.3%
Black/African American	596	12.5%	Psychiatric Hospital	43	0.9%
Black/White	37	0.8%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	177	3.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	12	0.3%	Hospital	97	2.0%
White	3,508	73.4%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	309	6.5%
Other Multi-Racial	76	1.6%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	270	5.7%
Don't Know/Refused	236	4.9%	Own House/Apartment	38	0.8%
Not Specified	2	0.0%	Living With Family	426	8.9%
Non-HUD Value Specified	74	1.5%	Living With Friends	360	7.5%
Ethnicity	Count	%	Hotel/Motel	163	3.4%
Hispanic/Latino	1,108	23.2%	Foster Care/Group Home	12	0.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	3,665	76.7%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	846	17.7%
Don't Know/Refused	45	0.9%	Safe Haven	12	0.3%
Not Specified	2	0.0%	Other	107	2.2%
Not HUD	7	0.1%	Don't Know/Refused	303	6.3%
			Not Specified	3	0.1%
			Non-HUD Value Specified	20	0.4%

**PIMA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
			Earned Income	925	19.4%
One week or less	1,433	30.0%	Unemployment Insurance	141	3.0%
> 1 week to < 1 month	834	17.5%	SSI	375	7.8%
1 - 3 months	849	17.8%	SSDI	368	7.7%
> 3 months to < 1 year	659	13.8%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	81	1.7%
> 1 year	629	13.2%	Private Disability Insurance	1	0.0%
Don't Know/Refused	455	9.5%	Worker's Compensation	5	0.1%
Length of Stay Unspecified	3	0.1%	TANF	16	0.3%
Refused/Unknown	13	0.3%	General Assistance	29	0.6%
Homeless	Count	%	Social Security Retirement Income	48	1.0%
Yes	4,662	97.6%	Veteran's Pension	101	2.1%
No	164	3.4%	Former Job Pension	2	0.0%
Not Specified	2	0.0%	Child Support	14	0.3%
Housing Status	Count	%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	2	0.0%
Literally Homeless	3,967	83.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	2,099	43.9%
Imminently at Risk of Homelessness	155	3.2%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
At Risk of Homelessness	133	2.8%	Food Stamps (SNAP)	1,841	38.5%
Stably Housed	465	9.7%	Medicaid	1,599	33.5%
Not Specified	101	2.1%	Medicare	159	3.3%
Chronically Homeless****	Count	%	SCHIP	0	0.0%
Yes	1,864	39.0%	WIC	29	0.6%
No	2,821	59.0%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	234	4.9%
Not Specified	1	0.0%	TANF Child Care Services	6	0.1%
Employed	Count	%	TANF Transport Services	0	0.0%
Yes	0	0.0%	Other TANF	4	0.1%
No	0	0.0%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	6	0.1%
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	Other Source(s)	85	1.8%
Not Specified	1,456	30.5%	No Resources	2,020	42.3%
Non-HUD Value Specified	3,403	71.2%	Non-HUD Value Specified	7	0.1%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Permanent	0	0.0%	0	26	0.5%
Temporary	0	0.0%	1 - 49	15	0.3%
Seasonal	0	0.0%	50 - 99	8	0.2%
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	100 - 149	42	0.9%
Not Specified	0	0.0%	150 - 199	19	0.4%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	200 - 249	43	0.9%
			250 - 299	24	0.5%
			300 - 499	138	2.9%
			500 - 749	476	10.0%
			750 - 999	290	6.1%
			1000 - 1499	452	9.5%
			1500 - 1999	163	3.4%
			2000+	108	2.3%

