2020 Community Data Report and Update on Homelessness in Pima County, Arizona

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a snapshot of data related to homelessness in Tucson/Pima County, Arizona. It includes multiple data sets aimed at forming a broader understanding of local trends in homelessness than any single data set can provide. Specifically, this report attempts to synthesize data reported through annual HUD Point in Time counts conducted in Tucson/Pima County, system performance reports that highlight trends and progress in key drivers of ending homelessness, inventories of temporary shelter and supportive housing capacity dedicated to individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and counts of persons served through longer-term rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing subsidy programs in the region.

Point in Time count data is central to this report. The Point in Time count poses considerable and widely acknowledged data limitations and it is important to interpret Point in Time data within the context of these limitations. At the local and national levels, it is broadly accepted that the Point in Time count tends to under-count harder to identify "hidden" populations including youth, families with children, and survivors of domestic violence. Furthermore, Point in Time data does not provide a holistic view of homelessness over time and should not be construed as an enumeration of the total number of persons experiencing homelessness in the region nor as the sole baseline for mapping capacity needs. Longitudinal data captured through the local Coordinated Entry system and new entries into the Homeless Management Information System indicate much higher rates of homelessness over the course of any 12-month period.

Considering these limitations, this report is not an attempt to capture the total number of people experiencing homelessness in Pima County. Rather, its intent is to provide community leaders with a sense of the scope and type of housing resources and interventions that are necessary on a nightly basis to effectively address homelessness in the region.

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

All data contained in this report was collected prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and provides a baseline for the pre-COVID-19 state of homelessness in the region. Future iterations will demonstrate the impact of COVID-19 and the region's response to the crisis.

ABOUT TUCSON PIMA COLLABORATION TO END HOMELESSNESS

Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) is designated as the Continuum of Care for Tucson and Pima County, Arizona by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Continuum of Care serves as a regional planning forum and coordinating body responsible for the development, implementation, and evaluation of efforts to prevent and end homelessness in Pima County communities.

As the region's Continuum of Care, TPCH oversees the county's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), conducts the annual Point in Time (PIT) count, and administers the Tucson/Pima County Coordinated Entry system. Each of these activities provides data points on homelessness included in this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the City of Tucson Housing & Community Development Department of behalf of Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness. The 2020 Point in Time count is an extraordinary community effort requiring the contribution and participation of dozens of community agencies and nearly 300 community volunteers. The unsheltered 2020 Point in Time count was administered by the University of Arizona Southwest Institute for Research on Women under the leadership of the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness Point in Time Count Steering Committee. The sheltered 2020 Point in Time count was conducted by Pima County Community & Workforce Development Department in their role as HMIS Lead for the Tucson/Pima County Continuum of Care. Supplemental data related to persons receiving longer-term supportive housing subsidy on the night of the 2020 Point in Time count was additionally collected and reported by Pima County.

REPORT SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

The issue of homelessness continues to worsen throughout Pima County, especially within the more densely populated Tucson area. The committed efforts of community providers to address homelessness are sullied by a lack of affordable housing, worsening economic conditions, systemic racial inequities, and other factors. The ill effects of these conditions are visible in the region's increasing rate of homelessness despite new infusions of Federal, state, and local resources to combat the problem. While the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic remain unknown, the community is currently experiencing increased rates of unemployment and, with eviction moratoriums scheduled to expire, is preparing to face a tsunami of evictions potentially leading to first time and recurring homelessness on a previously unseen scale. This report documents over-arching trends related to homelessness in Tucson/Pima County. It strives to identify key areas of progress made in recent years and to highlight opportunities for continued system improvement, specifically as they relate to outcomes for persons served through homeless assistance programs, full utilization of the existing homelessness response infrastructure, and equity.

FINDING: THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN TUCSON/PIMA COUNTY IS INCREASING

Data from the 2019 and 2020 TPCH Point in Time counts indicate an increase of 60.3% in the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on a given night in the region.

This alarming trend precedes the COVID-19 pandemic and is expected to worsen in the coming year as eviction moratoriums expire and renters who are unable to access emergency rental assistance services face first-time homelessness. Increased rates of homelessness are most significant among adults with serious mental illness and adults experiencing chronic homelessness.

A local change in shelter participation in the Point in Time count likely accounts for a misleading decrease in sheltered homelessness reported in the 2020 Point in Time count.

Point in Time count data reported for 2019 shows a dramatic decrease in the number of persons experiencing homelessness in sheltered environments (emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing) and a corresponding spike in unsheltered homelessness. Without context, this data suggests that rates of overall homelessness in the region are relatively static but that a noteworthy change has occurred in sheltering with fewer people experiencing homelessness accessing emergency shelter beds.

Between the 2019 and 2020 Point in Time count, a large congregate shelter (accounting for 187 beds counted during the 2019 Point in Time count) discontinued its participation in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) through which the sheltered Point in Time count was conducted. During that same period, the overall shelter capacity of this agency increased by nearly 150 beds. On the night of the 2020 Point in Time count, a total of 336 persons received temporary shelter through this provider but were not counted in the 2020 Point in Time count.

When considering the data reported to HUD and the number of persons served through shelters not included in the 2020 Point in Time count, an overall increase in the number of persons experiencing homelessness in temporary shelter locations increased considerably from 361 persons in 2019 to 579 persons in 2020 (+218).

When considering data reported through the unsheltered Point in Time Count, sheltered Point in Time count, and shelter beds not included in the 2020 sheltered Point in Time count, the overall number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in Pima County rose by 20.9% from 1,372 in 2019 to 1,660 in 2020.

FINDING: MAXIMIZING THE EXISTING HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE IS ESSENTIAL TO IMPROVING COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

On the night of the 2020 Point in Time count, there were more unused temporary shelter and supportive housing beds in Tucson/Pima County than persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

A total of 581 temporary and longer-term supportive housing beds were vacant on the night of the 2020 Point in Time count. This represents 32% of the region's shelter beds, 37% of safe haven beds, 30% of transitional housing beds, and 14% of permanent supportive housing beds. While single night snapshots do not fully capture the extent of utilization over the course of the year, multi-year trends indicate chronic under-utilization of the region's temporary shelter and longer-term supportive housing infrastructure. Maximizing use of the existing housing stock presents a critical opportunity to decrease unsheltered homelessness in the absence of additional funding resources.

The ratio of longer-term supportive housing beds to temporary shelter beds is insufficient to effectively move people from homelessness to housing stability.

Unsheltered persons and persons residing in temporary shelter environments on the night of the 2020 Point in Time count (1,324) outnumbered unoccupied longer-term supportive housing beds (240) more than 5 to 1. While maximizing the use of existing housing infrastructure can dramatically decrease unsheltered homelessness, significant scaling of longer-term supportive housing interventions including rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing is essential to developing a more efficient and effective pipeline from homelessness to housing stability in the region.

FINDING: DATA INDICATES OVERALL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE REGION'S HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE, CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IS STILL NEEDED.

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness encourages all communities to adopt approaches that ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and one-time. The data in this report demonstrates that, despite great work and improvements made in recent years by homeless assistance providers, considerable work remains needed to achieve these goals.

In 2019, one in three persons entering homeless assistance programs were newly homeless.

The total number of newly homeless persons entering homeless assistance programs decreased by 29.0% from 1,773 persons in 2017 to 1,259 persons in 2019. Likewise, the percentage of all persons who entered homeless assistance programs who were newly homeless decreased from 33.7% in 2017 to 29.7% in 2019 suggesting that current efforts to prevent homelessness and divert households at risk of homelessness through mainstream resources and other community support networks is working.

It is expected that the number of newly homeless households may increase as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; however, data provided in this report offers evidence that Pima County communities have developed the effective prevention and early intervention strategies and approaches needed to respond to the presenting crisis.

On average, persons served through local homeless assistance programs spent 13.8 months in unsheltered or temporarily sheltered environments before moving into permanent housing.

In 2019, persons spent an average of 415 nights in unsheltered and/or temporarily sheltered environments including emergency shelter, safe haven, and transitional housing programs before moving into permanent housing offered through longer-term rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing programs.

The inclusion of nights spent in transitional housing and safe haven programs in this measure distorts the data so as to over-represent the length of time that persons spend in unsheltered or crisis shelter settings. The median length of time persons remained in unsheltered or temporarily sheltered settings (158 nights) provides additional context for understanding the duration of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness in the region.

Historical data indicates that the duration of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness in the region is increasing. The average period of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness before moving into permanent housing increased from 10.4 months in 2017 to 13.8 months in 2019. Likewise, the median period of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness before moving into permanent housing increased from 3.9 months in 2017 to 5.3 months in 2019.

Exits to stable housing from street outreach and permanent supportive housing are slightly lower than national averages.

Nearly one in three persons (31.7%) who exited street outreach programs in 2019 did so to temporary shelter or permanent housing destinations. This is slightly lower than the national average of 34.1%. Ninety-four percent (94.0%) of persons residing in permanent supportive housing retained their permanent supportive housing or exited to permanent housing destinations in 2019, slightly lower than the national average (95.9%).

Just over half (52.4%) of all persons served through temporary shelter environments and rapid rehousing exited to permanent housing destinations. Of those who exited to permanent housing, 27.2% returned to homelessness within two years.

Nearly half of all persons served through emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing and rapid rehousing programs exited to unknown, institutional, or homeless settings. While there is considerable opportunity for improved system performance in this measure, local performance is still considerably higher than the national average (41.4%).

As of 2019, more than one in four persons (27.2%) exiting homeless assistance programs to permanent housing destinations returned to homelessness within two years, well above the the national average of 20.0%. These higher than average rates of returns to homelessness slow progress toward ending homelessness and result in increased community costs and traumatic experiences of episodic homelessness for Tucson/Pima County residents.

When paired, these data measures illustrate a critical opportunity to improve overall system performance. Strengthening strategies and partnerships that can increase exits to permanent housing and mitigate risk of subsequent returns to homelessness is perhaps the single greatest opportunity to improve the homeless response system's efficiency and effectiveness in addressing homelessness.

FINDING: DISPARITIES IN HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AND OUTCOMES EXIST WITHIN THE LOCAL HOMELESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

The data contained in this report only begins to capture the extent to which disparities in housing opportunity and outcomes exist within the region's homeless response system. The TPCH Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee is currently conducting more in-depth analysis of racial/ethnic disparities and systemic barriers to equity as they are experienced by disproportionately impacted communities of color.

Black/African American communities are dramatically over-represented in the homeless population relative to their representation in the broader community.

Black/African American people account for 4% of the overall Pima County population according to 2019 U.S. Census estimates but account for 16% of all people experiencing homelessness or residing in longer-term supportive housing programs indicating significant disparity in housing opportunity.

Native American/American Indian communities are disproportionately impacted by homelessness and more likely to be unsheltered than any other racial or ethnic group.

Native American/American Indian communities account for 7% of the region's population experiencing homelessness or residing in supportive housing programs but just 4% of the county's overall population. The disparity in housing access experienced by Native American/American Indian communities is even more grim when factoring in sleeping location. Native American/American Indian communities comprise 12% of the unsheltered population while accounting for 7% of persons residing in temporary shelter environments and 5% of persons residing in longer-term rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing programs.

Hispanic/Latinx families with children are disproportionately impacted by homelessness.

Thirty-eight percent of Pima County's overall population is Hispanic/Latinx according to 2019 U.S. Census estimates; however, Hispanic/Latinx persons comprise 49.1% of persons in families with children experiencing homelessness or residing in supportive housing programs. Likewise, Hispanic/Latinx youth account for 43.6% of all parenting youth with children experiencing homelessness or residing in supportive housing programs in Pima County.

Female-identified people experiencing homelessness are far less likely to be unsheltered than any other gender.

Male-identified persons account for 59% of the overall population of people experiencing homelessness or residing in supportive housing programs but represent 76% of all unsheltered persons counted in the 2020 Point in Time count. Roughly one in four (26.0%) of male-identified persons, 50% of gender non-conforming persons, and 21% of transgender persons experiencing homelessness or residing in supportive housing programs were unsheltered in 2020 compared to 12% of female-identified persons.

FINDING: CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN PIMA COUNTY

The number of people experiencing chronic homelessness has steadily increased since 2017. On the night of the 2020 Point in Time count, a total of 383 persons experiencing chronic homelessness were identified, up from 225 in 2017. Exacerbating this challenge are trends in the rates of sheltered and unsheltered chronic homelessness. In 2017, 75.1% of persons experiencing chronic homelessness on the night of the Point in Time count were sheltered compared to 64.5% in 2019 indicating a growing population of unsheltered persons experiencing chronic homelessness. Of the 1,533 persons residing in longer-term supportive housing on the night of the 2020 Point in Time count, just 13.6% had experienced chronic

homelessness. This data indicates a critical need to improve the region's Coordinated Entry system through which persons are prioritized for housing based on vulnerability.

FINDING: TRENDS AMONG VULNERABLE POPULATIONS VARY

Trends in homelessness as experienced by vulnerable populations including adults with serious mental illness, survivors of domestic violence, and people living with HIV/AIDS vary considerably.

Survivors of domestic violence and people living with HIV/AIDS experiencing homelessness are significantly more likely to be sheltered than unsheltered.

Adult survivors of domestic violence experiencing homelessness were 2.5 times more likely to sheltered than unsheltered in the 2020 Point in Time count. The 2020 count identified 154 adult survivors of domestic violence, 71.4% of whom resided in temporary shelter environments including emergency shelter, safe haven, and transitional housing.

Adults living with HIV/AIDS experiencing homelessness were 7.8 times more likely to be sheltered than unsheltered in the 2020 Point in Time count. The 2020 count identified 53 adults living with HIV/AIDS experiencing homelessness, 88.7% of whom were sheltered in emergency shelter, safe haven, or transitional housing programs.

The number of adults with serious mental illness has increased by 22.5% since 2017. The rate of unsheltered homelessness among adults with serious mental illness has increased faster than the rate of any other population.

The 2020 Point in Time count identified 425 adults with serious mental illness experiencing homelessness, up from 347 in 2017. Furthermore, the percentage of adults with serious mental illness who are unsheltered has risen dramatically from 28.2% in 2017 to 53.2% in 2020.

CONCLUSION

While the data provided in this report is sobering, the situation is not entirely bleak. As noted above, system performance trends show modest improvements year over year and new resources are pouring into Pima County communities at an unprecedented rate as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the past year, approximately $10.4M in HUD Emergency Solutions Grant funds authorized through the CARES Act were released to Pima County and the City of Tucson. An additional $4.558M in HUD funds were secured by TPCH to address youth homelessness and area service providers are leveraging ever-increasing investment from philanthropic partners, community donors, and other government agencies to address the homelessness crisis in our region.

