Arizona Department of Housing as
Unified Funding Agency and Collaborative Applicant

AZ Balance of State Continuum of Care (AZBOSCOC)
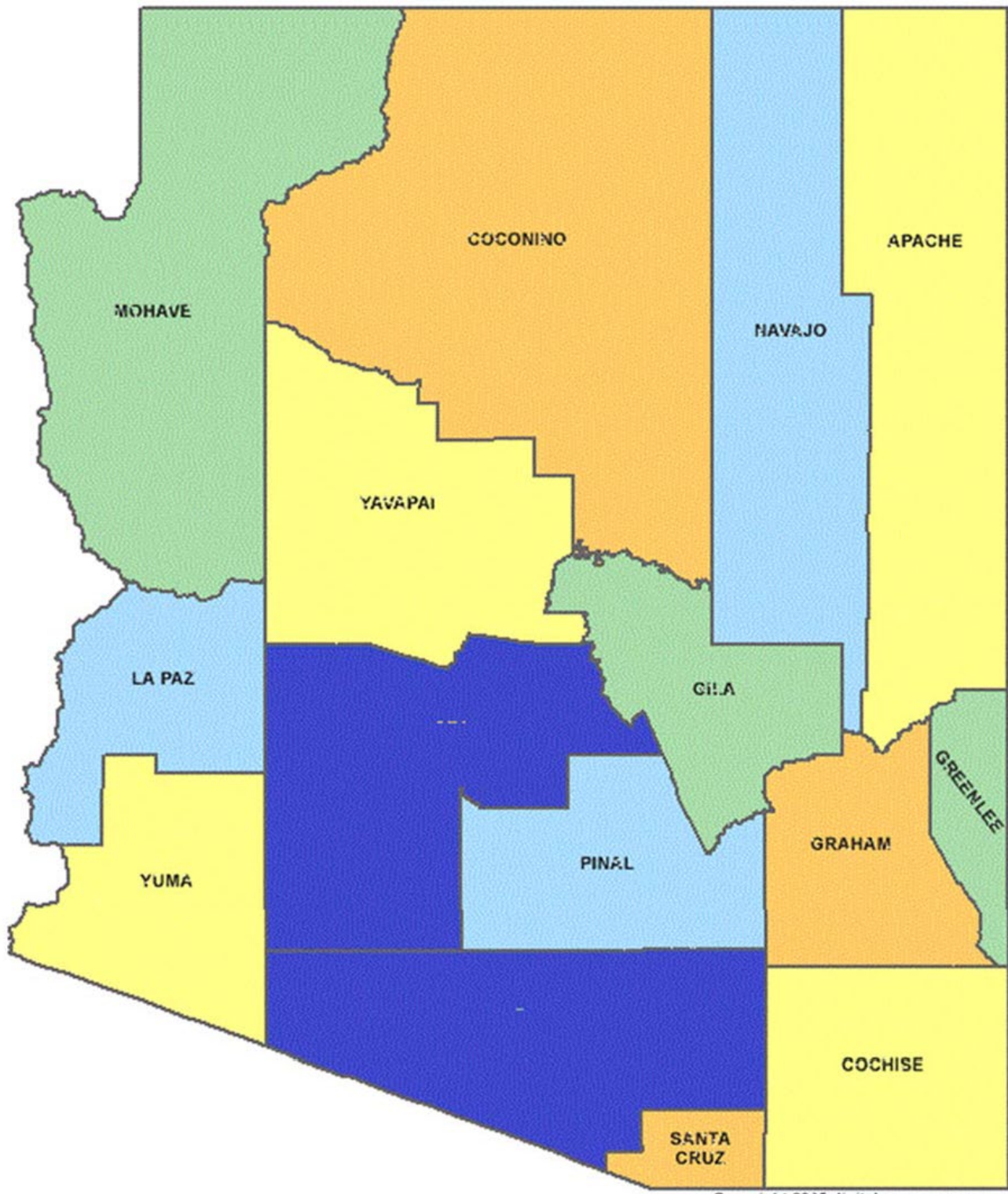# 2024 Unsheltered and Sheltered
Point in Time Summary Report

The AZBOSCOC includes thirteen counties—Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma.

