

NMCEH

2025 Point-In-Time Count

Albuquerque and Balance of State CoC Report



Prepared By:

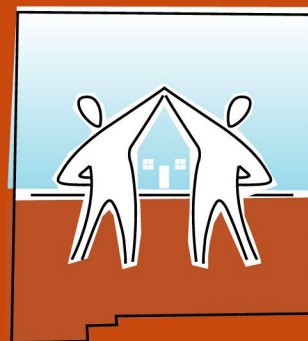
New Mexico Coalition to
End Homelessness

Table of Contents

Snapshot of Homelessness Numbers in New Mexico	3
Introduction	4
2025 Point-In-Time Count Methodology	6
Unsheltered Count	6
Sheltered Count	6
Housing Inventory Count	7
Methodological Limitations	7
Albuquerque & Balance of State CoC Results	10
Summary of Findings	10
PIT Count Overall Numbers	11
Albuquerque & Balance of State (BoS) Unsheltered Data Breakdown	14
Chronic Homelessness	14
Age	15
Gender	17
Race	18
Tribal Affiliation	23
Disabling Conditions	26
Domestic Violence	27
Military Service	29
First Time Facing Homelessness?	32
Where Did You Stay & Barriers to Getting Housing	35
Location of Origin	37
Refusals	40
Number of Surveyors	41
Unsheltered Questions - Albuquerque CoC Only	41
Access	41
Threats	42
Additional Resources	43
Acknowledgments	44
Appendix	46

SNAPSHOT OF HOMELESSNESS IN NEW MEXICO

Multiple data sources track homelessness in New Mexico. These estimates reflect different methods and populations—not a single total count.



ALBUQUERQUE COC PIT COUNT

2,960

Annual point-in-time count for Albuquerque, Jan. 22, 2025.

BALANCE OF STATE COC PIT COUNT

1,723

Annual point-in-time count for regions outside Albuquerque, Jan. 22, 2025.

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

29,735¹

Distinct individuals who engaged with any part of New Mexico's homeless response system in 2024.

NM PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (NMPED)

10,533²

Students identified as experiencing homelessness during the 2024-2025 school year.

NM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (NMDOH)

9,168³

Individuals identified through medical service records and diagnostic criteria, 2023.



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¹ All CoC-funded programs (and several other kinds of homeless programs) are required to report client-level data into a shared HMIS database. This number represents the total number of distinct individuals that engaged with any portion of the homeless response system in NM at some point during 2024. This number includes both unhoused individuals (people staying at emergency shelters, people interacting with outreach providers, etc.) as well as individuals housed via homeless programs.

² NMPED tracks the number of students enrolled in schools in the state who are experiencing homelessness. Due to differing federal regulations, schools use a broader definition to classify a student as experiencing homelessness as compared to HUD. For example, schools consider students who are sharing housing with another family (doubling-up) to be homeless, whereas the PIT Count would not consider someone in that situation to be experiencing homelessness. NMCEH was furnished directly by NMPED with the total provided here for the 2024-25 school year.

³ NMDOH analyzed state-wide medical service records (hospital visits, interactions with EMS, etc.) and identified several markers that would indicate a person is experiencing homelessness, including a patient listing an address associated with homelessness (e.g. listing the address of an emergency shelter as their personal address) and patients with a diagnosis of homelessness. This number represents an unduplicated count of individuals in 2023 who met NMDOH's diagnostic criteria and were furnished to NMCEH. NMDOH's "A Novel Strategy for Counting Persons Experiencing Homelessness and Describing Their Health Outcomes in New Mexico Healthcare Facilities, 2019-2023" Report is available at <https://www.nmhealth.org/data/view/report/2971/>.

Introduction

The Point-In-Time (PIT) count is the annual process of identifying and counting individuals and families experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness within a community on a single night in January, as outlined and defined by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD).⁴ HUD requires any community receiving funding from the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants, including those receiving Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding, to conduct a biennial count.

The New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness (NMCEH) is both a stand-alone non-profit and a coalition of over 80 homelessness service providers across New Mexico. Our organization provides comprehensive services, housing options, resources, funding and advocacy to support individuals and families experiencing homelessness. NMCEH reinforces the overall homelessness services system in NM at the level of the (1) state, (2) agency, (3) project, and (4) client. In working to improve the system of homelessness services, NMCEH supports the most vulnerable individuals and families in our community. NMCEH manages the two CoCs covering New Mexico and, while required to conduct the PIT Count bi-annually, has elected to conduct the count annually since 2021.

New Mexico's two CoCs are the Albuquerque CoC (ABQ CoC), covering the city of Albuquerque, and the New Mexico Balance of State CoC (BoS CoC) covering all parts of New Mexico outside of the city of Albuquerque. With two CoCs covering the entire geographic area of New Mexico, and with Housing New Mexico (formerly the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority) distributing ESG funds statewide, both CoCs work with participating communities to implement the statewide PIT Count and meet HUD's requirements. Each count is planned, coordinated, and carried out at the community level.

The count consists of the following components:

- **Unsheltered Count:** the count of individuals and families experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the count, using surveys and street outreach;
- **Sheltered Count:** the count of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in an emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the count; and
- **Housing Inventory Count (HIC):** an inventory of provider programs within a CoC that generates a total number of beds and units dedicated to serving people experiencing homelessness, and, for permanent housing projects, individuals who were homeless at entry, per the HUD homeless definition. The HIC counts beds in four Program Types: Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Rapid Re-Housing; and Permanent Supportive Housing.

⁴HUD. April 2025. "2025 HIC and PIT Count of People Experiencing Homelessness: Data Submission Guidance." <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2025-HIC-and-PIT-Count-Data-Submission-Guidance.pdf>.

The Sheltered, Unsheltered, and Housing Inventory counts attempt to paint a complete census of the population of people facing homelessness on Wednesday January 22nd, 2025 and an assessment of our homelessness response system. The sheltered and unsheltered counts illustrate the need for services and the HIC demonstrates each CoC's capacity for providing those services. By conducting these counts annually, NMCEH hopes to provide better information for service providers, governmental entities, and residents of New Mexico to work together to develop effective and solution-based interventions addressing homelessness across the state.

This report summarizes the data collected in these respective counts for both the Albuquerque and Balance of State CoCs in 2025.

2025 Point-In-Time Count Methodology

HUD requires CoCs to select one night during the last week of January to collect data on where people experiencing both unsheltered and sheltered homelessness slept that night. The date selected for this year's count was Wednesday, January 22nd, 2025. NMCEH coordinated activities for the PIT Count that lasted up to seven days immediately following the night of the PIT, from January 23rd through January 29th.

Unsheltered Count

Data was collected from people experiencing unsheltered homelessness by communities statewide through street outreach and surveying. For the purposes of this report "Unsheltered homelessness" follows HUD's definition which includes individuals/families who are sleeping outside, in a tent, in a vehicle, or some other place not meant for human habitation (such as an abandoned building, RV without running water or electricity, or a shed). NMCEH helped coordinate street outreach teams and volunteers across the state, canvassing neighborhoods, alleys, parks, high-traffic areas, known encampments, points of congregation, meal-service sites, and general service sites to engage and survey people who identified as being in a homeless situation on the night of January 22nd. NMCEH drafted the survey to include HUD-required questions while CoC providers and community advocates worked with NMCEH to develop additional survey questions important to local communities. The resulting surveys for each CoC are broadly similar, with minor differences reflecting specific local priorities. The surveys used by each CoC are included at the end of this report for reference (see: Appendix). Completed surveys were entered into an online form which collated the information into a spreadsheet to organize responses and facilitate data clean-up. NMCEH staff performed logic checks on variables to ensure calculated fields were correct,

deduplicated entries from individuals who were surveyed more than once, and manually reviewed and corrected spelling errors.

In the Albuquerque CoC, the specific approach to the unsheltered count was to divide the city into five large zones aligning with CABQ outreach efforts, group volunteers into teams, and organize the teams to canvas each zone corresponding to each day of the count, surveying densely-populated areas twice and sparsely-populated areas once.

In the Balance of State CoC, teams were organized by county and each survey team chose how they would approach surveying within their county, utilizing their expertise regarding the local area.

Sheltered Count

The sheltered count represents the count of people residing in Emergency Shelters (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects across each CoC on the night of January 22, 2025. For ES and TH projects that utilize the statewide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which stores enrollment and demographic data for homeless individuals and families enrolled in homelessness projects, data was obtained through HMIS reports and automatically deduplicated. To collect data from homelessness projects that do not participate in HMIS, the NMCEH CoC team reached out to each project individually for a manual data submission using a form designed by NMCEH to gather the same information stored in HMIS. Both the HMIS and non-HMIS datasets were combined manually to obtain final totals.

Please note that the data on chronic homelessness, veteran status, first-time homelessness, domestic violence, and disabling conditions have not been included in this edition of the report for Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing because of data

quality issues. For further information on this, feel free to contact the CoC Team through any of the avenues listed at the end of this report.

Housing Inventory Count

The Housing Inventory Count reports each project's current service capacity in terms of bed and unit inventory and the total number of people enrolled in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) on the night of the count. Data from HMIS-participating projects was pulled from the HMIS database, and non-HMIS participating projects submitted their data to the CoC individually, with both datasets combined manually to obtain final totals. This data was submitted to HUD as part of the 2025 PIT & HIC submission, but is not included within this report.⁵

Methodological Limitations

Collecting, entering, and validating this data reflects months of work by NMCEH – however, NMCEH was not alone in this effort. PIT Count surveys and data from HMIS-participating and non-participating projects were collected by many different community members and service providers. We are particularly grateful for all the individuals currently experiencing homelessness who completed a survey or agreed to provide their data to a homeless service provider. Many factors, such as number of volunteers, community engagement, understanding of training, location and time of the survey, and weather can influence the reliability of this count. Additionally, most of this data is self-reported directly by people experiencing homelessness, and survey respondents were free to decline to answer any or all of the survey questions.

The 2025 PIT Count reflects a slight increase in the reported number of people experiencing homelessness in New Mexico. Many data points suggest homelessness in New Mexico continues to increase, and it is important to note that the scale of this increase is likely far greater than is reflected in the PIT Count.

There are several factors contributing to an undercount of homelessness including the increasing criminalization of homelessness, that the population of people facing homelessness is both very vulnerable and traumatized, and that the regular displacement of people further makes people difficult to find. Homelessness is thus largely hidden, particularly for families, with most instances of homelessness not readily visible to the public. Further, HUD's definitions of homelessness are restrictive and do not include cases of homelessness where someone is temporarily "housed" within the PIT Count.

Individuals facing homelessness are a classic methodological example of a hard-to-survey population. First, homelessness has long been criminalized in a variety of ways, but criminalization mechanisms have recently skyrocketed in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court Grant's Pass Ruling in June 2024.⁶ In that ruling, cities are permitted to ticket and arrest unhoused individuals for sleeping outside, even when there is no available shelter or housing. Second, individuals facing homelessness are vulnerable, which includes legacies of trauma and discrimination that persist through their homelessness experience. Distrust of institutions runs high amongst individuals facing homelessness, as hoped for "solutions" routinely fail for one reason or another.

⁵HUD CoC Housing Inventory Reports are available here:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-housing-inventory-count-reports/>.

