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TODAY'S PRESENTATION TEAM



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WEBINAR HOUSEKEEPING



Tucson Pima Collaboration
To End Homelessness

All participants will be muted throughout the presentation. Please use the Q&A feature to ask questions during the presentation.

If you have trouble with audio or video, please logout and sign back in.

A recording of this presentation and this slide deck will be posted at <https://tpch.net/2020-update-on-homelessness/> within the next few days.

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WEBINAR AGENDA

Background & Overview



System Performance Findings




Point in Time Findings



Our Path Forward

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OVERVIEW

Report Background and Summary


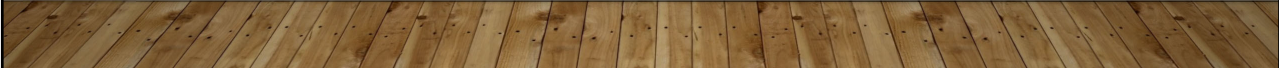
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2020 COMMUNITY DATA REPORT AND UPDATE ON HOMELESSNESS IN TUCSON/PIMA COUNTY

- Report aims to address persistent challenges:
 - Limited availability of multi-set data regarding the homeless response system's reach on the night of the annual Point in Time Count.
 - Difficulty assessing local impact without comparison to other communities and/or national averages.
 - Limited availability to accessible community-level data among the Continuum of Care Board and Committees, service providers, and community leaders.

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2020 COMMUNITY DATA REPORT AND UPDATE ON HOMELESSNESS IN TUCSON/PIMA COUNTY

- Report is divided into four sections:
 - Summary of Findings
 - Definitions
 - Highlighted System Performance Measures
 - Point in Time Data



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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Homelessness is increasing in Pima County at an alarming rate.

- Maximizing existing infrastructure is our most immediate opportunity to improve our homelessness response system.
- Community outcomes are improving but there is still work to do.
- Black, Indigenous, and People of Color are disproportionately impacted by homelessness and experience disparate housing outcomes.
- People experiencing chronic homelessness are less likely to obtain shelter and transitional housing than other populations.
- Trends among other vulnerable populations vary.



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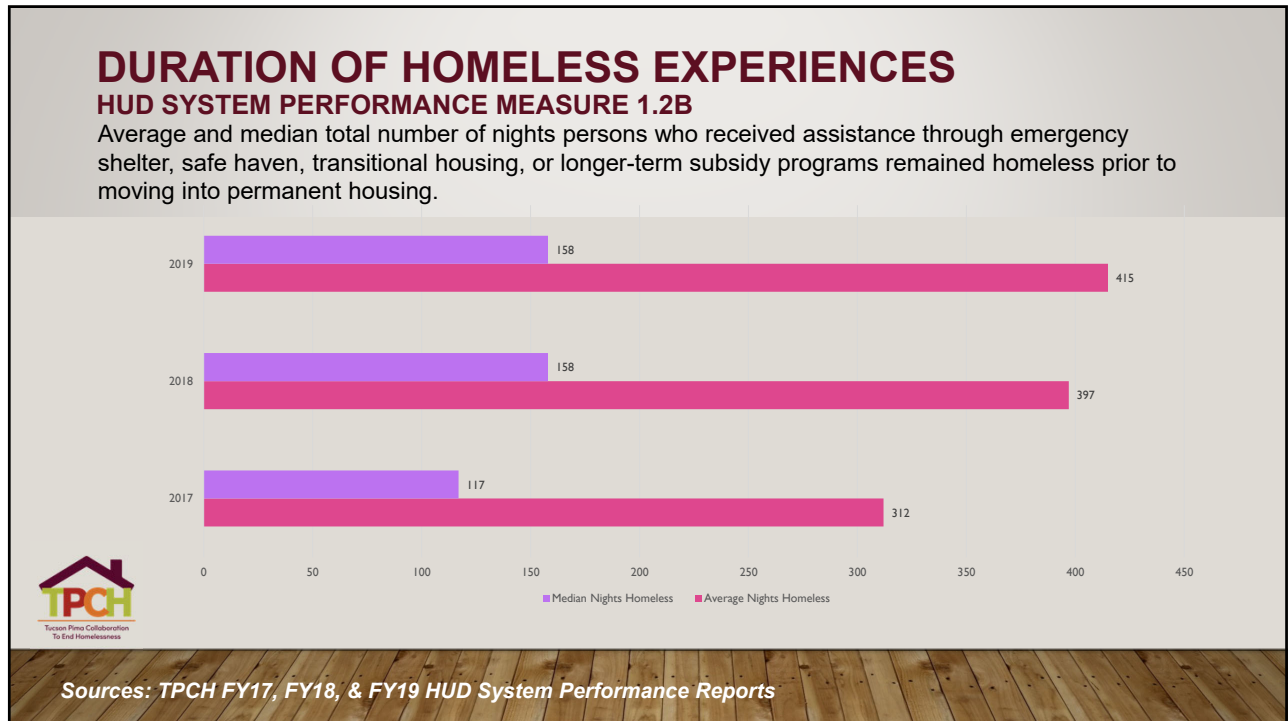


SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Multi-year Trends in Key Community Outcome Areas

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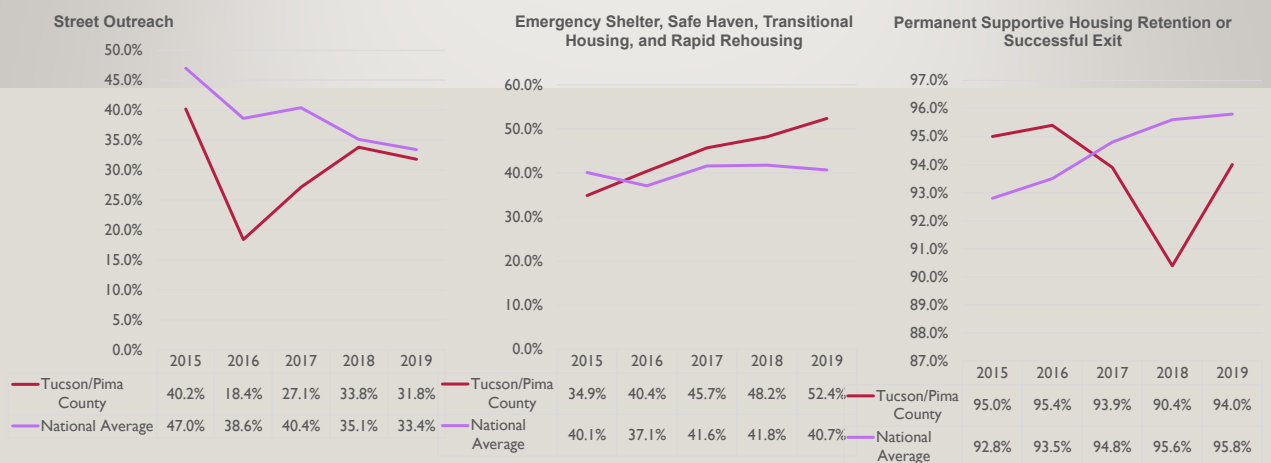
DURATION OF HOMELESSNESS: KEY FINDINGS

- **Length of time homeless has increased by 1.4 months (median) and 3.4 months (average).**
- Long stays in transitional housing distort data. Persons residing in transitional housing for up to 24 months are considered homeless under HUD guidelines.
- **Opportunity:** Re-tool supportive housing system to reduce lengths of stay in transitional housing by using this housing type as a short-term crisis intervention for households with high service needs.
- **Opportunity:** Prioritize transfers from transitional housing with the Coordinated Entry system to reduce duration of homelessness, re-evaluate prioritization of unsheltered people to reduce long periods of shelter residency.
- **Opportunity:** Expand use of navigation and diversion interventions to more promptly address homeless experiences.



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ACHIEVING HOUSING STABILITY (SUCCESSFUL EXITS) HUD SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE 7A.1



Sources: TPCH FY15-FY19 HUD System Performance Reports, National System Performance Aggregation

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ACHIEVING HOUSING STABILITY (SUCCESSFUL EXITS)

HUD SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE 7A.1

- **Street Outreach**
 - Rate of successful exits has increased since 2017 but remain below 2015 baseline.
 - Rate of successful exits remains slightly below national average.
 - Opportunity: Expand use of targeted housing navigation, and rapid resolution strategies.
 - Opportunity: Improve accuracy of destination reporting from street outreach program exits.