Across Pima County, community-based agencies are testing new innovations and developing strategies to accelerate community efforts to prevent and end homelessness. TPCH members are working together to revitalize the community's Coordinated Entry process and re-envision community partnerships and service models with the goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and one-time in Southern Arizona communities. Community agencies and multi-system collaborations are dissecting data using an equity lens, often for the first time, and more meaningfully engaging persons with lived experience of homelessness and disenfranchisement in their decision-making.

Although the journey forward will take time and hard work, Pima County communities are rising to the challenge. Together, we will end homelessness in Tucson and throughout Pima County.

DEFINITIONS

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

HUD defines persons experiencing chronic homelessness as those who (a) are homeless, (b) are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, (c) have been homeless and living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless across those occasions is at least 12 months, and (d) have a disability.

LITERAL HOMELESSNESS (HUD HOMELESSNESS)

An Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter (including safe haven or transitional living program).

LONGER-TERM HOUSING SUBSIDY

For the purposes of this report, longer-term subsidy is defined as supportive housing programs which include housing subsidy and supportive services provided through rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing programs.

NEWLY HOMELESS

Newly homeless is defined as a person who has been experiencing homelessness for less than one year and this was their first episode of homelessness within the preceding two years.

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Permanent supportive housing is a form of permanent/longer-term supportive housing which includes rental subsidy and supportive services. Permanent supportive housing is not time-limited and available for persons with one or more disabling conditions. Many permanent supportive housing projects are dedicated for persons experiencing chronic homelessness and/or who meet other eligibility criteria indicating high acuity service needs.

RAPID REHOUSING

Rapid rehousing is a form of supportive housing which provides time-limited rental subsidy and supportive services for periods of time ranging from 1-24 months.

SAFE HAVEN

A project that offers supportive housing that (1) serves hard to reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who came from the streets and have been unwilling or unable to participate in supportive services; (2) provides 24-hour residence for eligible persons for an unspecified period; (3) has an overnight capacity limited to 25 or fewer persons; and (4) provides low demand services and referrals for the residents.

SHELTER

A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of people experiencing homelessness. Shelter is provided in a variety of settings including congregate "mass" shelter facilities, hotels/motels paid by government or community-based agencies, and scattered-site apartments.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

A project that provides temporary lodging and is designed to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing within a specified period of time, but typically no longer than 24 months. In transitional housing, there are generally higher eligibility and program requirements than in emergency shelter.

UNSHELTERED (HUD DEFINITION)

With a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

YOUTH (HUD DEFINITION)

Includes anyone between the ages of 18-24 (not yet 25) living on their own without a parent/guardian. When referring to youth who are not parenting, the term *unaccompanied youth* is used throughout this report.

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE DATA

OVERVIEW AND DATA SET

This report provides multi-year trends in key system performance measures between 2017 and 2020 as reported to HUD by TPCH. This data reflects all services and housing accounted for within the Homeless Management Information System without regard to funding source or provider agency.

This report does not include all system performance measures reported to HUD but instead provides the most salient measures to aid in community assessment of system performance.

Data Sets
TPCH FY19 System Performance Report (10/1/18-9/30/19)
TPCH FY18 System Performance Report (10/1/7-9/39/18)
TPCH FY17 System Performance Report (10/1/16-9/30/17)

DURATION OF HOMELESSNESS EXPERIENCES

HUD SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE 1.2B

The table below indicates the average and median total number of nights persons who received assistance through emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or longer-term subsidy programs remained homeless prior to moving into permanent housing.
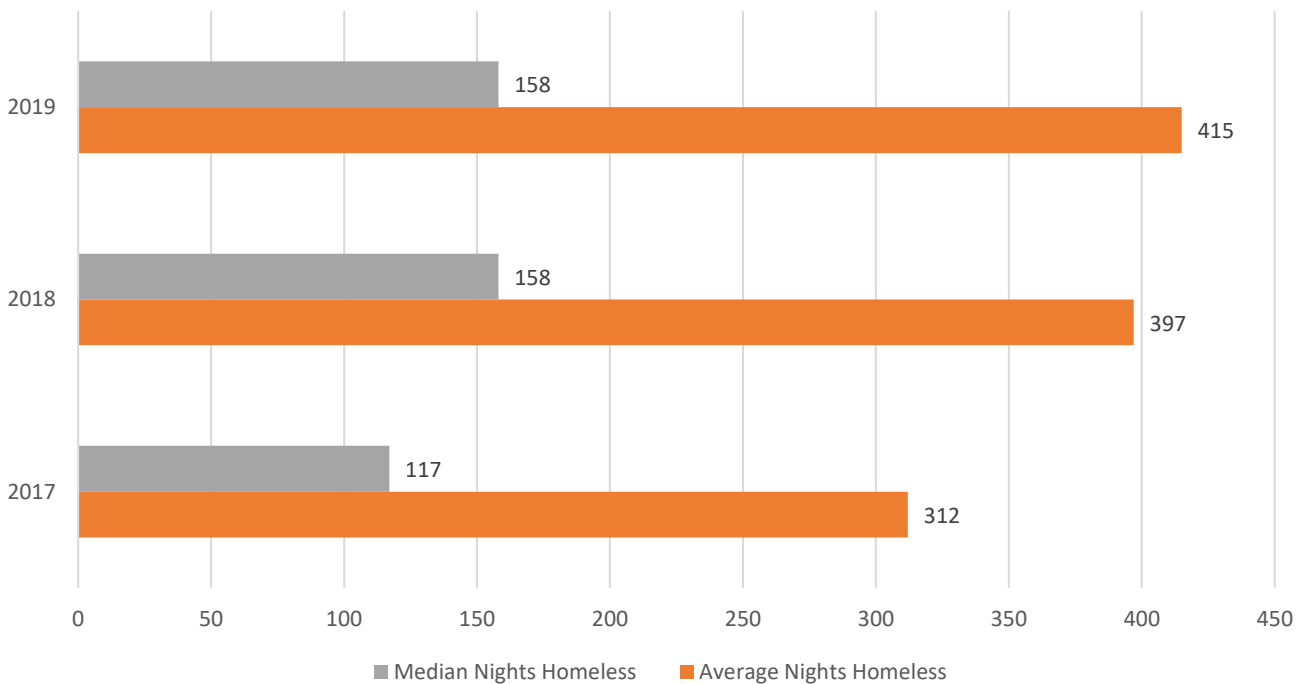
The average length of time persons remain homeless after entering temporarily sheltered environments or being accepted to longer-term subsidy programs before moving into permanent housing is 13.8 months, up from 10.4 months in 2017.

The median length of time persons remain homeless after entering temporarily sheltered environments or being accepted to a longer-term subsidy program before moving into permanent housing is 5.3 months, up from 3.9 months in 2017.

For the purposes of this calculation, persons residing in temporarily sheltered environments including emergency shelter, safe haven, and transitional housing are considered homeless. The significant discrepancy between average and median times can be contributed to long period of sheltered homelessness which accrues during the period that a person resides in transitional housing.
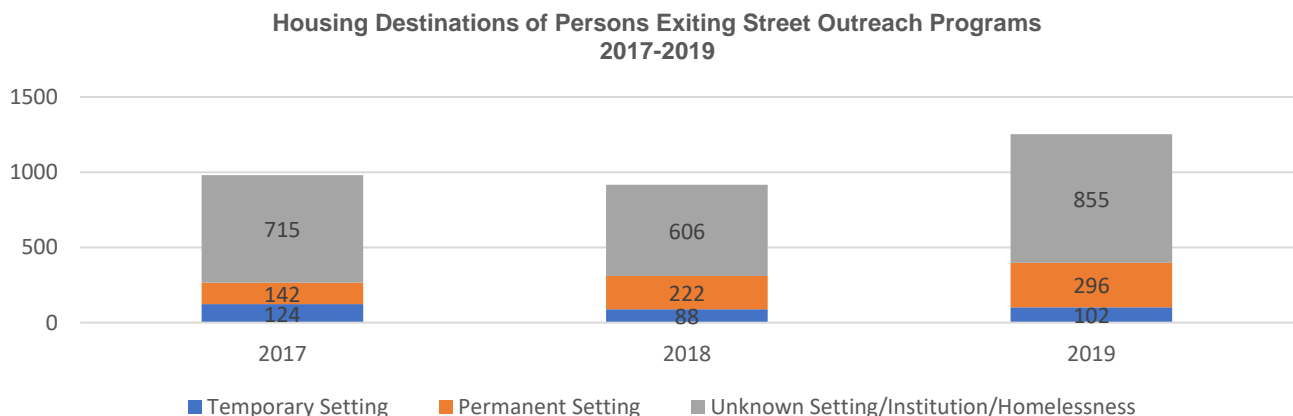
ACHIEVING HOUSING STABILITY

HUD SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE 7A.1 AND 7A.2

The table below indicates the total percentage of persons served through street outreach programs who exit to positive housing destinations. For the purpose of this measure, positive housing destinations include temporary settings arranged independently or with family/friends, emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, mainstream housing voucher programs, or other permanent settings arranged independently or with family/friends. Positive housing destinations also include some institutional destinations.
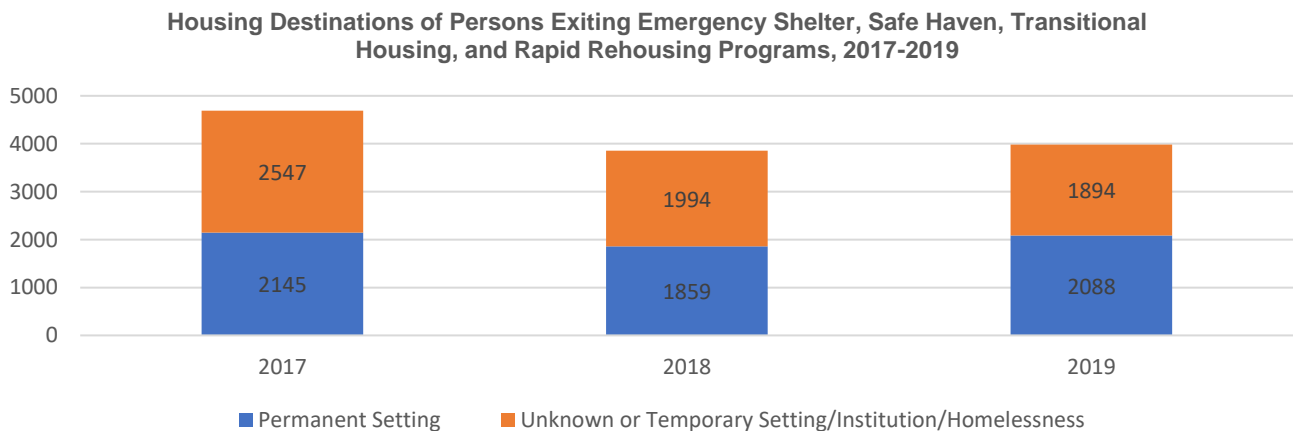
Nearly one in three persons exiting street outreach programs achieved stable temporary or permanent housing (31.7%).

2017-2019 Change: Slightly Improved (<5%) from 27.1% positive exits in 2017 to 31.7% in 2019.

**Housing Destinations of Persons Exiting Street Outreach Programs
2017-2019**

Legend: ■ Temporary Setting ■ Permanent Setting ■ Unknown Setting/Institution/Homelessness

Year	Temporary Setting	Permanent Setting	Unknown Setting/Institution/Homelessness
2017	124	142	715
2018	88	222	606
2019	102	296	855

Just over half of persons exiting emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing achieved stable permanent housing (52.4%).

2017-2019 Change: Improved (>5%) from 45.7% positive exits in 2017 to 52.4% in 2019.

Housing Destinations of Persons Exiting Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional Housing, and Rapid Rehousing Programs, 2017-2019

Legend: ■ Permanent Setting ■ Unknown or Temporary Setting/Institution/Homelessness

| Year	Permanent Setting	Unknown or Temporary Setting/Institution/Homelessness
2017	2145	2547
2018	1859	1994
2019	2088	1894

RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS

HUD SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE 2

The table below indicates the total number of persons who returned to homelessness after exiting any form of homeless assistance program (street outreach, emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing) to a permanent housing destination.

More than one in four persons exiting homelessness assistance programs to permanent housing destinations experienced another homeless episode within two years (27.2%).

2017-2019 Change: Slightly improved (<5%) from 29.0% returns to homelessness in 2017 to 27.2% returns to homeless in 2019.

**Returns to Homelessness Among
Persons Exiting All Homeless Assistance Programs to Permanent Housing**
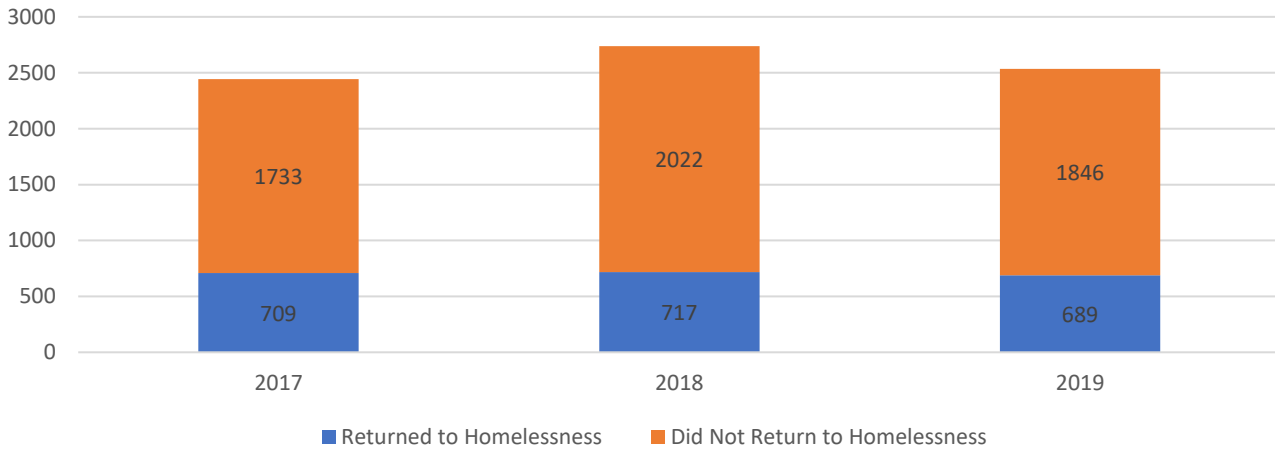
The tables below provide additional subset data of persons returning to homelessness after exiting specific intervention types to permanent housing destinations.