⁶See Santos, Michael Angelo M. et al. March 19, 2025. "Criminalization of Homelessness and Poverty Post-Grants Pass Is Still Unlawful and Ineffective at Reducing Homelessness." *Human Rights Magazine, American Bar Association*. <https://www.americanbar.org/groups/crsj/resources/human-rights/2025-march/post-grants-pass-unlawful-ineffective-reducing-homelessness/?login>.

Finally, homelessness is hidden: when people facing homelessness are noticed, repercussions tend to follow. As such, the vast majority of homelessness is not the unsheltered homelessness that may be visible from a car or on street corners. Instead, the majority of people facing homelessness are precariously housed, or fluidly moving through temporary living arrangements, such as couches, garages, motels, and other locations. Sometimes precariously housed individuals are part of the annual PIT Count, particularly if they are enrolled in a shelter for the night. However, HUD does not include other instances of precarious housing within their definition of homelessness.⁷ Even if they did, these individuals would be extremely hard to find in a quickly-executed census count of homelessness. Considering the long list of limitations above, a census of individuals facing homelessness based on a single night, for an extremely hard-to-find population, will always undercount homelessness in our communities.

Homelessness Displacements by City Governments

The unsheltered counts in cities for both CoCs were impeded by ongoing decommissioning of homeless encampments, known on the streets as “encampment sweeps”. In Albuquerque, NMCEH has continually attempted to partner with the City of Albuquerque to develop a plan to reduce the encampment policy’s impact on the PIT Count, with the parameters changing every year and resulting in mixed success. In 2025, the city agreed to pause encampment decommissioning for zones being surveyed on that day. While NMCEH’s collaborators with the City deserve credit for their efforts to reach this agreement, it was the opinion of NMCEH and PIT Count volunteers that the City’s aggressive decommissioning policy leading up to the day of the

count ultimately rendered this approach ineffective. While NMCEH did not receive any official word of the city violating the agreement, many surveyors arrived in their respective survey zones and found evidence of recent encampment clearings, in some cases extremely recent, making it more difficult to locate individuals experiencing homelessness and survey them. To the knowledge of NMCEH staff, no such agreement was reached outside Albuquerque.

HUD Definitions of Homelessness

HUD’s Category 1 definition of homelessness categorically excludes many people that readers of this report may consider to be experiencing homelessness.⁸ For example, a person who sleeps on the street regularly but happened to be sleeping on a friend’s couch on the night of January 22nd would be definitionally excluded from the PIT Count.⁹ Similarly, a person in the same situation who scraped together funds to pay for a motel on the night of the Count would not be included, even if they went back to sleeping on the streets the very next night. Individuals staying in institutional settings (hospitals, jails, etc.) cannot be included in the PIT Count even if they were experiencing homelessness prior to entering the institution and will return to homelessness upon exiting the institution. Children are also routinely undercounted because parents will often do everything in their power to make sure their child remains hidden, even if the parent is forced to sleep on the street so the child can receive temporary housing. Despite the lack of a fixed residence, the constantly shuffling through the homes of various friends and family members results in HUD considering these individuals to be “housed.” Further, victims of trafficking tend to be underserved by homeless response systems and represents a notable blind spot of the PIT count,

⁷Chicago Coalition to End Homelessness. March 3, 2023. “Hidden Homelessness in the United States.” <https://chicagohomeless.org/hidden-homelessness-in-the-united-states/>.

⁸HUD Exchange. “Category 1: Literally Homeless.” <https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/coc-esg-virtual-binders/coc-esg-homeless-eligibility/four-categories/category-1/>.

⁹According to the National Weather Service, the Albuquerque low for Monday January 22nd was approximately 12° Fahrenheit, <https://www.weather.gov/media/abq/Briefings/January2025.pdf>.

as individuals who exchange sex or engage in other risky activities to obtain temporary shelter on the night of the count are not included.¹⁰

Finally, the PIT Count suffers from a lack of institutional framework that can produce a standardized census of people experiencing homelessness. Tasking nonprofit organizations with issuing a quick and complete census of a difficult-to-find population is unrealistic compared to the well-paid and trained corps of the methodologically sophisticated US Census effort. Our CoCs need to rely heavily on volunteers and volunteer availability to complete a census of people that are largely doing their best to remain out of sight. When volunteer survey administrators do encounter people facing unsheltered homelessness, many respondents do not have the time or motivation to complete a survey, resulting in hundreds of refusals and incomplete surveys. As a result, the number of completed surveys represents only a portion of the total number of people approached by PIT Count surveyors (see Figures 19a and 19b on the number of submitted surveys vs. refusals). For the Transitional Housing and Emergency Shelter count, many homelessness agencies experience perpetually high staff turnover, a situation worsened by uncertainty around funding in the rapidly changing federal landscape (particularly because HMIS is a federally-mandated and funded database). NMCEH extensively works to provide training and identify and address ongoing data issues, but the process is tedious and some data errors or omissions remain.

Finally, the PIT Count methodologies guiding both the Albuquerque and BoS CoCs are considerably different. The situation in the Albuquerque CoC is much more systematic and consistent, largely owing to its comparatively smaller geographic area as compared to the BoS CoC. As the methodology of the Albuquerque Unsheltered count remained largely consistent in 2025, we were able to capture

an uptick in homelessness population numbers. By comparison, the PIT Count methodology utilized in the massive area covering the BoS CoC is more susceptible to variations due to volunteer availability and local conditions within each of New Mexico's 33 counties. Further hindering the BoS PIT Count effort in 2025 were staffing and resource limitations that affected NMCEH's ability to coordinate the effort as comprehensively as in prior years.

Even with these challenges, the hard work of Balance of State volunteers ensured that much of the count was completed successfully. We believe that the reported decrease in the unsheltered count—from 1,011 to 779—likely reflects reduced geographic coverage and logistical challenges rather than a true decline in homelessness outside of Albuquerque.

As in past years, NMCEH emphasizes that the Point-in-Time (PIT) count has known methodological limitations and should be viewed as a conservative estimate rather than a complete representation of homelessness across New Mexico. Our organization remains committed to strengthening future counts by addressing staffing and funding challenges, improving coordination, and enhancing data accuracy to better reflect the realities of homelessness statewide.

¹⁰Romero, Karen. Jan. 15, 2020. "The Intersection of Human Trafficking and Homelessness." *National Alliance to End Homelessness*. <https://endhomelessness.org/blog/the-intersection-of-human-trafficking-and-homelessness/>.

Albuquerque & Balance of State CoC Results

Summary of Findings

The following data was collected from unsheltered and sheltered people experiencing homelessness and is organized by living situation as captured for January 22nd, 2025.

Gender	In Albuquerque, percentiles of women were highest in Transitional Housing and lowest in Emergency Shelters. Percentiles of men were highest in Emergency Shelters. In Balance of State, percentiles of women were highest in Transitional Housing and lowest in Unsheltered. Percentiles of men were highest in the Unsheltered count.
Race	Within both the Albuquerque and BoS Unsheltered Counts, the following groups are overrepresented amongst those facing homelessness: American Indian or Alaska Native, Black or African American, Hispanic/Latina/e/o, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. In Albuquerque, the Unsheltered percentage of American Indian or Alaska Native-identifying individuals is more than double, and the Black or African American population more than triple, the relative state populations. By gender, in Albuquerque, Black women are underrepresented while Black men are overrepresented. Conversely, the count of white women is higher than expected, while white men is lower.
Domestic Violence	30.3% of women in Albuquerque, and 36.2% of women in BoS, said their current housing situation was the result of domestic violence, as compared to 6.9% and 8.9% of men, respectively. Crosstabulations show the difference by gender is statistically significant ($p \leq .001$).
Military Service	Within the Unsheltered count, 8.61% in Albuquerque and 8.55% in Balance of State had spent at least 1 day in US Military service. By race, Black and white Unsheltered respondents with military service were overrepresented in Albuquerque. For the Balance of State, only white Unsheltered veteran respondents were overrepresented.
First Time Experiencing Homelessness	Within the Unsheltered count, 49.8% in Albuquerque and 39.0% in Balance of State reported experiencing homelessness for the first time. By age, in Albuquerque, first time homelessness for 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 is higher than expected. By gender in BoS, the women's count is higher than expected and the men's count is lower than expected.
Location/ Where From	Within the Unsheltered Albuquerque CoC count, 49.8% reported being from Albuquerque. Further, 58.5% in the Albuquerque CoC and 61.6% from the BoS CoC were from New Mexico. Of those not from NM, 64.3% in the ABQ CoC and 59.5% in the BoS CoC were not experiencing homelessness when they moved here.

PIT Count Overall Numbers

The 2025 PIT Count found 2,960 total people within 2,566 total households experienced homelessness in Albuquerque on January 22nd, 2025. People in households with at least one child were found in Emergency Shelters at a higher rate (73.8%) than Transitional Housing (21.8%) or Unsheltered Homelessness (4.4%). By comparison, of the 1,723 total people within 1,417 households facing homelessness in the Balance of State CoC, households with at least one child were found in Emergency Shelters at a rate of 66.2% as compared to 27.6% in Transitional Housing and 6.2% as Unsheltered Homelessness.

Table 1a - ABQ – PIT Count by Housing Type 2025

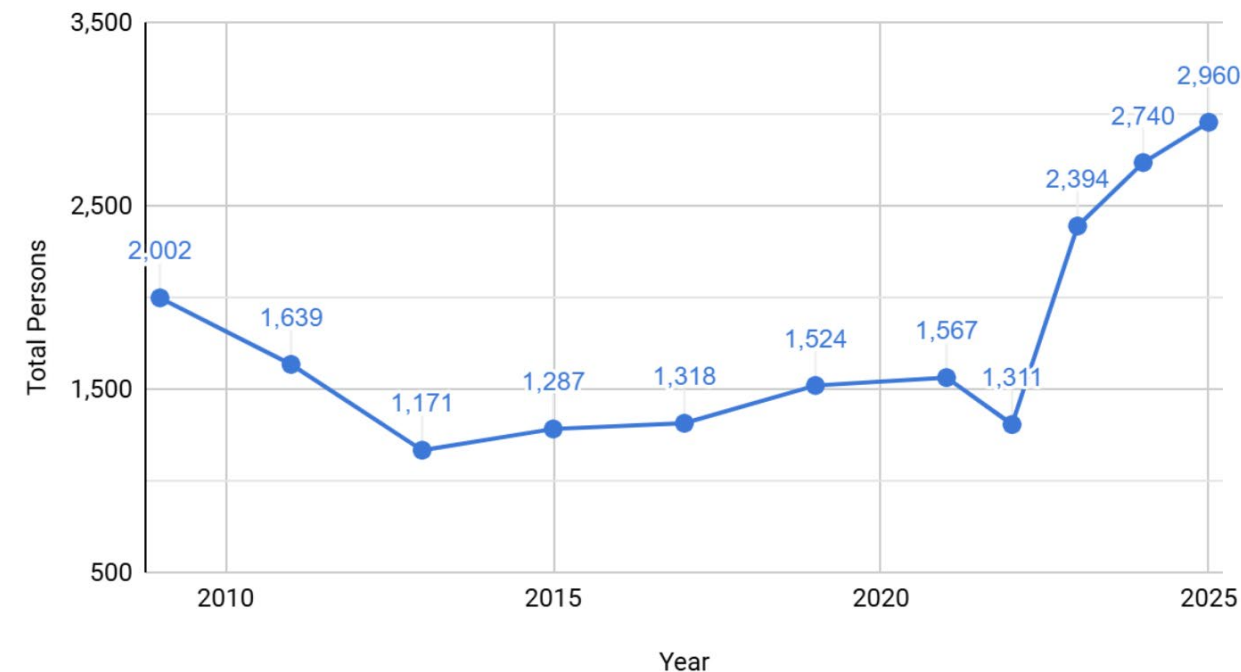
	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Persons in Households with at least one Child	304	90	18	412
Persons in Households with only Children	5	10	1	16
Persons in Households without children	1,018	166	1,348	2,532
Total Persons	1,327	266	1,367	2,960

Table 1b - BoS – PIT Count by Housing Type 2025

	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Persons in Households with at least one Child	245	102	23	370
Persons in Households with only Children	33	4	2	39
Persons in Households without children	496	64	754	1,314
Total Persons	774	170	779	1,723

The total number of people counted in the yearly PIT Count has varied over time (Figures 1a and 1b). However, as Figures 2a and 2b show below, that variation largely stems from the Unsheltered PIT Count, and less so from Transitional Housing and Emergency Shelters. Still, Emergency Shelter capacities in Albuquerque have increased over time, with number of occupied beds at 658 in 2011 to 1,327 in 2025, while both the BoS CoC’s Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing capacity have decreased over time.