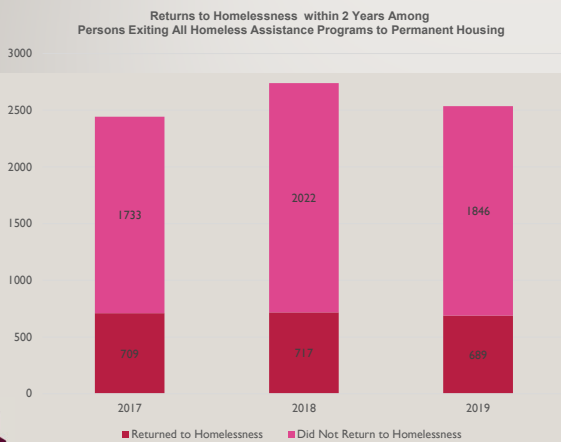
- **Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing**
 - Local data shows consistent upward trajectory despite minimal net change at national level.
 - Housing First may be under attack but it's working in Pima County
 - Opportunity: Identify essential elements of high-performing projects and scale.
 - Opportunity: Adapt services to support income to emerging confined job market.

- **Permanent Supportive Housing**
 - National gains are not being actualized in Pima County.
 - Opportunity: Intensive targeted supportive services and permanency planning are needed.

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RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS

HUD SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE 2



Finding

- 2019 National Average = 19.9%
- 2019 Local Average = 27.2%

Opportunities

- Increase delivery of supportive services during program participation using Housing First approach.
- Expand availability of aftercare services to support housing stability.
- Establish community flexible fund pool to mitigate risk of de-stabilization after exit.

Sources: TPCH FY17, FY18, & FY19 HUD System Performance Reports

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UTILIZATION

Maximizing the Existing Community Infrastructure

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MOST NOTABLE FINDING

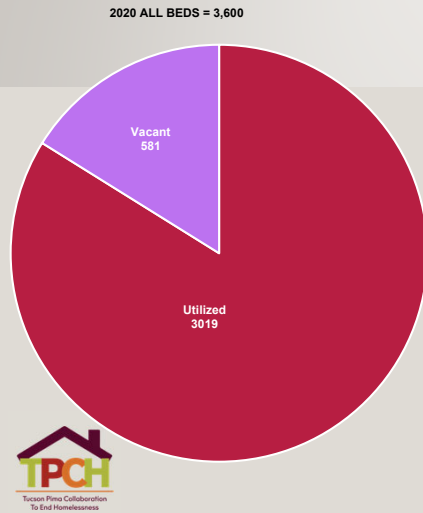
On the night of the 2020 Point in Time count, we had enough vacant shelter and supportive housing beds to provide a safe place for every person identified as experiencing unsheltered homelessness.



Sources: TPCH 2020 Point in Time Count, Housing Inventory Count

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POINT IN TIME UTILIZATION



579 UNSHELTERED PERSONS

581 VACANT BEDS

- 32% of shelter beds
- 37% of safe haven beds
- 30% of transitional housing beds.
- 14% of permanent supportive housing vacant.

FINDINGS

- Maximizing the use of our existing housing infrastructure offers our greatest opportunity to address unsheltered homelessness in Pima County.
- Under-utilization is most prevalent in interim housing. Unsheltered persons and persons residing in temporary shelter locations outnumbered vacant longer-term supportive housing beds more than 5 to 1.

Sources: TPCH 2020 Point in Time Count, Housing Inventory Count

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UTILIZATION: HIGHLIGHTED OPPORTUNITIES

- Establish real-time shelter bed reporting and community access to online bed availability.
- Develop shelter bed reservation system for use by outreach workers, Coordinated Entry assessors, drop-in centers, and first responders.
- Establish performance expectations to reduce vacancy periods in transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing and prioritize funding investments in supportive housing programs that operate at or near full capacity.
- Develop long-term community strategy to shift resources from crisis housing to longer-term housing solutions



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POINT IN TIME

Snapshot of Homelessness in Pima County

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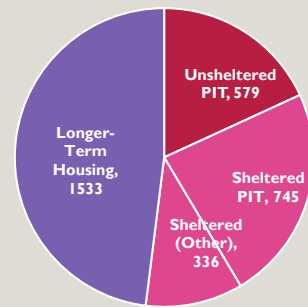
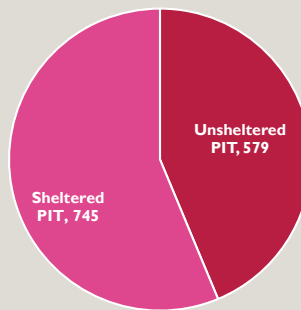
POINT IN TIME DATA SETS