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
ARIZONA BALANCE OF STATE CONTINUUM OF CARE
2024 UNSHELTERED AND SHELTERED COUNT

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

☆ **Special Thanks to all the individuals who were willing to provide information for the Point in Time (PIT) Count. Without your cooperation, there would not be information to build upon in order to implement solutions to end homelessness in our communities.**

☆ **Special Thanks to the staff and members of the Local Coalitions/Continuums to End Homelessness (LCEHs). The local planning and logistics that take place through your efforts are key to having a successful Count process.**

☆ **Special thanks to the 341-plus volunteers who contributed their time to travel to locations throughout their counties to interview individuals. Without your contribution, the PIT Count could not take place and provide information about persons experiencing homelessness throughout the counties in the AZBOSCOC.**

☆ **Special thanks to the following agencies and community organization that contributed staff time, support and resources, and office space for planning and training activities to help make the PIT Counts successful:**

County	Agencies
Apache/Navajo	White Mountain Victory Village, Navajo County Health Department, Care AZ, The ReCenter, Old Concho Community Assistance Center, Northland Pioneer College, Deborah Vigil, community volunteers
Cochise/Graham/ Greenlee/ Santa Cruz	Community Partners, Inc., Good Neighbor Alliance/Sierra Vista Shelter, Hope Inc., Chiricahua Community Health Center, Salvation Army, Art Flores Memorial, Shadows Foundation, Coconino County, Senior Center, Flagstaff Shelter Services, community volunteers
Coconino	Hope Cottage, Flagstaff Family Food Center, Flagstaff Libraries, community volunteers
Gila	Cobra Valley Homeless Coalition and Tim Gonzales, Town and Mayor of Hayden AZ, Taco Bell, McDonalds, St. Paul's Methodist Church (Globe), PHHVI "New Directions" Warming Center (Payson), Payson Public Library, Tonto National Forest Ranger Services, CBI, Gila County Public Health Employees, Gila County Sheriff's Department, Gila County CAP programs, Payson Police Department, University of Arizona Payson Extension, Tonto Basin Fire Station, Payson Unified School District, Pine Public Library, Hayden Golf Course, community volunteers
Graham/Greenlee	Community Partners Inc., Gila Valley Samaritan Home, Primavera, Project Action for Veterans, community volunteers
La Paz	National Community Health Partners, community volunteers
Mohave	Mohave County Housing Authority (MCHC), Catholic Charities, Cornerstone Mission, Guardian, Jerry Ambrose Veterans Council, VA, Veteran Resource Center, WACOG, Arizona Youth Partnership, Arizona@Work, New Life Church, Nation's Finest, River City United Way, community volunteers

County	Agencies
Pinal	CAHRA, Pinal County Coalition to End Homelessness, City of Casa Grande, Genesis-Apache Junction, RAZE-Coolidge, Elks Club-Casa Grande, City of Eloy, Casa Grande Police Department, NCHP, community volunteers
Santa Cruz	Community Partners Inc., Mariposa Community Health Clinic, Hope Inc., Carondelet Holy Cross Hospital, Crossroad Missions-Nogales, community volunteers
Yavapai	U.S. Vets, Catholic Charities, Nations Finest, Northland Cares, Sedona Food Bank, CCJ, VA, A Safe Place, Black Canyon Food Bank, Prescott Library, Prescott Valley Library, Community Navigator Program Prescott, Prescott Community Cupboard, United Way, MATFORCE, Verde Valley Homeless Coalition, Camp Verde Library, The Mission, Sedona Library, Cottonwood Library, Veterans' Connection Hub
Yuma	Salvation Army, AWC, NAU, ASU, HUD-VASH, ACHIEVE, NCHP, City of Yuma Neighborhood Services Department

NOTE: The AZBOSCOC data report and individual county data reports can be found at the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) website. These reports provide additional details about the information provided in summary form in this report (scroll down to PIT Reports).
https://housing.az.gov/documents-links/forms/special-needs-continuum

Archived reports for prior years are located at:
https://housing.az.gov/documents-links/forms/special-needs-archives

Individual Counties' Data Reports
- County-specific data reports are available for each AZBOSCOC county.
- For the tables that provide data about conditions, the total number of conditions named may be larger than the number of individuals counted. The reason for this is that individuals were able to choose multiple conditions in each category.
- Demographic data provides the total number of individuals interviewed and the household members they identified.
- The final table in the report provides a summary of housing units included in the HUD Housing Inventory Count (HIC) including the number of projects, types of projects, number of persons housed, and the capacity. Projects include those that report through Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and those domestic violence (DV) and pocket shelters that completed the survey distributed as a part of the PIT process.
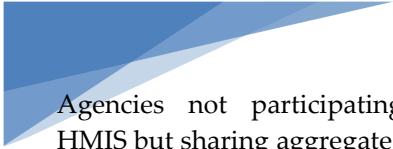
OVERVIEW

ADOH is the Unified Funding Agency (UFA) and Collaborative Applicant for the AZBOSCOC. The U. S. Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) requires that communities that provide services to persons who are experiencing homelessness and receive HUD funding for housing projects must convene a continuum of care (CoC). The AZBOSCOC has many responsibilities including:

- **Planning and implementing** services for persons who are experiencing homelessness in thirteen counties in Arizona, including Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma. To provide context for the area, the land area for the AZBOSCOC in square miles is 95,264, which is larger than 40 of the 50 states (based on land area only https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_area).