**Figure 1a - ABQ PIT Count Over Time
2009 - 2025**



**Figure 1b - Balance of State PIT Count Over Time
2009-2025**

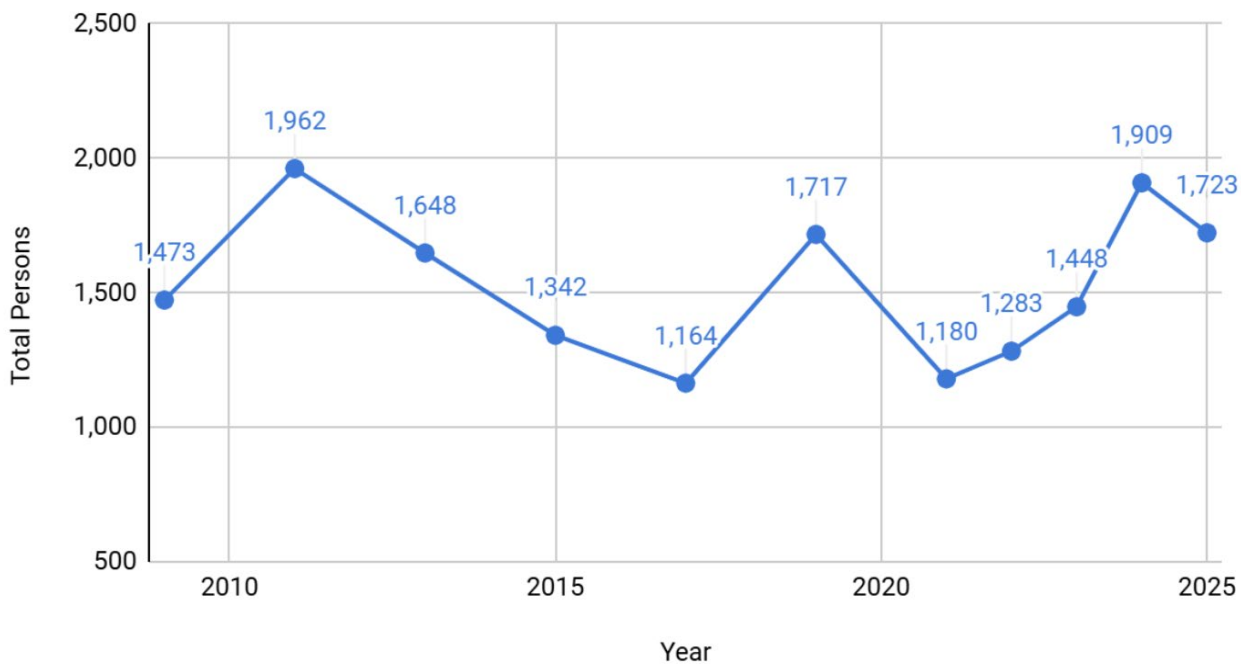


Figure 2a - ABQ Unsheltered, Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing Over Time

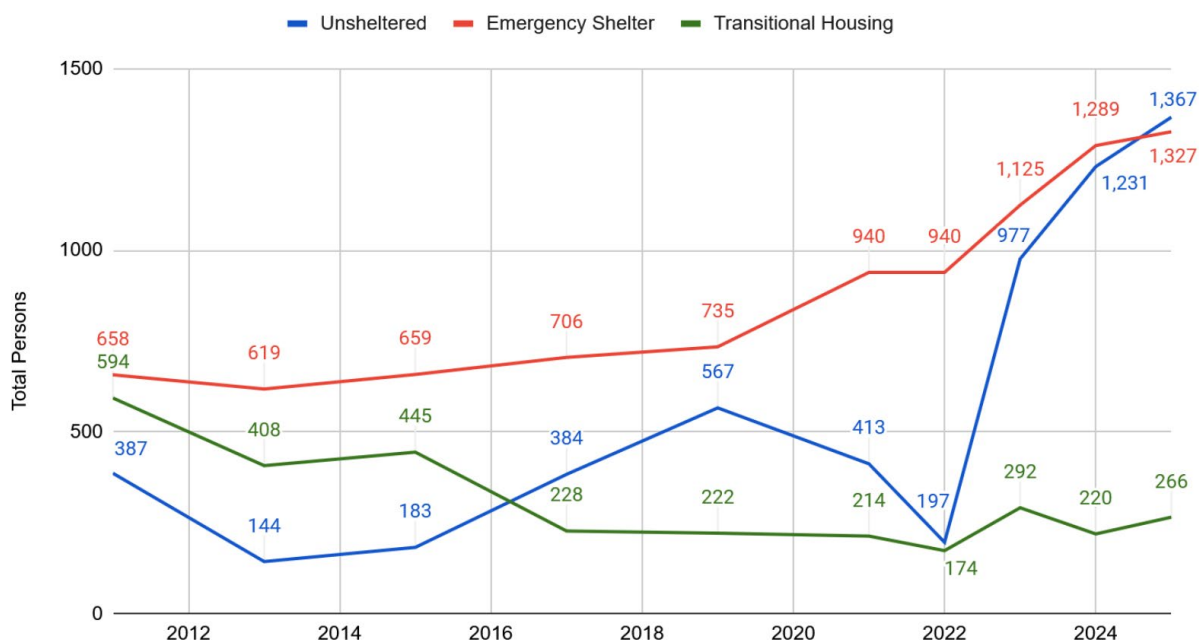
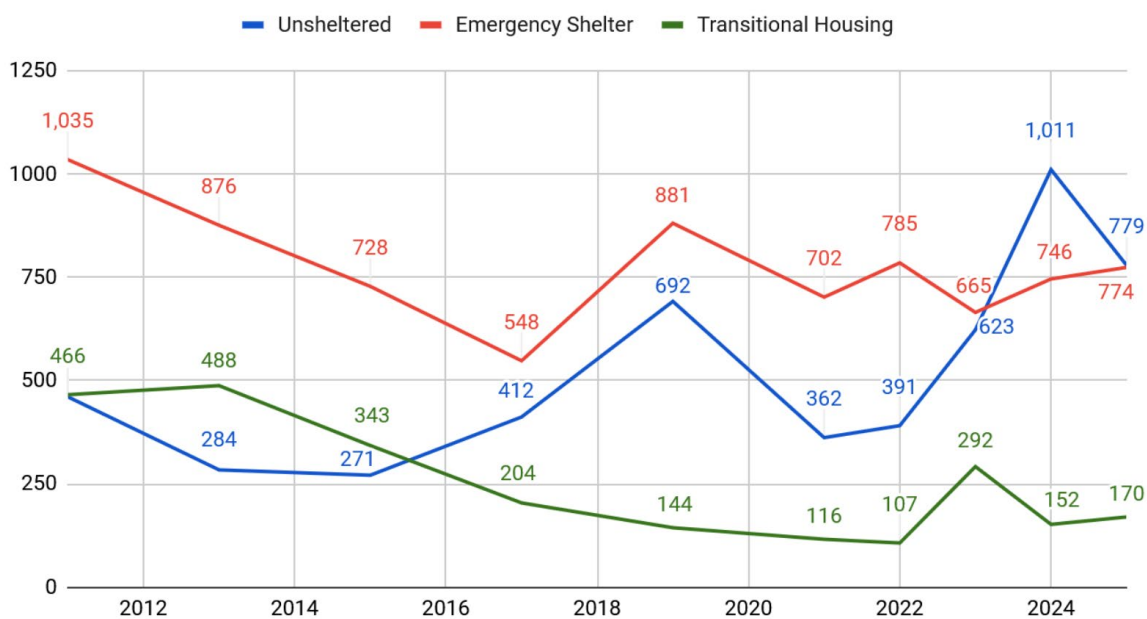


Figure 2b - BoS Unsheltered, Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing Over Time

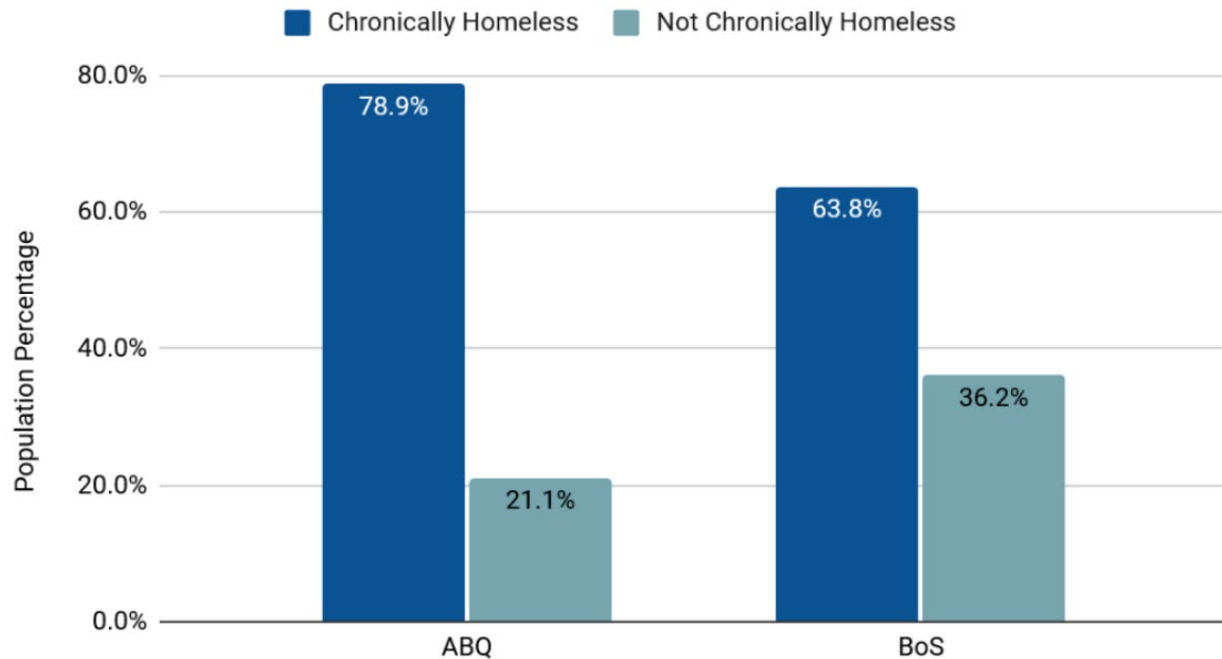


Albuquerque & Balance of State (BoS) Unsheltered Data Breakdown

Chronic Homelessness

HUD defines chronic homelessness in a way that could be viewed as confusing. Specifically, in order to qualify as chronically homeless by this definition, a person must have a disabling condition AND have experienced homelessness for the last year OR have 4 or more separate “episodes” of homelessness in the past 3 years that add up to a total of at least 12 months. Determining chronic homelessness status during the PIT Count is often difficult for both surveyors and respondents to navigate.