**** 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.

**PIMA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

US Military Veteran			Currently in School		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	912	19.1%	Yes	243	5.1%
No	3,627	75.9%	No	3,146	65.8%
Don't Know/Refused	296	6.2%	Don't Know/Refused	32	0.7%
Not Specified	5	0.1%	Not Specified	1,442	30.2%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim			Education Level		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	456	9.5%	No schooling completed	29	0.6%
No	3,988	83.5%	Nursery school - 4th grade	23	0.5%
Don't Know/Refused	384	8.0%	5th - 6th grade	38	0.8%
Not Specified	11	0.2%	7th - 8th grade	126	2.6%
Non-HUD Value Specified	4	0.1%	9th grade	139	2.9%
Extent of Domestic Violence**				Count	%
Within the past 3 months	83	18.2%	10th grade	184	3.9%
3 to 6 months ago	35	7.7%	11th grade	270	5.7%
6 to 12 months ago	37	8.1%	12th grade, No diploma	146	3.1%
More than a year ago	227	49.7%	High School Diploma	1,105	23.1%
Don't Know/Refused	2	0.4%	GED	645	13.5%
Not Specified	20	4.4%	Post-secondary	273	5.7%
Non-HUD Value Specified	52	11.4%	Don't Know/Refused	168	3.5%
Disabilities***				Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	1,392	29.1%	Not Specified	1,230	25.7%
Chronic Health Condition	254	5.3%	Non-HUD Value Specified	501	10.5%
Developmental	172	3.6%	** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.		
Drug Abuse	1,271	26.6%			
HIV/AIDS	132	2.8%			
Mental Health Problem	1,386	29.0%			
Physical	632	13.2%			
Physical/Mobility Limits	0	0.0%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	659	13.8%			
Disability of Long Duration			**Disabilities may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.		
	Count	%			
Yes	2,362	49.4%			
No	2,145	44.9%			
Don't Know/Refused	347	7.3%			
Not Specified	3	0.1%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%			

**PIMA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

All Clients		Count	%	Program Type	Count	%
	Adults	5,479	80.8%	Emergency Shelter	3,918	57.7%
	Children	1,257	18.5%	Transitional Housing	2,700	39.8%
	Age Unspecified	24	0.4%	Permanent Supportive Housing	1,089	16.1%
	Total Clients	6,760	100%	Homeless Outreach	637	9.4%
				Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	96	1.4%
Age	Count	%		Services Only	1,383	20.4%
	0 - 5	575	8.5%	Households (# of Families)	791	
	6 - 8	210	3.1%	Adults in Families	1,037	15.3%
	9 - 12	246	3.6%	Children in Families	1,225	18.1%
	13 - 15	146	2.2%	Individuals	4,833	71.2%
	16 - 17	80	1.2%	Gender	Count	%
	18 - 24	756	11.1%	Female	2,284	33.7%
	25 - 34	1,137	16.8%	Male	4,451	65.6%
	35 - 44	1,128	16.6%	Transgendered Female to Male	1	0.0%
	45 - 61	2,119	31.2%	Transgendered Male to Female	1	0.0%
	62+	339	5.0%	Other	3	0.0%
	Age Unspecified	24	0.4%	Don't Know/Refused	1	0.0%
Race	Count	%		Not Specified	18	0.3%
	American Indian/Alaskan Native	272	4.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	1	0.0%
	American Indian/Alaskan/Black	33	0.5%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
	American Indian/Alaskan/White	127	1.9%	Emergency Shelter	1,689	24.9%
	Asian	29	0.4%	Transitional Housing	535	7.9%
	Asian/Black	2	0.0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	31	0.5%
	Asian/White	5	0.1%	Psychiatric Hospital	40	0.6%
	Black/African American	897	13.2%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	199	2.9%
	Black/White	100	1.5%	Hospital	100	1.5%
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	16	0.2%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	299	4.4%
	White	4,721	69.6%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	523	7.7%
	Other Multi-Racial	149	2.2%	Own House/Apartment	45	0.7%
	Don't Know/Refused	315	4.6%	Living With Family	1,020	15.0%
	Not Specified	18	0.3%	Living With Friends	564	8.3%
	Non-HUD Value Specified	92	1.4%	Hotel/Motel	222	3.3%
Ethnicity	Count	%		Foster Care/Group Home	37	0.5%
	Hispanic/Latino	2,039	30.1%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	887	13.1%
	Non-Hispanic/Latino	4,632	68.3%	Safe Haven	14	0.2%
	Don't Know/Refused	70	1.0%	Other	127	1.9%
	Not Specified	18	0.3%	Don't Know/Refused	401	5.9%
	Not HUD	6	0.1%	Not Specified	35	0.5%
				Non-HUD Value Specified	49	0.7%

