



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

*Your Partner For A Stronger Arizona*

Janice K. Brewer  
Governor

Clarence H. Carter  
Director

DEC 30 2013

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

Dear Governor Brewer:

The enclosed 2013 Annual Report on Homelessness in Arizona is being submitted pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1954.

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

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

Sincerely,

Clarence H. Carter  
Director

Enclosure

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

# **HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA ANNUAL REPORT 2013**



**Department of Economic Security  
Clarence H. Carter, Director  
December 31, 2013**

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

# HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	3
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	5
<b>WHO IS HOMELESS IN ARIZONA</b> .....	5
Statewide Demographics .....	5
Vulnerable and Chronically Homeless .....	6
Single Adults .....	6
Veterans .....	7
Families with Children .....	7
Victims of Domestic Violence .....	8
McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program .....	8
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth .....	9
Homeless Older Adults .....	9
<b>WHERE DO PEOPLE EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS</b> .....	10
Metropolitan Areas .....	10
Maricopa County .....	10
Pima County .....	10
Rural Areas / Balance of State .....	11
<b>STATEWIDE INITIATIVES</b> .....	12
Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing .....	12
Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness .....	14
<b>SPECIAL INITIATIVES</b> .....	14
Project H3 VETS .....	14
Arizona StandDown.....	15
Project Homeless Connect .....	16
<b>STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS</b> .....	17
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	19
<b>A. Summer Survey Data</b> .....	20-24
<b>B. Point In Time 2013</b> .....	25-36
<b>a. Maricopa County</b> .....	25-28
<b>b. Pima County</b> .....	29-32
<b>c. Balance of State</b> .....	33-36
<b>C. Maricopa County HMIS Data</b> .....	37-52
<b>a. All Clients</b> .....	37-40
<b>b. Single Adults</b> .....	41-44
<b>c. Adults in Families</b> .....	45-48
<b>d. Children</b> .....	49-52

# HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twenty-second 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) 2013. It attempts to recognize the similarities and differences in demographic characteristics of subgroups that make up the homeless population, as well as the similarities and differences in the issues that impact homelessness in the various regions of our state. This year's report includes information gathered in the first ever, statewide survey of persons experiencing homelessness by the Studies and Survey's sub-committee of the Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing. The survey recorded responses from a statistically balanced sampling of over 1,300 homeless persons throughout the state. The 2013 report also includes numbers of people served in various programs throughout geographically diverse regions of the state as well as comparisons with national data and research projects which have attempted to quantify the causes and impact of homelessness. It is intended to serve as an important resource for all stakeholders working to prevent and end homelessness. It is equally important as a reminder that behind each statistic is the face of a person who is striving to end his or her own homelessness.

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

Individual adults constitute the largest group of homeless persons and are predominantly male. Lack of available healthcare has contributed significantly to their inability to overcome barriers to employment and independence. They are more likely to experience serious illness, depression and mental illness and often self-medicate leading to serious substance abuse issues. Families, on the other hand, tend to be younger and populated by females with young children. Families experience less physical and mental health issues or substance abuse problems which is likely the result of more readily available healthcare. For families, lack of 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; job training, employment and affordable housing.

Estimates of the number of homeless people in Arizona vary. Based on actual shelter and street counts and data from the Homeless Management Information Systems throughout the state, there were over 27,000 individuals who experienced homelessness in Arizona during SFY 2013. The largest population of individuals experiencing homelessness is in the urban community of Phoenix and the

surrounding areas, accounting for slightly over 64 percent of the state's homeless population. Pima County represents the second largest concentration of homelessness at 27 percent. Rural counties making up the balance of the state account for 25 percent of the state's population but only 9 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness in the state. Efforts to locate and serve the homeless population in this area are hampered by expansive geography, lack of transportation and lack of available services.

State Fiscal Year 2013 has been filled with challenges and opportunities. The Annual Arizona StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the third year in a row. A total of 1,510 homeless and at risk veterans participated in the 2013 three day event which was a 17 percent increase in veterans seeking services over the previous year. The success of this service delivery model has spawned the Arizona StandDown Alliance whose goal is to provide infrastructure and support to all new and existing StandDowns across the state. Project Homeless Connects brought services to record numbers in Maricopa County, Pima County and Flagstaff. Project H3 VETS (Home, Health, Hope) has housed 140 of the most medically vulnerable veterans from the streets and emergency shelters of Maricopa County. In Tucson, 162 homeless veterans received services during the Tucson StandDown.

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

## INTRODUCTION

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

Information and data for this report are derived from multiple sources, including the annual Point In Time shelter survey conducted in January 2013; Arizona Department of Education preliminary 2013 data on students experiencing homelessness; 2013 aggregate Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data collected from organizations serving homeless families, children, youth, and single adults; reports submitted to the DES Homeless Coordination Office by its contracted service providers; U.S. Census Bureau population data; and recent local, state, and national research reports concerning various aspects of issues affecting homelessness. We are grateful to the Maricopa County Association of Governments Continuum of Care, (CoC) the Tucson Pima County CoC and the Balance of State CoC for their collaboration in providing data for this report. We are also grateful to the Department of Veteran Services, the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness, the Department of Education, Valley of the Sun United Way and Community Information and Referral for their contributions to this report. All references to SFY 2013 refer to the time frame from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

## WHO IS HOMELESS IN ARIZONA?

### STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHICS



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

human habitation immediately before entering that institution. Based on the annually reported information from all three Continua of Care, approximately 27,877 adults and children experienced homelessness in Arizona during SFY 2013.

Nationally, HUD has reported roughly 1 of every 200 persons has experienced homelessness each year. According to the 2012 U.S. Census, Arizona's population has grown to 6,553,255 (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/04000.html>); thus one in every 235 Arizonans experienced homelessness during SFY 2013.

Approximately 28 percent of the adult homeless population interviewed during the 2012 Summer Survey reported experiencing drug and/or alcohol abuse while 37 percent reported living with physical or mental disabilities. Reported substance abuse and physical or mental disabilities are highest among the single adult homeless population. Job loss and family conflict were also significant factors leading to homelessness in SFY 2013 (See Appendix A, Specific reasons for homelessness, p.22).

### **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. Many have lived on the streets for years and have difficulty transitioning to housing and reconnecting with community. They are predominately single (92 percent) and 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.



During 2013 Point In Time Survey, over 3,100 homeless persons were counted living on the streets of Arizona (See Appendix B, subsections a, b, c, Total Households and Persons, Unsheltered). Thirty-eight percent of those were identified as chronically homeless and thirty-five percent identified themselves as having a mental illness.

### **SINGLE ADULTS**



Single adults surveyed on the streets and in shelters during the Annual Arizona Point In Time Count (PIT) in January 2013 numbered 6,323 and account for 81 percent of the adult homeless population surveyed. The great majority (78 percent) are male. The single homeless population is much older than homeless family members with 51 percent over the age of 45. Based on the 2013 Point In Time Survey, chronically homeless individuals account for approximately 18 percent of single homeless adults. Drug and alcohol abuse and the concurrent need for treatment are more prevalent among single adult homeless

persons with 22 percent reporting use of drugs and/or alcohol compared to approximately 12 percent of homeless adults who are members of families. Thirty-six percent of the single adult population is living with a physical or mental disability and often with both (See Appendix B, subsections a, b, c, Other Homeless Subpopulations). Like the chronically homeless who make up a large portion of their ranks, they are frequent users of emergency rooms and hospital services.

## VETERANS Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Veteran Services

Based on 2013 PIT data, the State of Arizona has seen a 15 percent decrease in the homeless veteran population. Arizona has seen double digit decreases in the homeless veteran population over the last



three years. The success of these decreases is centered around the State adopting one plan to focus on ending homelessness among veterans by 2015. The Arizona Action Plan to End Homelessness Among Veterans was developed by the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services with the support and knowledge of community providers across the state. Governor Brewer adopted the Action Plan as the State's official plan to end veteran homelessness in early 2011.

[http://www.azdvs.gov/services/Homeless\\_Veterans.aspx](http://www.azdvs.gov/services/Homeless_Veterans.aspx)

Since this time the Arizona Action Plan to End Homelessness Among Veterans has been acknowledged by National leaders in the Veterans' Affairs Administration and United States Interagency Council on Homelessness as a national best practice.

The State's focus over the last three years has been Action Plan Goal 1: Ending Chronic Homelessness Among Veterans. The most vulnerable homeless veterans are the chronically homeless who have lived on the streets for an average of 7.86 years. Two main initiatives in the State have focused on this population since 2011; 51 Homes in Tucson and Project H3 VETS in Phoenix. The success of these two initiatives are shown both in the support of the community and the number of chronically homeless veterans who have been housed. PIT data shows a 34.2 percent decrease in Tucson/Pima County and a 50.2 percent decrease in Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County in the number of street living veterans. Both cities have the resources in place and are within reach of the goal to end chronic homelessness among veterans.

<b>2013 PIT / Veterans</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Shelter</b>	<b>Street</b>
Arizona Balance of State CoC	389	264	125
Tucson/Pima County CoC	322	249	73
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC	547	424	123
State of Arizona	1,258	937	321
<b>Decrease since 2012</b>	<b>14.88%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>

<b>2012 PIT / Veterans</b>			
Arizona Balance of State CoC	273	160	113
Tucson/Pima County CoC	353	242	111
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC	852	605	247
State of Arizona	1,478	1,007	471

## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Approximately 1,291 families (made up of 1,503 adults and 2,568 children) were counted on one night in January 2013 during the Annual Arizona Point In Time count. Twenty-three percent of the adults in families were between the ages of 18 and 24 years old and the average number of family members was three (See Appendix B, subsections a, b, c, Households with at least one adult and one child). In Maricopa County, 84 percent of children in homeless families were under 12 years old while 44 percent of those homeless children were five years old or less. Most homeless families have a single, female head of household (See Appendix C, subsections d, Children, p 50).