Figure 3 – ABQ & BoS Unsheltered - Chronic Homelessness



Age

For age, both the Albuquerque and Balance of State Unsheltered age charts (Figure 4a) are relatively bell-curve-shaped, matching what we would generally expect from the overall population. The Albuquerque CoC has a slightly higher relative population in the middle three age brackets as compared to the BoS CoC: ages 25 to 34 (24.4% ABQ vs. 19.3% BoS), ages 35 to 44 (35.0% ABQ vs. 33.5% BoS), and ages 45 to 54 (22.0% ABQ vs. 20.4% BoS). However, the BoS Unsheltered Age brackets are higher than the Albuquerque CoC for the Under 18 (1.7% BoS vs 0.7% ABQ), 18 to 24 (7.2% BoS vs. 3.7% ABQ) and 55 to 64 (15.4% BoS vs. 11.6% ABQ) age brackets.

Thus 81.4% of the Albuquerque CoC's Unsheltered population that is in the middle three age groups (ages 25 to 54) as compared to 73.2% in the BoS CoC's Unsheltered population. It may be that more middle-aged adults facing unsheltered homelessness can be found in the Albuquerque CoC as compared to the Balance of State CoC.

Both the Emergency Shelter (Figure 4b) and Transitional Housing (Figure 4c) age distributions are not bell-curve-shaped, suggesting population numbers differ from the general population. For both CoCs Emergency Shelter populations (Figure 4b), the front-end tails representing the “Under 18” population are very high. For Albuquerque, the later age groups are almost at the same percentiles as the middle 35-44 age group (18.3%). This suggests Albuquerque emergency shelters are serving younger and older populations at higher rates than other age groups. For Transitional Housing (Figure 4c), Albuquerque has a high Under 18 population density (21.8% of enrollees), but otherwise the graph is shaped normally. For the Balance of State Transitional Housing, individuals under 44 are served at a much higher rate compared to individuals aged 45 and above. At 38.2% of enrollees, the Under 18 population within BoS Transitional Housing represents the largest relative served age group across the Albuquerque and BoS PIT Count Housing Types (Unsheltered, Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing).

Figure 4a – ABQ & BoS Unsheltered - Age

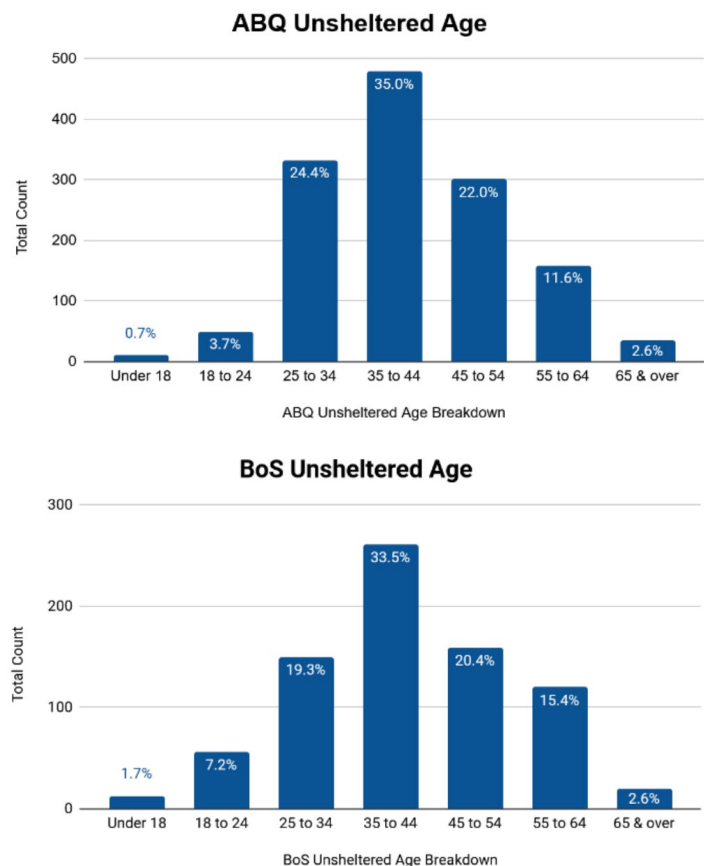


Figure 4b - ABQ & BoS
Emergency Shelter - Age

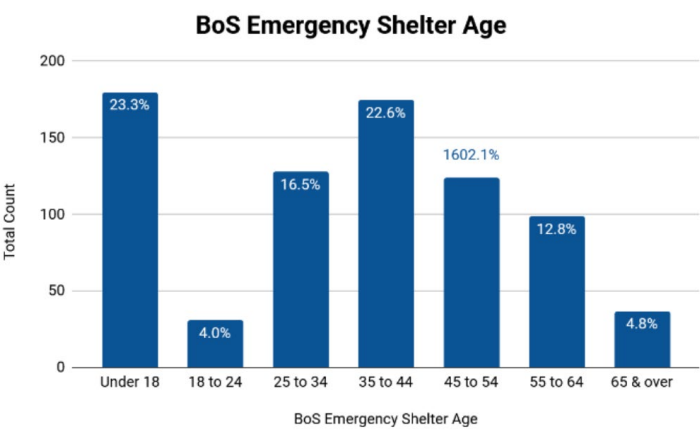
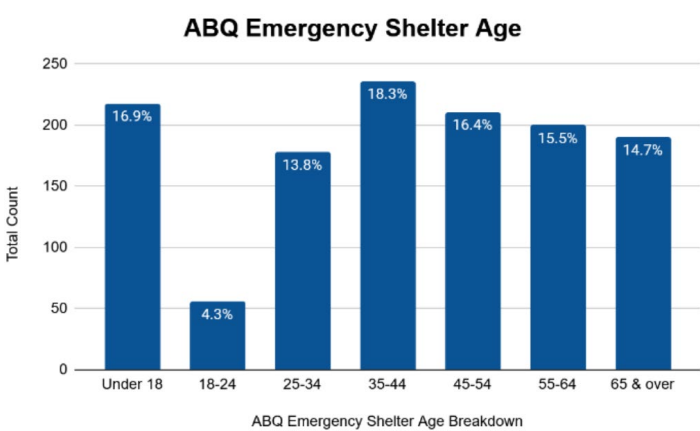
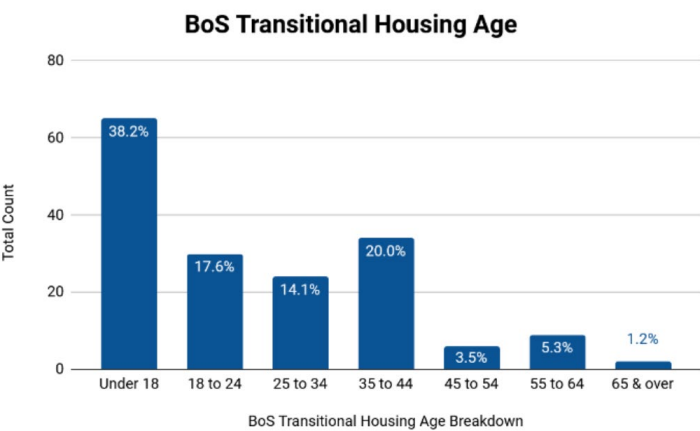
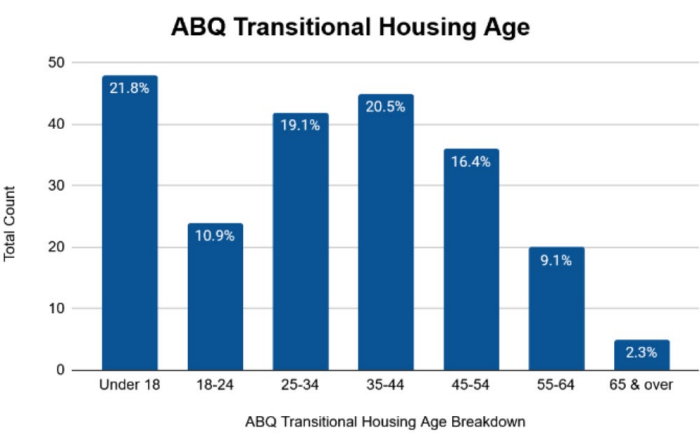


Figure 4c - ABQ & BoS
Transitional Housing - Age



Gender

In October of 2023, HUD updated their gender identifiers: Woman (girl if child); Man (boy if child); Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit); Transgender; Non-Binary; Questioning; Different Identity; and More than One Gender. Beginning with Albuquerque (Table 2a), the incidence of individuals identifying as Woman (or girl) was lowest for the Unsheltered PIT Count (36.9%) and highest for Transitional Housing (49.3%). By contrast, individuals identifying as Man (or boy) had their highest relative counts in the Unsheltered PIT Count (60.9%) and were lowest in Transitional Housing (49.3%). The gender incidences were even further apart in the BoS CoC, with Woman (or girl)-identifying individuals at a much lower rate in the Unsheltered PIT Count (29.3%) as compared to Transitional Housing (50.9%) or Emergency Shelters (46.6%). At 69.2%, individuals identifying as Man (or boy) were found to be Unsheltered at a much higher rate than Transitional Housing (48.0%) or Emergency Shelters (52.3%).

Table 2a - ABQ Gender – Unsheltered, Transitional Housing (TH) & Emergency Shelter (ES)

Gender	Unsheltered Count	Unsheltered %	TH Count	TH %	ES Count	ES %
Woman (or girl)	527	36.9%	131	49.3%	454	34.2%
Man (or boy)	871	60.9%	131	49.3%	868	65.4%
Culturally Specific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transgender	1	0.1%	1	0.4%	1	0.1%
Non-Binary	7	0.5%	2	0.8%	1	0.1%
Questioning	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than one	1	0.1%	1	0.4%	3	0.2%
Refused	15	1.1%	---	---	---	---
Missing	6	0.4%	---	---	---	---
Total	711	100%	266	100%	1,327	100%

Table 2b - BoS Gender – Unsheltered, Transitional Housing (TH), & Emergency Shelter (ES)

Gender	Unsheltered Count	Unsheltered %	TH Count	TH %	ES Count	ES %
Woman (or girl)	208	29.3%	87	50.9%	361	46.6%
Man (or boy)	492	69.2%	82	48.0%	405	52.3%
Culturally Specific	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transgender	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Non-Binary	2	0.3%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Questioning	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than one	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	3	0.4%
Different Identity	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Refused	3	0.4%	---	---	---	---
Missing	2	0.3%	---	---	---	---
Total	711	100%	171	100%	774	100%

Race

In utilizing NM Census data on race as a point of comparison¹¹, we see that, for the Albuquerque CoC (Table 3, Figure 5), the following racial groups are overrepresented among groups facing homelessness as compared to statewide data: American Indian or Alaska Native, Black or African American, Hispanic/Latina/e/o, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For American Indian or Alaska Native-identifying individuals, the Unsheltered Percentage (19.6%) is more than double the NM Population Percentage (8.6%), while for Black or African American-identifying individuals, the difference is more than tripled (Unsheltered: 6.8%; NM Pop.: 1.8%). Races which are underrepresented among the population facing homelessness in Albuquerque as compared to statewide data include Asian or Asian American, White, and Multiple Races.