**Returns to Homelessness Among
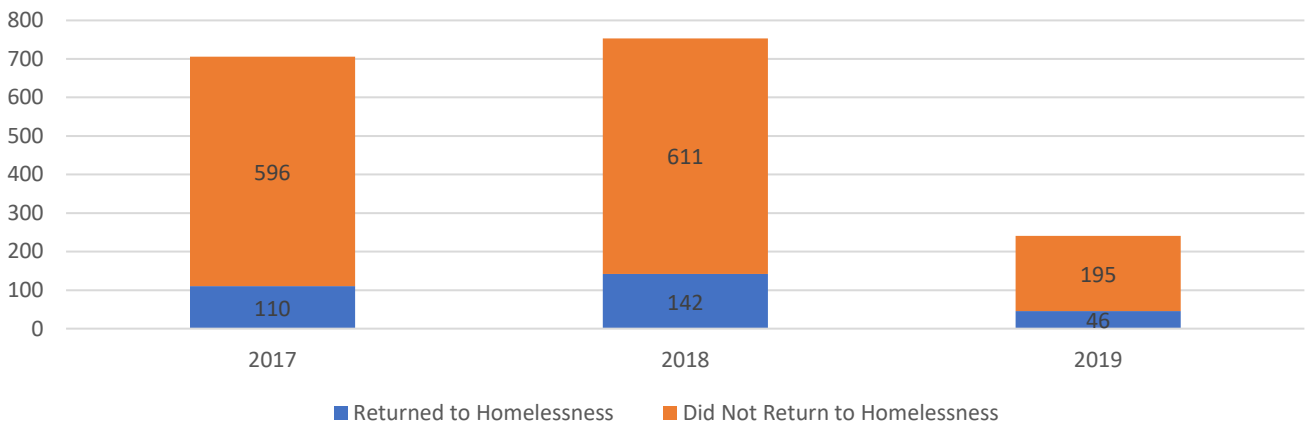Persons Exiting Street Outreach Programs
to Permanent Housing**
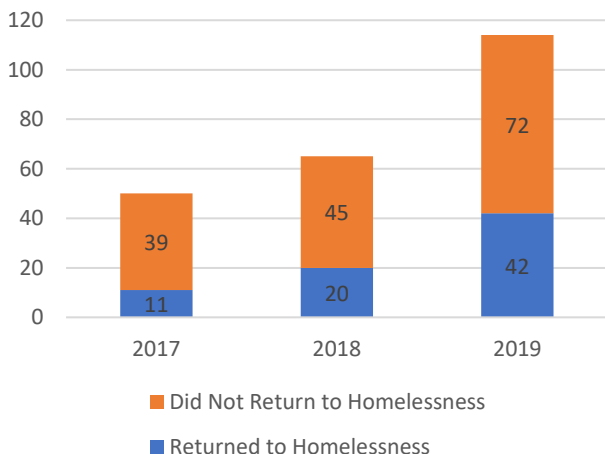
**Returns to Homelessness Among
Persons Exiting Emergency Shelter
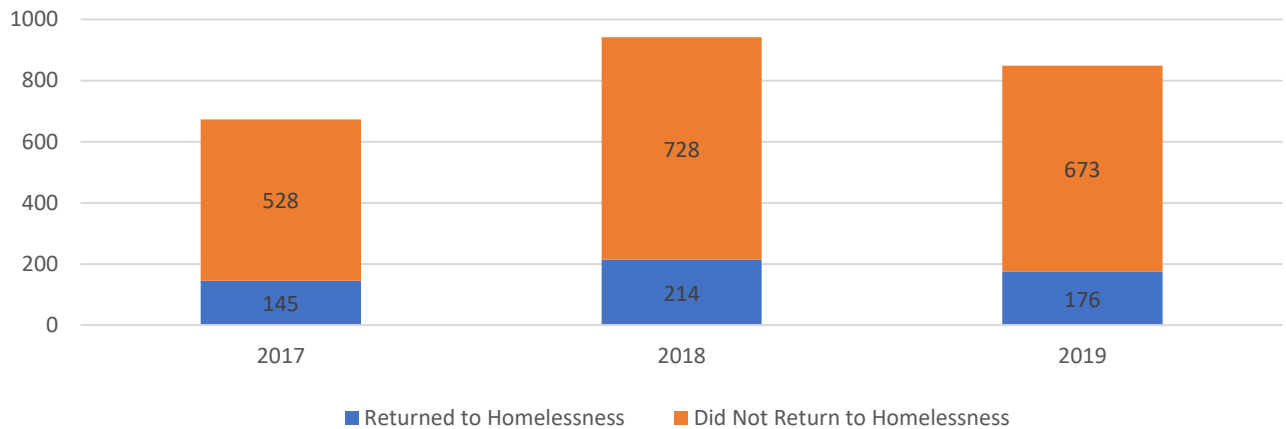Programs to Permanent Housing**
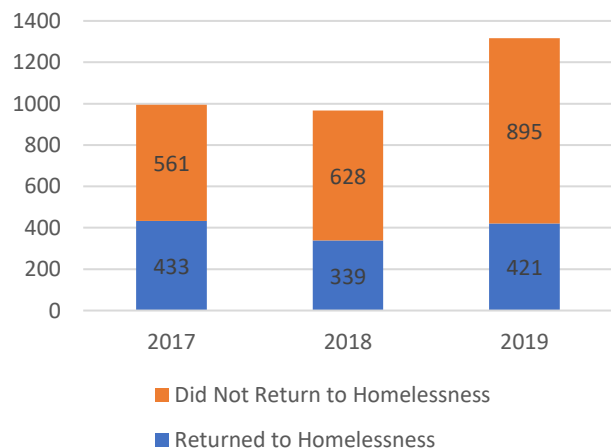
Returns to Homelessness Among
Persons Exiting Safe Haven Programs to Permanent Housing

Returns to Homelessness Among
Persons Exiting Transitional Housing Programs to Permanent Housing

Returns to Homelessness Among
Persons Exiting Longer-Term Subsidy Programs to Permanent Housing

FIRST TIME HOMELESS EXPERIENCES

HUD SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE 5.2

The table below compares the total number of persons entering emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or longer-term subsidy (permanent housing) programs with no prior enrollment in homeless assistance services recorded in the Homeless Management Information System within the past two years to those with prior enrollments during HUD Fiscal Years 2017-2019. This data indicates a consistent reduction in the number of persons experiencing first-time homelessness overall and a modest reduction in the percentage of newly homeless persons entering homeless assistance programs relative to that of persons with prior enrollments.

Nearly 1 in 3 persons entering homeless assistance programs in Pima County were newly homeless (29.7%).

2017-2019 Change: Slightly improved (<5%) from 33.7% newly homeless in 2017 to 29.7% in 2019. The rate of newly homeless persons entering homeless assistance programs decreased at a higher rate than that of persons with prior enrollments.

Homelessness Among Newly Homeless Persons 2016-2019
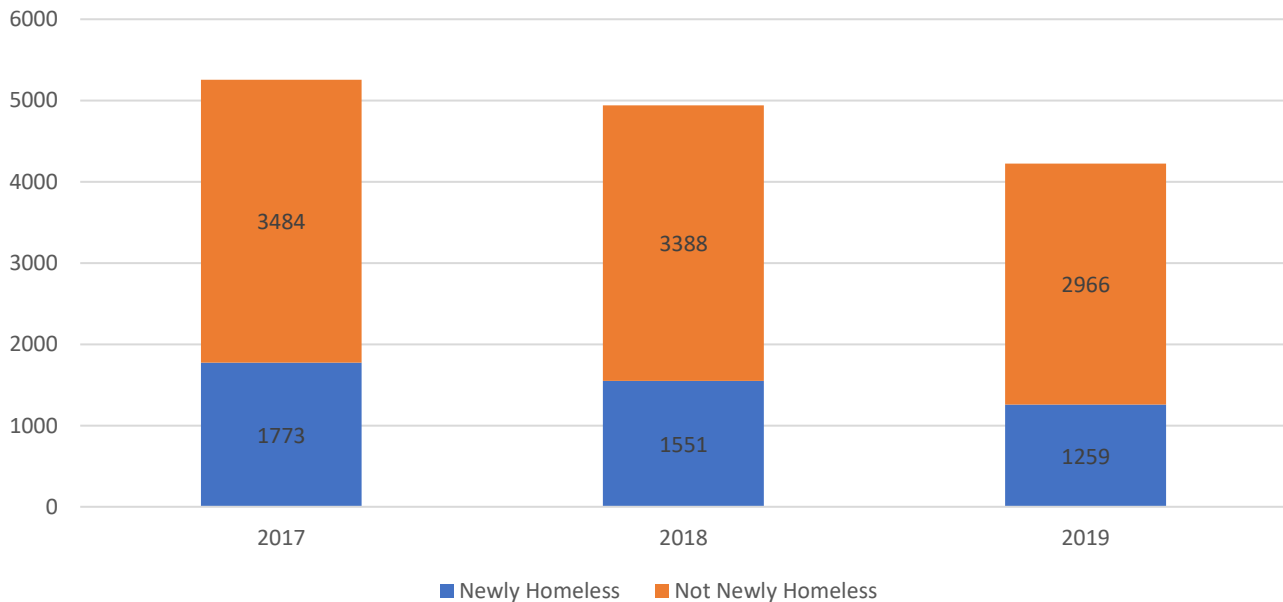
POINT IN
TIME DATA

OVERVIEW AND DATA SETS

The annual Point in Time count of persons experiencing homelessness provides a snapshot of homelessness on a single night in Pima County, Arizona. This report summarizes data regarding the prevalence of homelessness in the region as experienced by all populations on the night of January 28, 2020. This report additionally provides an accounting of the number of persons served by homeless assistance programs through longer-term subsidies on the night of the 2020 Point in Time count to more fully capture the scope of homelessness response in the region on a single night.

To aid in more targeted community planning, this report includes subset data illustrating the prevalence of homelessness among subpopulations including single/coupled adults without children, families with children, youth, veterans, people experiencing chronic homelessness, survivors of domestic violence, adults with HIV/AIDS, and adults with Serious Mental Illness.

Data Sets
TPCH 2020 Point in Time Count
TPCH HMIS Inventory of Persons in Longer-Term Supportive Housing on January 28, 2020
Count of Persons Residing in Gospel Rescue Mission Temporary Shelter on January 28, 2020
TPCH 2020 Housing Inventory Count
TPCH 2019 Point in Time Count
TPCH 2018 Point in Time Count
TPCH 2017 Point in Time Count

NOTE REGARDING INCLUSION OF DATA NOT REPORTED TO HUD

Between the 2019 and 2020 Point in Time counts, a large congregate shelter discontinued its participation in the HMIS through which the annual sheltered Point in Time count is conducted. The exclusion of these beds from the 2020 Point in Time count results in an under-accounting of persons residing in temporary shelter locations in our community in HUD reports.

Data regarding the unduplicated number of persons residing in shelters not included in the 2020 Point in Time count is included in the overall count of all persons served and identified as "emergency shelter not included in 2020 Point in Time count". This provides a more accurate accounting of shelter status and bed utilization in our region for community reporting than the more limited data submitted to HUD in accordance with Federal requirements.

Because demographic data is not available regarding these persons residing in temporary shelter locations not included in the 2020 Point in Time count, they are excluded from all subset data calculations.

ALL PERSONS

The Point in Time survey is a count on a single night in January. The following data was collected on the night of January 28, 2020 and provides a snapshot of homelessness experienced by all populations on a single day.

TPCH conducted a supplemental Point in Time count of persons residing in longer-term supportive housing subsidy dedicated for persons experiencing homelessness on the same night and obtained shelter reporting of the total number of persons residing in shelters not included in the 2020 Point in Time count. These numbers are excluded from the Point in Time data submitted to HUD.

3,193

persons experiencing homelessness or receiving housing assistance on night of count

18.1% (579) UNSHELTERED

• Residing outdoors or in other places not meant for human habitation (579)
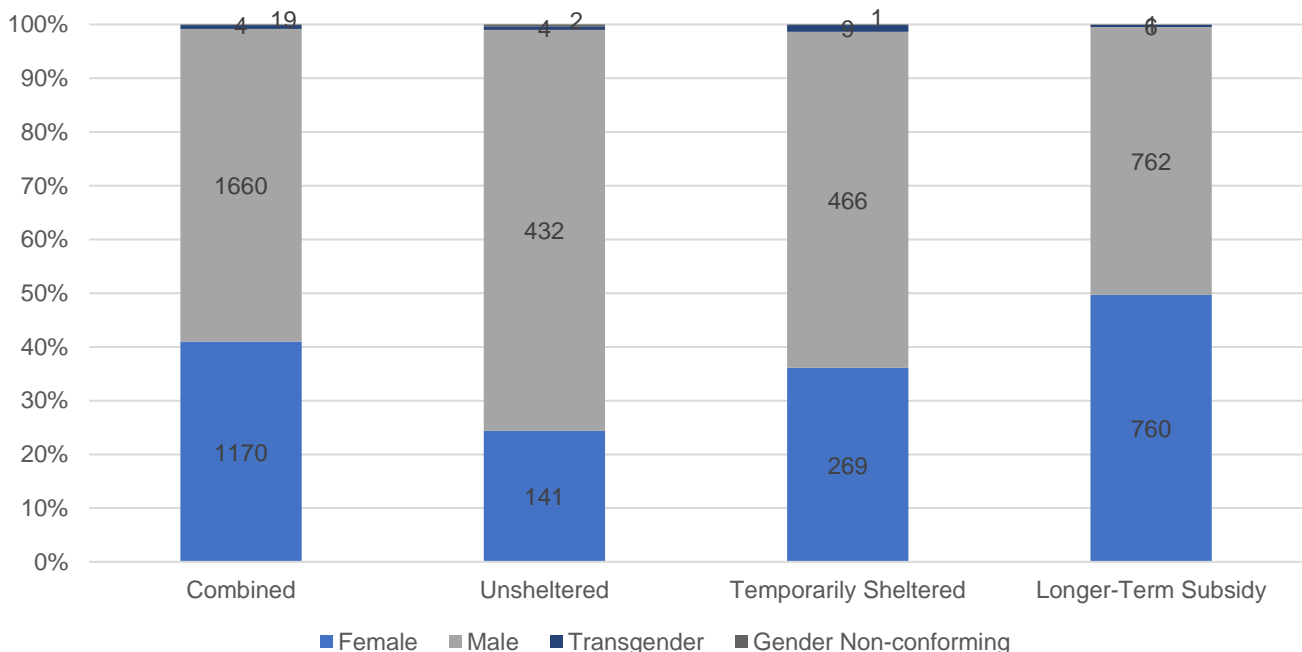
33.9% (1,081) TEMPORARILY SHELTERED

• Residing in emergency shelter included in Point in Time count (481)
• Residing in emergency shelter not included in Point in Time count (336)
• Residing in safe haven (15)
• Residing in transitional housing (249)

48.0% (1,533) LONGER-TERM SUBSIDY

• Residing in rapid rehousing (740)
• Residing in permanent supportive housing (793)

All Persons: Gender by Shelter Status
(excludes 336 persons residing in temporary shelter locations not included in Point in Time count)