Adults in families report much lower abuse of drugs or alcohol (12 percent) than single adults and much lower incidence of mental or physical disability (39 percent). Lowered incidence of substance abuse and medical/mental vulnerability may be attributable to their younger age, lack of time living on the streets and the existence of a family support system (See Appendix C, subsections c, Adults in Families, p 48).

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

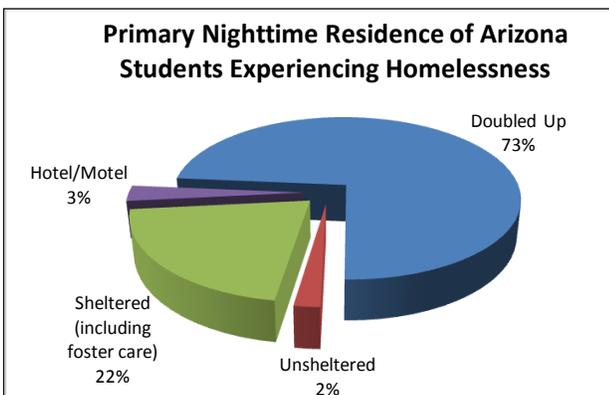
Quarterly data submitted to the Department of Economic Security reported that 4,676 adults and 4,240 children received shelter services from domestic violence service providers during SFY 2013. Sixty-six percent reside in the metropolitan areas of Maricopa and Pima counties.

Ethnically, 29 percent identified themselves as Hispanic. Racially, 38 percent identified themselves as White, 12 percent as Black, 11 percent as American Indian, and 10 percent reporting as Other. The average length of stay in the domestic violence shelter system was approximately 37 days.

Of those who reported that they receive public benefits 43 percent of victims of domestic violence receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and 36 percent are covered by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), Arizona’s Medicaid program. Approximately nine percent receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), while five percent receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance and seven percent receive benefits under the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program.

**MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS EDUCATION PROGRAM *Information and data provided by the Arizona Department of Education***

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



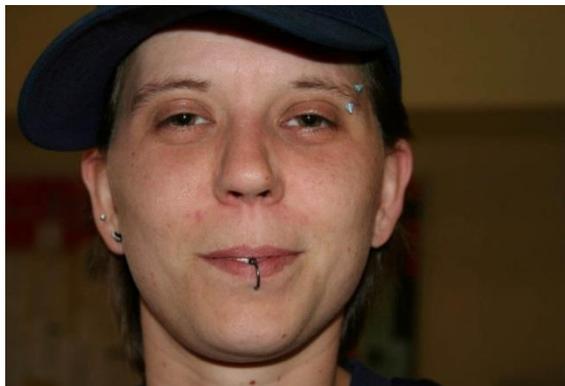
Based on the above definition, preliminary data reported by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) Homeless Education Office shows 31,097 children (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) were reported throughout the state as *homeless* during SFY 2013, which represents a 1.8 percent decrease over 2012.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

cars, parks, campgrounds and abandoned buildings; and three percent were temporarily residing in

hotels or motels due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations. Approximately 75 percent of the students experiencing homelessness attended schools in urban areas while 25 percent attended school in the rural counties that make up the Balance of State.

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

### **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. HUD has defined youth as between the ages of 18 and 24. During the Point In Time Survey conducted in January of 2013,

246 youth were reported as living on the streets and another 394 were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing throughout the state (See Appendix B, subsections a, b, c, Persons in Households without Children (18-24)).

### **HOMELESS OLDER ADULTS**

During SFY 2013, 45 percent of the adult homeless population in Arizona was 45 years or older.



Increasing numbers of aging adults in the homeless population is a concern both nationally and in Arizona. Based on studies of homelessness by Dr. Dennis P. Culhane of the University of Pennsylvania, there is evidence that homelessness is beginning to increase among aging adults. In 1990, the peak age of homeless men in emergency shelters and transitional housing was between 32 and 34 years old. By 2000, the peak age had moved to between 40 and 42 years of age and by 2010 the peak age had moved again to between 52 and 54 years of age. In SFY 2013 nearly eight percent of the homeless population was reportedly 62 years old or older.

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

## WHERE DO PEOPLE EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS?



### **METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Metropolitan areas, which include Maricopa County and Pima County, account for 91 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 *Information and data provided by the Maricopa Association of Governments Continuum of Care and Community Information and Referral***

Maricopa County represents 60 percent of the state's population and reports 64 percent of the state's homeless population. One in every 220 persons in Maricopa County experienced homelessness in SFY 2013 which is less than the HUD estimated national average of 1 in every 200. Maricopa County reported 41 percent of the homeless population was homeless for the first time. One third of the homeless population reported experiencing multiple stays in emergency or transitional housing. Over 56 percent of the single adult homeless population in Maricopa County was over 45 years of age which is a 10 percent increase in the aging single adult homeless population in just one year. Mental or physical disabilities were reported 54 percent of the time and 22 percent reported substance abuse issues. Single adults experiencing homelessness represent over 75 percent of the adult homeless population in the county. Adults with families account for 25 percent of the adult homeless population in Maricopa County (See Appendix C, b, Single Adults, p 42, c, Family Adults, p 46).

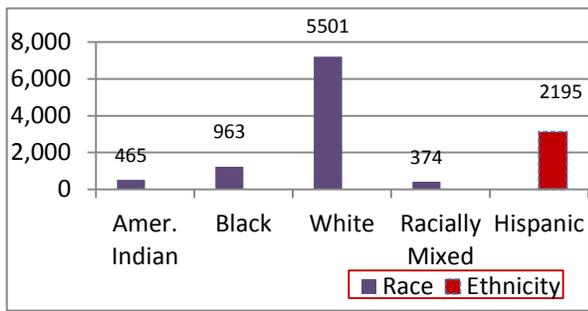
Maricopa County's primary coordination and planning body on issues of homelessness is the Maricopa Association of Governments' (MAG) Continuum of Care. The MAG Continuum of Care provides policy direction and leadership on homeless issues, directs year round planning, and submits a consolidated grant 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 and dissemination of information. More importantly, MAG provides a vehicle to initiate collaborative efforts. MAG has become the coordinating body for the Regional Heat Relief Network bringing together municipalities and government entities, homeless service providers, faith-based groups, local businesses, and community volunteers to ensure hydration and refuge stations are available for the homeless and vulnerable throughout the county.

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

Pima County accounts for 15 percent of the state's total population and 27 percent of the state's homeless population. The frequency of homelessness in the population of Pima County has improved from one person of every 100 in SFY 2012 to one person of every 131 having experienced homelessness in SFY 2013. The density of Pima County's homeless population remains the highest in the state and higher than the national average.

An Annual Progress Report (APR) produced from the Tucson/Pima County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), reported a total of 7,590 homeless persons served by those programs who enter information into HMIS during the period from 7/1/12 to 6/30/13.



Forty-four percent of the adult homeless population in Pima County was over 45 years of age. Adults with families account for 12 percent of the adult homeless population and their mean age is between 25 and 34 years of age. Substance abuse is the primary disability of the Pima County adult homeless population with 55 percent reporting drug and/or alcohol abuse. Forty-six percent

of the homeless population in Pima County reports mental health or physical disabilities. Ethnically, 29 percent of the homeless population identified themselves as Hispanic.

The Tucson Pima Collaboration to end Homelessness (TPCH) is a collection of service providers, civic, faith-based organizations, municipal entities and individuals who are interested stakeholders in the issues related to homelessness in the region. TPCH functions as the Continuum of Care for the Pima County geographic area, including Tucson and surrounding areas, and provides policy direction and leadership on homeless issues. TPCH is responsible for the annual planning process as well as



submitting the consolidated grant application each year to HUD in order to secure funding for service providers throughout the county. Additionally, TPCH oversees the collection and distribution of data to monitor progress and inform the planning process through HMIS and the annual Point In Time street count.

TPCH's role, through community awareness, sharing of expertise and general council meetings, is to provide a vehicle for stakeholders to participate and collaborate in planning processes and activities intended to prevent and end homelessness. The coalition also coordinates the annual TPCH Conference to provide a forum for communication, education and information sharing among stakeholders, government agencies, service providers, educators, and homeless and formerly homeless persons.

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

The counties of Mohave, Coconino, Navajo, Apache, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, and Yavapai make up the area referred to as the Balance of State (BoS). This



combined area accounts for 25 percent of the state's population and 86 percent of the state's land mass. The homeless population in the BoS is reported at 2,435 which is nine percent of Arizona's total homeless count. Homelessness in this area is very sparse. At the same time, the Point In Time counts conducted during the July 2012 and January 2013

show that every county has citizens who have experienced homelessness and 13.5 percent of those counted are considered chronically homeless (See Appendix B, subsection c, Chronically Homeless Subpopulations).

Three population centers, Yuma, Prescott and Flagstaff have populations exceeding 200,000 and encounter larger concentrations of people who experience homelessness while the majority of cities and towns in rural Arizona provide services in very sparsely populated areas. Geography is a major obstacle to providing coordinated services and shelter to the homeless population in the BoS.