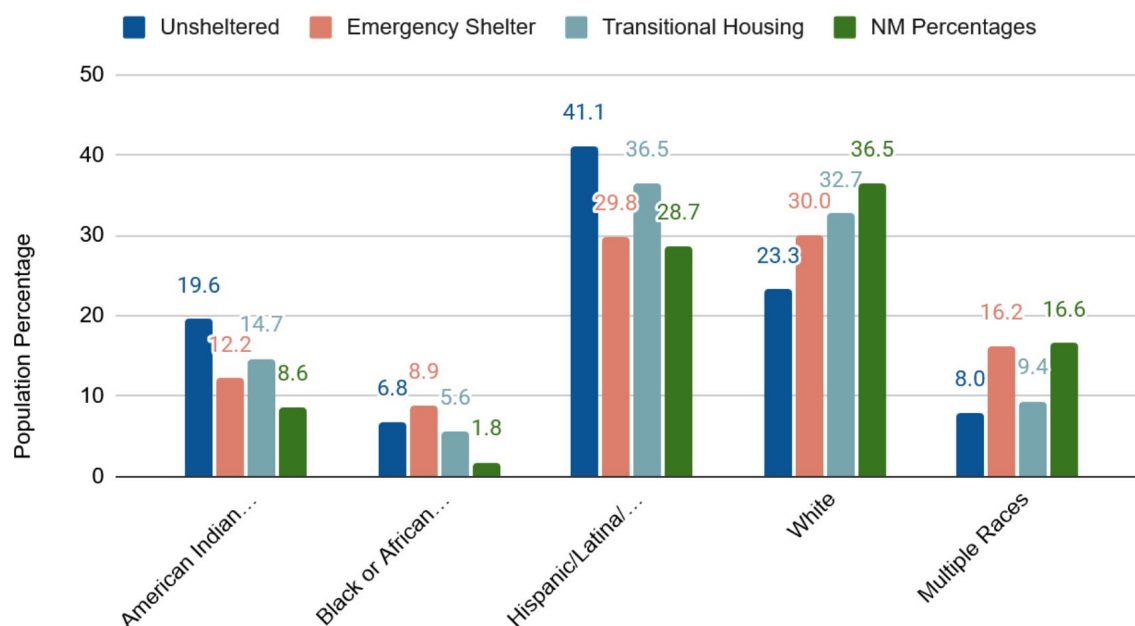
Table 3 – ABQ Unsheltered, Transitional Housing (TH) & Emergency Shelter (ES) - Race¹²

Race	Un-sheltered Count	Un-sheltered %	TH Count	TH %	ES Count	ES %	NM Census %
American Indian or Alaska Native	268	19.60%	39	14.7%	182	12.2%	8.6%
Asian or Asian American	5	0.4%	2	0.8%	12	0.8%	1.6%
Black or African American	93	6.8%	15	5.6%	132	8.9%	1.8%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only)	562	41.1%	97	36.5%	444	29.8%	28.7%
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	---
White	318	23.3%	87	32.7%	447	30.0%	36.5%
Multiple Races	109	8.0%	25	9.4%	241	16.2%	16.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	0.9%	1	0.4%	27	1.8%	0.1%
TOTAL	1367	100%	266	100%	1488	100%	93.9

¹¹At the time of this report, the federal government shutdown required us to rely on Data USA's reporting on ACS 5-year estimates, which did not report on Middle Eastern or North African figures for New Mexico, which was instead included within an Other category. Data on Middle Eastern or North African-identifying individuals is thus missing from the table. See: Data USA. "New Mexico." <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/new-mexico?pums5RacesPyramid=pums5Race8>.

¹²In 2023, HUD updated their racial categorization. The updated methodology now includes Hispanic/Latina/e/o in the race category, and Middle Eastern or North African was added as a new racial group.

Figure 5 – ABQ Unsheltered, Transitional Housing (TH) & Emergency Shelter (ES) - Race

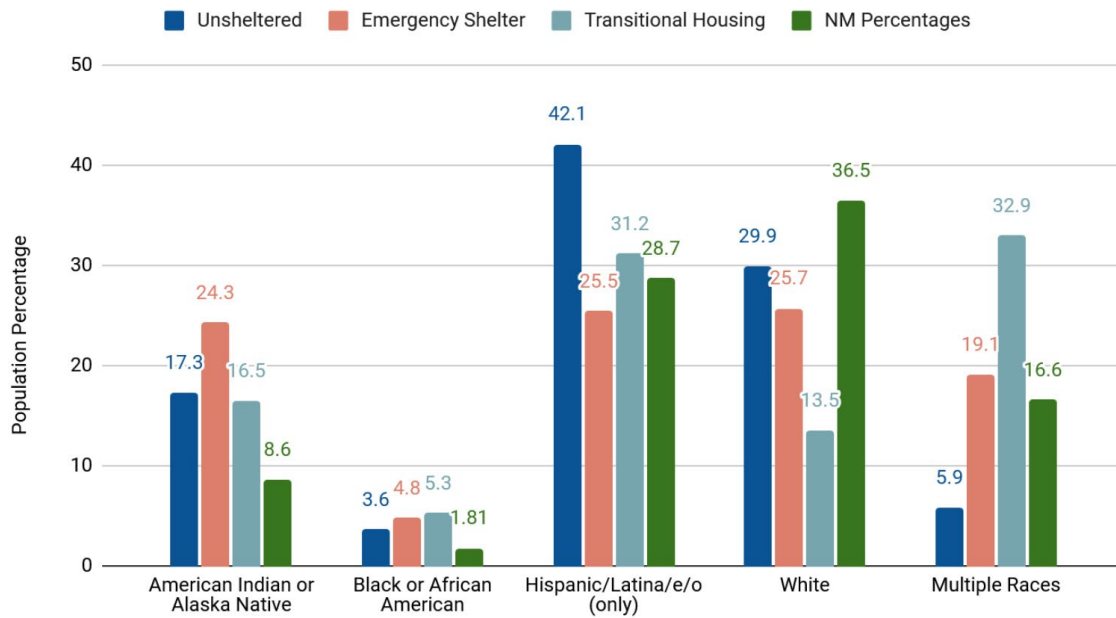


For the BoS CoC, the following racial groups are also overrepresented amongst the Unsheltered, Transitional Housing, and Emergency Shelter Count as compared to statewide data: American Indian or Alaska Native, Black or African American, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (Table 4, Figure 6). Unlike Albuquerque, while Unsheltered and Transitional Housing percentages for Hispanic/Latina/e/o were high (42.1% and 31.2%, respectively), the count of Hispanic/Latina/e/o-identifying individuals in Emergency Shelters (25.5%) was lower than the statewide baseline (28.7%). Across both CoCs, the analysis suggests that race may play a part in the ability of someone facing homelessness to access Transitional Housing and/or Emergency Shelters.

Table 4 - BoS Unsheltered - Race

Race	Un-sheltered Count	Un-sheltered %	TH Count	TH %	ES Count	ES %	NM Census %
American Indian or Alaska Native	124	17.3%	28	16.5%	188	24.3%	8.6%
Asian or Asian American	2	0.3%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1.6%
Black or African American	26	3.6%	9	5.3%	37	4.8%	1.8%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only)	301	42.1%	53	31.2%	197	25.5%	28.7%
Middle Eastern or North African	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	---
White	214	29.9%	23	13.5%	199	25.7%	36.5%
Multiple Races	42	5.9%	56	32.9%	148	19.1%	16.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0.7%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%	0.1%
TOTAL	715	100%	170	100%	774	100%	93.9%

Figure 6 – BoS Unsheltered, Transitional Housing (TH) & Emergency Shelter (ES) - Race



Finally, the unsheltered race x gender crosstabulations (Tables 5a and 5b), demonstrate the relationship between racial identities and gender identities amongst respondents facing unsheltered homelessness. In the Unsheltered race x gender ABQ crosstab (Table 5a), gender and racial identities of respondents may have a significant relationship, though the low cell counts restrict us from utilizing the Cramer's V Measure of Association to confirm. In particular, Black or African American women had lower than expected counts (15 actual vs. 32 expected), while Black or African American men had higher counts than expected (73 actual vs. 56 expected). Conversely, more white Women than were expected were respondents in the Unsheltered PIT Count (104 actual vs. 95 expected), while white Men had lower than expected counts (161 actual vs. 170 expected).

For the Unsheltered race x gender BoS crosstab (Table 5b), gender and racial identities of respondents do not have a significant predictive relationship,¹³ meaning no gender and race combination identities are significantly more or less likely to have been counted in the unsheltered PIT Count. The count for unsheltered white Women is slightly lower than the expected count, while white Men have a slightly higher count than expected, but to less of a degree as compared to Albuquerque.

For more information about unsheltered race by age crosstabulation please see the Appendix.

¹³The Cramer's V for this crosstabulation is not significant at even the 0.05 level. Even if significant, we would ignore this Symmetric Measure because the crosstabulation includes very small cell counts in some cases.

Table 5a - ABQ Unsheltered – Race x Gender Crosstabulation

Race	Column1	Woman (girl if child)	Man (boy if child)	Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	Count	87	141	228
	Expected Count	81.9	146.1	228
Asian or Asian American	Count	1	1	2
	Expected Count	0.7	1.3	2
Black or African American	Count	15	73	88
	Expected Count	31.6	56.4	88
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Count	186	315	501
	Expected Count	179.9	321.1	501
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Count	8	11	19
	Expected Count	6.8	12.2	19
White	Count	104	161	265
	Expected Count	95.2	169.8	265
Multi Racial	Count	24	47	71
	Expected Count	25.5	45.5	71
Other or uncatagorized response	Count	3	15	18
	Expected Count	6.5	11.5	18
Total	Count	428	764	1192
	Expected Count	428	764	1192

*Pearson Chi-Squared (7) = 19.234a. Pr = .007***

*Cramer's V = 0.127. Pr = .007***

p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; *p ≤ .001*

a. 2 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .72.