**PIMA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
One week or less	1,670	24.6%	Earned Income	1,240	18.3%
> 1 week to < 1 month	1,207	17.8%	Unemployment Insurance	182	2.7%
1 - 3 months	1,324	19.5%	SSI	446	6.6%
> 3 months to < 1 year	1,056	15.6%	SSDI	402	5.9%
> 1 year	896	13.2%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	80	1.2%
Don't Know/Refused	589	8.7%	Private Disability Insurance	1	0.0%
Length of Stay Unspecified	35	0.5%	Worker's Compensation	6	0.1%
Refused/Unknown	42	0.6%	TANF	132	1.9%
Homeless	Count	%	General Assistance	43	0.6%
Yes	6,536	96.3%	Social Security Retirement Income	49	0.7%
No	194	2.9%	Veteran's Pension	101	1.5%
Not Specified	34	0.5%	Former Job Pension	2	0.0%
Housing Status	Count	%	Child Support	79	1.2%
Literally Homeless	5,402	79.6%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	2	0.0%
Imminently at Risk of Homelessness	374	5.5%	Non-HUD Value Specified	2,828	41.7%
At Risk of Homelessness	208	3.1%	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Stably Housed	569	8.4%	Food Stamps (SNAP)	2,343	34.5%
Not Specified	118	1.7%	Medicaid	2,169	32.0%
Chronically Homeless****	Count	%	Medicare	177	2.6%
Yes	1,923	28.3%	SCHIP	0	0.0%
No	4,638	68.4%	WIC	90	1.3%
Not Specified	1	0.0%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	235	3.5%
Employed	Count	%	TANF Child Care Services	50	0.7%
Yes	0	0.0%	TANF Transport Services	0	0.0%
No	0	0.0%	Other TANF	11	0.2%
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	6	0.1%
Not Specified	2,235	32.9%	Other Source(s)	111	1.6%
Non-HUD Value Specified	4,562	67.2%	No Resources	2,722	40.1%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	Non-HUD Value Specified	14	0.2%
Permanent	0	0.0%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Temporary	0	0.0%	0	28	0.4%
Seasonal	0	0.0%	1 - 49	16	0.2%
Don't Know/Refused	0	0.0%	50 - 99	17	0.3%
Not Specified	0	0.0%	100 - 149	57	0.8%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	150 - 199	36	0.5%
			200 - 249	80	1.2%
			250 - 299	47	0.7%
			300 - 499	191	2.8%
			500 - 749	567	8.4%
			750 - 999	363	5.4%
			1000 - 1499	562	8.3%
			1500 - 1999	222	3.3%
			2000+	140	2.1%

**** 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.

**PIMA COUNTY HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	919	13.5%	Yes	529	7.8%
No	5,497	81.0%	No	3,856	56.8%
Don't Know/Refused	320	4.7%	Don't Know/Refused	32	0.5%
Not Specified	39	0.6%	Not Specified	2,385	35.2%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Education Level	Count	%
Yes	928	13.7%	No schooling completed	127	1.9%
No	5,317	78.4%	Nursery school - 4th grade	77	1.1%
Don't Know/Refused	485	7.1%	5th - 6th grade	58	0.9%
Not Specified	48	0.7%	7th - 8th grade	152	2.2%
Non-HUD Value Specified	4	0.1%	9th grade	176	2.6%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	10th grade <td>231</td> <td>3.4%</td>	231	3.4%
Within the past 3 months	208	22.4%	11th grade	345	5.1%
3 to 6 months ago	118	12.7%	12th grade, No diploma	162	2.4%
6 to 12 months ago	112	12.1%	High School Diploma	1,280	18.9%
More than a year ago	389	41.9%	GED	752	11.1%
Don't Know/Refused	4	0.4%	Post-secondary	323	4.8%
Not Specified	26	2.8%	Don't Know/Refused	186	2.7%
Non-HUD Value Specified	72	7.8%	Not Specified	2,317	34.1%
Disabilities***	Count	%	Non-HUD Value Specified <td>630</td> <td>9.3%</td>	630	9.3%
Alcohol Abuse	1,419	20.9%	<p>** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.</p> <p>***Disabilities may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.</p>		
Chronic Health Condition	256	3.8%			
Developmental	182	2.7%			
Drug Abuse	1,341	19.8%			
HIV/AIDS	203	3.0%			
Mental Health Problem	1,510	22.3%			
Physical	648	9.6%			
Physical/Mobility Limits	0	0.0%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	702	10.3%			
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%			
Yes	2,642	38.9%			
No	3,660	53.9%			
Don't Know/Refused	458	6.8%			
Not Specified	35	0.5%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%			