- Through ADOH as fiscal agent, the AZBOSCOC **makes Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and rapid re-housing (RRH) (including TH-RRH) services available** to persons who are experiencing homelessness in the counties identified above.

- The AZBOSCOC, through ADOH and the AZBOSCOC Governance Advisory Board (GAB) ensures that the CoC operates in alignment with HUD requirements and strategies. Operations include policy approval and implementation, committee structure to ensure broad input of stakeholders, and the establishment and implementation of strategies to achieve priorities.

- Reporting and data management is implemented through AZBOSCOC policies and protocols and includes the use of HMIS as the primary source of programmatic data that is used by ADOH, the GAB, subrecipients, and LCEHs to guide implementation strategies.

- ADOH has primary financial responsibilities and ensuring the activities funded through the CoC are implemented in compliance with HUD/federal regulations.

- **Establishment of LCEHs –** In 2017, the AZBOSCOC began a process which ultimately resulted in establishment of LCEHs at the county or regional level. As of 2024, there are LCEHs that cover each county. Lead agencies convene and facilitate CoC processes that are more effective when implemented at the local level. Those processes include: management of the annual PIT Count, convene the LCEH membership for regular meetings, facilitate local strategic action planning, facilitate the development of local policies in alignment with AZBOSCOC-level policies, and facilitate a local Coordinated Entry (CE) process that includes management of the By Name List and case conferencing: The Lead agencies include:

  - Apache and Navajo: ReCenter (Sitgreaves Community Development Corporation)

  - Cochise: Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona

  - Coconino: Catholic Charities Community Services

  - Gila: Gila County, Office of Community Services

  - Graham/Greenlee: Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona

  - La Paz: Regional Center for Border Health

  - Mohave: Mohave County Community Services Department

  - Pinal: Pinal County, Office of Budget and Finance Administration

  - Santa Cruz: Catholic Charities of Southern Arizona/Mariposa Community Health Center

  - Yavapai: Catholic Charities Community Services

  - Yuma: Achieve Human Services

- **CE and Case Conferencing** activities provide individuals access to services and ensure that resources are allocated equitably and in response to the highest need.

- **The Yearly Sheltered Count –** As required by HUD, the number of persons who are in Emergency Shelter (ES), Transitional Housing (TH), and Permanent Housing (PH) including RRH and PSH, must be counted in a single PIT Count that takes place annually during the last weeks in January. This Count includes all agencies that enter data in HMIS. Although HUD considers only those in ES and TH as persons experiencing homelessness for the purposes of the Count, those in PH, including PSH

and RRH projects are also counted to give an overall picture of persons housed by service providers that serve those who experience homelessness.

- **The Yearly Unsheltered Count –** In addition to the Sheltered Count, HUD also requires CoCs to count persons who are unsheltered as a part of the PIT Count. This Count takes place during the last two weeks in January. ADOH provides coordination for this effort statewide, but LCEHs provide administration and logistics planning at the local level. In 2024, the Count took place during the last 10 days of January.

Agencies not participating in HMIS but sharing aggregate data for the PIT include:
- ❖ Domestic Violence Shelters
- ❖ Small Local Shelters
- ❖ VA VASH Program

- Volunteers are the key resource for completing the PIT Count.

IMPROVEMENTS:
- ❖ The LCEHs have developed standing PIT Committees to facilitate local Count logistics.
- ❖ The survey tool has been improved over time based on user feedback.
- ❖ Training of volunteers takes place in person at the local level in addition to the ADOH training webinars.
- ❖ Solari (the HMIS Systems Administrator) has worked with providers to enhance the accuracy of information entered in HMIS and in 2024 collected data from non-HMIS-participating providers including DV shelters, pocket shelters, and VASH.

IMPACTS TO THE COUNT

- The AZBOSCOC has conducted Unsheltered PIT Counts since 2008. Originally, Unsheltered Counts were completed every other year and Sheltered Counts every year. In 2015 the AZBOSCOC made the commitment to conduct Unsheltered Counts every year. This decision aligned the AZBOSCOC with HUD's increasing use of data related to program and funding decisions. Completing the Unsheltered Count every year provides the AZBOSCOC with timely information for decision making and improves the ability to be competitive in the HUD Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) process. Note: The AZBOSCOC did not conduct an Unsheltered Count in 2021 due to COVID.

- The survey and methodology for the Unsheltered Count has improved yearly based on ongoing feedback from LCEHs and local PIT Coordinators. Since 2019 surveying has been conducted in both English and Spanish.

- Local coordinators from the LCEHs have developed consistent methodologies related to volunteer recruitment and training. All LCEHs now conduct local training for the Unsheltered Count.

- Beginning in 2014, HUD refined the Count and added sub-populations beyond the general Count including households that met the definition of chronically homeless, veterans, survivors of DV, and unaccompanied youth.