Table 5b - BoS Unsheltered – Race x Gender Crosstabulation

Race x Gender	Column3	Woman (girl if child)	Man (boy if child)	Total
Race		Woman (girl if child)	Man (boy if child)	
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Count	31	68	99
	Expected Count	29.8	69.2	99
Asian or Asian American	Count	0	1	1
	Expected Count	0.3	0.7	1
Black or African American	Count	7	19	26
	Expected Count	7.8	18.2	26
Hispanic/ Latina/e/o	Count	94	206	300
	Expected Count	90.2	209.8	300
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Count	0	5	5
	Expected Count	1.5	3.5	5
White	Count	59	154	213
	Expected Count	64.0	149.0	213
Mixed	Count	14	24	38
	Expected Count	11.4	26.6	38
Total	Count	205	477	682
	Expected Count	205	477	682

Tribal Affiliation

Beyond race, respondents were asked about their tribal affiliation, if applicable. The variation across tribal affiliation is wider for Albuquerque as compared to the Balance of State data. In both datasets, Diné – Navajo was the largest tribal group, at 49.1% in Albuquerque and 49.5% in the Balance of State.

Table 6 - ABQ Unsheltered - Tribal Affiliation

ABQ Unsheltered Tribal Affiliation	Count	%
Acoma Pueblo	2	0.9%
Apache	9	4.2%
Blackfeet Nation	1	0.5%
Choctaw	1	0.5%
Cherokee	5	2.3%
Cheyenne / Southern Cheyenne	1	0.5%
Cochiti Pueblo	1	0.5%
Diné – Navajo	110	51.6%
Isleta Pueblo	4	1.9%
Jemez Pueblo	2	0.9%
Kickapoo	1	0.5%
Laguna Pueblo	7	3.3%
Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation	2	0.9%
Missing/Unknown	14	6.6%
Multiple Tribes	6	2.8%
Muscogee Creek	1	0.5%
Nambe Pueblo	1	0.5%
Northern Arapaho	3	1.4%
Ojibwe White Earth Band	1	0.5%
Paiute	1	0.5%
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	1	0.5%
Pueblo Unknown/Unspecific	6	2.8%
San Felipe Pueblo	2	0.9%
Santa Clara Pueblo	2	0.9%
Santo Domingo Pueblo (incl. Kewa)	4	1.9%
Sioux (incl. Rosebud, Lakota & Oglala)	7	3.3%
Tewa	1	0.5%
Pascua Yaqui	3	1.4%
Zia Pueblo	1	0.5%
Zuni Pueblo	13	6.1%
Total	213	100%

Figure 7 - ABQ Unsheltered - Tribal Affiliation

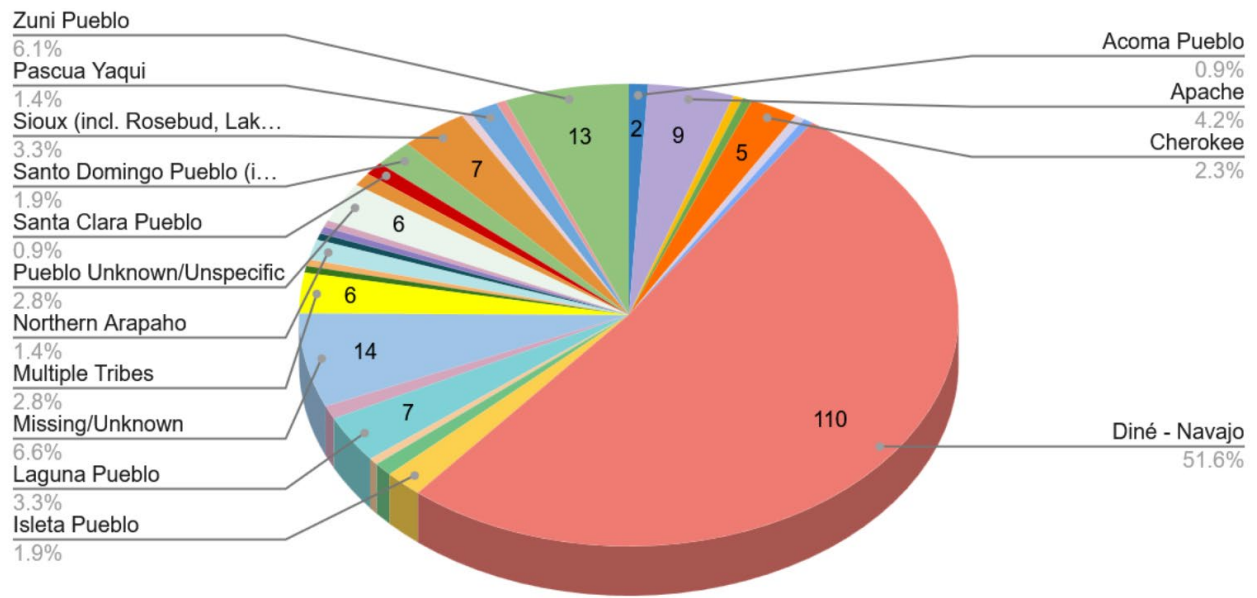
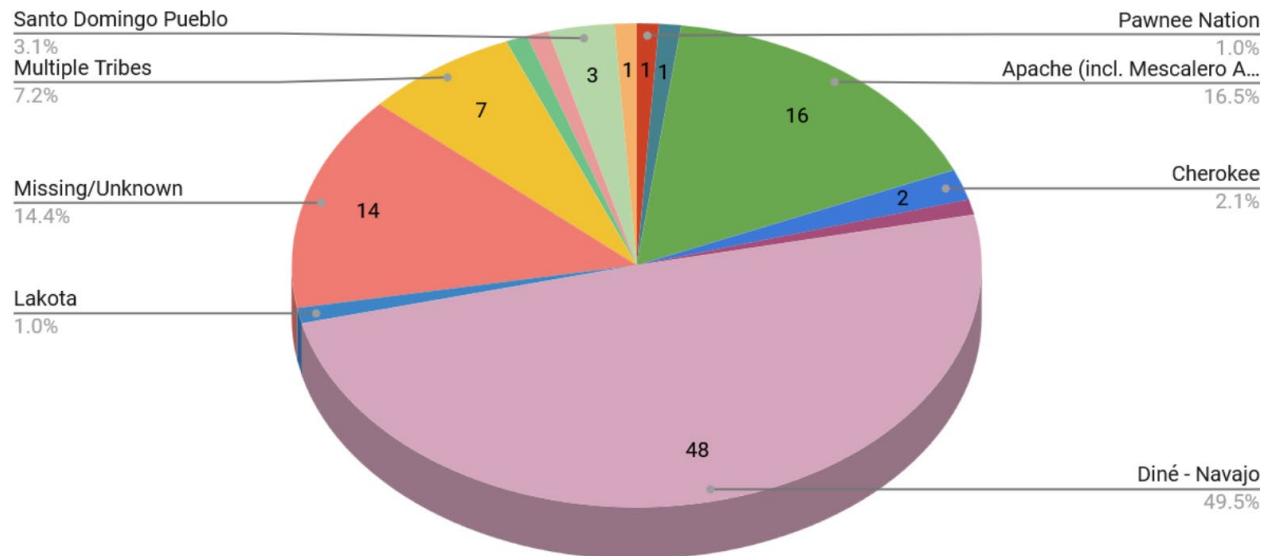


Table 7 - BoS Unsheltered - Tribal Affiliation

BoS Unsheltered Tribal Affiliation	Count	%
Pawnee Nation	1	1.0%
Acoma	1	1.0%
Apache (incl. Mescalero Apache)	16	16.5%
Cherokee	2	2.1%
Chippewa	1	1.0%
Diné - Navajo	48	49.5%
Lakota	1	1.0%
Missing/Unknown	14	14.4%
Multiple Tribes	5	5.2%
Northern Arapaho	1	1.0%
San Ildefonso Pueblo	1	1.0%
Santo Domingo Pueblo	3	3.1%
Sioux (incl. Cheyenne & Blackfoot)	2	2.1%
Tesuque Pueblo	1	1.0%
TOTAL	97	100%

Figure 8 - BoS Unsheltered - Tribal Affiliation



Disabling Conditions

Please note that response categories are not mutually exclusive, and individuals had the choice to indicate experiencing multiple disabling conditions.

Figure 9a - ABQ Unsheltered - Disabling Conditions

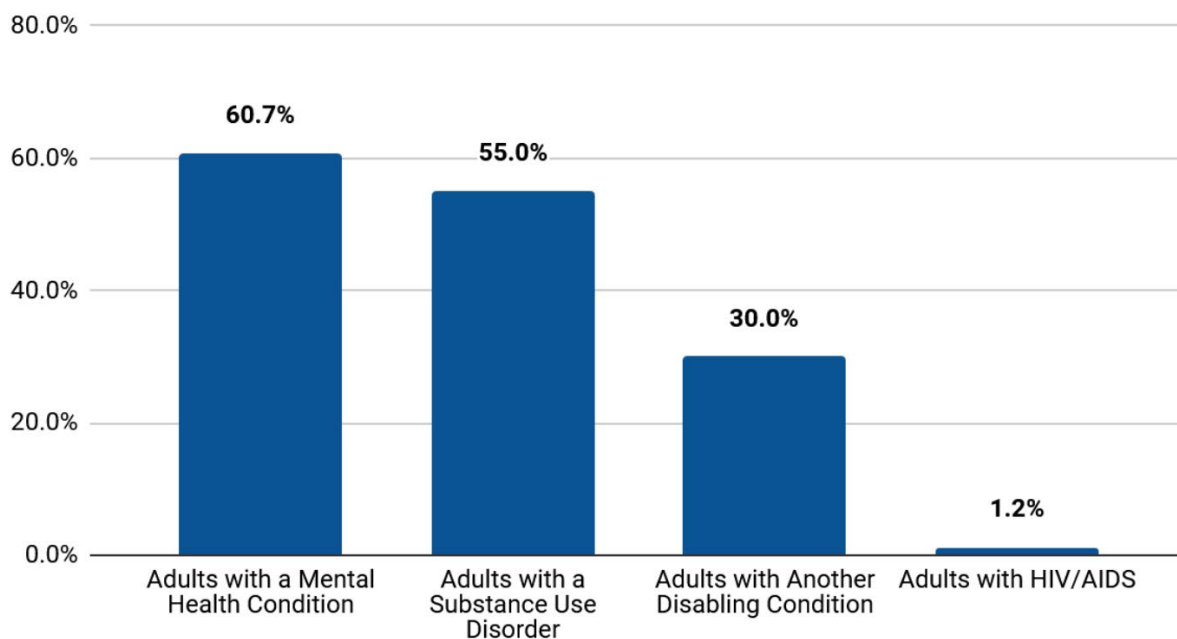
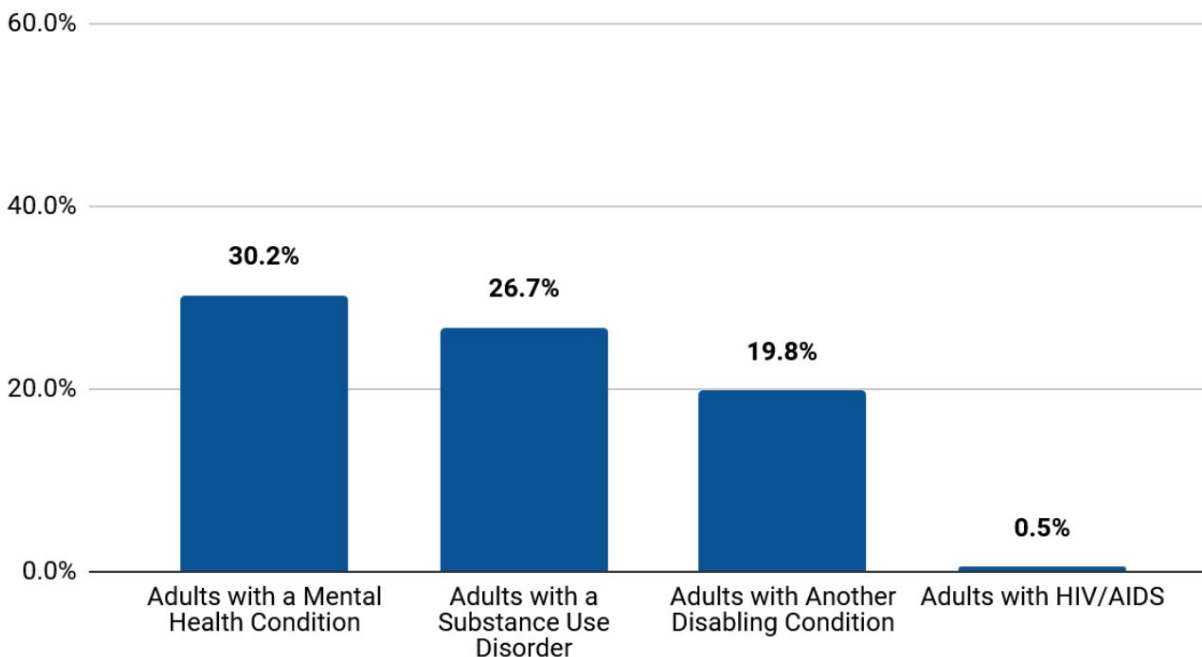