**BALANCE OF STATE HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

All Clients		Count	%	Program Type	Count	%
Adults		2,449	97.3%	Emergency Shelter	1,948	77.4%
Children		53	2.1%	Transitional Housing	458	18.2%
Age Unspecified		16	0.6%	Permanent Supportive Housing	304	12.1%
Total Clients		2,518	100%	Homeless Outreach	69	2.7%
				Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	81	3.2%
Age	Count	%		Services Only	229	9.1%
0 - 5	40	1.6%	Households		74	
6 - 8	1	0.0%	Adults in Families	62	2.5%	
9 - 12	3	0.1%	Children in Families	15	0.6%	
13 - 15	6	0.2%	Individuals	2,516	99.9%	
16 - 17	3	0.1%	Gender	Count	%	
18 - 24	265	10.5%	Female	660	26.2%	
25 - 34	433	17.2%	Male	1,848	73.4%	
35 - 44	492	19.5%	Transgendered Female to Male	0	0.0%	
45 - 61	1,058	42.0%	Transgendered Male to Female	0	0.0%	
62+	201	8.0%	Other	1	0.0%	
Age Unspecified	16	0.6%	Don't Know/Refused	2	0.1%	
Race	Count	%	Not Specified	6	0.2%	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	314	12.5%	Non-HUD Value Specified	1	0.0%	
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	6	0.2%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%	
American Indian/Alaskan/White	43	1.7%	Emergency Shelter	327	13.0%	
Asian	4	0.2%	Transitional Housing	67	2.7%	
Asian/Black	0	0.0%	Permanent Supportive Housing	5	0.2%	
Asian/White	1	0.0%	Psychiatric Hospital	36	1.4%	
Black/African American	109	4.3%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	249	9.9%	
Black/White	14	0.6%	Hospital	36	1.4%	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	9	0.4%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	131	5.2%	
White	1,413	56.1%	Rental House/Apartment/Room	177	7.0%	
Other Multi-Racial	276	11.0%	Own House/Apartment	49	1.9%	
Don't Know/Refused	248	9.8%	Living With Family	381	15.1%	
Not Specified	12	0.5%	Living With Friends	284	11.3%	
Non-HUD Value Specified	145	5.8%	Hotel/Motel	106	4.2%	
Ethnicity	Count	%	Foster Care/Group Home	6	0.2%	
Hispanic/Latino	468	18.6%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	431	17.1%	
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2,026	80.5%	Safe Haven	3	0.1%	
Don't Know/Refused	40	1.6%	Other	85	3.4%	
Not Specified	12	0.5%	Don't Know/Refused	304	12.1%	
Not HUD	2	0.1%	Not Specified	55	2.2%	
			Non-HUD Value Specified	20	0.8%	