	Combined	Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered	Longer-Term Subsidy
Gender Non-conforming / Transgender	4 / 19	4 / 2	3 / 1	0 / 0
Male	1660	432	466	762
Female	1170	141	269	760

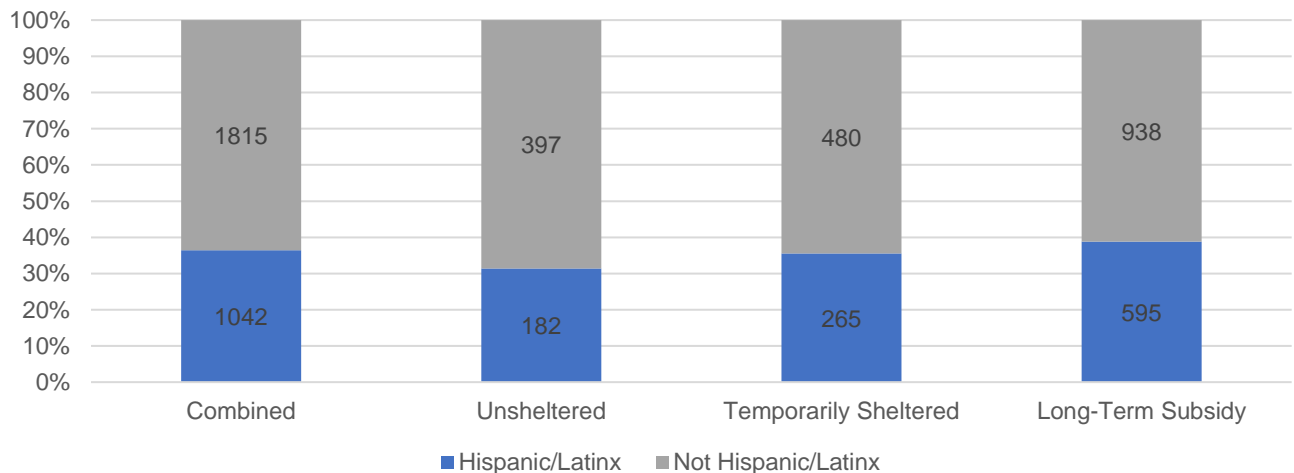■ Female ■ Male ■ Transgender ■ Gender Non-conforming

All Persons: Race by Shelter Status
(excludes 336 persons residing in shelter locations not included in Point in Time count)

All Persons

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 1%

Multiple Races 8%

American Indian/Alaska Native 7%

Asian 0%

Black/African American 16%

White 68%

Unsheltered

8%
2%
12%
0%
13%
65%

Temporarily Sheltered

7%
0%
7%
1%
15%
70%

Long-Term Subsidy

8%
0%
5%
0%
18%
69%
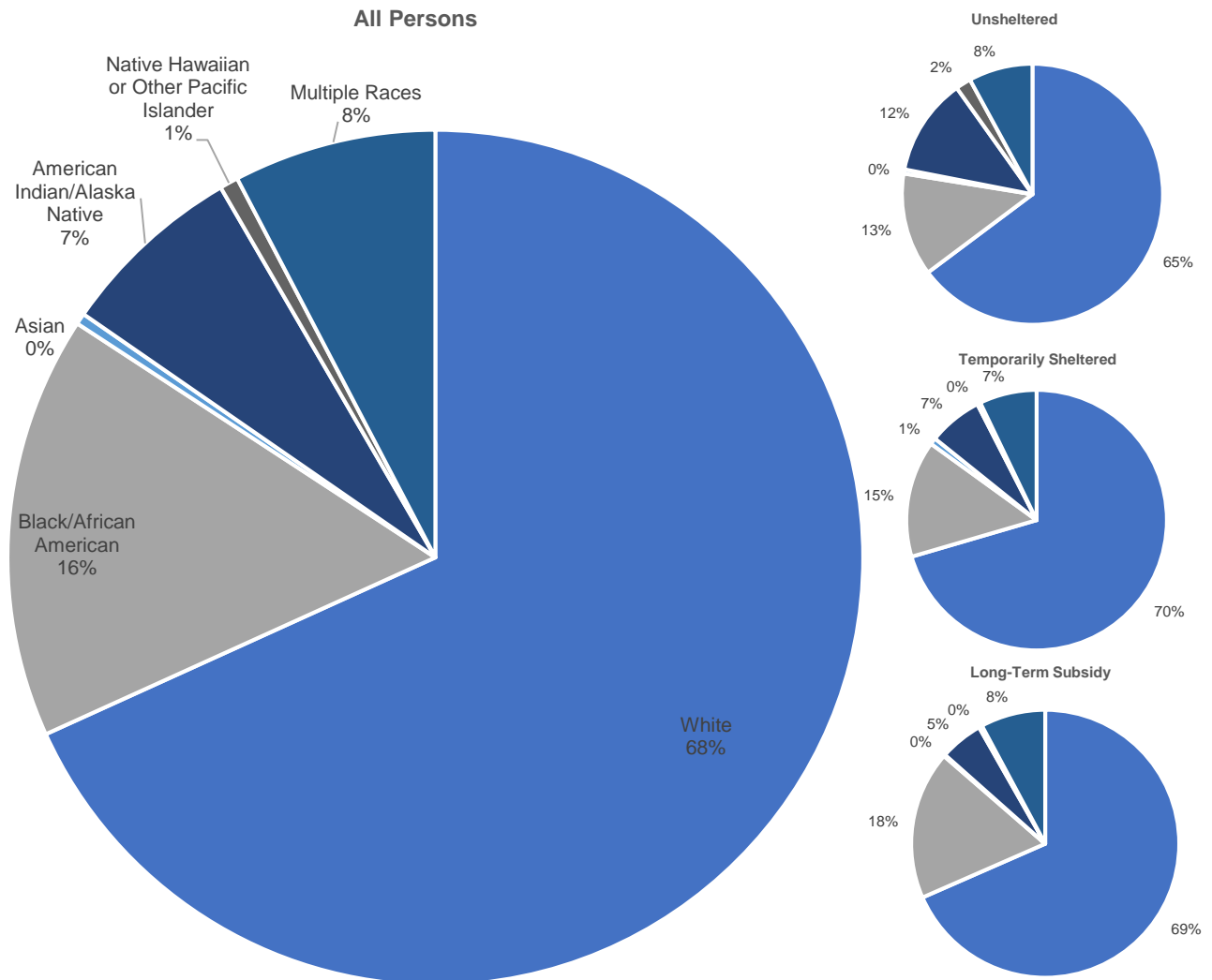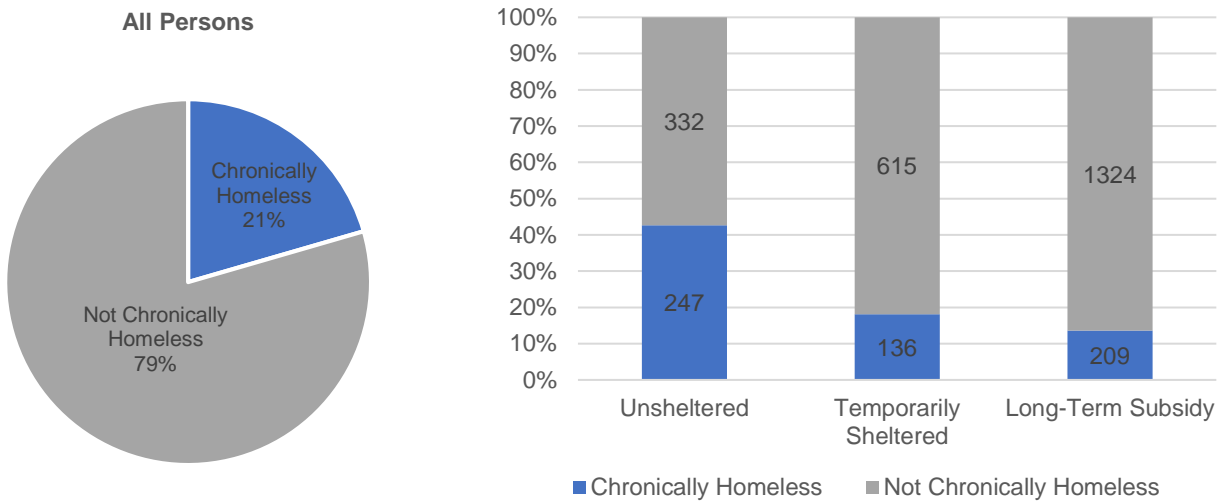
All Persons: Ethnicity by Shelter Status
(excludes 336 persons residing in shelter locations not included in Point in Time count)

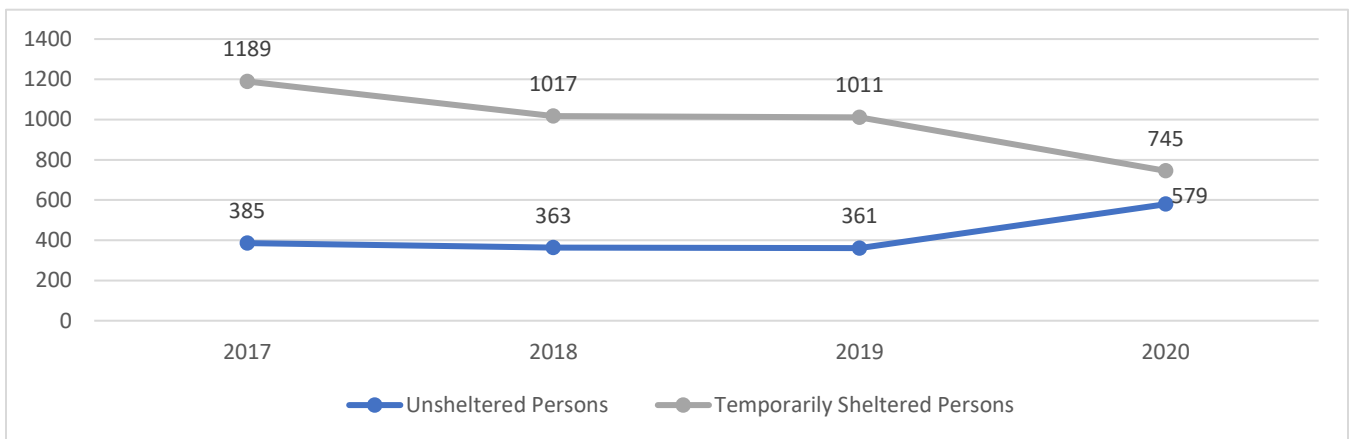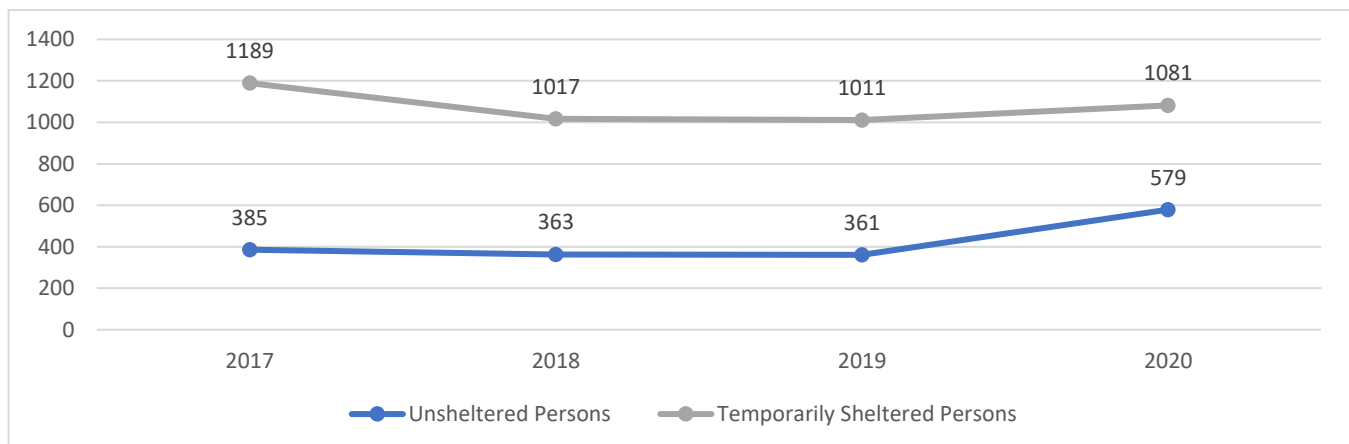|	Combined	Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered	Long-Term Subsidy
Not Hispanic/Latinx	1815	397	480	938
Hispanic/Latinx	1042	182	265	595

■ Hispanic/Latinx   ■ Not Hispanic/Latinx

Chronic Homelessness Among All Persons
(excludes 336 persons residing in shelter locations not included in Point in Time count)

All Persons

Chronically Homeless 21%

Not Chronically Homeless 79%

	Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered	Long-Term Subsidy
Not Chronically Homeless	332	615	1324
Chronically Homeless	247	136	209

■ Chronically Homeless   ■ Not Chronically Homeless

Annual Change in Homelessness Among All Persons as Reported to HUD

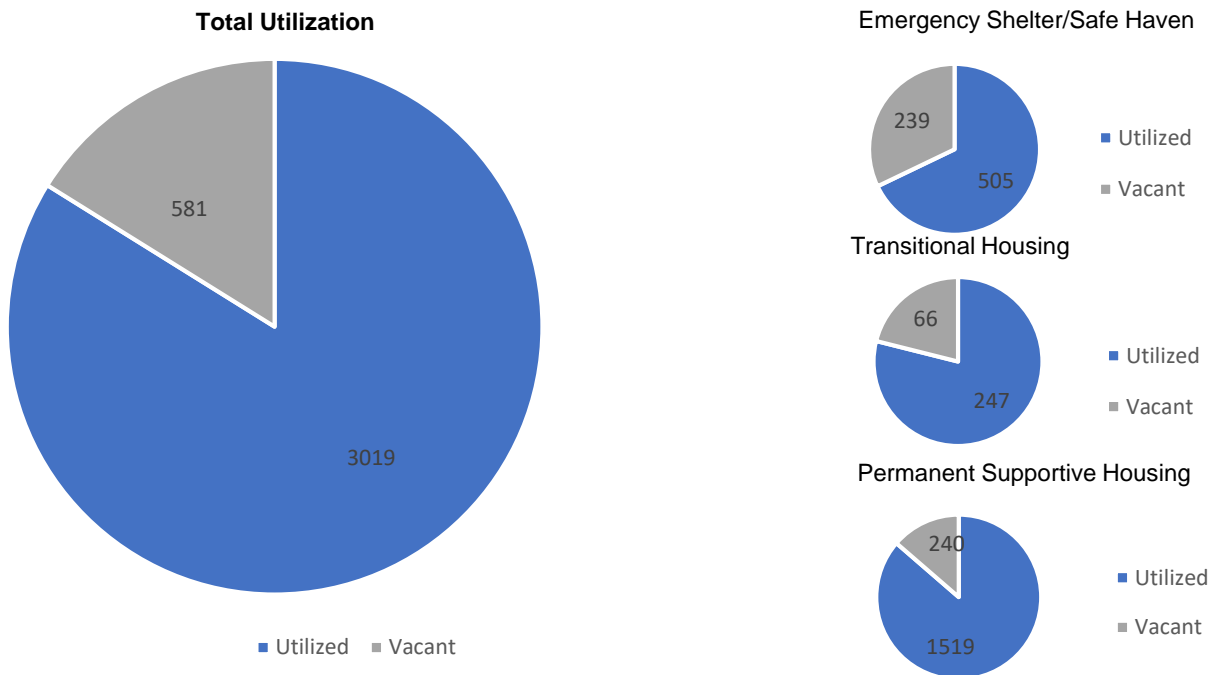|	2017	2018	2019	2020
Temporarily Sheltered Persons	1189	1017	1011	745
Unsheltered Persons	385	363	361	579