Single adults account for approximately 81 percent of the adult homeless population in the BoS at 1,444. Adults in families account for 19 percent (987) of the adult homeless population and there are 639 children experiencing homelessness in the Balance of State. Veterans including female veterans represent 16 percent of the homeless population. Substance abuse issues are reported by 13 percent of the adult homeless population and 12 percent report mental health issues (See Appendix B, subsection c, Other Homeless Subpopulations).

The Continuum of Care for the Balance of State is housed in the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH), Special Needs Housing Office. Due to the challenges of geography and diversity of homeless issues in 13 different counties, the BoS CoC conducts quarterly Regional meetings to share information on national and statewide initiatives, best practices and to conduct service provider training and develop regional solutions and collaborations aimed at ending rural homelessness. There are four standing committees that work towards bringing the Continuum into compliance with the HEARTH Act. The goal of these committees is also to provide a framework for more local input to the planning processes and to better coordinate sparse resources and funding throughout the region. Minutes of regional and committee meetings can be accessed at <http://www.azhousing.gov/ShowPage.aspx?ID=452&CID=16>.

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

## STATEWIDE INITIATIVES



### Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing

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

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

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

- End chronic homelessness by 2016;
- Prevent and end veteran homelessness by 2015;
- Continue work to prevent and end homelessness for families, youth and children by 2021;
- Develop measurement standards, data collection and accurate reporting systems by 2013; and
- Move from a homeless management system to a homeless prevention system by 2021.

The complete plan is available at the following link;

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

During SFY 2013 the Commission established four Committees to manage progress on vital initiatives selected to move the Arizona Plan to End Homelessness forward. Those Committees are:

- **The Housing Committee**  
This committee developed, introduced and implemented the Housing Locator Tool which is a resource for Case Managers to locate appropriate, available housing options for their clients. The tool has been introduced to Case Managers and Housing Specialists throughout the state.
- **The Studies and Surveys Committee**  
In July and August of 2012 the Studies and Surveys Committee designed, organized and conducted the first ever survey of homeless individuals throughout the state. The survey was analyzed and compiled by Arizona State University’s (ASU’s) Morrison Institute in order to better understand the needs and gaps in services from the perspective of the populations being served. The report of survey findings can be accessed through the following link: [www.azdes.gov/uploadedFiles/Aging\\_and\\_Adult\\_Services/Councils/ACHH/Morrison\\_Institute-Survey\\_on\\_Homelessness.pdf](http://www.azdes.gov/uploadedFiles/Aging_and_Adult_Services/Councils/ACHH/Morrison_Institute-Survey_on_Homelessness.pdf)
- **The Data Committee**  
The Data Committee has been working to identify what data will be required by the Commission to track progress towards the established goals of the Commission and to identify sources of available data.
- **The Homeless Services Committee**  
The primary focus of the Homeless Services Committee has been to review various assessment tools that could be recommended for use by Continuums of Care throughout the state in order to comply with the newly adopted requirements of the HEARTH Act. Their goal is to identify one tool that will work for both families and single adults in order to assess for appropriate interventions.

At the close of SFY 2013 the Commission established the Continuum of Care Committee in order to collaborate on mutual issues around goals of the Hearth Act, the Federal Plan to End Homelessness (Opening Doors) and the State Plan to end Homelessness. The focus of the Commission is to understand how the Commission can meet and/or modify the goals of the State Plan through better

communication and collaboration with the three Continua of Care as well as be a resource for regional efforts.

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



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

The Coalition's primary goals are:

- To work with local communities, members and friends to monitor and advocate relative to state and federal policies and laws that affect homeless individuals, families and the service providers who work with them.
- To promote knowledge and awareness about homelessness, its causes and effective interventions through distribution of pertinent information to the community of service providers and through the Annual Statewide Conference on Homelessness.
- 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 organizational abilities to successfully launch Project H3 (Home, Health, Hope) and Project H3 VETS in Maricopa County. AZCEH has provided invaluable technical assistance and support to the 51 Homes Campaign in Pima County and has partnered with ASU to study the participants in Project H3. The Coalition recently assisted the Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing to market the Arizona Permanent Housing Locator Tool and to educate case managers and housing specialists on its use. The goal of this innovation is to connect individuals with permanent housing options throughout the state. The Coalition has also published a series of White Papers defining and quantifying potential solutions to ending homelessness in Arizona which can be accessed at [www.azceh.org](http://www.azceh.org).

## **SPECIAL INITIATIVES**

### **PROJECT H3 VETS**



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

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

Project H3 VETS had housed 140 chronically homeless veterans by the end of SFY 2013. Based on that success, 150 additional vouchers have been allocated (100 Phoenix, 50 Mesa) to continue the job of rapidly placing chronically homeless veterans into permanent housing. This should be a sufficient number of vouchers (based on current numbers) to allow Arizona to reach the goal of ending chronic homelessness among veterans in Maricopa County by June of 2014.

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

The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness has formed a StandDown Alliance to oversee statewide StandDown efforts. The goal is to coordinate support by providing all StandDowns in Arizona administrative and fiscal expertise via the AZCEH 501(c)(3). It is also the goal to provide infrastructure support to all new and existing StandDowns as they begin the process of organizing and holding events across the state.

**Maricopa County StandDown:** The Annual Arizona StandDown was the largest event of its kind in the nation for the third year in a row. A total of 1,510 homeless and at risk veterans participated in the 2013 three-day event which was a 14 percent increase in veterans seeking services over 2012. Through a partnership with the Arizona State Fairgrounds, the Arizona StandDown is held each year at the Veterans' Memorial Coliseum and spans three days and two nights. Over the course of three days, homeless and at-risk veterans are offered shelter beds and other basic needs items such as food, clothing, shoes, hygiene products, showers and restroom facilities. Of the participants attending, nine percent were living on the streets, five percent were residing in emergency shelters and 17 percent were living in transitional housing. Total chronically homeless veterans declined from 17 percent in 2012 to 10 percent in 2013, while participants residing in permanent housing increased to 68 percent. Most notably, veterans living on the streets and in emergency shelters declined from 18 percent to 14 percent. Over 95 service providers came together this year to cut the red tape and deliver their services quickly, efficiently and in a veteran-centered framework. Service providers include the Phoenix VA Health Care System, Arizona Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division, City of Phoenix municipal and other court systems, Social Security Administration, and the Department of Economic Security. Even the veterans' cherished pets received vaccinations and checkups.

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

**Pima County StandDown:** Tucson held their annual StandDown for three days at the Days Inn Motor Lodge for the second year in a row. A total of 162 veterans were registered made up of 142 males, 4 females and 16 family members. The breakdown for branch of service was: 78-Army, 29-Marines, 26-Navy, 13-Air Force, and 1-Coast Guard. Seventy-six veterans stated that this was their first StandDown while forty-nine had attended a previous StandDown. There were nine families admitted and nine Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom veterans at this year's event.

Tucson Veterans Serving Veterans in collaboration with the Arizona StandDown Alliance also held a homeless Veterans Resource Day on June 14<sup>th</sup> at the Silverlake Army National Guard Armory. The focus of this event was to provide employment services, VA benefits, showers, food, clothing, housing assistance, legal aid, and countless number of other resources to help end homelessness for veterans in the Tucson metro area. The event provided assistance to 24 homeless veterans and 44 at-risk veterans including 2 veteran families. Visit [www.arizonastanddown.org](http://www.arizonastanddown.org) for more information on volunteer opportunities and upcoming StandDowns.

**Prescott StandDown:** A two-day StandDown event was held in September of 2012 and served over 300 veterans. Approximately nine percent were female, which was up three percent from last year. Nearly 67 percent of the participants reported living on the streets or in emergency shelter and 26 percent reported suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Volunteers from around the state came to help and this year's event was a great success. The SFY 2014 StandDown will hold its first overnight stay and is expected to provide services to 350 homeless veterans.

**Casa Grande StandDown:** Ninety-five volunteers participated at the 2013 StandDown. There were 55 local organizations registered to provide services to veterans and their families. One hundred twenty-five single veterans (19 female) and sixteen military families (15 female) were served. Fourteen single veterans and five of the military families served were currently homeless.

**Flagstaff StandDown:** The 1<sup>st</sup> Annual High Country StandDown was a two-day overnight event. Under the leadership of Coconino County Supervisor Mandy Metzger, the event successfully drew 158 veterans and their families from the greater Northern Arizona region. Twenty-Four homeless veterans were identified with seven utilizing the overnight service. The majority of the event was produced with donations of goods, services, and volunteer hours. Thirty organizations came together to plan and organize the event which was held on May 18<sup>th</sup>, Armed Forces Day. Additionally, a great working relationship with the Navajo Nation Department of Veteran Affairs and the Hopi Tribe Veterans Organization was forged. Native Americans have the largest population per capita of men and women who have served in the armed forces.

**Bullhead City StandDown:** Bullhead City held its first annual StandDown in late February 2013. Over 150 veterans and homeless individuals were served during the event.

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

Valley of the Sun United Way (VSUW) held 11 Project Connects from July 2012 through June 2013. These events assisted 3,611 guests and connected them to services in one day that would normally take, days, weeks or even months to locate. Of the guests who attended, 1,609 were male, 1,052 were female and the remaining participants were children. Seven hundred and ninety-three participants reported that they had spent the previous night in a place not meant for human habitation, which could mean they slept outside, in a car, canal, trash can, or a number of other places not designed for human habitation. Most reported that this was their first time experiencing homelessness. Two hundred and fifty-six guests reported being military veterans. Seven hundred and seventy-one people reported physical or mental disabilities. Based on HMIS reports, 157 people were chronically homeless.