**BALANCE OF STATE HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay			Income Sources**		
	Count	%		Count	%
One week or less	467	18.5%	Earned Income	306	12.2%
> 1 week to < 1 month	408	16.2%	Unemployment Insurance	36	1.4%
1 - 3 months	489	19.4%	SSI	202	8.0%
> 3 months to < 1 year	485	19.3%	SSDI	236	9.4%
> 1 year	417	16.6%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	29	1.2%
Don't Know/Refused	398	15.8%	Private Disability Insurance	1	0.0%
Length of Stay Unspecified	70	2.8%	Worker's Compensation	2	0.1%
Refused/Unknown	17	0.7%	TANF	5	0.2%
			General Assistance	16	0.6%
Homeless Condition	Count	%	Social Security Retirement Income	16	0.6%
Homeless	2370	0.9412	Veteran's Pension	14	0.6%
Not Homeless	141	0.056	Former Job Pension	6	0.2%
Not Specified	58	0.023	Child Support	4	0.2%
			Alimony or Other Spousal Support	1	0.0%
Housing Status	Count	%	Non-HUD Value Specified	712	28.3%
Literally Homeless	2130	0.8459			
Imminently Losing Their Housing	40	0.0159	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count	%
Unstably Housed and At-Risk	58	0.023	Food Stamps (SNAP)	596	23.7%
Stably Housed	72	0.0286	Medicaid	452	18.0%
Not Specified	94	0.0373	Medicare	58	2.3%
			SCHIP	1	0.0%
Chronically Homeless****	Count	%	WIC	4	0.2%
Yes	881	35.0%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	157	6.2%
No	1,571	62.4%	TANF Child Care Services	0	0.0%
Not Specified	4	0.2%	TANF Transport Services	0	0.0%
			Other TANF	1	0.0%
Employed	Count	%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	1	0.0%
Yes	231	9.2%	Other Source(s)	37	1.5%
No	1,817	72.2%	No Resources	677	26.9%
Don't Know/Refused	28	1.1%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Not Specified	577	22.9%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%			
			Income Level (Monthly)**	Count	%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	0	12	0.5%
Permanent	84	36.4%	1 - 49	10	0.4%
Temporary	90	39.0%	50 - 99	8	0.3%
Seasonal	7	3.0%	100 - 149	11	0.4%
Don't Know/Refused	10	4.3%	150 - 199	28	1.1%
Not Specified	43	18.6%	200 - 249	14	0.6%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	250 - 299	13	0.5%
			300 - 499	64	2.5%
			500 - 749	274	10.9%
			750 - 999	111	4.4%
			1000 - 1499	120	4.8%
			1500 - 1999	28	1.1%
			2000+	18	0.7%

*** 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.

**BALANCE OF STATE HMIS DATA
ADULTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	404	16.0%	Yes	85	3.4%
No	2,003	79.5%	No	1,905	75.7%
Don't Know/Refused	121	4.8%	Don't Know/Refused	23	0.9%
Not Specified	53	2.1%	Not Specified	629	25.0%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Education Level	Count	%
Yes	359	14.3%	No schooling completed	81	3.2%
No	1,998	79.3%	Nursery school - 4th grade	7	0.3%
Don't Know/Refused	201	8.0%	5th - 6th grade	21	0.8%
Not Specified	73	2.9%	7th - 8th grade	51	2.0%
Non-HUD Value Specified	1	0.0%	9th grade	70	2.8%
			10th grade	93	3.7%
			11th grade	118	4.7%
			12th grade, No diploma	104	4.1%
			High School Diploma	597	23.7%
			GED	232	9.2%
			Post-secondary	73	2.9%
			Don't Know/Refused	216	8.6%
			Not Specified	680	27.0%
			Non-HUD Value Specified	371	14.7%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%			
Within the past 3 months	89	24.7%			
3 to 6 months ago	29	8.1%			
6 to 12 months ago	45	12.5%			
More than a year ago	145	40.3%			
Don't Know/Refused	7	1.9%			
Not Specified	25	6.9%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	34	9.4%			
Disabilities***	Count	%			
Alcohol Abuse	337	13.4%			
Chronic Health Condition	26	1.0%			
Developmental	65	2.6%			
Drug Abuse	208	8.3%			
HIV/AIDS	5	0.2%			
Mental Health Problem	553	22.0%			
Physical	128	5.1%			
Physical/Mobility Limits	0	0.0%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	326	12.9%			
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%			
Yes	1,041	41.3%			
No	1,374	54.6%			
Don't Know/Refused	180	7.1%			
Not Specified	39	1.5%			
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.