━●━ Unsheltered Persons   ━●━ Temporarily Sheltered Persons

Annual Change in Homelessness Among All Persons Including Persons Residing in Temporary Shelters Not Included in 2020 Point in Time Count

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Temporarily Sheltered Persons	1189	1017	1011	1081
Unsheltered Persons	385	363	361	579

━●━ Unsheltered Persons   ━●━ Temporarily Sheltered Persons
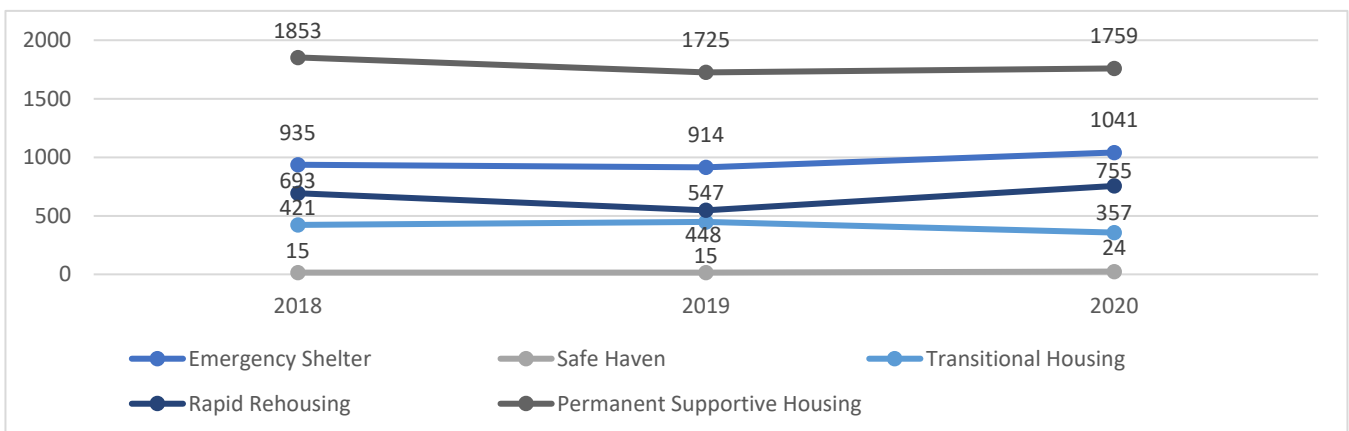
BED CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Bed Utilization on Night of 2020 Point in Time Count

The visualizations below identify the percentage of available temporary and permanent supportive housing beds utilized on the night of the 2020 Point in Time count. The method used by HUD for calculation of rapid rehousing bed utilization defaults to 100% utilization and does not provide a meaningful depiction of utilization against project funding or capacity. As such, it is excluded from this report.

Total Utilization

Utilized: 3019
Vacant: 581

Emergency Shelter/Safe Haven

239 Vacant
505 Utilized

Transitional Housing

66 Vacant
247 Utilized

Permanent Supportive Housing

240 Vacant
1519 Utilized

ANNUAL CHANGE IN BED CAPACITY

(includes 336 emergency shelter beds not counted in the 2020 Point in Time count. Net 3-year change in all community homeless beds is +19, net 3-year change reported to HUD is -230).

Permanent Supportive Housing: 2018: 1853, 2019: 1725, 2020: 1759
Emergency Shelter: 2018: 935, 2019: 914, 2020: 1041
Rapid Rehousing: 2018: 693, 2019: 547, 2020: 755
Transitional Housing: 2018: 421, 2019: 448, 2020: 357
Safe Haven: 2018: 15, 2019: 15, 2020: 24

Legend: Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing
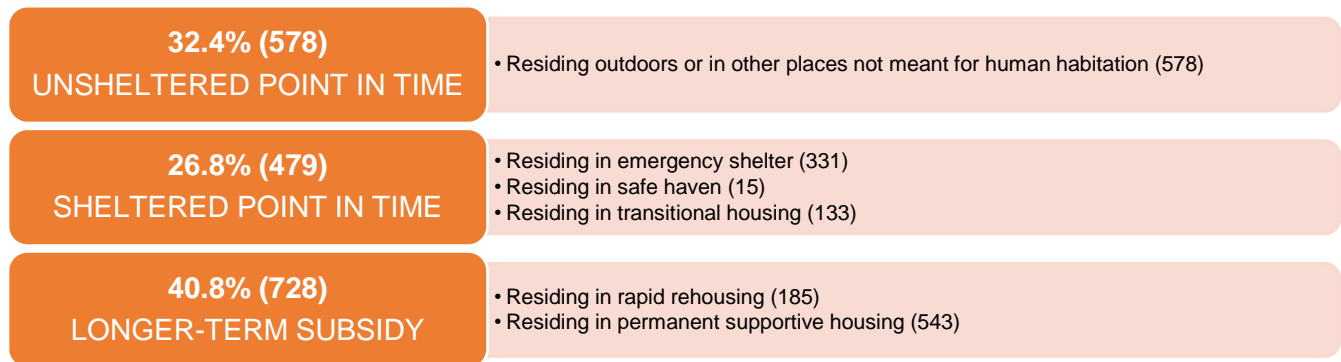
HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN
ADULTS

The Point in Time survey is a count on a single night in January. The following data was collected on the night of January 28, 2020 and provides a snapshot of adult homelessness on a single day.
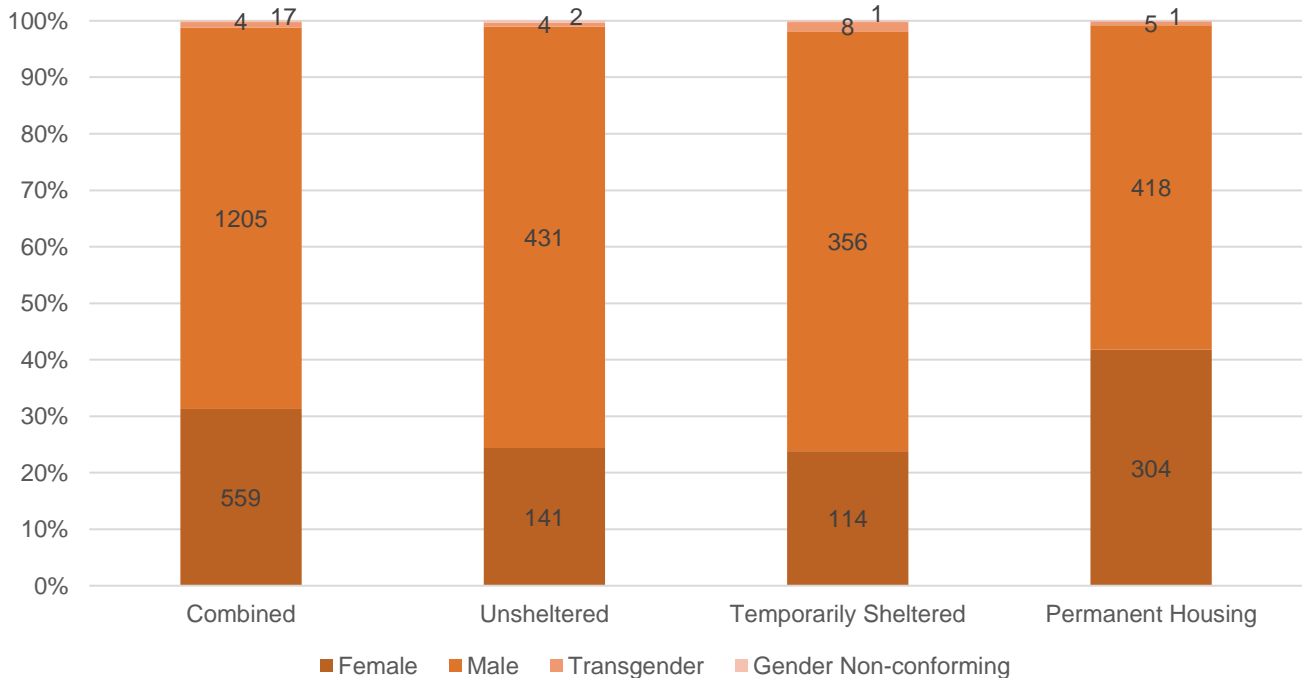
TPCH conducted a supplemental Point in Time count of persons residing in longer-term supportive housing subsidy dedicated for persons experiencing homelessness on the same night. These numbers are excluded from the Point in Time data submitted to HUD.
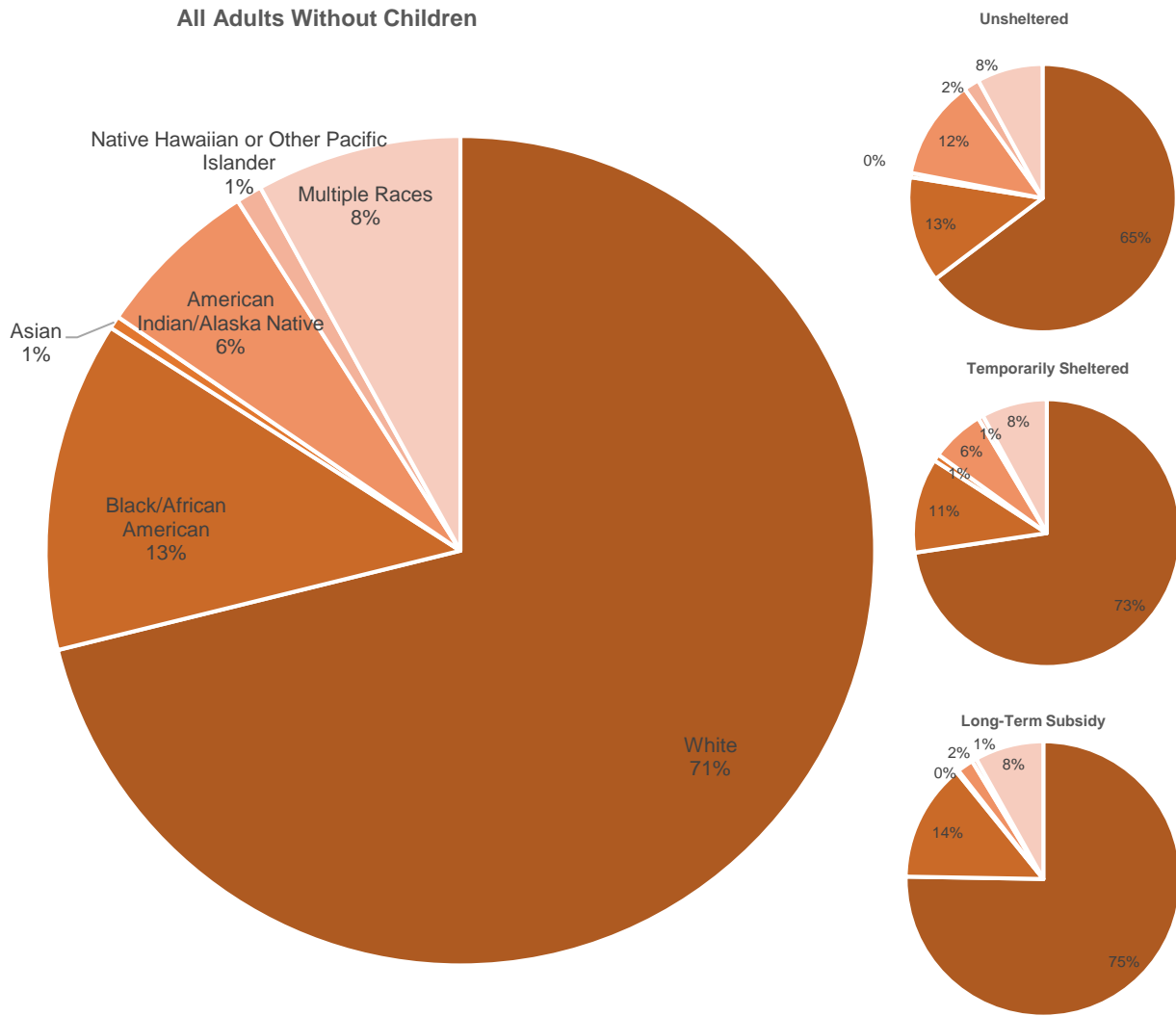
1,785
adults without children experiencing homelessness or receiving housing assistance on night of count
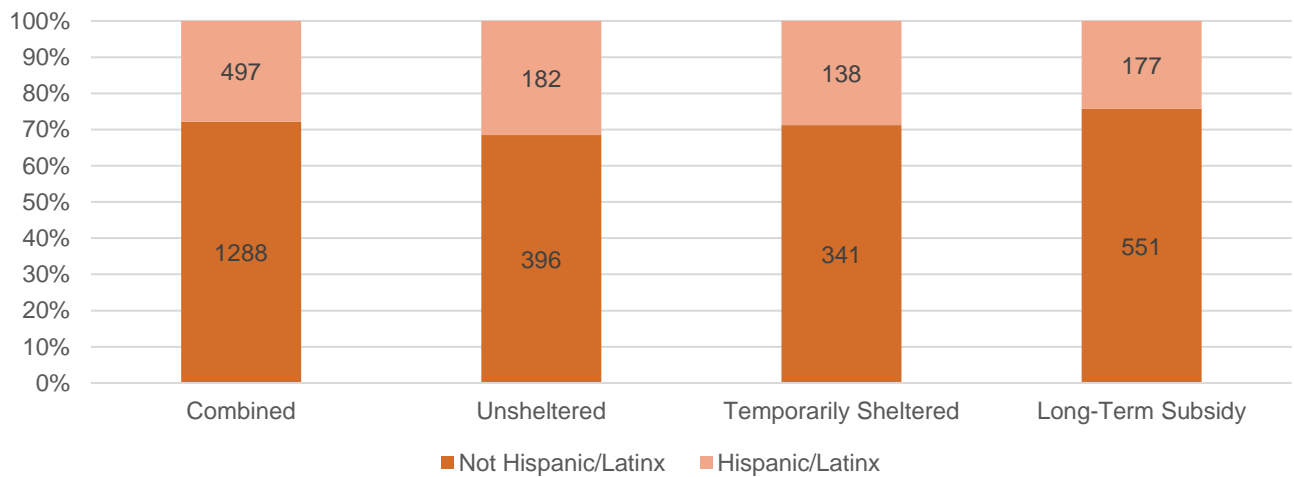
32.4% (578)
UNSHELTERED POINT IN TIME
• Residing outdoors or in other places not meant for human habitation (578)