During October of 2012, Native American Connections and VSUW co-organized a mini-Project Connect to engage individuals in the Encanto Pointe neighborhood who qualified for permanent supportive housing. Nearly 30 individuals attended the event and 23 individuals were housed at Encanto Pointe within two months. In June 2013, VSUW partnered with People of Color Network to host a mini-Project Connect in an effort to engage program participants who suffer from behavioral and mental health issues. One hundred and forty-two participants attended and 28 received housing vouchers.

## Transforming Lives, One Step at a Time

Randy Jenski's bike ride to Project Connect was different this time, he rode from home. It's a word he doesn't take for granted after living on the hot Phoenix streets for eight years. Like many, he struggled to find construction work after the housing market faltered. Then, at February's Project Connect in Phoenix, Randy found secure, long term-housing in a permanent supportive housing community that receives support from Valley of the Sun United Way. Permanent supportive housing provides individuals who have experienced chronic homelessness with on-site supportive services to permanently end their homelessness and transform their lives.



Randy returned to a Project Connect in Avondale to help himself settle into his new life. He received a haircut, repair for his bicycle that he relies on, and new clothes. "Thanks to the support of the volunteers at Project Connect, I hope I am an example to others that homelessness never defines you, and can be overcome," Randy said.

Many volunteers and guests know Randy for having ridden his bicycle at times dozens of miles to maintain his health and safety while experiencing homelessness. Today, he hosts friends in his home, cooking pot pies. He recently started a job as a sign spinner and, with housing, is able to take better care of his health.

## STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS

The ACHH Summer Survey demonstrated that homelessness in Arizona is predominantly a result of economic circumstances. Solutions will necessarily involve improvement in the overall economy combined with targeting job training, job search skills and employment opportunities to those who have become homeless. New programs providing services for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing need to be targeted to those who otherwise would become homeless and must include wrap around supports like job search assistance, training and child care until an individual's or family's situation has stabilized. Simply providing rental assistance without assessment and coordination of stabilization services is a band aid that often doesn't reach the target and often doesn't stick.

Strategies employing outreach efforts with assessment tools to address the needs of those who have recently become homeless in order to rapidly re-house and stabilize them in permanent housing are



critical to reducing the duration of homeless episodes for the nearly 40 percent of the homeless population who are homeless for the first time. The less time an individual or family spends homeless, the less impact the effects of homelessness will have on their ability to re-stabilize and return to independence.

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

habilitate and re-integrate. By addressing housing first, all other methods of physical, mental and addictive treatments are enhanced and more successful.

What we have learned from data collected during the Summer Survey is that 91 percent of all of the homeless persons interviewed on the streets and in shelters want housing. It is a myth that people who are homeless don't want to be housed. Over 20 percent of those interviewed had some form of income but most, living on fixed income benefits like Social Security, unemployment, disability or other pensions etc., had incomes too small to support the expenses of independent living.

Best practices around the nation have demonstrated that the current systems of managing homelessness are in the midst of a paradigm shift. Permanent Housing options are the recovery component that has been missing in our current system of treatment. Veteran communities in the State of Arizona have led the way by focusing on data, assessment and permanent housing with wrap around services of healthcare and case management to minimize returns to homelessness. During SFY 2013, veteran homelessness has been reduced by 32 percent and the VA and Arizona Department of Veteran Services will reach effective zero for chronically homeless veterans in SFY 2014. By studying results of these "Best Practice Programs" and focusing on developing permanent housing options that are safe and affordable, while simultaneously developing homeless services and collaborative case management practices that are mobile and flexible, we can achieve the same gains for all of Arizona's homeless population.

# HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

## APPENDICES

A. Summer Survey Data.....	20-24
B. Point In Time 2013 .....	25-36
a. Maricopa County .....	25-28
b. Pima County .....	29-32
c. Balance of State.....	33-36
C. Maricopa County HMIS Data .....	37-52
a. All Clients .....	37-40
b. Single Adults.....	41-44
c. Adults in Families .....	45-48
d. Children.....	49-52

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

# **APPENDIX A**

## **Summer Survey Data**

**JULY 2013**  
**ASU Morrison Institute for Public Policy**  
**A NEW LOOK: A SURVEY OF ARIZONA'S HOMELESS**  
**POPULATION**

**Table 1: Typical Profile of Arizona Homelessness**

Characteristic Percent of Respondents	Mean/ Percent (Overall State) 100%	Mean/ Percent (Maricopa) 56%	Mean/ Percent (Pima) 28%	Mean/ Percent (Balance of State) 16%
Male	68%	61%	80%	70%
Female	32%	39%	20%	30%
Average age	44.6	43.8	45.7	46
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian	11%	10%	10%	18%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	1%
Black	16%	21%	13%	2%
Hispanic	16%	14%	19%	17%
White	51%	49%	52%	56%
Other	2%	3%	0%	1%
Multi	4%	3%	4%	6%
<b>Has military service</b>				
Honorable discharge	16%	16%	14%	17%
	78%	84%	81%	56%
<b>Family structure</b>				
Single, no child	83%	82%	85%	82%
Single, with child	3%	4%	1%	4%
Partner, no child	11%	10%	13%	12%
Partner, with child	3%	4%	1%	2%
<b>Children (anywhere)</b>				
Number of living children	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
No children anywhere	83%	80%	86%	86%

<b>Characteristic Percent of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Overall State) 100%</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Maricopa) 56%</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Pima) 28%</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Balance of State) 16%</b>
<b>Last night stay (place)</b>				
Hotel or motel	1%	1%	1%	3%
Jail, prison	0%	0%	0%	0%
Outside	35%	31%	40%	36%
Shelter	52%	59%	48%	30%
Someone else's home	7%	6%	8%	7%
Vehicle	2%	1%	0%	12%
Other	4%	2%	2%	13%
<b>Last night stay (months)</b>	9.1	9.4	7.1	9.4
<b>Times homeless in last 3 years</b>	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
Foster care experience	14%	14%	15%	11%
<b>General Reasons for homeless</b>				
Economic	75%	75%	71%	85%
Familial	45%	47%	32%	62%
Health	37%	39%	21%	59%
Substance abuse	27%	25%	21%	43%
Other Factor	35%	36%	25%	50%
<b>Specific Reasons for Homelessness</b>				
Lost Job	45%	43%	52%	39%
Family Violence	9%	12%	3%	11%
Divorce	10%	12%	7%	9%
Family conflict	16%	17%	10%	24%
Medical (non-mental)	14%	16%	7%	21%
Mental Health	14%	16%	5%	21%
Disability	9%	10%	4%	13%
Alcohol Use	16%	16%	12%	26%
Drug use	12%	11%	12%	16%
Moved cities	11%	11%	8%	17%
Prison	8%	9%	7%	7%

<b>Characteristic Percent of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Overall State) 100%</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Maricopa) 56%</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Pima) 28%</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Balance of State) 16%</b>
<b>Interested in finding housing</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>83%</b>
Housing waiting list	19%	21%	20%	10%
Section 8 experience	11%	11%	11%	11%
<b>Working</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Has income</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>
SSI	7%	7%	6%	6%
Pension	1%	1%	0%	2%
Worker compensation	0%	0%	0%	1%
Veteran disability	1%	0%	1%	1%
Alimony	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unemployment	2%	1%	1%	4%
SSDI	5%	5%	3%	7%
Veteran pension	1%	0%	1%	2%
Children	1%	1%	0%	4%
TANF	4%	6%	2%	2%
Private disability	0%	0%	0%	0%
Retirement	1%	1%	0%	1%
Food stamps	1%	0%	1%	2%
Other	6%	5%	5%	11%
<b>Mean income</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>246.3</b>
SSI	728.6	789.3	597.8	717.2
Pension	712.8	645	--	758
Workers' comp	666	666	--	--
Veteran disability	560.8	980	493.5	418.5
Alimony	--	--	--	--
Unemployment	411.1	220	248	565.7
SSDI	706.7	666.2	741.7	801
Veteran pension	709.4	1021	574	621.2
Children	288.4	203.9	--	401
TANF	213.5	212.5	231.8	194.5
Private disability	498	--	498	--
Retirement	351.5	282.4	780	413.5

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Overall State)</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Maricopa)</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Pima)</b>	<b>Mean/ Percent (Balance of State)</b>
<b>Percent of Respondents</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Food stamps	253.6	270.5	229.3	243.1
Other Income	206.1	302.7	151.5	100.1
<b>Affordable rent</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>299.2</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>225.9</b>
<b>Weekly rent preference</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Economic services</b>				
Emergency food assistance	<b>59%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Shower program	<b>35%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>38%</b>
Water or respite station	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Shelter	<b>62%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>52%</b>
Employment program	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Soup kitchen or dining hall	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Health care services	<b>38%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>28%</b>
Community voicemail	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Case management	<b>38%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Rent assistance	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Utility assistance	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>ER experience</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>
Mental health treatment	<b>37%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>37%</b>
Ever insurance	<b>44%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>39%</b>
Ever insurance past year	<b>55%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>48%</b>

**APPENDIX B**  
**Point In Time 2013**  
**a. Maricopa County**

# Point In Time Summary for AZ-502 - Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC

Date of PIT Count: 1/29/2013

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

## Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	246	533	22	801
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	740	1,600	89	2,429
Number of Persons (under age 18)	451	1040	42	1533
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	67	112	9	188
Number of Persons (over age 24)	222	448	38	708
Average Household Size				3.0