**BALANCE OF STATE HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

All Clients			Count	%	Program Type	Count	%
Adults			3,034	81.2%	Emergency Shelter	2,635	70.5%
Children			655	17.5%	Transitional Housing	875	23.4%
Age Unspecified			49	1.3%	Permanent Supportive Housing	533	14.3%
Total Clients			3,738	100%	Homeless Outreach	71	1.9%
					Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	267	7.1%
Age	Count	%			Services Only	233	6.2%
0 - 5	284	7.6%	Households (# of Families)			494	
6 - 8	115	3.1%		Adults in Families	647	17.3%	
9 - 12	129	3.5%		Children in Families	617	16.5%	
13 - 15	90	2.4%		Individuals	2,629	70.3%	
16 - 17	37	1.0%	Gender	Count	%		
18 - 24	397	10.6%		Female	1,347	36.0%	
25 - 34	639	17.1%		Male	2,348	62.8%	
35 - 44	628	16.8%		Transgendered Female to Male	0	0.0%	
45 - 61	1,157	31.0%		Transgendered Male to Female	0	0.0%	
62+	213	5.7%		Other	1	0.0%	
Age Unspecified	49	1.3%		Don't Know/Refused	3	0.1%	
Race	Count	%		Not Specified	38	1.0%	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	449	12.0%		Non-HUD Value Specified	1	0.0%	
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	13	0.3%	Prior Living Situation		Count	%	
American Indian/Alaskan/White	54	1.4%		Emergency Shelter	539	14.4%	
Asian	6	0.2%		Transitional Housing	100	2.7%	
Asian/Black	0	0.0%		Permanent Supportive Housing	9	0.2%	
Asian/White	3	0.1%		Psychiatric Hospital	37	1.0%	
Black/African American	169	4.5%		Substance Abuse Treatment Center	250	6.7%	
Black/White	26	0.7%		Hospital	41	1.1%	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	27	0.7%		Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	139	3.7%	
White	2,205	59.0%		Rental House/Apartment/Room	440	11.8%	
Other Multi-Racial	334	8.9%		Own House/Apartment	67	1.8%	
Don't Know/Refused	302	8.1%		Living With Family	696	18.6%	
Not Specified	47	1.3%		Living With Friends	383	10.2%	
Non-HUD Value Specified	213	5.7%		Hotel/Motel	175	4.7%	
Ethnicity	Count	%		Foster Care/Group Home	15	0.4%	
Hispanic/Latino	914	24.5%		Places Not Meant for Habitation	538	14.4%	
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2,775	74.2%		Safe Haven	3	0.1%	
Don't Know/Refused	45	1.2%		Other	119	3.2%	
Not Specified	54	1.4%		Don't Know/Refused	342	9.1%	
Not HUD	3	0.1%		Not Specified	134	3.6%	
				Non-HUD Value Specified	25	0.7%	