METHODOLOGY

The AZBOSCOC conducted the Unsheltered Count in 2024 from January 24th to January 30th. Individuals were interviewed and asked where they spent the night of Tuesday, January 23rd.

The LCEHs are instrumental in planning and implementing the Count in their local communities. LCEH staff and members reach out to community organizations to recruit volunteers In addition to AZBOSCOC-level training, LCEHs provide local training on how to develop rapport with individuals, how to conduct the survey within the context of respect and dignity, and how to ensure safety for the individual interviewed and those conducting the interview. Partners include city and county government staff, non-profit organizations, various outreach workers, faith based organizations, law enforcement, park rangers, health care organizations, and individuals that have an interest in ending homelessness in their communities.

The LCEHs facilitate the logistics of the Count by identifying teams (usually two or three persons) that are assigned to specific locations. Volunteers have been trained related to engagement with individuals and how to establish rapport. For this year, AZBOSCOC continues to conduct surveying through a paper survey. Volunteers complete the survey based on the individual's response. The LCEHs provide various items (hygiene, backpack, gift cards) as a thank you and to demonstrate appreciation for the individual taking the time to participate in the interview/survey process.

Persons were interviewed for the Count from all thirteen counties in the CoC geographic area. Individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness in all counties except Greenlee. Volunteers and the LCEH Count Coordinators are the critical components of the count. Safety for both the individuals being surveyed and volunteers is always stressed. It is always covered in training to beware of surroundings and there must always be teams of at least two, preferably three.

Interviewing primarily took place where persons gathered, including encampments in the desert, forests, or mountains. Persons who came to locations were asked if they would participate in a brief survey. Only persons who slept in a place not meant for human habitation, such as a car, on the street, in a riverbed, in the forest, or some similar location were counted. Additional detail for each county can be found in the individual county reports at https://housing.az.gov/documents-links/forms/special-needs-continuum?tid_2=755.

The annual PIT Count is just one tool that the AZBOSCOC uses to measuring progress to ending homelessness in the AZBOSCOC geographic area. Other tools included HMIS, which provides information to inform overall AZBOSCOC performance and is used to develop, refine, and implement strategies to end homelessness.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS OF THE UNSHELTERED COUNT

- The 2024 AZBOSCOC Unsheltered PIT Count identified 1,934 persons living unsheltered on the street or other places not meant for habitation. The number of persons identified in 2024 was higher than in 2023 due to ADOH funding more than $1 million to coalition partners in all 13 counties to significantly increase local coordination and resources, resulting in additional volunteers participating in the PIT count. The increase in persons identified was primarily driven by greater geographical coverage and more coordinated outreach to existing populations likely not counted in

prior years due to a lack of volunteers and coordination. A secondary factor for the increase in persons identified was the weather. The 2023 PIT Count took place during a blizzard in the northern counties which made many unsheltered areas inaccessible and resulted in lower street counts as temporary emergency freeze shelters opened to address the weather conditions.

The following table provides an overview of the number of unsheltered households that were counted by county:

County	# of households	% of total households
Apache	44	2.98%
Cochise	61	4.13%
Coconino	87	5.89%
Gila	76	5.15%
Graham	49	3.32%
La Paz	22	1.49%
Mohave	472	31.98%
Navajo	122	8.27%
Pinal	256	17.34%
Santa Cruz	19	1.29%
Yavapai	191	12.94%
Yuma	77	5.22%
	1476	100.00%

2019 to 2024 Unsheltered PIT Count

Year	Total # of Persons Interviewed	Total # persons counted (includes interviewed and HH Members
2019	786	983
2020	860	1175
2022	996	1349
2023	952	1206
2024	1476	1934
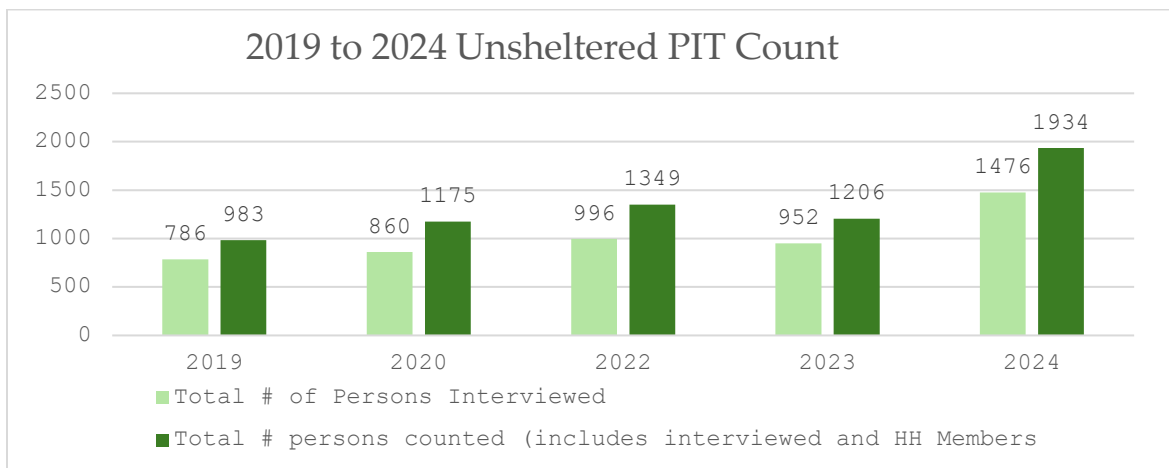
Note: An Unsheltered Count did not take place in 2021 due to COVID.