## Persons in Households with only Children (Under Age 18)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	6	12	6	24
Number of one-child Households	6	11	6	23
Number of multi-child Households	0	1	0	1
Total number of persons (under age 18)	6	13	6	25
Number of children in multi-child households	0	2	0	2
Average Household Size				1.0

## Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	1,431	493	25	937	2,886

Point In Time Summary for AZ-502 - Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC

Total Number of Persons (Adults)	1431	493	25	1486	3435
Number of Persons (age 18 - 24)	100	104	0	121	325
Number of Persons (over age 24)	1,331	389	25	1,365	3,110
Average Household Size					1.2

**Total Households and Persons**

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	1,683	1,038	25	965	3,711
Total Number of Persons	2,177	2,106	25	1,581	5,889
Number of Children (under age 18)	457	1053		48	1558
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	167	216	0	130	513
Number of Persons (over age 24)	1553	837	25	1403	3818
Average Household Size					1.6

### Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Safe Havens		
Chronically Homeless Individuals	152	25	305	482
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of Families)	3		4	7
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Persons in Household)	9		8	17

### Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens			
Total Number of Veterans (including female Veterans)		174	123	297
Number of Female Veterans (subset of all Veterans)		13	6	19
Severely Mentally Ill		174	146	320
Chronic Substance Abuse		65	234	299
Persons with HIV/AIDS		4	2	6
Victims of Domestic Violence		195	142	337

**APPENDIX B**  
**Point In Time 2013**  
**b. Pima County**

# Point In Time Summary for AZ-501 - Tucson/Pima County CoC

Date of PIT Count: 2/26/2013

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

## Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	59	142	8	209
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	183	435	18	636
Number of Persons (under age 18)	108	259	10	377
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	13	41	3	57
Number of Persons (over age 24)	62	135	5	202
Average Household Size				3.0

## Persons in Households with only Children (Under Age 18)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	9	3	0	12
Number of one-child Households	5	3	0	8
Number of multi-child Households	4	0	0	4
Total number of persons (under age 18)	17	3	0	20
Number of children in multi-child households	12	0	0	12
Average Household Size				1.7

## Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	593	472	13	466	1,544

Point In Time Summary for AZ-501 - Tucson/Pima County CoC

Total Number of Persons (Adults)	601	485	13	483	1582
Number of Persons (age 18 - 24)	53	66	1	55	175
Number of Persons (over age 24)	548	419	12	428	1,407
Average Household Size					1.0

**Total Households and Persons**

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	661	617	13	474	1,765
Total Number of Persons	801	923	13	501	2,238
Number of Children (under age 18)	125	262		10	397
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	66	107	1	58	232
Number of Persons (over age 24)	610	554	12	433	1609
Average Household Size					1.3

### Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Safe Havens		
Chronically Homeless Individuals	140	13	190	343
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of Families)	4		2	6
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Persons in Household)	13		4	17

### Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens		
Total Number of Veterans (including female Veterans)	249	73	322
Number of Female Veterans (subset of all Veterans)	17	1	18
Severely Mentally Ill	311	168	479
Chronic Substance Abuse	358	161	519
Persons with HIV/AIDS	8	1	9
Victims of Domestic Violence	321	132	453

**APPENDIX B**  
**Point In Time 2013**  
**c. Balance of State**



**PIT Counts**

Date of PIT Count

1/29/2013

Populations in this Count

- Sheltered and Unsheltered Count
- Sheltered-Only Count

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Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	121	109	51	281
Total Number of Persons (Adults & Children)	512	299	176	987
Number of Persons (under age 18)	363	202	74	639
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	12	30	15	57
Number of Persons (over age 24)	137	67	87	291

Persons in Households with only Children <sup>a</sup>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	0	2	2	4
Number of one-child Households	0	2	2	4
Number of multi-child Households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons (under age 18)	0	2	2	4
Number of children in multi-child households	0	0	0	0

Persons in Households without Children	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven <sup>b</sup>		
Number of Households	403	150	0	733	1286
Total Number of Persons (Adults)	403	170	0	871	1444

Number of Persons (age 18 - 24)	53	17	0	70	140
Number of Persons (over age 24)	350	153	0	801	1304

Total Households and Persons	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven <sup>b</sup>		
Total Households	524	261	0	786	1571
Total Persons	915	471	0	1049	2435
Number of Children (under age 18)	363	204		76	643
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	65	47	0	85	197
Number of Persons (over age 24)	487	220	0	888	1595



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Point-in-Time (PIT) [PIT Counts](#) [Reporting Status](#)

**PIT Counts**

**Date of PIT Count**

**Populations in this Count**

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Sheltered-Only Count

[Print Errors](#)

Homeless Populations | **Homeless Subpopulations** | Methodology | Notes

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations <sup>a</sup>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Safe Haven		
<i>(Chronically homeless subpopulation data is required for sheltered persons and for unsheltered persons)</i>				
Chronically Homeless Individuals <sup>b</sup>	<input type="text" value="120"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="119"/>	<input type="text" value="239"/>
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of Families) <sup>c</sup>	<input type="text" value="23"/>		<input type="text" value="18"/>	<input type="text" value="41"/>
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Persons in Household)	<input type="text" value="48"/>		<input type="text" value="42"/>	<input type="text" value="90"/>

Other Homeless Subpopulations <sup>d, e</sup>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens			
Total Number of Veterans (including female Veterans)	<input type="text" value="264"/>		<input type="text" value="125"/>	<input type="text" value="389"/>
Number of Female Veterans (subset of all Veterans)	<input type="text" value="10"/>		<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="20"/>
Severely Mentally Ill	<input type="text" value="147"/>		<input type="text" value="152"/>	<input type="text" value="299"/>
Chronic Substance Abuse	<input type="text" value="178"/>		<input type="text" value="139"/>	<input type="text" value="317"/>
Persons with HIV/AIDS	<input type="text" value="1"/>		<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>
Victims of Domestic Violence (optional)	<input type="text" value="307"/>		<input type="text" value="133"/>	<input type="text" value="440"/>

**APPENDIX C**  
**Maricopa County HMIS Data**  
**a. All Clients**

## Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

All Clients: 17,852

Individuals			Gender		
	Count	%		Count	%
Adults	9,820	55.0%	Female	7,353	41.2%
Children	67	0.4%	Male	10,359	58.0%
Refused/Unknown	109	0.6%	Refused/Unknown	117	0.7%
Families			Transgender		
	Count	%		Count	%
Adults	3,708	20.8%		23	0.1%
Children	4,143	23.2%	Prior Living Situation		
Refused/Unknown	5	0.0%		Count	%
Total Clients			Emergency Shelter	4,964	27.8%
	17,852	100%	Transitional Housing	988	5.5%
Program Type			Permanent Supportive Housing	36	0.2%
	Count	%	Psychiatric Hospital	92	0.5%
Emergency Shelter	11,183	62.6%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	278	1.6%
Transitional Housing	3,794	21.3%	Hospital	257	1.4%
Permanent Supportive Housing	3,143	17.6%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	292	1.6%
Age			Rental House/Apartment/Room	1,670	9.4%
	Count	%	Own House/Apartment	149	0.8%
0 - 5	1,594	8.9%	Living With Family	2,519	14.1%
6 - 8	781	4.4%	Living With Friends	1,628	9.1%
9 - 12	858	4.8%	Hotel/Motel	605	3.4%
13 - 15	628	3.5%	Foster Care/Group Home	55	0.3%
16 - 17	349	2.0%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	3,467	19.4%
18 - 24	1,776	9.9%	Safe Haven	48	0.3%
25 - 34	2,840	15.9%	Other	270	1.5%
35 - 44	2,868	16.1%	Don't Know	178	1.0%
45 - 61	5,309	29.7%	Refused	11	0.1%
62+	735	4.1%	Unknown	345	1.9%
Refused/Unknown	114	0.6%	Prior Living Situation -		
Race			Length of Stay		
	Count	%		Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	845	4.7%	One week or less	2,844	15.9%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	153	0.9%	> 1 week to < 1 month	2,726	15.3%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	214	1.2%	1 - 3 months	4,044	22.7%
Asian	79	0.4%	> 3 months to < 1 year	3,558	19.9%
Asian/Black	7	0.0%	> 1 year	2,998	16.8%
Asian/White	37	0.2%	Refused/Unknown	1,682	9.4%
Black/African American	4,341	24.3%	Extent of Homelessness		
Black/White	411	2.3%		Count	%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	214	1.2%	First Time Homeless	7,280	40.8%
White	11,166	62.5%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	5,199	29.1%
Other Multi-Racial	225	1.3%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	1,141	6.4%
Refused/Unknown	160	0.9%	Continuously homeless for 1 year or more	2,048	11.5%
Ethnicity			Not Applicable/Unknown	2,184	12.2%
	Count	%	Chronically Homeless		
Hispanic/Latino	3,978	22.3%		Count	%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	13,733	76.9%	Yes	735	4.1%
Refused/Unknown	141	0.8%	No	17,117	95.9%

## Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

All Clients: 17,852

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	250	1.4%	Earned Income	2,745	15.4%
Bad Credit	18	0.1%	Unemployment Insurance	277	1.6%
Criminal Activity	123	0.7%	SSI	1,924	10.8%
Divorce	222	1.2%	SSDI	1,595	8.9%
Domestic Violence	1,203	6.7%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Evicted	2,398	13.4%	Private Disability Insurance	1	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	43	0.2%	Worker's Compensation	6	0.0%
Foreclosure	85	0.5%	TANF	568	3.2%
Lack of Financial Resources	2,743	15.4%	General Assistance	206	1.2%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	2,343	13.1%	Social Security Retirement Income	98	0.5%
Loss of Public Assistance	64	0.4%	Veteran's Pension	74	0.4%
Loss of Transportation	31	0.2%	Former Job Pension	27	0.2%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	445	2.5%	Child Support	325	1.8%
Moved to Seek Work	748	4.2%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	19	0.1%
Natural Disaster (In State)	1	0.0%	<b>Non-Cash Benefits**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	15	0.1%	Food Stamps (SNAP)	9,211	51.6%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	1,500	8.4%	Medicaid	7,609	42.6%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	507	2.8%	Medicare	658	3.7%
Poor Budgeting	126	0.7%	SCHIP	36	0.2%
Release from Jail or Prison	726	4.1%	WIC	430	2.4%
Release from Mental Health Facility	50	0.3%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	294	1.6%
Substance Abuse	901	5.0%	TANF Child Care Services	348	1.9%
Other	968	5.4%	TANF Transport Services	18	0.1%
Other Addictions	33	0.2%	Other TANF	46	0.3%
Don't Know	1,378	7.7%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	42	0.2%
Refused	53	0.3%	Other Source(s)	270	1.5%
Unknown	878	4.9%	No Resources	6,563	36.8%
<b>Employed</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Income Level (Monthly)**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	2,299	12.9%	0	146	0.8%
No	11,839	66.3%	1 - 49	97	0.5%
Refused/Unknown	3,714	20.8%	50 - 99	102	0.6%
<b>Employment Tenure***</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	100 - 149	230	1.3%
Permanent	1,424	61.9%	150 - 199	157	0.9%
Temporary	207	9.0%	200 - 249	247	1.4%
Seasonal	49	2.1%	250 - 299	128	0.7%
Refused/Unknown	619	26.9%	300 - 499	455	2.5%
			500 - 749	1,930	10.8%
			750 - 999	913	5.1%
			1000 - 1499	1,061	5.9%
			1500 - 1999	457	2.6%
			2000+	361	2.0%

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

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

## Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

All Clients: 17,852

US Military Veteran			Currently in School		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	1,517	8.5%	Yes	2,716	15.2%
No	15,841	88.7%	No	10,083	56.5%
Don't Know	144	0.8%	Refused/Unknown	5,053	28.3%
Refused	9	0.1%			
Unknown	341	1.9%			
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim			Education Level		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	2,626	14.7%	No schooling completed	1,435	8.0%
No	12,337	69.1%	Nursery school - 4th grade	1,500	8.4%
Refused/Unknown	2,889	16.2%	5th - 6th grade	475	2.7%
			7th - 8th grade	733	4.1%
Extent of Domestic Violence**			9th grade	536	3.0%
	Count	%	10th grade	731	4.1%
Within the past 3 months	442	16.8%	11th grade	1,042	5.8%
3 to 6 months ago	352	13.4%	12th grade, No diploma	617	3.5%
6 to 12 months ago	268	10.2%	High School Diploma	3,246	18.2%
More than a year ago	1,182	45.0%	GED	1,406	7.9%
Don't Know	94	3.6%	Post-secondary	2,251	12.6%
Refused	28	1.1%	Refused/Unknown	3,880	21.7%
Unknown	260	9.9%			
Disabilities***					
	Count	%	<b>** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.</b>		
None	1,726	9.7%	<b>*** Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.</b>		
Alcohol Abuse	1,059	5.9%	<b>AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY</b>		
Alzhiemers/Dementia	7	0.0%	<b>Emergency Shelter</b>		
Developmental	216	1.2%	Total Bed Nights	552,788	
Drug Abuse	1,496	8.4%	Total Clients	11,183	
Dual Diagnosis	140	0.8%	Average Length of Stay	49.43	
Hearing Impaired	187	1.0%	<b>Transitional Housing</b>		
HIV/AIDS	201	1.1%	Total Bed Nights	612,320	
Mental Handicap/Injury	130	0.7%	Total Clients	3,794	
Mental Health Problem	4,223	23.7%	Average Length of Stay	161.39	
Physical	1,398	7.8%	<b>Permanent Supportive Housing</b>		
Vision Impaired	154	0.9%	Total Bed Nights	984,869	
Other	214	1.2%	Total Clients	3,143	
Other: Cognitive	16	0.1%	Average Length of Stay	313.35	
Other: Hepatitis C	215	1.2%			
Other: Learning	245	1.4%			
Other: Speech	31	0.2%			
Disability of Long Duration					
	Count	%			
Yes	5,957	33.4%			
No	10,959	61.4%			
Don't Know	198	1.1%			
Refused	4	0.0%			
Unknown	734	4.1%			

**APPENDIX C**  
**Maricopa County HMIS Data**  
**b. Single Adults**

**Maricopa County HMIS Project  
Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report - Singles**

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Single Adults: 9,084

<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Adults	9,084	100.0%	Female	2,866	31.5%
Children	0	0.0%	Male	6,199	68.2%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Families</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	Transgender	19	0.2%
Adults	N/A	N/A	<b>Prior Living Situation</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Children	0	0.0%	Emergency Shelter	2,404	26.5%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Transitional Housing	457	5.0%
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>9,084</b>	<b>100%</b>	Permanent Supportive Housing	19	0.2%
<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	Psychiatric Hospital	76	0.8%
Emergency Shelter	6,298	69.3%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	187	2.1%
Transitional Housing	574	6.3%	Hospital	228	2.5%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0.0%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	239	2.6%
<b>Age</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	Rental House/Apartment/Room	703	7.7%
0 - 5	0	0.0%	Own House/Apartment	93	1.0%
6 - 8	0	0.0%	Living With Family	826	9.1%
9 - 12	0	0.0%	Living With Friends	780	8.6%
13 - 15	0	0.0%	Hotel/Motel	333	3.7%
16 - 17	0	0.0%	Foster Care/Group Home	20	0.2%
18 - 24	947	10.4%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	2,188	24.1%
25 - 34	1,691	18.6%	Safe Haven	16	0.2%
35 - 44	1,881	20.7%	Other	191	2.1%
45 - 61	3,975	43.8%	Don't Know	136	1.5%
62+	590	6.5%	Refused	8	0.1%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Unknown	180	2.0%
<b>Race</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
American Indian/Alaskan Native	427	4.7%	One week or less	2,112	23.2%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	37	0.4%	> 1 week to < 1 month	1,378	15.2%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	105	1.2%	1 - 3 months	1,622	17.9%
Asian	43	0.5%	> 3 months to < 1 year	1,411	15.5%
Asian/Black	4	0.0%	> 1 year	1,573	17.3%
Asian/White	17	0.2%	Refused/Unknown	988	10.9%
Black/African American	2,070	22.8%	<b>Extent of Homelessness</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Black/White	89	1.0%	First Time Homeless	2,906	32.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	40	0.4%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	2,798	30.8%
White	6,102	67.2%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	882	9.7%
Other Multi-Racial	127	1.4%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	1,515	16.7%
Refused/Unknown	23	0.3%	Not Applicable/Unknown	983	10.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Chronically Homeless</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Hispanic/Latino	1,567	17.3%	Yes	1,060	11.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	7,493	82.5%	No	8,024	88.3%
Refused/Unknown	24	0.3%			

## Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report - Singles

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Single Adults: 9,084

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Alcohol Abuse	200	2.2%	Earned Income	1,383	15.2%
Bad Credit	12	0.1%	Unemployment Insurance	163	1.8%
Criminal Activity	71	0.8%	SSI	1,291	14.2%
Divorce	79	0.9%	SSDI	1,067	11.7%
Domestic Violence	344	3.8%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Evicted	884	9.7%	Private Disability Insurance	2	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	19	0.2%	Worker's Compensation	5	0.1%
Foreclosure	34	0.4%	TANF	71	0.8%
Lack of Financial Resources	1,334	14.7%	General Assistance	73	0.8%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	1,246	13.7%	Social Security Retirement Income	76	0.8%
Loss of Public Assistance	48	0.5%	Veteran's Pension	54	0.6%
Loss of Transportation	10	0.1%	Former Job Pension	26	0.3%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	294	3.2%	Child Support	46	0.5%
Moved to Seek Work	522	5.7%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	9	0.1%
Natural Disaster (In State)	0	0.0%	<b>Non-Cash Benefits**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	10	0.1%	Food Stamps (SNAPS)	4,001	44.0%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	737	8.1%	Medicaid	2,594	28.6%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	399	4.4%	Medicare	406	4.5%
Poor Budgeting	38	0.4%	SCHIP	7	0.1%
Release from Jail or Prison	562	6.2%	WIC	27	0.3%
Release from Mental Health Facility	44	0.5%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	219	2.4%
Substance Abuse	566	6.2%	TANF Child Care Services	27	0.3%
Other	478	5.3%	TANF Transport Services	1	0.0%
Other Addictions	26	0.3%	Other TANF	16	0.2%
Don't Know	570	6.3%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	9	0.1%
Refused	29	0.3%	Other Source(s)	154	1.7%
Unknown	513	5.6%	No Resources	2,886	31.8%
<b>Employed</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Income Level (Monthly)**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	1,013	11.2%	0	110	1.2%
No	6,439	70.9%	1 - 49	64	0.7%
Refused/Unknown	1,632	18.0%	50 - 99	74	0.8%
<b>Employment Tenure***</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	100 - 149	104	1.1%
Permanent	475	46.9%	150 - 199	67	0.7%
Temporary	113	11.2%	200 - 249	111	1.2%
Seasonal	30	3.0%	250 - 299	54	0.6%
Refused/Unknown	395	39.0%	300 - 499	257	2.8%
			500 - 749	1,227	13.5%
			750 - 999	564	6.2%
			1000 - 1499	593	6.5%
			1500 - 1999	232	2.6%
			2000+	108	1.2%