26.8% (479)
SHELTERED POINT IN TIME
• Residing in emergency shelter (331)
• Residing in safe haven (15)
• Residing in transitional housing (133)

40.8% (728)
LONGER-TERM SUBSIDY
• Residing in rapid rehousing (185)
• Residing in permanent supportive housing (543)

Adults Without Children: Gender by Shelter Status

	Combined	Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered	Permanent Housing
Gender Non-conforming	17	2	1	1
Transgender	4	4	8	5
Male	1205	431	356	418
Female	559	141	114	304

■ Female ■ Male ■ Transgender ■ Gender Non-conforming

Adults Without Children: Race by Shelter Status

All Adults Without Children

Unsheltered

Temporarily Sheltered

Long-Term Subsidy

Adults Without Children: Ethnicity by Shelter Status

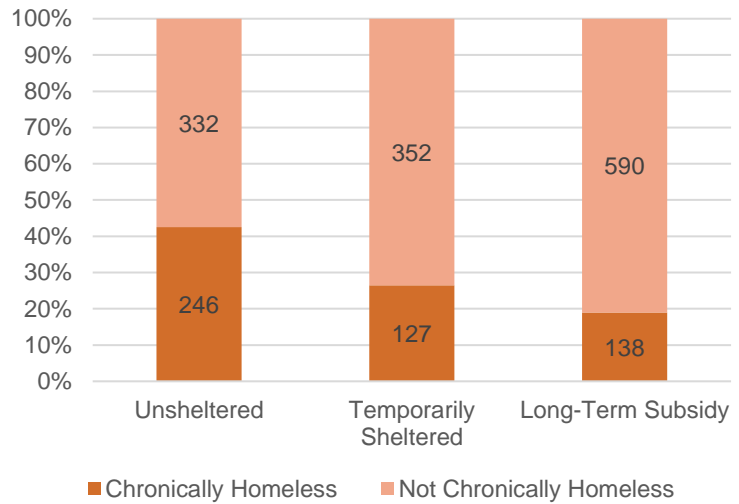|	Combined	Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered	Long-Term Subsidy
Hispanic/Latinx	497	182	138	177
Not Hispanic/Latinx	1288	396	341	551

■ Not Hispanic/Latinx ■ Hispanic/Latinx

Chronic Homelessness Among Adults Without Children

All Adults Without Children

- Chronically Homeless
- Not Chronically Homeless

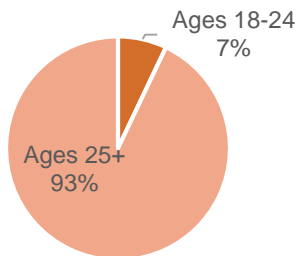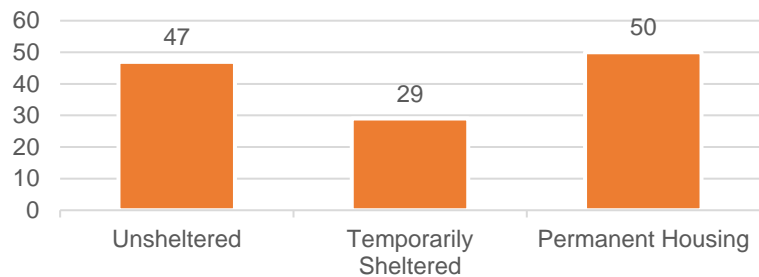|	Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered	Long-Term Subsidy
Not Chronically Homeless	332	352	590
Chronically Homeless	246	127	138
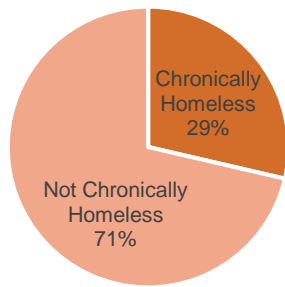
- Chronically Homeless
- Not Chronically Homeless

Homelessness Among Youth/Young Adults Without Children

All Adults Without Children by Age

Ages 18-24 7%
Ages 25+ 93%

Youth Without Children by Shelter Status

Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered	Permanent Housing
47	29	50

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Adults Without Children

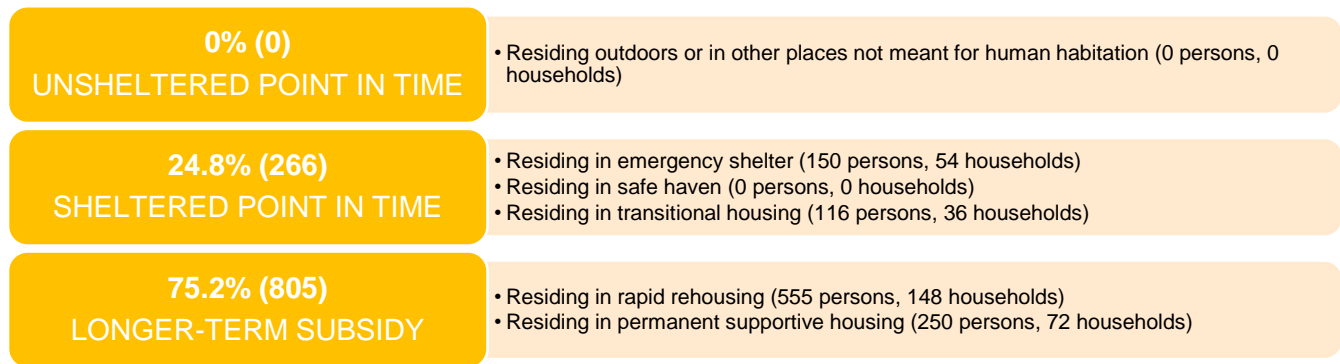|	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unsheltered Adults without Children	384	359	361	578
Temporarily Sheltered Adults without Children	845	720	627	479
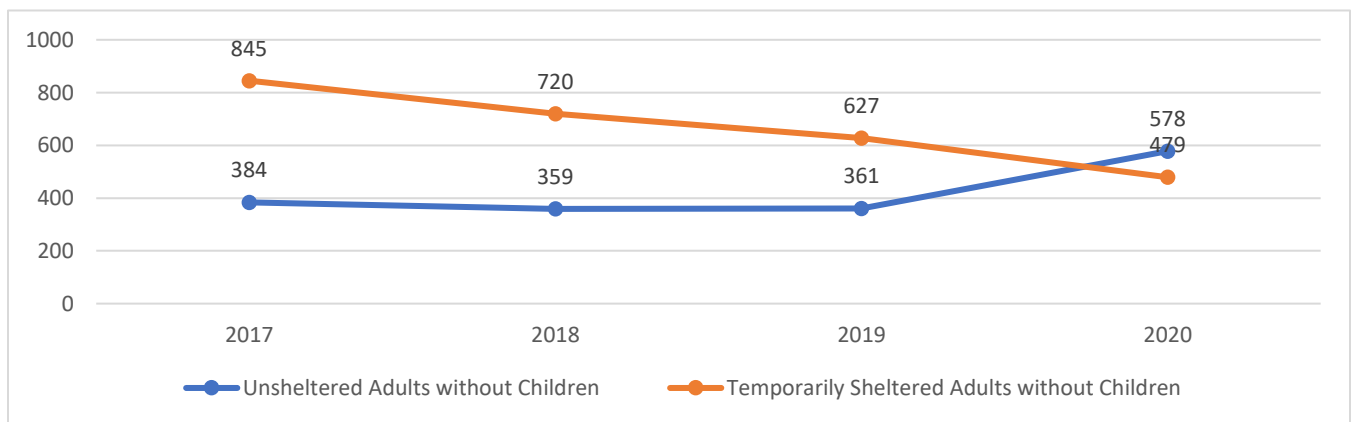
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AND CHILDREN
FAMILIES

The Point in Time survey is a count on a single night in January. The following data was collected on the night of January 28, 2020 and provides a snapshot of adult homelessness on a single day.

TPCH conducted a supplemental Point in Time count of persons residing in longer-term supportive housing subsidy dedicated for persons experiencing homelessness on the same night. These numbers are excluded from the Point in Time data submitted to HUD.

1,071
persons in 310 family households with children experiencing homelessness or receiving housing assistance on night of count

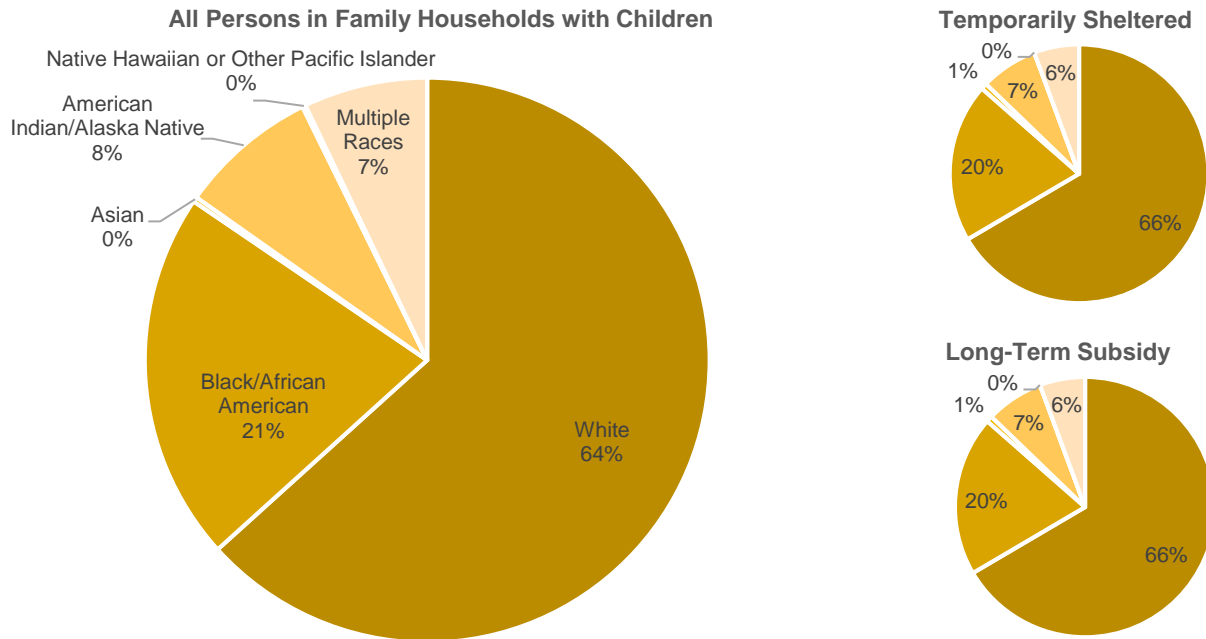|	
0% (0) UNSHELTERED POINT IN TIME	• Residing outdoors or in other places not meant for human habitation (0 persons, 0 households)
24.8% (266) SHELTERED POINT IN TIME	• Residing in emergency shelter (150 persons, 54 households) • Residing in safe haven (0 persons, 0 households) • Residing in transitional housing (116 persons, 36 households)
75.2% (805) LONGER-TERM SUBSIDY	• Residing in rapid rehousing (555 persons, 148 households) • Residing in permanent supportive housing (250 persons, 72 households)

Families with Children: Gender by Shelter Status

Gender non-conforming persons in family households <1%. No unsheltered family households identified during 2020 Point in Time Count. Data set includes all persons in family households with children.
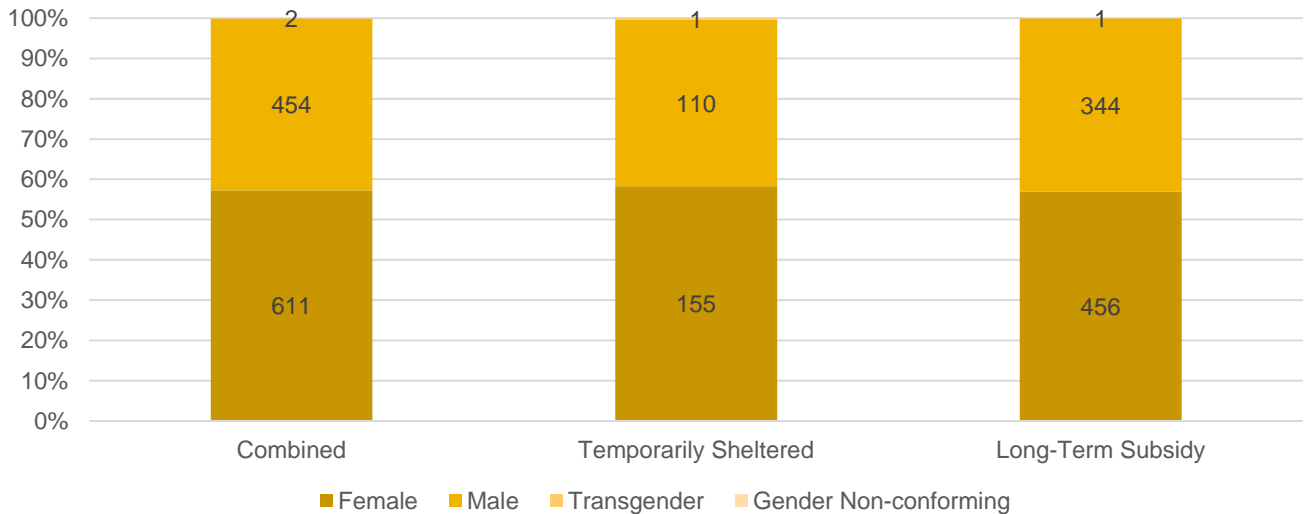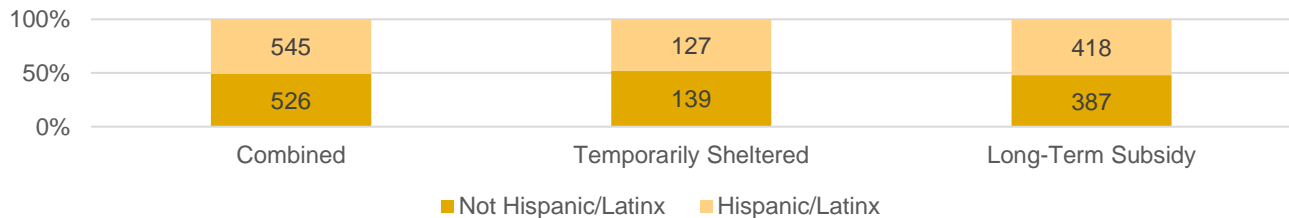
Families with Children: Race by Shelter Status

No unsheltered family households identified during 2020 Point in Time Count. Data set includes all persons in family households with children.