- Night of January 28, 2020
- Pre-COVID 19 Baseline

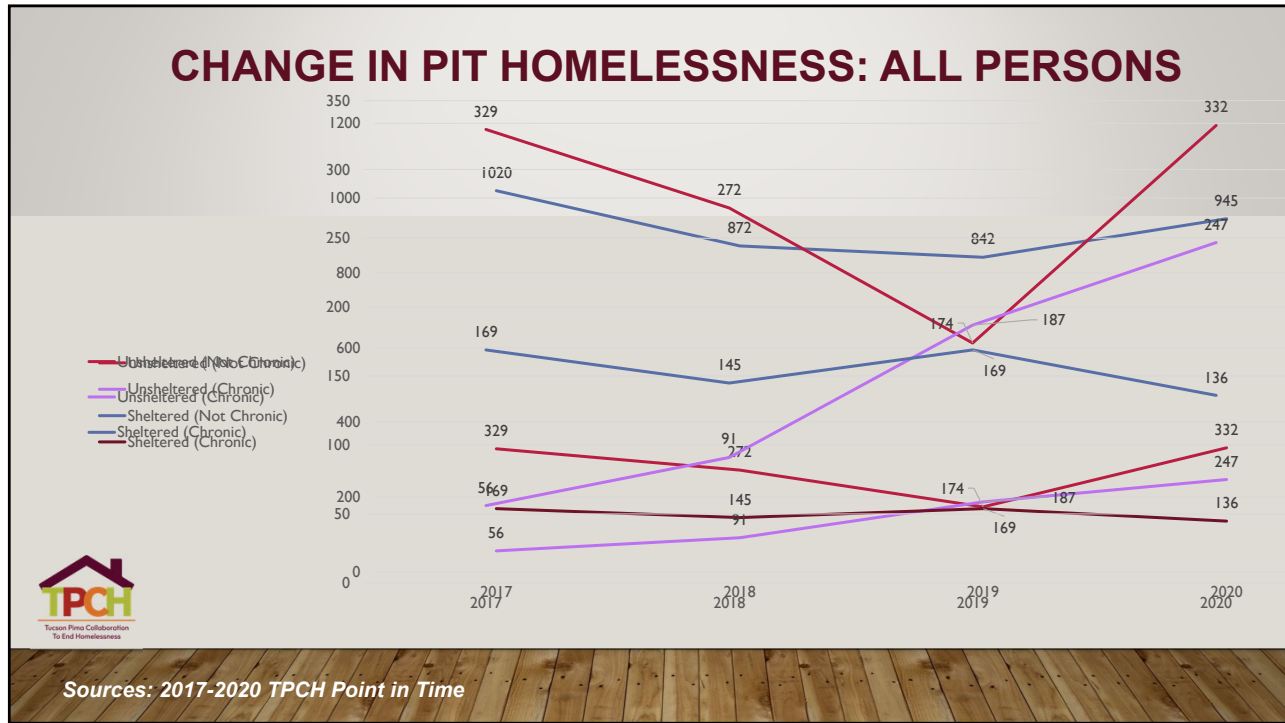
HUD: 1,324 Persons Reported to HUD

Community: 3,193 Persons Served Through Homeless Response System

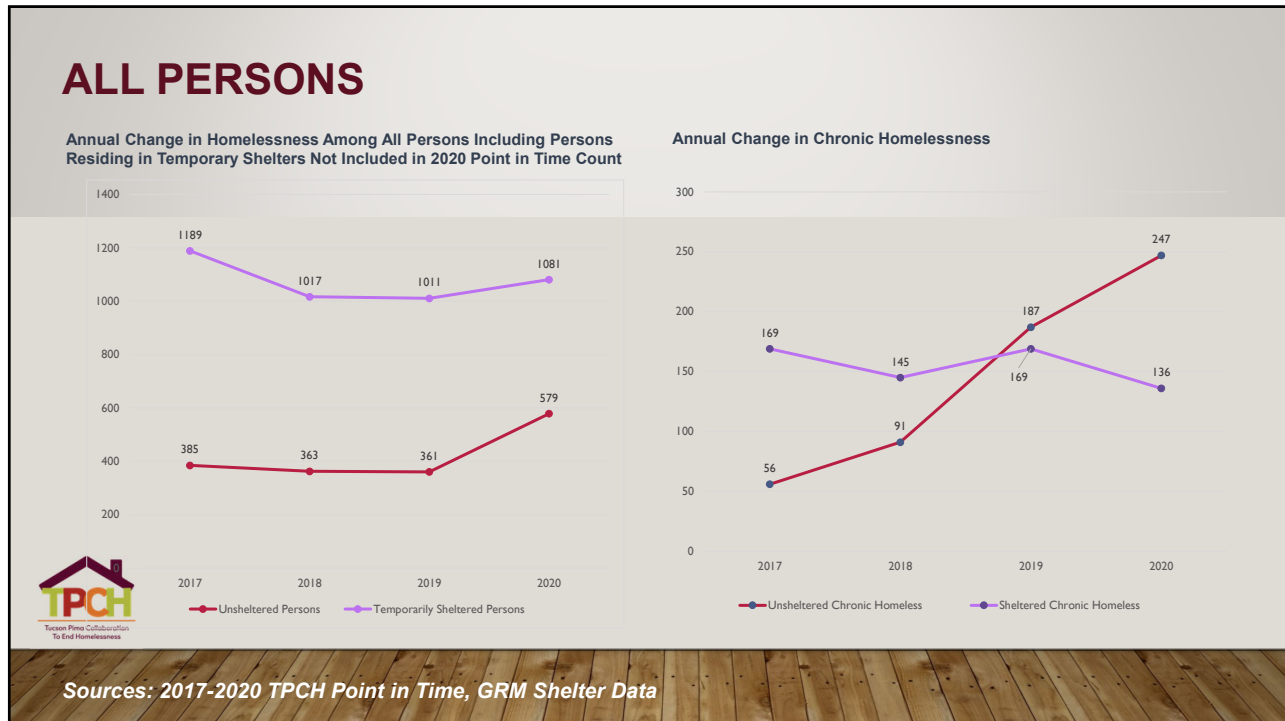
- HUD Point in Time Count (PIT)
- Supportive Housing Occupancy on Night of PIT
- Shelter Occupancy for Non-HMIS Congregate Shelter



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ALL PERSONS: KEY FINDINGS

- **Homelessness is increasing in Tucson/Pima County.**
 - Gains made between 2017 and 2019 reversed in 2020 for a net change of +86 since 2015.
 - Net change in all homelessness between 2019 and 2020 was +288 (20.9%).
 - Net change in unsheltered homelessness between 2019 and 2020 was +218 (60%).
