Methodology for AZ-500 - Arizona Balance of State CoC

Sheltered Population Total

1. What data source(s) was used to produce the total number of people included in the sheltered population (staying in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing) on the night of the count? Please indicate the percentage of the PIT count derived from each of the sources. (If a source was not used, please enter zero).

HMIS Data	**77%**
Provider-level surveys	**23%**
Client-level surveys	**0%**
Observation	**0%**
Other	**0%**
Total	**100%**

2. Was the CoC able to collect information about the number of people being sheltered on the night of the count from all emergency shelters, Safe Havens, and transitional housing projects listed on the HIC or only some? listed on your HIC or only some?

- Complete census count

3. What information or method(s) was used to de-duplicate the count of the total number of people included in the sheltered population?

- Comparison of personally identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number
- Blitz count of persons in shelters (i.e., count occurred at same time to avoid double counting)

Sheltered Subpopulation

4. What data source(s) was used to produce the demographic and subpopulation data included in the sheltered population (staying in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing) on the night of the count? (select all that were used)

- HMIS Data
- Provider-level surveys

5. Was the CoC able to collect information about the demographic and subpopulation characteristics of all sheltered people or only some?

- All sheltered people

6. Looking at the change in your sheltered count from last year's count, please choose up to three reasons that best explains these changes from the drop down list below.

- Change in transitional housing capacity
- Impact of coordinated entry
- Weather

Please provide a brief description of these specific factors (500 word limit):

The ES sheltered number increased 11% while the TH sheltered number decreased 25%. TH decreased simply because there is less TH. Five programs totaling 87 beds were lost to the COC while only one was gained for 6 beds. In addition, with the bitterly cold weather in the northern part of the state, there was a great effort expended to find and shelter those people that were out in the weather to prevent freezing to death so overflow increased by 64 beds in the north although there was an overflow bed decrease in the southwestern corner of the state. Coordinated Entry also worked well in that information for HMIS was garnered in sheltering those that in less cold times would be difficult to outreach. Less TH and cold weather account seem to account for the increase in ES.

Unsheltered Population

7. What approach(es) was used to count the total number of people included in the unsheltered population during the PIT count. (select all that were used)

- “Night of the count” - known locations

7a. Were certain areas within the CoC geography specifically excluded because the CoC had reason to believe there were no unsheltered people in those areas?

Yes

7b. How did the CoC select the areas that were included for canvassing?

- Other: There are deserts and mountains in the CoC that cannot be accessed

7b1. Did the CoC adjust the information in some way (e.g., statistical adjustment or extrapolation) to account for areas within the CoC geography that were not canvassed but where unsheltered people might have been on the night of the PIT count?

No

7c. In areas that were canvassed, did the CoC count all unsheltered people in those areas or a sample of people?

- All people encountered during the count

8. What information or method(s) was used to de-duplicate the total count of people in the unsheltered population? (Check all that apply)

- Comparison of personally identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number

- Blitz count of unsheltered people (i.e., canvassing of different areas occurred at same time to avoid double counting)

Unsheltered Subpopulations

9. What approach(es) was used to collect demographic and subpopulation data about unsheltered people included in the unsheltered population during the PIT count?

- Surveys/interviews of people identified as unsheltered on the night of the PIT count

- Surveys/interviews of people identified as unsheltered on the night of the count, but completed at a later date

10. Were all people who were encountered during canvassing on the night of the count or during post night of the count PIT activities asked to complete a survey/interview?

- All people encountered were surveyed

11. What information or method(s) was used to produce an unduplicated total count of homeless people across your sheltered and unsheltered populations?

- Comparison of personally identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number

- Blitz count of unsheltered people (i.e., sheltered and unsheltered counts occurred at same time to avoid double counting)

12. Looking at the change in your unsheltered count from last year's count, please choose up to three reasons that best explains these changes from the drop down list below

- Change in rapid re-housing capacity

- Impact of coordinated entry

- Weather

Please provide a brief description of these specific factors (500 word limit):

A new state funded (1 million) RRH commenced in September 2016. Our veterans number decreased as the SSVF programs continue to work with our veterans and assisting them to find homes. Coordinated Entry continues to take root and though better utilized in some counties than others, is still having an impact in providing appropriate services to those who are unsheltered. The weather during count week was bitter cold in the northern part of the state and there was a great effort expended to find and shelter those people so as to not freeze to death.