All Persons in Family Households with Children

- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 0%
- American Indian/Alaska Native 8%
- Asian 0%
- Multiple Races 7%
- White 64%
- Black/African American 21%

Temporarily Sheltered

- 0%
- 1%
- 7%
- 6%
- 20%
- 66%

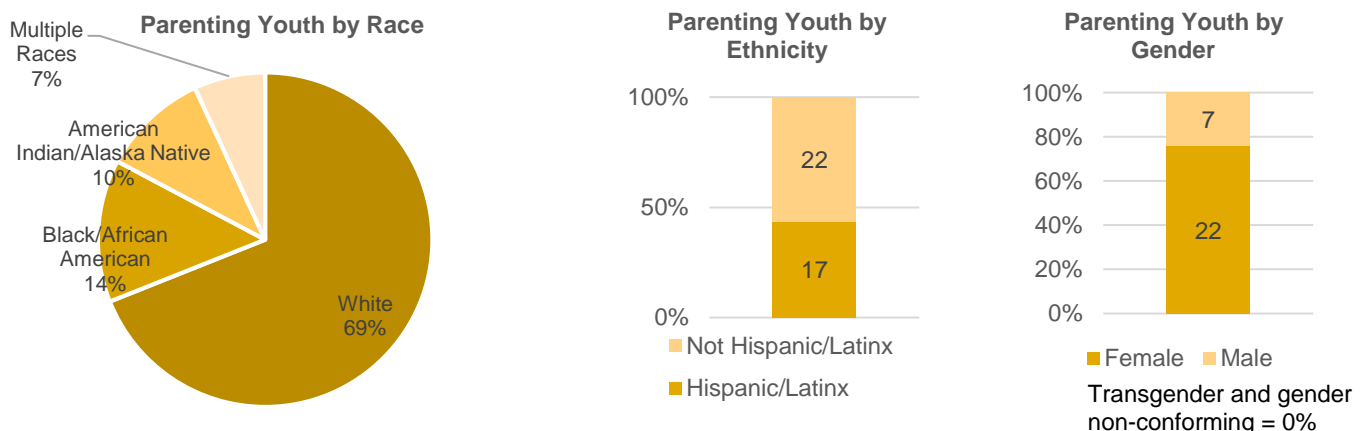### Long-Term Subsidy

- 0%
- 1%
- 7%
- 6%
- 20%
- 66%

Families with Children: Ethnicity by Shelter Status

No unsheltered family households identified during 2020 Point in Time Count. Data set includes all persons in family households with children.
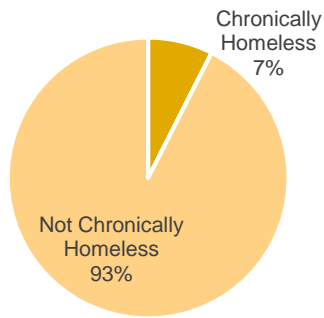
	Combined	Temporarily Sheltered	Long-Term Subsidy
Hispanic/Latinx	545	127	418
Not Hispanic/Latinx	526	139	387

■ Not Hispanic/Latinx ■ Hispanic/Latinx

Homelessness Among Parenting Youth

No Asian or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander parenting youth identified during 2020 Point in Time Count.

Parenting Youth by Race

- Multiple Races 7%
- American Indian/Alaska Native 10%
- Black/African American 14%
- White 69%

Parenting Youth by Ethnicity

- Not Hispanic/Latinx 22
- Hispanic/Latinx 17

■ Not Hispanic/Latinx
■ Hispanic/Latinx

Parenting Youth by Gender

- Male 7
- Female 22

■ Female ■ Male

Transgender and gender non-conforming = 0%

Chronic Homelessness Among Families with Children

All Persons in Families with Children

Chronically Homeless 7%

Not Chronically Homeless 93%

- Chronically Homeless
- Not Chronically Homeless

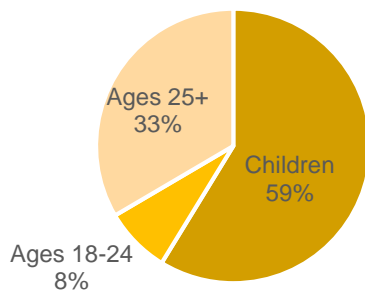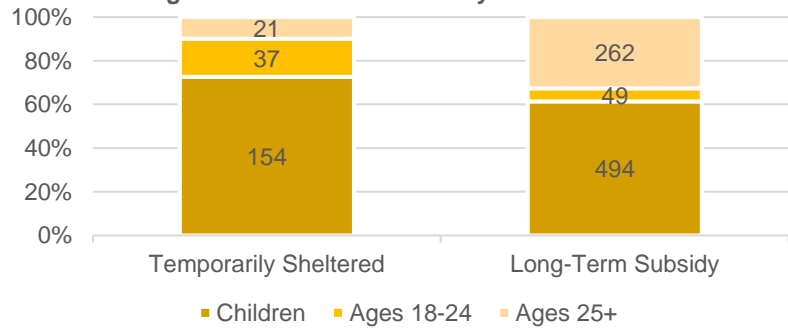

Temporarily Sheltered: 257 / 9
Long-Term Subsidy: 734 / 71

- Chronically Homeless
- Not Chronically Homeless
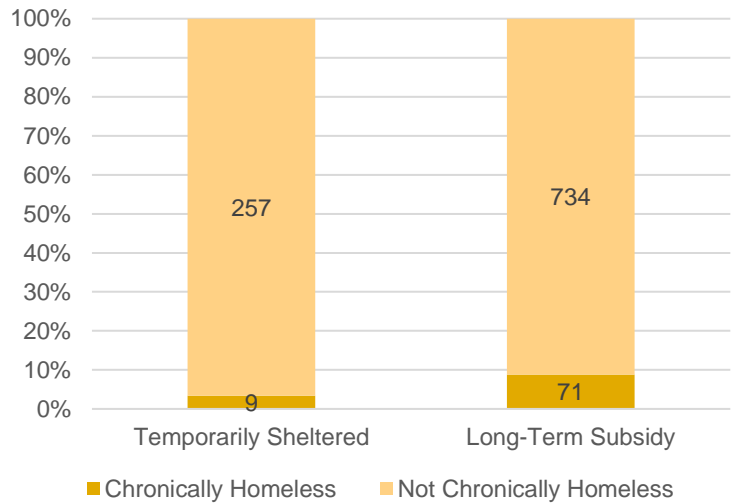
Families with Children: Age Distribution by Shelter Status

All Perons in Families

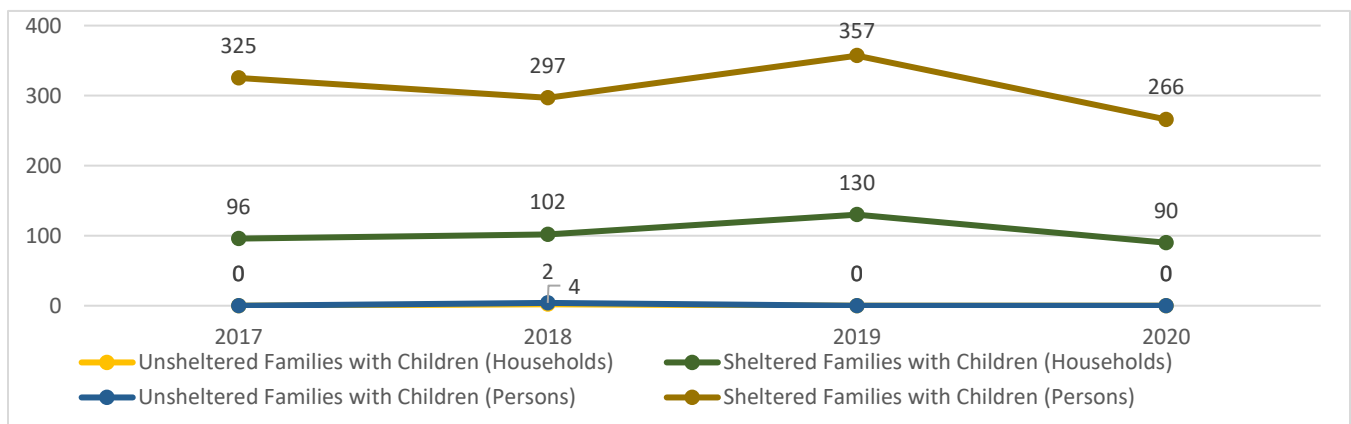Ages 25+ 33%

Children 59%

Ages 18-24 8%

Age of Persons in Families by Shelter Status

Temporarily Sheltered: 21 / 37 / 154
Long-Term Subsidy: 262 / 49 / 494

- Children
- Ages 18-24
- Ages 25+

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Families with Children

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sheltered Families with Children (Persons)	325	297	357	266
Sheltered Families with Children (Households)	96	102	130	90
Unsheltered Families with Children (Persons)	0	4	0	0
Unsheltered Families with Children (Households)		2		

- Unsheltered Families with Children (Households)
- Sheltered Families with Children (Households)
- Unsheltered Families with Children (Persons)
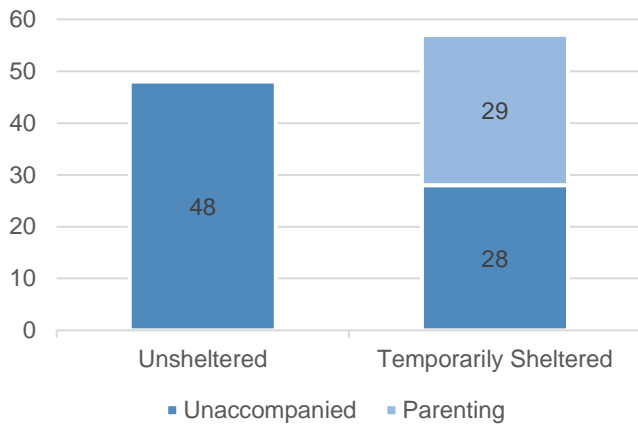- Sheltered Families with Children (Persons)

YOUTH

HUD defines youth as young adults between the ages of 18 and 24. The population insight data below provides additional information regarding the prevalence of youth experiencing homelessness without a parent/guardian as identified through the Point in Time count, a survey conducted on a single night in January 28, 2020.
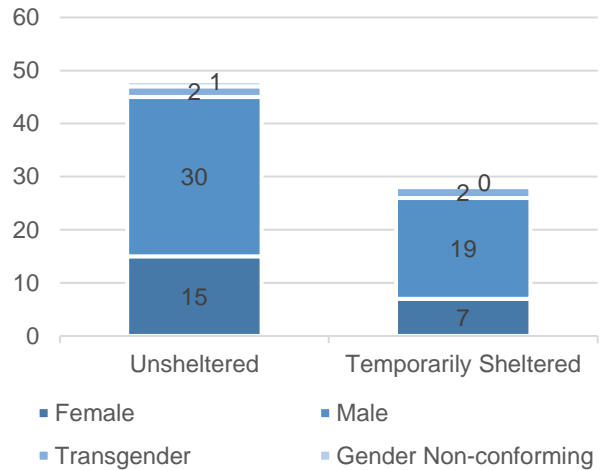
105

youth experiencing homelessness on night of count including 27 youth experiencing chronic homelessness and 29 parenting youth with a total of 33 minor-aged children.
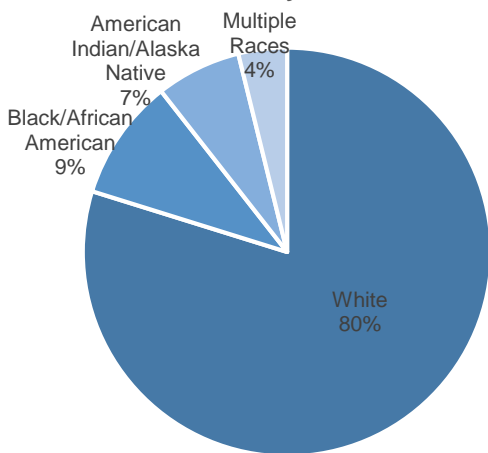
Youth by Shelter Status and Household Type
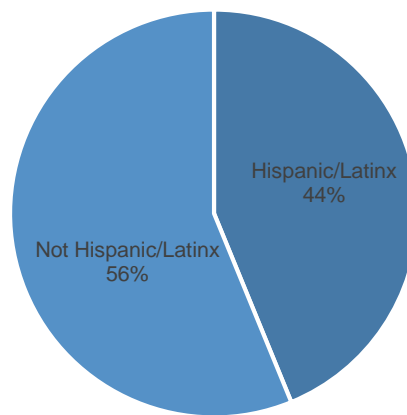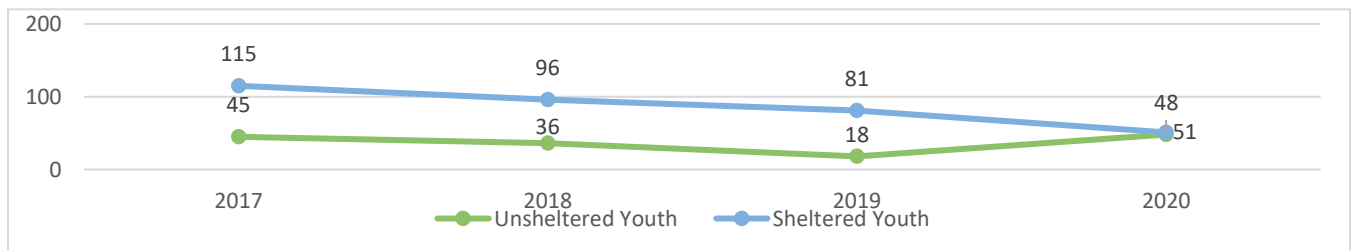No unsheltered parenting youth identified.