 - **Opportunity: Maximize use of all available housing resources.**
 - **Opportunity: Expand use of navigation and diversion services.**

- **Chronic homelessness is increasing at an even faster rate**
 - Net change in unsheltered chronic homelessness between 2017 and 2020 was +191 (341%).
 - Net change in all chronic homelessness between 2017 and 2020 (+151) is more than double the net change in all homelessness during the same period.
 - **Opportunity: Evaluation Coordinated Entry prioritization to better address chronic homelessness.**
 - **Opportunity: Expand mainstream partnerships with Managed Care Organizations and other housing systems for diversion.**



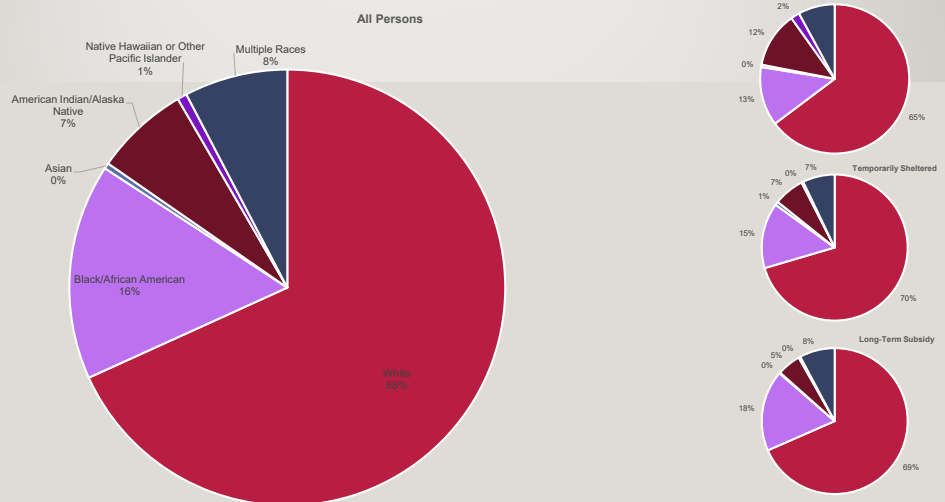
Sources: 2017-2020 TPCH Point in Time, GRM Shelter Data