Figure 9b - BoS Unsheltered - Disabling Condition



Domestic Violence

In Figure 10, the rate at which unsheltered respondents in the Albuquerque CoC vis-à-vis the Balance of State CoC responded that their current housing status was a result of domestic violence¹⁴ was higher in Albuquerque (18.5%) as compared to the Balance of State (13.8%). Figure 11 further demonstrates that Women in the BoS CoC had a higher rate (36.2%) as compared to Albuquerque Women (30.3%). Men responded “Yes” at 6.9% in Albuquerque and 8.90% in BoS.

Figure 10 – ABQ & BoS Unsheltered - Domestic Violence

Is Your Current Housing Status a Result of Domestic Violence?

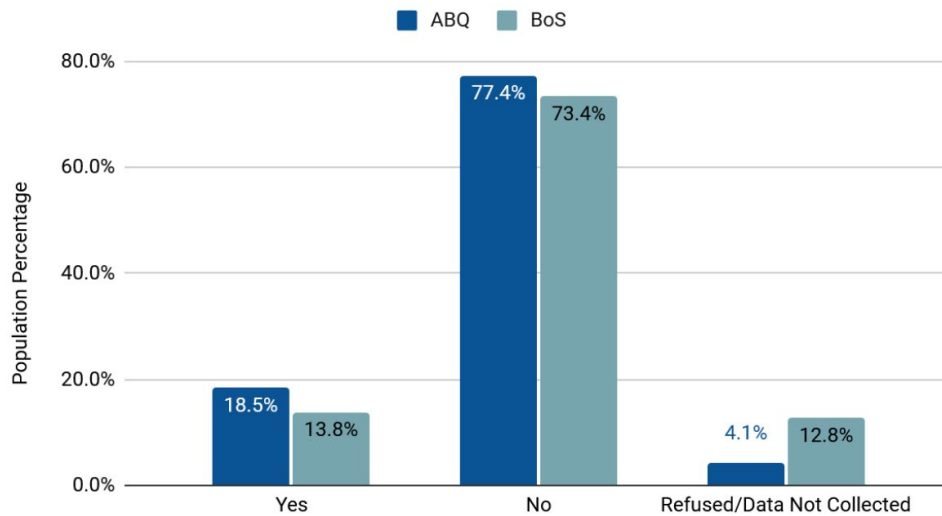
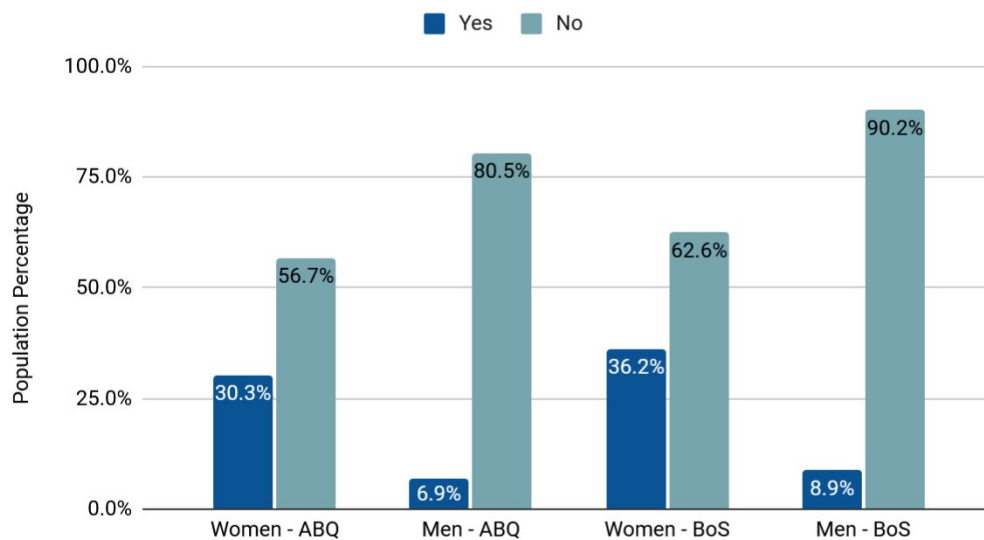


Figure 11 – ABQ & BoS Unsheltered - Domestic Violence by Gender

Is Your Current Housing Status a Result of Domestic Violence?



¹⁴One shortcoming to this question is that a respondent could have said Yes if they either were a victim of domestic violence or the perpetrator of domestic violence. This question will be adjusted for the 2026 PIT Count survey.

Tables 8a and 8b show the gender x domestic violence crosstabulations for Albuquerque and BoS. Both tables' findings are statistically significant¹⁵ as respondent gender and whether someone's current housing status is a result of domestic violence is highly correlated, for both CoCs. In Albuquerque (Table 8a), responses of "Yes, my current housing situation is the result of domestic violence" was 155 for Women, almost double the expected count of 79.9, and 68 for Men which is less than half of their expected count of 143.1. The BoS results (Table 8b) are quite similar, though the response count for Women is solidly double the expected count (63 actual vs. 28.7 expected).

**Table 8a - ABQ Unsheltered –
Crosstabulation of Domestic Violence x Gender**

Gender		Yes	No	Total
Woman (girl if child)	Count	155	268	423
	Expected Count	79.9	343.1	423
Man (boy if child)	Count	68	689	757
	Expected Count	143.1	613.9	757
Total	Count	223	957	1180
	Expected Count	223	957	1180
<i>Pearson Chi-Squared (1) = 135.460. Pr = .000***</i>				
<i>Cramer's V (1) = 0.339. Pr = .000***</i>				
<i>*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001</i>				

**Table 8b - BoS Unsheltered –
Crosstabulation of Domestic Violence x Gender**

Gender		Yes	No	Total
Woman (girl if child)	Count	63	118	181
	Expected Count	28.7	152.3	181
Man (boy if child)	Count	34	396	430
	Expected Count	68.3	361.7	430
Total	Count	97	514	611
	Expected Count	97	514	611
<i>Pearson Chi-Squared (1) = 69.016a. Pr = .000***</i>				
<i>Cramer's V (1) = 0.336. Pr = .000***</i>				
<i>*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001</i>				

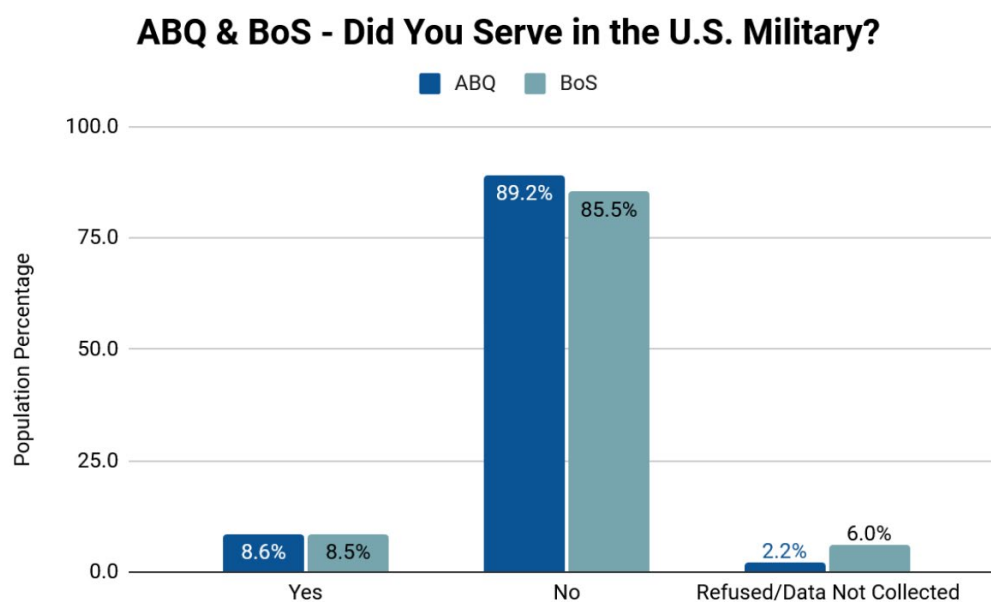
¹⁵Both Tables 8a and 8b are statistically significant at the $p \leq .001$ level, and the Cramer's V statistic shows a robustly moderate effect (0.339 and 0.336, respectively).

While Tables 8a and 8b showed that women were more likely than men to respond that domestic violence was a cause of a respondent's current housing status, it is also important to consider whether race has any impact for domestic violence in our data. According to Tables A2a and A2b in the Appendix, there is no significant relationship between race and domestic violence responses within our Unsheltered Albuquerque or BoS PIT Count data, and the actual counts are similar to the expected counts across both tables. In other words, for our Albuquerque and BoS Unsheltered datasets, race does not significantly impact whether or not someone's current housing status is the result of domestic violence.

Military Service

As Figure 12 demonstrates, the percentage of Unsheltered Albuquerque CoC and Balance of State CoC PIT Count respondents who had served at least one day in the U.S. Military was roughly equal (about 8.5-8.6% each).

Figure 12 - ABQ & BoS Unsheltered - Military Service



When considering the relationship between race and having spent at least one day in the US military service among respondents in Albuquerque (Table 9a) and BoS (Table 9b), there appears to be a low-level relationship.¹⁶ For Albuquerque, Black or African American (16 actual vs. 7.8 expected) and white (37 actual vs. 23.7 expected), respondents had notably higher counts for having military service experience than was expected. Conversely, Hispanic/Latina/e/o respondents had a markedly lower than expected military service history (27 actual vs. 44.7 expected). It appears, then, that veterans facing unsheltered homelessness in Albuquerque may disproportionately identify as Black or African American or white, and less likely to identify as Hispanic/Latina/e/o.