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

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

**Maricopa County HMIS Project  
Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report - Singles**

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Single Adults: 9,084

US Military Veteran	Count	%	Currently in School	Count	%
Yes	967	10.6%	Yes	389	4.3%
No	7,882	86.8%	No	5,426	59.7%
Don't Know	51	0.6%	Refused/Unknown	3,269	36.0%
Refused	7	0.1%			
Unknown	177	1.9%			
Domestic Violence (DV) Victim	Count	%	Education Level	Count	%
Yes	1,031	11.3%	No schooling completed	49	0.5%
No	7,086	78.0%	Nursery school - 4th grade	21	0.2%
Refused/Unknown	967	10.6%	5th - 6th grade	55	0.6%
			7th - 8th grade	286	3.1%
Extent of Domestic Violence**	Count	%	9th grade	224	2.5%
Within the past 3 months	108	10.5%	10th grade	408	4.5%
3 to 6 months ago	60	5.8%	11th grade	572	6.3%
6 to 12 months ago	79	7.7%	12th grade, No diploma	412	4.5%
More than a year ago	556	53.9%	High School Diploma	1,999	22.0%
Don't Know	41	4.0%	GED	941	10.4%
Refused	12	1.2%	Post-secondary	1,588	17.5%
Unknown	175	17.0%	Refused/Unknown	2,529	27.8%
Disabilities***	Count	%			
None	1,173	12.9%			
Alcohol Abuse	821	9.0%			
Alzheimers/Dementia	8	0.1%			
Developmental	119	1.3%			
Drug Abuse	1,136	12.5%			
Dual Diagnosis	114	1.3%			
Hearing Impaired	159	1.8%			
HIV/AIDS	127	1.4%			
Mental Handicap/Injury	114	1.3%			
Mental Health Problem	2,956	32.5%			
Physical	1,043	11.5%			
Vision Impaired	136	1.5%			
Other	165	1.8%			
Other: Cognitive	8	0.1%			
Other: Hepatitis C	176	1.9%			
Other: Learning	179	2.0%			
Other: Speech	19	0.2%			
Disability of Long Duration	Count	%	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
Yes	4,081	44.9%	Emergency Shelter		
No	4,414	48.6%	Total Bed Nights	162,917	
Don't Know	71	0.8%	Total Clients	6,298	
Refused	4	0.0%	Average Length of Stay	25.87	
Unknown	514	5.7%	Transitional Housing		
			Total Bed Nights	69,792	
			Total Clients	574	
			Average Length of Stay	121.59	
			Permanent Supportive Housing		
			Total Bed Nights	0	
			Total Clients	0	
			Average Length of Stay		

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

\*\*\* Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.

**APPENDIX C**  
**Maricopa County HMIS Data**  
**c. Adults in Families**

**Maricopa County HMIS Project  
Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report - Families**

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Family Adults: 3,049

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults	N/A	N/A	Female	2,157	70.7%
Children	0	0.0%	Male	890	29.2%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Families</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	Transgender	2	0.1%
Adults	3,049	100.0%	<b>Prior Living Situation</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Children	0	0.0%	Emergency Shelter	1,013	33.2%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Transitional Housing	198	6.5%
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>100%</b>	Permanent Supportive Housing	4	0.1%
<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	Psychiatric Hospital	3	0.1%
Emergency Shelter	1,208	39.6%	Substance Abuse Treatment Center	27	0.9%
Transitional Housing	1,027	33.7%	Hospital	6	0.2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0.0%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	10	0.3%
<b>Age</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	Rental House/Apartment/Room	375	12.3%
0 - 5	0	0.0%	Own House/Apartment	20	0.7%
6 - 8	0	0.0%	Living With Family	443	14.5%
9 - 12	0	0.0%	Living With Friends	244	8.0%
13 - 15	0	0.0%	Hotel/Motel	105	3.4%
16 - 17	0	0.0%	Foster Care/Group Home	3	0.1%
18 - 24	670	22.0%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	534	17.5%
25 - 34	962	31.6%	Safe Haven	8	0.3%
35 - 44	760	24.9%	Other	18	0.6%
45 - 54	480	15.7%	Don't Know	26	0.9%
55 - 61	122	4.0%	Refused	2	0.1%
62+	55	1.8%	Unknown	10	0.3%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	<b>Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Race</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	One week or less	201	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	123	4.0%	> 1 week to < 1 month	418	13.7%
Asian	16	0.5%	1 - 3 months	903	29.6%
Black/African American	794	26.0%	> 3 months to < 1 year	838	27.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	31	1.0%	> 1 year	462	15.2%
White	1,906	62.5%	Refused/Unknown	227	7.4%
Other Multi-Racial	202	6.6%	<b>Extent of Homelessness</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Refused/Unknown	1	0.0%	First Time Homeless	1,243	40.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	1 - 3 Times in the Past	909	29.8%
Hispanic/Latino	739	24.2%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	122	4.0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2,309	75.7%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	218	7.1%
Refused/Unknown	1	0.0%	Not Applicable/Unknown	557	18.3%
			<b>Chronically Homeless</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
			Yes	0	0.0%
			No	3,049	100.0%

**Maricopa County HMIS Project  
Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report - Families**

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Family Adults: 3,049

<b>Primary Reason Homeless</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Income Sources**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Alcohol Abuse	4	0.1%	Earned Income	1,218	39.9%
Bad Credit	4	0.1%	Unemployment Insurance	123	4.0%
Criminal Activity	15	0.5%	SSI	414	13.6%
Divorce	51	1.7%	SSDI	305	10.0%
Domestic Violence	327	10.7%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Evicted	463	15.2%	Private Disability Insurance	1	0.0%
Fire or Disaster	10	0.3%	Worker's Compensation	1	0.0%
Foreclosure	19	0.6%	TANF	489	16.0%
Lack of Financial Resources	467	15.3%	General Assistance	119	3.9%
Loss of Job (Unemployed)	380	12.5%	Social Security Retirement Income	6	0.2%
Loss of Public Assistance	9	0.3%	Veteran's Pension	5	0.2%
Loss of Transportation	7	0.2%	Former Job Pension	2	0.1%
Medical Condition Family/Personal	48	1.6%	Child Support	254	8.3%
Moved to Seek Work	83	2.7%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support	8	0.3%
Natural Disaster (In State)	1	0.0%	<b>Non-Cash Benefits**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Natural Disaster (Out of State)	5	0.2%	Food Stamps (SNAPS)	2,487	81.6%
Overcrowding or Family Dispute	222	7.3%	Medicaid	2,195	72.0%
Physical or Mental Disabilities	24	0.8%	Medicare	158	5.2%
Poor Budgeting	37	1.2%	SCHIP	21	0.7%
Release from Jail or Prison	31	1.0%	WIC	176	5.8%
Release from Mental Health Facility	3	0.1%	Veterans Admin. Medical Services	17	0.6%
Substance Abuse	113	3.7%	TANF Child Care Services	142	4.7%
Other	186	6.1%	TANF Transport Services	14	0.5%
Other Addictions	3	0.1%	Other TANF	26	0.9%
Don't Know	377	12.4%	Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	15	0.5%
Refused	14	0.5%	Other Source(s)	0	0.0%
Unknown	146	4.8%	No Resources	0	0.0%
<b>Employed</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Income Level (Monthly)**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	958	31.4%	0	20	0.7%
No	1,845	60.5%	1 - 49	17	0.6%
Refused/Unknown	246	8.1%	50 - 99	26	0.9%
<b>Employment Tenure***</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	100 - 149	119	3.9%
Permanent	768	80.2%	150 - 199	71	2.3%
Temporary	74	7.7%	200 - 249	112	3.7%
Seasonal	18	1.9%	250 - 299	71	2.3%
Refused/Unknown	98	10.2%	300 - 499	172	5.6%
			500 - 749	442	14.5%
			750 - 999	281	9.2%
			1000 - 1499	411	13.5%
			1500 - 1999	209	6.9%
			2000+	248	8.1%