Unsheltered: Unaccompanied 48
Temporarily Sheltered: Unaccompanied 28, Parenting 29

- Unaccompanied
- Parenting

Youth by Shelter Status and Gender

Unsheltered: Female 15, Male 30, Transgender 2, Gender Non-conforming 1
Temporarily Sheltered: Female 7, Male 19, Transgender 2, Gender Non-conforming 0

- Female
- Male
- Transgender
- Gender Non-conforming

Youth by Race

- American Indian/Alaska Native 7%
- Black/African American 9%
- Multiple Races 4%
- White 80%

Youth by Ethnicity

- Hispanic/Latinx 44%
- Not Hispanic/Latinx 56%

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Youth

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sheltered Youth	115	96	81	51
Unsheltered Youth	45	36	18	48

- Unsheltered Youth
- Sheltered Youth
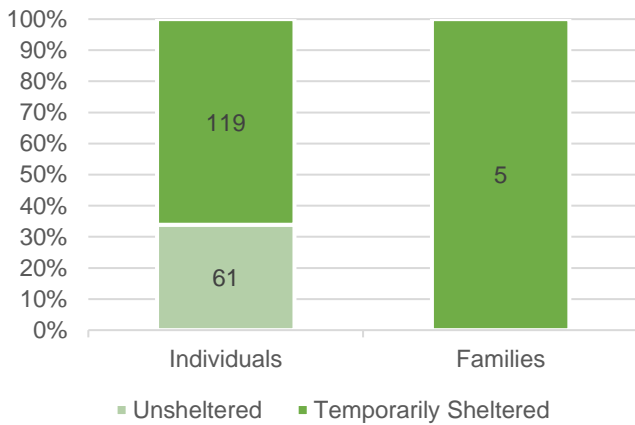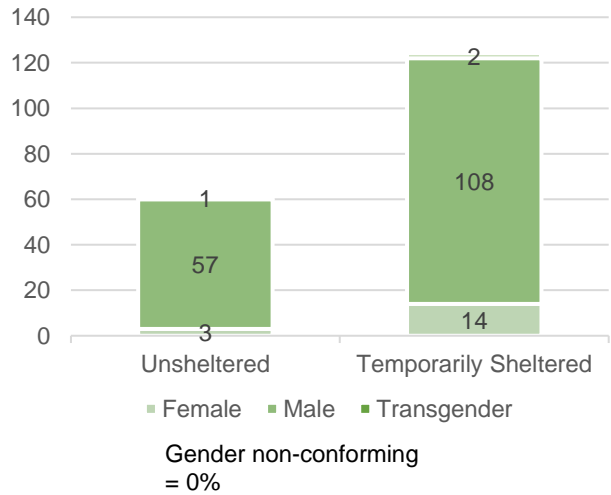
VETERANS

The population insight data below provides additional information regarding the prevalence of veterans experiencing homelessness as identified through the Point in Time count, a survey conducted on a single night in January 28, 2020.

185
veterans experiencing unsheltered or temporarily sheltered homelessness on night of count including 35 veterans experiencing chronic homelessness
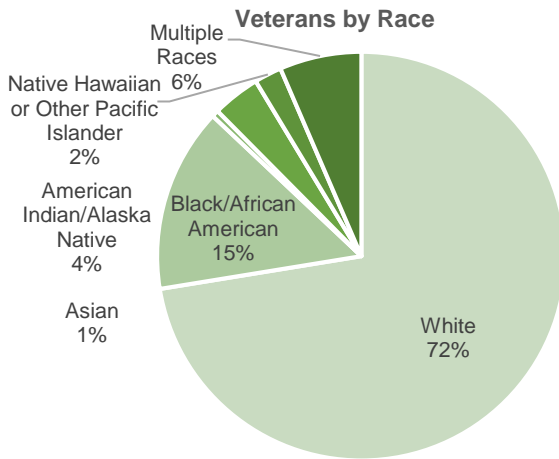
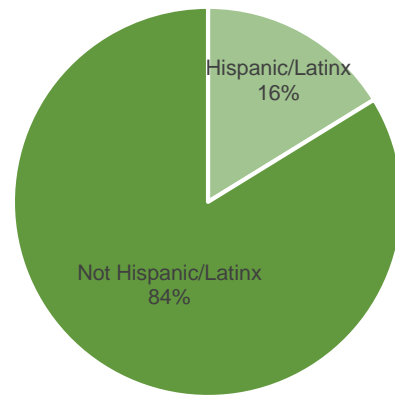### Veterans by Shelter Status and Household Type

	Unsheltered	Temporarily Sheltered
Individuals	61	119
Families		5

- Unsheltered
- Temporarily Sheltered

Veterans by Shelter Status and Gender

	Female	Male	Transgender
Unsheltered	3	57	1
Temporarily Sheltered	14	108	2

Gender non-conforming = 0%

Veterans by Race

White 72%
Black/African American 15%
Multiple Races 6%
American Indian/Alaska Native 4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 2%
Asian 1%

Veterans by Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latinx 16%
Not Hispanic/Latinx 84%

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Veterans

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sheltered Veterans	187	158	156	124
Unsheltered Veterans	56	45	48	61

- Unsheltered Veterans
- Sheltered Veterans

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

The population insight data below provides information regarding the prevalence of persons experiencing chronic homelessness as identified through the Point in Time count, a survey conducted on a single night in January 28, 2020.
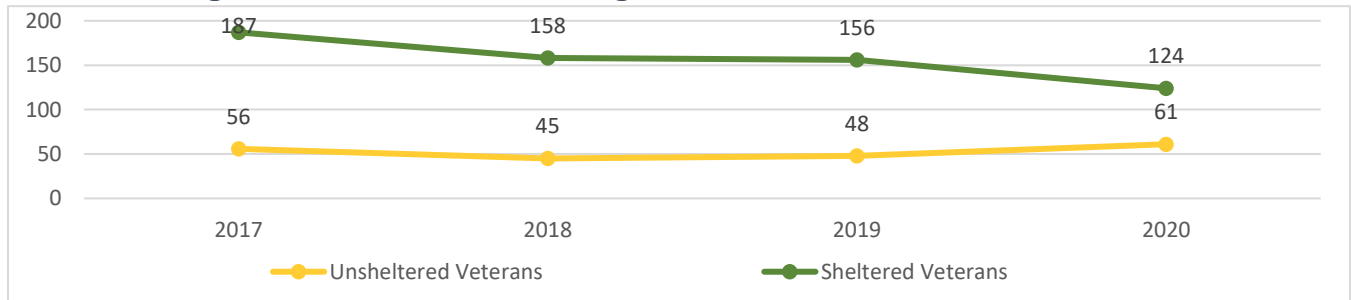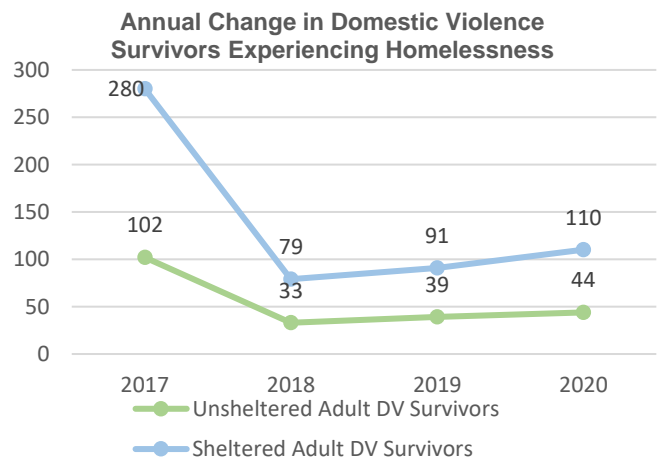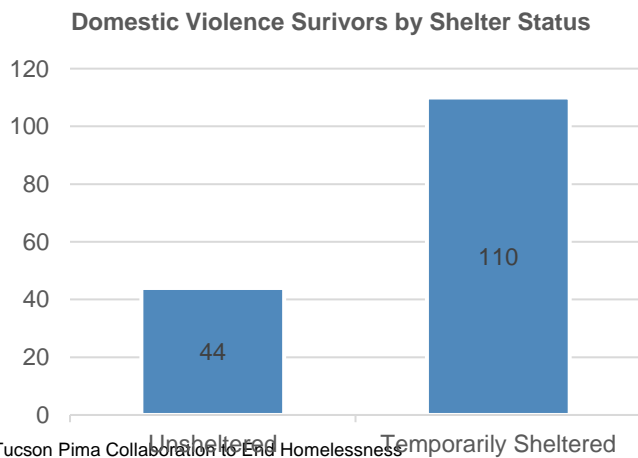
383

individuals experiencing unsheltered or temporarily sheltered chronic homelessness on the night of the count including 3 families with children

Chronic Homelessness by Shelter Status

Unsheltered: 247
Temporarily Sheltered: 136

Annual Change in Chronic Homelessness

Unsheltered Chronic Homeless: 2017: 56, 2018: 91, 2019: 187, 2020: 247
Sheltered Chronic Homeless: 2017: 169, 2018: 145, 2019: 169, 2020: 136
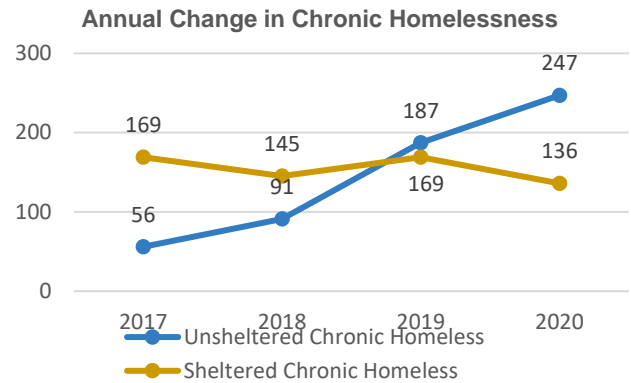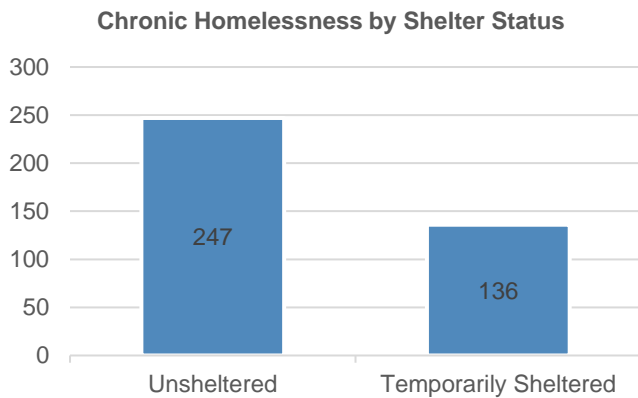
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The population insight data below provides information regarding the prevalence of adult domestic violence survivors experiencing homelessness as identified through the Point in Time count, a survey conducted on a single night in January 28, 2020.

154

adult survivors of domestic violence experiencing unsheltered or temporarily sheltered homelessness on the night of the count

Domestic Violence Surivors by Shelter Status

Unsheltered: 44
Temporarily Sheltered: 110

Annual Change in Domestic Violence Survivors Experiencing Homelessness

Unsheltered Adult DV Survivors: 2017: 102, 2018: 33, 2019: 39, 2020: 44
Sheltered Adult DV Survivors: 2017: 280, 2018: 79, 2019: 91, 2020: 110

SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

The population insight data below provides information regarding the prevalence of adults with serious mental illness experiencing homelessness as identified through the Point in Time count, a survey conducted on a single night in January 28, 2020.
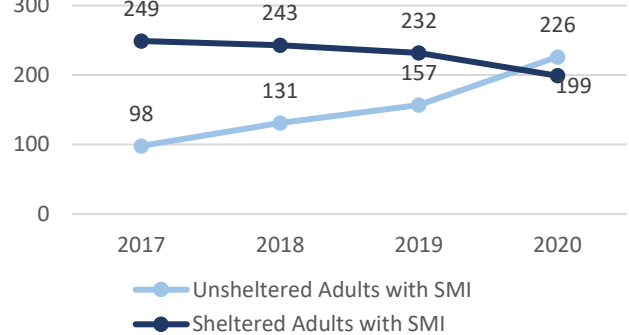
425
adults with serious mental illness experiencing unsheltered or temporarily sheltered homelessness on the night of the count

Adults with Serious Mental Illness by Shelter Status
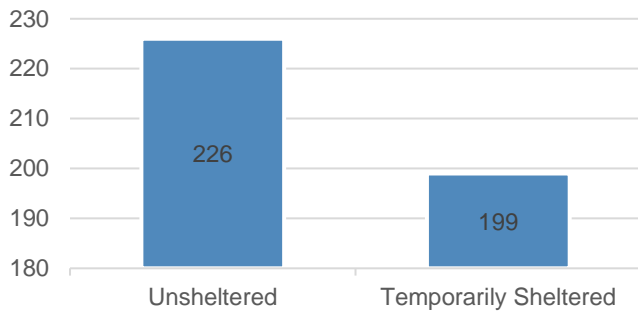
Unsheltered	226
Temporarily Sheltered	199

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Adults with Serious Mental Illness

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unsheltered Adults with SMI	98	131	157	226
Sheltered Adults with SMI	249	243	232	199

HIV/AIDS

The population insight data below provides information regarding the prevalence of adults with HIV/AIDS experiencing homelessness as identified through the Point in Time count, a survey conducted on a single night in January 28, 2020.
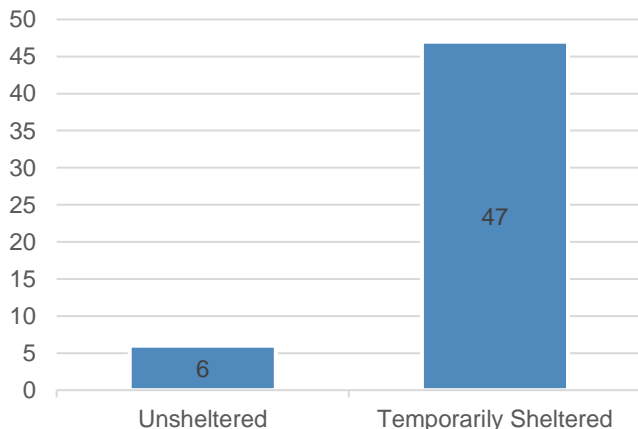
53
adults living with HIV/AIDS experiencing unsheltered or temporarily sheltered chronic homelessness on the night of the count

Adults with HIV/AIDS by Shelter Status

Unsheltered	6
Temporarily Sheltered	47

Annual Change in Homelessness Among Adults with HIV/AIDS

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unsheltered Adults with HIV/AIDS	3	28	5	6
Sheltered Adults with HIV/AIDS	81	71	59	47
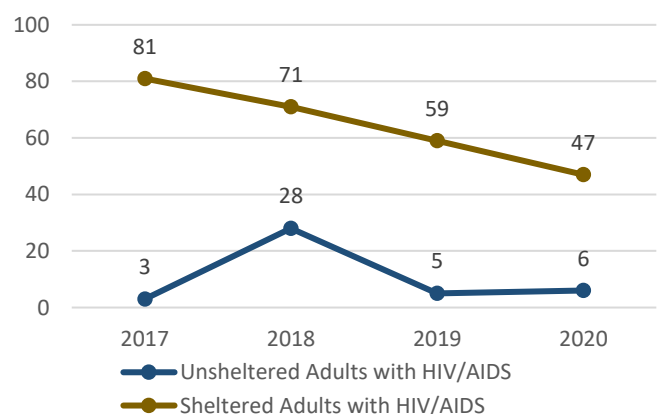
TUCSON PIMA COLLABORATION TO END HOMELESSNESS

AGGREGATED POINT IN TIME COUNT, SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURE, AND HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT DATA SETS AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD AT WWW.TPCH.NET