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POINT IN TIME: RACE

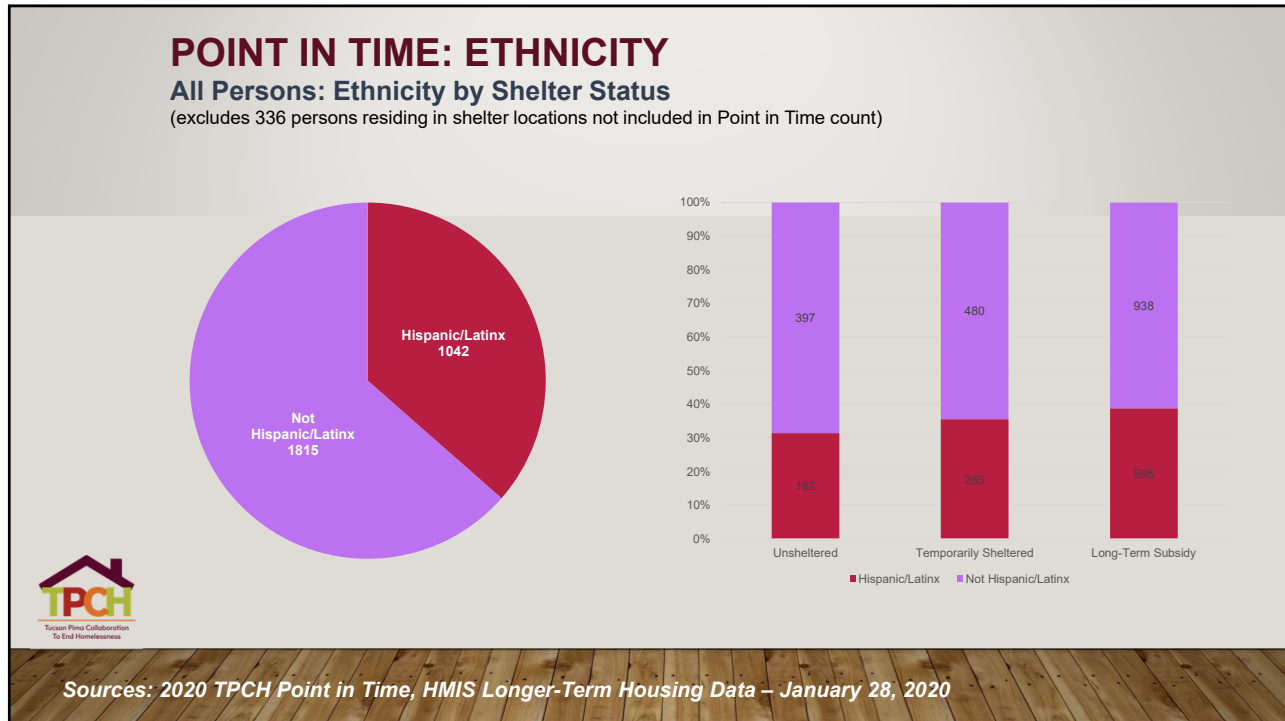
All Persons: Race by Shelter Status

(excludes 336 persons residing in shelter locations not included in Point in Time count)



Sources: 2020 TPCH Point in Time, HMIS Longer-Term Housing Data – January 28, 2020

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RACE & ETHNICITY: KEY FINDINGS

- **Black/African American communities are dramatically over-represented in the homeless population.**
 - Black/African American people experience homelessness at rates 4x higher than the portion of the overall population, most notably among adults without children.
 - Opportunity: Re-target homelessness prevention resources to align with the needs of these communities.
 - Opportunity: Strengthen cross-system collaboration to mitigate systemic barriers to education, employment, and criminal justice that precede homelessness.

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RACE & ETHNICITY: KEY FINDINGS

- **Indigenous communities are over-represented in the homeless population, especially among people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.**
 - Native American/American Indian people account for 4% of Pima County's overall population but approximately 7% of people experiencing homelessness.
 - Native American/American Indian people account for 12% of the unsheltered population.
 - **Opportunity: Strengthen partnerships with Tribes and Tribal organizations to improve access to Coordinated Entry and housing services among Indigenous people.**
 - **Opportunity: Evaluate current Coordinated Entry practices to identify impediments to equitable housing placement.**



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RACE & ETHNICITY: KEY FINDINGS