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

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

**Maricopa County HMIS Project  
Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report - Families**

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Family Adults: 3,049

<b>US Military Veteran</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Currently in School</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	108	3.5%	Yes	396	13.0%
No	2,906	95.3%	No	2,273	74.5%
Don't Know	24	0.8%	Refused/Unknown	380	12.5%
Refused	1	0.0%			
Unknown	10	0.3%	<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Domestic Violence (DV) Victim</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	No schooling completed	10	0.3%
Yes	804	26.4%	Nursery school - 4th grade	20	0.7%
No	1,948	63.9%	5th - 6th grade	29	1.0%
Refused/Unknown	297	9.7%	7th - 8th grade	103	3.4%
<b>Extent of Domestic Violence**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	9th grade	102	3.3%
Within the past 3 months	155	19.3%	10th grade	162	5.3%
3 to 6 months ago	109	13.6%	11th grade	303	9.9%
6 to 12 months ago	91	11.3%	12th grade, No diploma	106	3.5%
More than a year ago	354	44.0%	High School Diploma	870	28.5%
Don't Know	37	4.6%	GED	324	10.6%
Refused	15	1.9%	Post-secondary	487	16.0%
Unknown	43	5.3%	Refused/Unknown	533	17.5%
<b>Disabilities***</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Exit Destinations</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
None	133	4.4%	Deceased	8	0.3%
Alcohol Abuse	107	3.5%	Don't Know	632	20.7%
Alzheimers/Dementia	0	0.0%	Emergency shelter voucher-Hotel/Motel	236	7.7%
Developmental	38	1.2%	Foster Care Home	3	0.1%
Drug Abuse	270	8.9%	Hospital (non-psychiatric)	10	0.3%
Dual Diagnosis	18	0.6%	Hotel/Motel paid for w/o voucher	49	1.6%
Hearing Impaired	15	0.5%	Jail,prison or juvenile detention	34	1.1%
HIV/AIDS	22	0.7%	Other	389	12.8%
Mental Handicap/Injury	6	0.2%	Owned by client, no housing subsidy	19	0.6%
Mental Health Problem	863	28.3%	Owned by client, with housing subsidy	18	0.6%
Physical	166	5.4%	Permanent Supportive Housing	205	6.7%
Vision Impaired	10	0.3%	Place not meant for Habitation	24	0.8%
Other	20	0.7%	Psychiatric hospital	3	0.1%
Other: Cognitive	2	0.1%	Refused	14	0.5%
Other: Hepatitis C	16	0.5%	Rental by client, no housing subsidy	939	30.8%
Other: Learning	39	1.3%	Rental by client, (non-VASH) housing subsidy	359	11.8%
Other: Speech	4	0.1%	Rental by client, VASH subsidy	34	1.1%
<b>Disability of Long Duration</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	Safe Haven	12	0.4%
Yes	1,070	35.1%	Staying with Family, permanent tenure	219	7.2%
No	1,946	63.8%	Staying with Family, temporary tenure	188	6.2%
Don't Know	22	0.7%	Staying with friends, permanent tenure	93	3.1%
Refused	0	0.0%	Staying with friends, temporary tenure	1	0.0%
Unknown	11	0.4%	Substance Abuse treatment facility	15	0.5%
			Transitional housing for homeless	9	0.3%
			Null	2,870	94.1%

**APPENDIX C**  
**Maricopa County HMIS Data**  
**d. Children**

## Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Children: 1,396

Individuals	Count	%	Gender	Count	%
Adults	0	0.0%	Female	680	48.7%
Children	42	3.0%	Male	716	51.3%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%
Families	Count	%	Transgender	0	0.0%
Adults	0	0.0%	Prior Living Situation	Count	%
Children	1,354	97.0%	Shelter Services	618	44.3%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%	Doubled Up	474	34.0%
Total Clients	1,396	100%	Treatment Center or Hospital	30	2.1%
Program Type	Count	%	Transitional&Permanent Supportive	24	1.7%
Emergency Shelter	1,396	100.0%	Own Home/Rental/Foster	112	8.0%
Transitional Housing	1,396	100.0%	Places Not Meant for Habitation	42	3.0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	845	60.5%	Jail, Prison, or Juvenile Detention	0	0.0%
Age	Count	%	Hotel/Motel	55	3.9%
0 - 5	620	44.4%	Other	39	2.8%
6 - 8	271	19.4%			
9 - 12	279	20.0%			
13 - 15	159	11.4%			
16 - 17	67	4.8%			
18 - 24	0	0.0%			
25 - 34	0	0.0%			
35 - 44	0	0.0%			
45 - 61	0	0.0%			
62+	0	0.0%			
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%			
Race	Count	%	Prior Living Situation - Length of Stay	Count	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	94	6.7%	One week or less	137	9.8%
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	33	2.4%	> 1 week to < 1 month	255	18.3%
American Indian/Alaskan/White	29	2.1%	1 - 3 months	483	34.6%
Asian	5	0.4%	> 3 months to < 1 year	343	24.6%
Asian/Black	0	0.0%	> 1 year	112	8.0%
Asian/White	4	0.3%	Refused/Unknown	66	4.7%
Black/African American	355	25.4%	Extent of Homelessness	Count	%
Black/White	90	6.4%	First Time Homeless	819	58.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	36	2.6%	1 - 3 Times in the Past	478	34.2%
White	718	51.4%	4 Times in Past 3 Years	20	1.4%
Other Multi-Racial	24	1.7%	Continuously hmls for 1 year or more	37	2.7%
Refused/Unknown	8	0.6%	Not Applicable/Unknown	42	3.0%
Ethnicity	Count	%	Chronically Homeless	Count	%
Hispanic/Latino	562	40.3%	Yes	0	0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	834	59.7%	No	1,396	100%
Refused/Unknown	0	0.0%			

## Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Children: 1,396

Primary Reason Homeless	Count	%	Income Sources**	Count	%
Economic	912	65.3%	Earned Income	4	0.3%
Domestic Violence	148	10.6%	Unemployment Insurance	0	0.0%
Criminal Activity	18	1.3%	SSI	31	2.2%
Medical Reasons	37	2.7%	SSDI	14	1.0%
Substance Abuse	33	2.4%	A Veteran's Disability Payment	0	0.0%
Natural Disaster/Fire	2	0.1%	Private Disability Insurance	0	0.0%
Other	128	9.2%	Worker's Compensation	0	0.0%
Family Dispute/Overcrowding	111	8.0%	TANF	14	1.0%
			General Assistance	7	0.5%
			Social Security Retirement Income	0	0.0%
			Veteran's Pension	0	0.0%
			Former Job Pension	0	0.0%
			Child Support	21	1.5%
			Alimony or Other Spousal Support	0	0.0%
			<b>Non-Cash Benefits**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
			Food Stamps (SNAPS)	582	41.7%
			Medicaid	627	44.9%
			Medicare	27	1.9%
			SCHIP	5	0.4%
			WIC	56	4.0%
			Veterans Admin. Medical Services	0	0.0%
			TANF Child Care Services	47	3.4%
			TANF Transport Services	1	0.1%
			Other TANF	0	0.0%
			Section 8/Other Rental Assistance	1	0.1%
			Other Source(s)	12	0.9%
			No Resources	767	54.9%
<b>Employed</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Income Level (Monthly)**</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	9	0.6%	0	8	0.6%
No	1,116	79.9%	1 - 49	1	0.1%
Refused/Unknown	271	19.4%	50 - 99	6	0.4%
<b>Employment Tenure***</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	100 - 149	7	0.5%
Permanent	1	11.1%	150 - 199	14	1.0%
Temporary	1	11.1%	200 - 249	11	0.8%
Seasonal	0	0.0%	250 - 299	4	0.3%
Refused/Unknown	7	77.8%	300 - 499	9	0.6%
			500 - 749	30	2.1%
			750 - 999	3	0.2%
			1000 - 1499	3	0.2%
			1500 - 1999	0	0.0%
			2000+	0	0.0%

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

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

## Maricopa County HMIS Project Continuum-wide Housing Demographics Report

07/01/2012 - 06/30/2013

Children: 1,396

Domestic Violence (DV) Victim			Currently in School		
	Count	%		Count	%
Yes	235	16.8%	Yes	493	35.3%
No	784	56.2%	No	595	42.6%
Refused/Unknown	377	27.0%	Refused/Unknown	308	22.1%
Extent of Domestic Violence**			Education Level		
	Count	%		Count	%
Within the past 3 months	45	19.1%	No schooling completed	518	37.1%
3 to 6 months ago	72	30.6%	Nursery school - 4th grade	492	35.2%
6 to 12 months ago	24	10.2%	5th - 6th grade	105	7.5%
More than a year ago	67	28.5%	7th - 8th grade	82	5.9%
Don't Know	3	1.3%	9th grade	45	3.2%
Refused	0	0.0%	10th grade	27	1.9%
Unknown	24	10.2%	11th grade	12	0.9%
Disabilities***			12th grade, No diploma	2	0.1%
	Count	%	High School Diploma	0	0.0%
None	33	2.4%	GED	1	0.1%
Alcohol Abuse	1	0.1%	Post-secondary	1	0.1%
Alzhiemers/Dementia	0	0.0%	Refused/Unknown	111	8.0%
Developmental	30	2.1%	<p>** Extent of Domestic Violence percentages are calculated based on number of domestic violence victims and NOT total number of clients.</p> <p>*** Disabilities will not total properly to the total number of clients due to null/multiple values.</p>		
Drug Abuse	1	0.1%			
Dual Diagnosis	0	0.0%			
Hearing Impaired	2	0.1%			
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0%			
Mental Handicap/Injury	0	0.0%			
Mental Health Problem	33	2.4%			
Physical	23	1.6%			
Vision Impaired	0	0.0%			
Other	9	0.6%			
Other: Cognitive	0	0.0%			
Other: Hepatitis C	0	0.0%			
Other: Learning	12	0.9%			
Other: Speech	4	0.3%			
Disability of Long Duration			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
	Count	%	Emergency Shelter		
Yes	100	7.2%	Total Bed Nights	152,408	
No	1,257	90.0%	Total Clients	1,396	
Don't Know	21	1.5%	Average Length of Stay	109.17	
Refused	0	0.0%	Transitional Housing		
Unknown	18	1.3%	Total Bed Nights	152,408	
			Total Clients	1,396	
			Average Length of Stay	109.17	
			Permanent Supportive Housing		
			Total Bed Nights	150,539	
			Total Clients	845	
			Average Length of Stay	178.15	