- For 2024, 151 (10.2%) of the individuals interviewed indicated they served in the Armed Forces, which is an increase from 94 in 2023 when the total was (7.79%) of the individuals interviewed. Overall, the number of individuals interviewed has decreased from 2018 when 162 (17.9%) of individuals interviewed indicated they had served in the armed forces. The reduction of unsheltered Veterans is the direct result of increasing housing resources in programs that serve veterans specifically, including Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), Grant and Per Diem (GPD), and Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF).

The number of Veterans that were unsheltered has continued to decrease since 2018.

- A total of 224 (15.1%) adults interviewed indicated their homelessness was a result of DV. This was a slight increase from 2023 in which 14.6% of individuals cited DV as the cause of their homelessness. The AZBOSCOC added 24 units dedicated to survivors of DV in 2019 and an additional 8 units in 2021, for a total of 32 units. These units are available in Gila, Cochise, Pinal, and Mohave counties. In addition, survivors of DV have access to other housing resources funded through the CoC and other funding agencies.

- In 2024, 717 (37%) of unsheltered individuals and their household members met the definition of chronically homeless, which was an increase from 2023 when 19.07% (230) of individuals and their household members met the definition of chronically homeless. This increase is represented both in households with only adults as well as households with adults and children.

- For 2024, the volunteers participated in local training as well as AZBOSCOC-level training which increased skill levels related to interviewing. LCEHs also have stabilized staffing and have grown in their capacity to carry out CoC-related responsibilities and activities. In addition, there was not significant weather during the time of the Count which enabled expanded locations where counts took place.

  The full definition of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness is as follows: https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/24/578.3
  (1) A "homeless individual with a disability," as defined in section 401(9) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(9)), who:
  (i) Lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and
  (ii) Has been homeless and living as described in paragraph (1)(i) of this definition continuously for at least 12 months or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described in paragraph (1)(i). Stays in institutional care facilities for fewer than 90 days will not constitute as a break in homelessness, but rather such stays are included in the 12-month total, as long as the individual was living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter immediately before entering the institutional care facility;
  (2) An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, before entering that facility; or
  (3) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria in paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

HOMELESSNESS STATUS

Of the individuals interviewed, the most frequent response was sleeping in a vehicle/camper at 37.65%, followed by 36.55% indicating they were camping the night of the count. Of those interviewed, 46.88% reported being homeless less than one year, 22.28% reported being homeless one to three years, and 26.80% reported themselves as being homeless more than three years. Those experiencing homelessness for the first time was 37.25%.

REASONS FOR HOMELESSNESS

Individuals were asked about their circumstances which resulted in their current situation. Multiple responses were possible. Primary reasons that emerged included: couldn't find affordable housing, unable to pay rent or mortgage, and loss of job.

Circumstance	# of Responses	%
Can't find affordable housing	399	21.54%
Unable to pay rent or mortgage	384	20.73%
Loss of job	296	15.98%
Underemployment/Low Income	209	11.29%
Eviction/Mortgage Foreclosure	163	8.80%
COVID or illness	82	4.43%
Travelling and stranded	78	4.21%
Discharged from an institutional setting	68	3.67%
Loss of transportation	66	3.56%
Relocated for employment	36	1.94%
Loss of public assistance	26	1.40%
Utility shut off	18	0.97%
lack of official/acceptable ID	15	0.81%
Location where staying didn't allow pets	12	0.65%

Employment/Income

A total of 17.41% of individuals interviewed indicated some sort of employment (full-time, part-time, per-diem/day labor, seasonal). Individuals were also asked about sources of income. A total of 52.9% (781) of the individuals interviewed indicated they had some sort of income. For those that had some other income, sources included: Social Security (28.32%), Disability Income (21.13%), Panhandling (15.60%), and family/friends (11%). Individuals could choose multiple sources.

Health

A total of 1,042 (70.5%) of the individuals interviewed indicated that they did have access to some sort of health insurance. Individuals shared conditions that they are experiencing (they could state multiple conditions). Issues with substance abuse (21.40%) was mentioned most often, followed by a serious mental illness (15.45%), Post Traumatic Stress (15.01%), and chronic physical injury (13.22%). A total of 20.79% of individuals indicated they had no conditions. Of the individuals who identified conditions, 47.39% identified one condition, 25.62% identified two conditions, 14.58% identified three conditions, and 12.18% identified four or more conditions.