**BALANCE OF STATE HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%	Income Sources**	
			Count	%
			Earned Income	451 12.1%
One week or less	557	14.9%	Unemployment Insurance	64 1.7%
> 1 week to < 1 month	519	13.9%	SSI	259 6.9%
1 - 3 months	869	23.2%	SSDI	274 7.3%
> 3 months to < 1 year	768	20.5%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	29 0.8%
> 1 year	620	16.6%	Private Disability Insurance	3 0.1%
Don't Know/Refused	519	13.9%	Worker's Compensation	4 0.1%
Length of Stay Unspecified	162	4.3%	TANF	23 0.6%
Refused/Unknown	22	0.6%	General Assistance	27 0.7%
Homeless Condition	Count	%	Social Security Retirement Income	19 0.5%
Homeless	3475	0.9296	Veteran's Pension	14 0.4%
Not Homeless	187	0.05	Former Job Pension	6 0.2%
Not Specified	164	0.0439	Child Support	28 0.7%
Housing Status	Count	%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	1 0.0%
Literally Homeless	3095	0.828	Non-HUD Value Specified	907 24.3%
Imminently Losing Their Housing	97	0.0259	Non-Cash Benefits**	Count %
Unstably Housed and At-Risk	87	0.0233	Food Stamps (SNAP)	959 25.7%
Stably Housed	105	0.0281	Medicaid	837 22.4%
Not Specified	108	0.0289	Medicare	66 1.8%
Chronically Homeless****	Count	%	SCHIP	1 0.0%
Yes	981	26.2%	WIC	22 0.6%
No	2,586	69.2%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	158 4.2%
Not Specified	5	0.1%	TANF Child Care Services	2 0.1%
Employed	Count	%	TANF Transport Services	0 0.0%
Yes	384	10.3%	Other TANF	1 0.0%
No	2,446	65.4%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	1 0.0%
Don't Know/Refused	34	0.9%	Other Source(s)	59 1.6%
Not Specified	1,056	28.3%	No Resources	850 22.7%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0 0.0%
Employment Tenure***	Count	%	Income Level (Monthly)**	Count %
Permanent	187	48.7%	0	13 0.3%
Temporary	115	29.9%	1 - 49	11 0.3%
Seasonal	14	3.6%	50 - 99	13 0.3%
Don't Know/Refused	16	4.2%	100 - 149	21 0.6%
Not Specified	55	14.3%	150 - 199	35 0.9%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	200 - 249	22 0.6%
			250 - 299	20 0.5%
			300 - 499	99 2.6%
			500 - 749	349 9.3%
			750 - 999	163 4.4%
			1000 - 1499	167 4.5%
			1500 - 1999	46 1.2%

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

**BALANCE OF STATE HMIS DATA
ALL CLIENTS 7/01/2010 – 6/30/2011**

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	423	11.3%	Yes	281	7.5%
No	3,139	84.0%	No	2,418	64.7%
Don't Know/Refused	131	3.5%	Don't Know/Refused	31	0.8%
Not Specified	140	3.7%	Not Specified	1,181	31.6%
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%	Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Education Level	Count	%
Yes	579	15.5%	No schooling completed	138	3.7%
No	2,901	77.6%	Nursery school - 4th grade	74	2.0%
Don't Know/Refused	236	6.3%	5th - 6th grade	48	1.3%
Not Specified	186	5.0%	7th - 8th grade	91	2.4%
Non-HUD Value Specified	2	0.1%	9th grade	92	2.5%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	10th grade	122	3.3%
Within the past 3 months	143	24.7%	11th grade	148	4.0%
3 to 6 months ago	50	8.6%	12th grade, No diploma	131	3.5%
6 to 12 months ago	84	14.5%	High School Diploma	723	19.3%
More than a year ago	229	39.5%	GED	283	7.6%
Don't Know/Refused	8	1.4%	Post-secondary	90	2.4%
Not Specified	41	7.1%	Don't Know/Refused	248	6.6%
Non-HUD Value Specified	48	8.3%	Not Specified	1,309	35.0%
Disabilities***	Count	%	Non-HUD Value Specified	488	13.1%
Alcohol Abuse	354	9.5%	<p>** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.</p> <p>**Disabilities may not total due to null/multiple values for some clients.</p>		
Chronic Health Condition	27	0.7%			
Developmental	81	2.2%			
Drug Abuse	248	6.6%			
HIV/AIDS	6	0.2%			
Mental Health Problem	642	17.2%			
Physical	145	3.9%			
Physical/Mobility Limits	0	0.0%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	373	10.0%			
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%			
Yes	1,195	32.0%			
No	2,367	63.3%			
Don't Know/Refused	207	5.5%			
Not Specified	110	2.9%			
Non-HUD Value Specified	0	0.0%			

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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