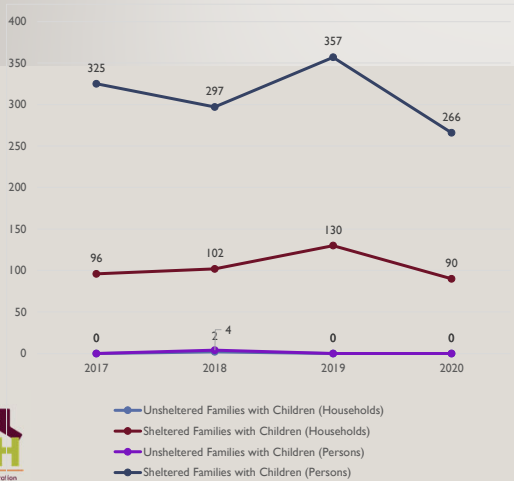
- **Hispanic/Latinx families are disproportionately impacted by homelessness.**
 - Hispanic/Latinx people account for 38% of the overall population in Pima County, but account for 49.1% of persons in families experiencing homelessness.
 - Hispanic/Latinx youth account for 43.6% of all parenting youth experiencing homelessness.
 - **Opportunity: Re-target homelessness prevention resources to align with the needs of these communities.**
 - **Opportunity: Strengthen cross-system collaboration to mitigate systemic barriers to education, employment, and criminal justice that precede homelessness, especially among parenting youth.**



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FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Persons in Family Households



310 households (1,071 persons) counted or in longer-term housing

- 0% unsheltered
- 24.8% sheltered
- 75.2% in longer-term housing
- 20% Black/African American
- 49.1% Hispanic/Latinx
- 80 persons in family households experiencing chronic homeless (7%)

Sources: 2017-2020 TPCH Point in Time, HMIS Longer-Term Housing Data – January 28, 2020