Conditions	# of responses	%
Chronic disease	223	11.05%
Chronic physical injury	267	13.22%
Developmental disability	62	3.07%
Serious mental illness	312	15.45%
Experienced trauma	263	13.03%
HIV/AIDS	5	0.25%

Issues with substance use/abuse	432	21.40%
Other	30	1.49%
Post traumatic stress	303	15.01%
Traumatic brain injury	122	6.04%
Total	**2,019**	

KEY CONSIDERATIONS OF THE SHELTERED COUNT (ES, Safe Haven, TH)

- HUD requires a PIT Count related to individuals that were sheltered in temporary housing such as ES and TH. In 2023, there were 919 persons using ES beds and 249 using TH beds the night of the PIT Count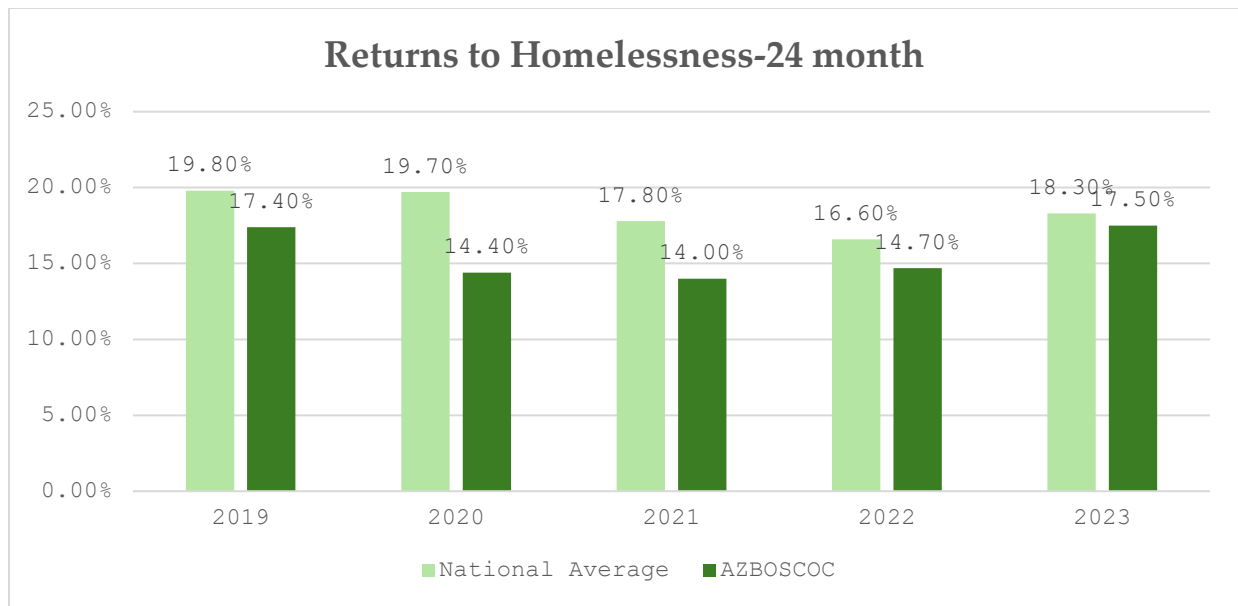. In 2024, there were 962 persons using ES beds and 244 using TH. The AZBOSCOC also has a small Safe Haven Project that housed 12 persons in 2023 and 20 persons in 2024.

- **Occupancy Increases**: Occupancy increased across all housing types. The 2024 Sheltered PIT Count showed 1,226 persons safely in shelter which represents a 4% increase in the number of persons sheltered compared to 2023, even with freeze shelters not needing to be open during the 2024 count. Moreover, it represented a 29% increase in sheltered persons compared with 2022 showing the impact of new beds and capacity created statewide from the state's historic 2024 investment in the State Housing Trust Fund (HTF) and the newly created Homeless Shelter and Services Fund (HSSF) to address homelessness and increase shelter options across all Arizona counties.
  - The number of persons in ES increased from 919 in 2023 to 962 in 2024.
  - The number of persons in TH slightly decreased from 249 in 2023 to 244 in 2024.
  - The number of persons in Safe Haven beds increased slightly from 12 in 2023 to 20 in 2024.

- **Occupancy Rate**: The overall occupancy rate for all types of housing (PSH, RRH, Other Permanent Housing (OPH), Safe Haven, and TH), excluding ES, was 95.4% in 2024. This is an indication that CE continues to be effective in connecting individuals with housing. In addition, other resources are fully utilized, such as HUD CoC-funded projects, non-CoC resources funded by ADOH, AHCCCS (AZ Medicaid's program), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, and Veteran-specific resources. All of these resources have been effective in contributing to ending homelessness in the AZBOSCOC geographic area. (Note although ES is a resource discussed in CE, households usually access shelter prior to involvement with the CE process).

- LCEHs continue to refine the use of CE to match individuals who are experiencing homelessness with housing resources. Based on System Performance Measures, from 2019 through 2023, the AZBOSCOC demonstrated recidivism lower than the national average of households returning to homelessness at 24 months[1]. (Returns are based on individuals documented in HMIS without regard for the funding source of the housing that the individual occupied.)
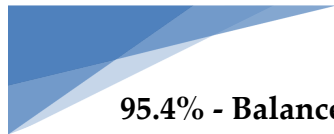
95.4% - Balance of State utilization rate for all permanent housing types.

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[1] https://icalliances.org/spm-compare

Returns to Homelessness-24 month

Chart: "Returns to Homelessness-24 month" — bar chart comparing National Average and AZBOSCOC for years 2019–2023.

- 2019: National Average 19.80%, AZBOSCOC 17.40%
- 2020: National Average 19.70%, AZBOSCOC 14.40%
- 2021: National Average 17.80%, AZBOSCOC 14.00%
- 2022: National Average 16.60%, AZBOSCOC 14.70%
- 2023: National Average 18.30%, AZBOSCOC 17.50%

Demographics and Population Attributes OF Unsheltered and Sheltered (ES, TH, Supportive Housing)

Population Attributes per Household

As in past years, the majority of households, both unsheltered and sheltered, were without children. For 2024 and 2023 the information about household types are as follows:

Households (HH)-Unsheltered

Year	HH w/out children	HH with children	HH with only persons under 18	Total
2024	1396	78	2	1476
2023	918	32	2	952

Persons Unsheltered

Year	Persons in HH w/out children	Persons in HH with children	Persons HH with only persons under 18	Total
2024	1642	290	2	1934
2023	1056	148	2	1206

For those who were sheltered (ES, TH, Supportive Housing) on the night of the count, the majority of households and persons in 2024 and 2023 were in ES.

Households Sheltered

Year	ES/TH/SH	HH w/out children	HH with children	HH with only persons under 18	Total
2024	ES	575	95	4	674
2024	TH	128	39	1	168
2024	SH	20	0	0	20
				Total	1011
2023	ES	224	72	3	467
2023	TH	118	31	0	149

Year	ES/TH/SH				Total
2023	SH	12	0	0	12
				Total	628

Persons Sheltered

Year	ES/TH/SH	Persons in HH w/out children	Persons in HH with children	Persons HH with only persons under 18	Total
2024	ES	673	285	4	962
2024	TH	131	112	1	244
2024	SH	20	0	0	20
				Total	1226
2023	ES	692	224	3	919
2023	TH	131	118	0	249
2023	SH	12	0o	0	12
				Total	1180

In 2024, HUD revised and expanded the demographics category and eliminated counting ethnicity separately. The following tables provide a summary of the demographics of the individuals (those interviewed and household members) that were included in the 2024 Unsheltered PIT count.

AGE

The majority of individuals are between the ages of 35 and 64. The number of individuals older than 65 is more than 10% of the total individuals counted both unsheltered and sheltered.

Age	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total Persons	
Under 18	167	58	0	161	386	12.22%
18-24	52	23	0	85	160	5.06%
25-34	175	32	0	275	482	15.25%
35-44	195	34	2	372	603	19.08%
45-54	170	31	2	393	596	18.86%
55-64	144	35	7	413	599	18.96%
65 and older	59	31	9	235	334	10.57%
	962	244	20	1934	3160	100%

GENDER

As in past years, the majority of individuals experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness in the AZBOSCOC geographic area are male. The expansion of the gender categories in 2024 provided an opportunity for individuals to identify themselves more specifically if they chose to do that.

Gender	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total Persons	%
Women (Girl If Child)	384	118	4	680	1186	37.53%
Man (Boy if Child)	576	125	16	1230	1947	61.61%
Culturally Specific Identity	0	0	0	3	3	0.09%
Transgender	2	0	0	9	11	0.35%
Non-Binary	0	0	0	10	10	0.32%
Questioning	0	1	0	1	2	0.06%

Different Identity	0	0	0	1	1	0.03%
More than One Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	962	**244**	**20**	**1934**	**3160**	**100%**

RACE/ETHNICITY

Individuals were able to identify themselves through an expanded list of race and ethnicity categories. The majority of persons identified as white only (57.69%), followed by American Indian only (12.12%), White and Hispanic/Latino (9.3%), and Hispanic only (7.91%).