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YOUTH HOUSEHOLDS

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Unaccompanied Youth

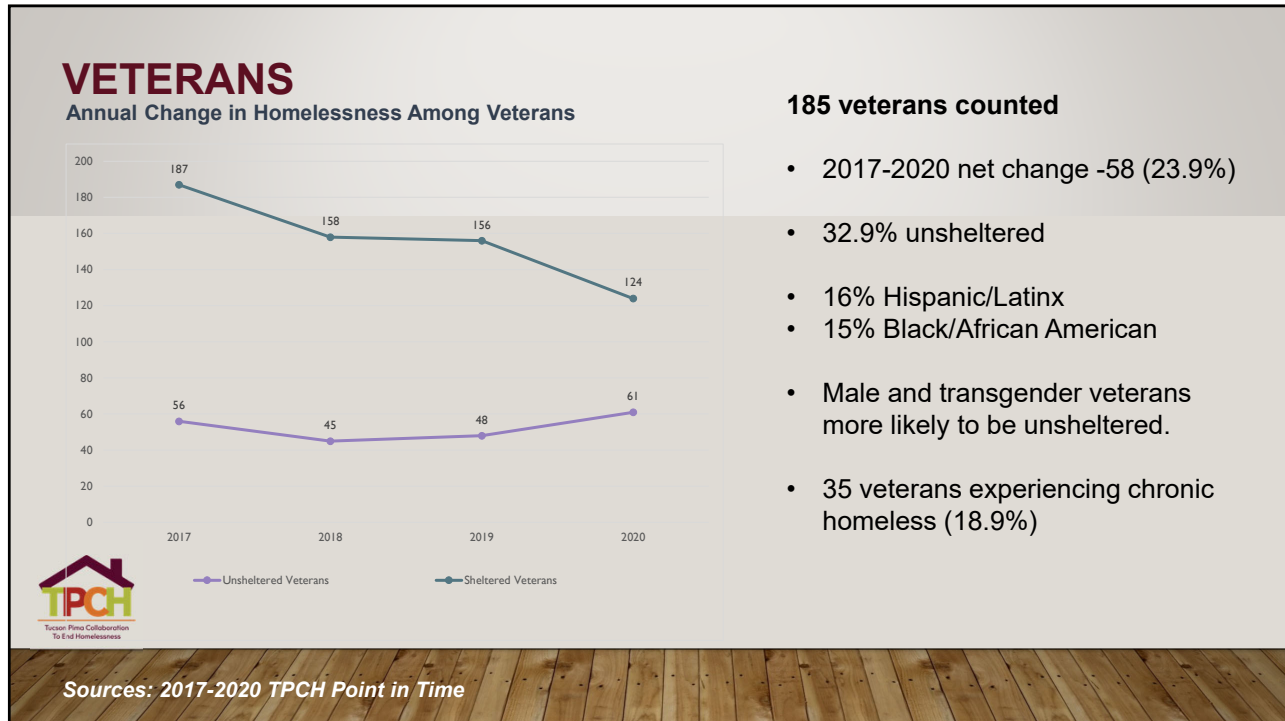


105 youth counted

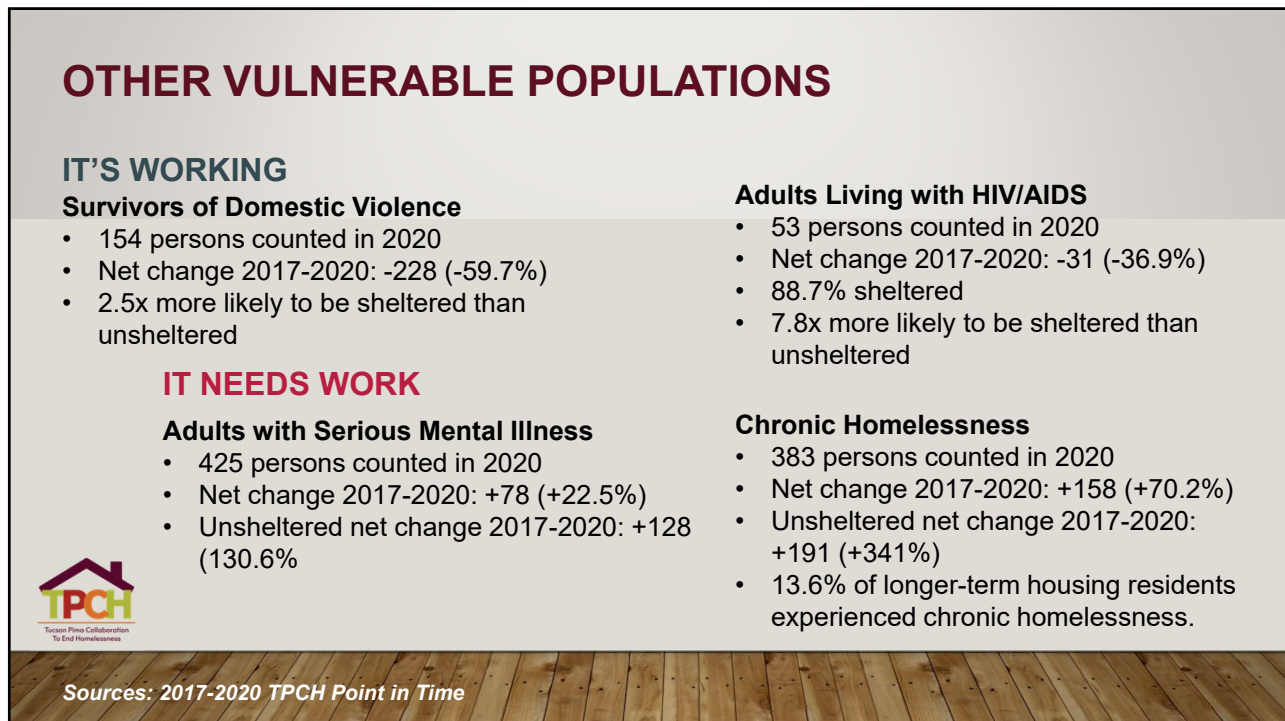
- 2017-2020 net change -61 (40.7%)
- 45.7% unsheltered (non-parenting)
- 54.3% sheltered (26.7% non-parenting, 27.6% parenting)
- 44% Hispanic/Latinx
- Male, transgender, and gender-nonconforming youth more likely to be unsheltered.
- 27 youth experiencing chronic homeless (25.7%)

Sources: 2017-2020 TPCH Point in Time

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WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

- **Coordinated Community Planning**
 - Convene system partners, government leaders, philanthropy, community providers, and people with lived expertise to establish strategic priorities based on lessons learned through data review.
 - Co-develop optimal system model configuring housing and services based on current data and needs identified by people with lived expertise.
 - Align community resourcing, government and philanthropic, toward shared goals, best practices, and common metrics.
- **Continuous Quality Improvement**
 - Strengthen practices for on-going data review to measure progress toward strategic priorities in real-time.
 -
 - Pivot community approaches as needed to address emerging challenges.



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STAY CONNECTED

Learn more and become a TPCH member!	<u>www.tpch.net</u>
Download the 2020 Data Report & Community Update	<u>https://tpch.net/2020-update-on-homelessness/</u>
Attend General Council Meeting November 12, 2020 – 3PM-5PM	<u>https://tpch.net/november2020generalcouncil/</u>
Join our mailing list for updates and Invitations to planning events.	<u>www.tpch.net/news</u>
Follow us on Facebook	<u>www.facebook.com/tpchaz</u>



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