Race	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total Persons	%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (only)	113	.30	1	239	383	12.12%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	21	2	0	19	42	1.33%
Asian or Asian American (only)	4	0	0	6	10	0.32%
Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	0	0	1	2	0.06%
Black, African American, or African (only)	83	14	0	78	175	5.54%
Black, African American, or African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	0	0	4	6	0.19%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only)	105	28	0	117	250	7.91%
Middle Eastern or North African (only	0	0	0	4	4	0.13%
Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	0	0	0	1	0.03%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (only)	8	1	0	11	20	0.63%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	0	0	0	2	2	0.06%
White (only)	479	118	18	1208	1823	57.69%
White & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	122	41	0	131	294	9.30%
Multi-Racial & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	10	7	0	76	93	2.94%
Multi-Racial (all other)	13	3	1	38	55	1.74%
	962	**244**	**20**	**1934**	**3160**	100.00%

Individuals were able to identify tribal affiliations. The following provides a summary of the tribes identified by the individual interviewed.

Tribal Affiliation (could identify more than one)	#
Ak Chin Indian Community	2

Tribal Affiliation (could identify more than one)	#
Cocopah Tribe	3
Colorado River Indian Tribe	3
Ft Yuma Indian Reservation	1
Ft. Mohave Indian Tribe	1
Gila River Indian Community	7
Havasupai	3
Hopi	9
Hualapai	3
Navajo Nation	50
Pascua Yaqui	3
Quechan Tribe	1
Salt River Pima Maricopa	1
San Carlos Apache	34
Tohono O'odham Nation	22
Tonto Apache	3
White Mountain Apache	18
Yavapai Apache	4
Yavapai Prescott	1
Zuni	2
	171

PERSONS HOUSED IN PERMANENT HOUSING

HUD requires a Count of individuals and beds available in PH projects including RRH, PSH, and OPH. The following chart provides detail related to the PH projects:

Project Type	2024 # occupied beds	2024 % of all PH	2023 # occupied beds	2023 % of all PH	% of change of persons from 2023 to 2024
Rapid Re-Housing	678	27.48%	672	29.93%	.008%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1658	67.20%	1532	68.24%	8.22%
Other Permanent Housing	111	4.49%	29	1.29%	282.75%
Total	**2467**		**2245**		**9.88%**

SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

As a part of the annual PIT Count and the HIC, HUD highlights three specific populations to be included in the Unsheltered Count, the Sheltered Count (ES,TH, SH) and those housed in PH such as RRH, PSH, and OPH.

- Survivors of DV
- Veterans
- Persons that meet the definition of chronically homeless

The following provides a summary of information related to these populations specifically, including those unsheltered, sheltered and housed.

Survivors of Domestic Violence the night of the count

Location on 1/23/24	2024	2023	Change from 2023 to 2024
Unsheltered	**224**	**141**	**58.86%**
Emergency Shelter	197	127	55.11%
Transitional Housing	78	21	271.42%
Rapid Rehousing	41	28	46.42%
Total	**540**	**317**	**70.34%**

Beds Occupied by Veteran households the night of the count

Location on 1/23/24	2024	2023	Change from 2023 to 2024
Unsheltered	194	125	55.20%
Emergency Shelter	127	75	69.33%
Transitional Housing	86	76	13.15%
Other Permanent Housing	20	23	-15%
Permanent Supportive Housing	697	628	10.98%
Rapid Rehousing	424	241	75.93%
Safe Haven	22	12	66.67%
Total	**1570**	**1180**	**33.05%**

Permanent Supportive Housing Beds occupied by households that meet the definition of chronically homeless the night of the count

Household Type	2024	2023	Change from 2023 to 2024
Households with Adults and Children	168	254	-33.85%
Households with only Adults	273	281	-2.84%
Total	**441**	**535**	**-17.57%**

SUMMARY OF ALL PROJECTS (BOTH SHELTER AND PERMANENT HOUSING

The following chart provides an overview from 2019-2024 of the number of projects (inclusive of ES, Safe Haven, PSH, OPH, RRH, and TH) and how many beds were occupied for the PIT count.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Projects	119	127	132	146	158	175
Increase in Projects over time	--	6.7%	3.93%	10.60%	8.21%	10.75%
Number of beds occupied the night of the count	2764	2996	2359	2505	3413	3673
Increase in occupied beds the night of the Count over time	--	8.39%	-21.26%	6.18%	36.24%	7.61%

CONCLUSION

The PIT and HIC are two critical components in evaluating our system performance regarding ending homelessness throughout the AZBOSCOC. Based on the increase in volunteers, the increased

coordination through the LCEHs, and the enhanced Shelter Count process, 2024 represents AZBOSCOC's most thorough and complete count. Volunteers covered a broader geographic footprint and identified heretofore unidentified populations, resulting in a significant increase in overall households and persons counted. This increased and more accurate number also suggests that AZBOSCOC stakeholders will similarly have to improve our system coordination and performance, maximize and leverage all available resources, establish new aggressive goals and benchmarks for accountability, and engage new partners to address the full scope of homelessness in the AZBOSCOC.