For the Balance of State CoC (Table 9b), the results are similar for white (27 actual vs. 18.5 expected) and Hispanic/Latina/e/o (5 actual vs. 26.4 expected) respondents, though Black or African American respondents in BoS do not show higher-than-expected instances of military service.

¹⁶The Cramer's V statistics in both Tables 9a and 9b cannot be relied upon in either table because of cell counts under 5.

Table 9a – ABQ Unsheltered – Military Service x Race Crosstabulation

Race		Yes	No	Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	Count	17	206	223
	Expected Count	19.9	203.1	223
Asian or Asian American	Count	1	2	3
	Expected Count	0.3	2.7	3
Black or African American	Count	16	71	87
	Expected Count	7.8	79.2	87
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Count	27	473	500
	Expected Count	44.7	455.3	500
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Count	3	16	19
	Expected Count	1.7	17.3	19
White	Count	37	228	265
	Expected Count	23.7	241.3	265
Multi Racial	Count	5	66	71
	Expected Count	6.4	64.6	71
Other or uncatagorized response	Count	0	17	17
	Expected Count	1.5	15.5	17
Total	Count	1079	106	1185

Cramer's $V = 0.162$. $Pr = .000^{***}$

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$

Table 9b – BoS Unsheltered – Military Service x Race Crosstabulation

Race		Yes	No	Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	Count	8	82	90
	Expected Count	8.3	81.7	90
Asian or Asian American	Count	0	1	1
	Expected Count	0.1	0.9	1
Black or African American	Count	3	22	25
	Expected Count	2.3	22.7	25
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Count	15	271	286
	Expected Count	26.4	259.6	286
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Count	0	2	2
	Expected Count	0.185	1.8	2
White	Count	27	173	200
	Expected Count	18.5	181.5	200
Mixed	Count	6	28	34
	Expected Count	3.1	30.9	34
Total	Count	59	579	638
	Expected Count	59	579	638

*Pearson Chi-Squared (6) = 13.173a. Pr = .040**

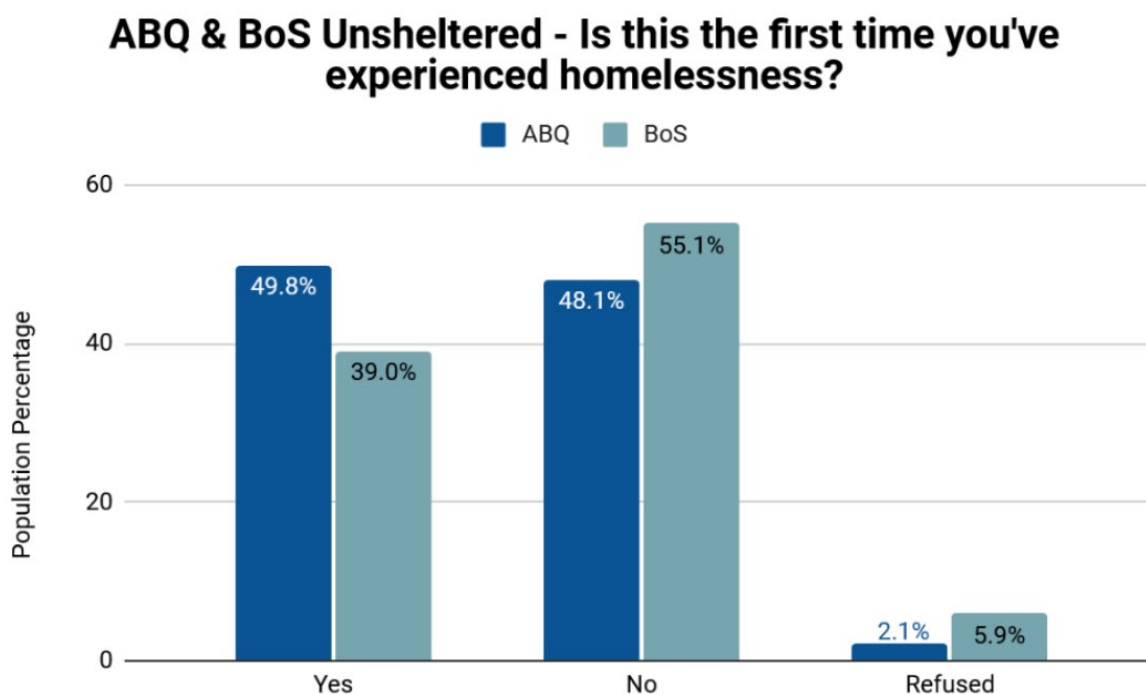
*Cramer's V = 0.336. Pr = .040**

p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; *p ≤ .001*

First Time Facing Homelessness?

When asked, “Is this the first time you’ve experienced homelessness,” Unsheltered respondents in Albuquerque experienced first time homelessness at a higher rate (49.8%) as compared to the Balance of State (39.0%).

Figure 13 – ABQ & BoS Unsheltered - First Time Homeless?



Tables 10a and 10b show the crosstabulation of age by first time facing homelessness for Albuquerque and BoS. While we would expect that lower age groups would have a higher incidence of first-time homelessness, Table 10a shows that 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 had a slightly higher actual count of first-time homelessness than expected (134 actual vs. 140.3 expected; 214 actual vs. 208.4 expected). Conversely, for BoS, beyond ages 18-24, first time homelessness counts are similar to expected counts.

Table 10a - ABQ Unsheltered – First Time Facing Homelessness x Age Crosstabulation

Age		Yes	No	Total
Under 18	Count	0	2	2
	Expected Count	1.0	1.0	2
18 to 24	Count	23	19	42
	Expected Count	21.4	20.6	42
25 to 34	Count	134	142	276
	Expected Count	140.3	135.7	276
35 to 44	Count	214	196	410
	Expected Count	208.4	201.6	410
45 to 54	Count	152	122	274
	Expected Count	139.3	134.7	274
55 to 64	Count	72	84	156
	Expected Count	79.3	76.7	156
65 and older	Count	11	21	32
	Expected Count	16.3	15.7	32
Total	Count	606	586	1192
	Expected Count	606	586	1192

Table 10b - BoS Unsheltered – First Time Facing Homelessness x Age Crosstabulation

First Time Homeless?		Yes	No	Refused	Missing	Total
Under 18	Count	1	1	0	1	3
	Expected Count	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	3
18 to 24	Count	20	12	5	0	37
	Expected Count	14.5	20.4	2.1	0.1	37
25 to 34	Count	56	67	10	0	133
	Expected Count	52.2	73.2	7.5	0.2	133
35 to 44	Count	90	132	11	0	233
	Expected Count	91.4	128.2	13.1	0.3	233
45 to 54	Count	54	85	8	0	147
	Expected Count	57.7	80.9	8.2	0.2	147
55 to 64	Count	40	64	3	0	107
	Expected Count	42.0	58.9	6.0	0.2	107
65 or older	Count	5	12	1	0	18
	Expected Count	7.1	9.9	1.0	0.0	18
Total	Count	266	373	38	1	678
	Expected Count	266	373	38	1	678

When considering the relationship between gender and first-time facing homelessness in Albuquerque (Table 11a) and Balance of State (Table 11b), the actual and expected counts by gender are largely similar, meaning there is no significant relationship between gender and first-time homelessness in Albuquerque. For the Balance of State, however, women facing homelessness for the first time had a notably higher than expected count (94 actual vs. 81.9 expected), while men had a notably lower than expected count (179 actual vs. 191.1 expected). Unlike Albuquerque, then, women are significantly more like to be facing first-time homelessness, as compared to men, in the Balance of State.¹⁷

**Table 11a - ABQ Unsheltered –
First Time Facing Homelessness x Gender Crosstabulation**

Gender		Yes	No	Total
Woman (girl if child)	Count	228	210	438
	Expected Count	223.0	215.0	438
Man (boy if child)	Count	384	380	764
	Expected Count	389.0	375.0	764
Total	Count	612	590	1202
	Expected Count	612	590	1202

**Table 11b - BoS Unsheltered –
First Time Facing Homelessness x Gender Crosstabulation**

Gender		Yes	No	Total
Woman (girl if child)	Count	94	104	198
	Expected Count	81.9	116.1	198
Man (boy if child)	Count	179	283	462
	Expected Count	191.1	270.9	462
Total	Count	273	387	660
	Expected Count	273	387	660

*Pearson Chi-Squared (1) = 4.355. Pr = 0.037**

*Cramer's V (1) = 0.081. Pr = 0.037**

p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; *p ≤ .001*

¹⁷Table 11b is statistically significant at the *p ≤ .05 level.

Where Did You Stay & Barriers to Getting Housing

This question asked respondents to list the barriers they are currently experiencing that are preventing them from obtaining housing. Please note the response categories are not mutually exclusive, and respondents were free to indicate as many of the responses as applied to them.

Figure 14a - ABQ Unsheltered – Where Did You Stay?

Where did you stay on Wednesday, January 22nd, 2025?

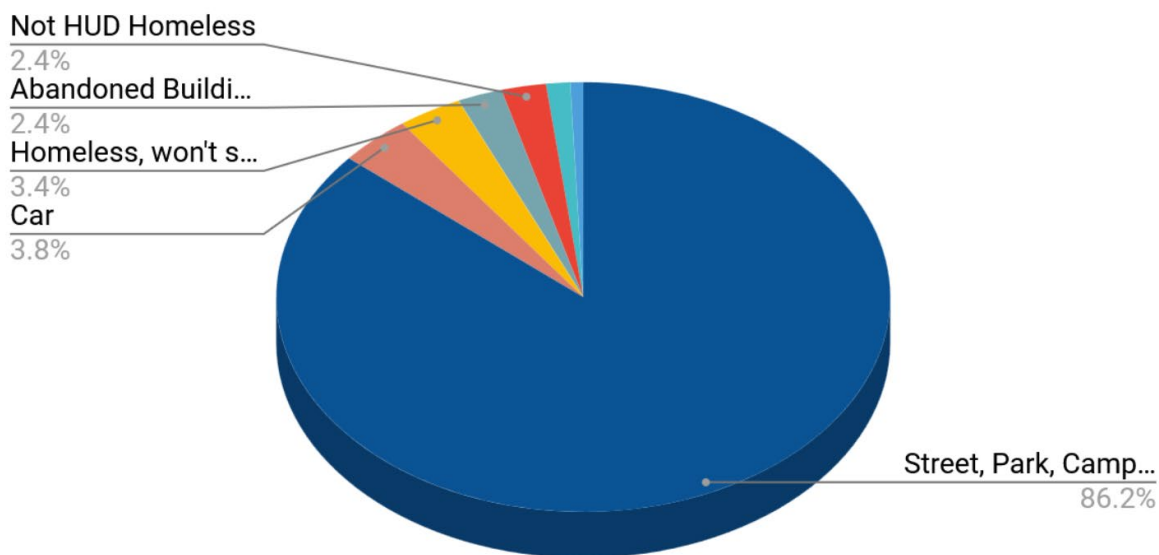


Figure 14b - BoS Unsheltered – Where Did You Stay?

Where did you stay on Wednesday, January 22nd, 2025?

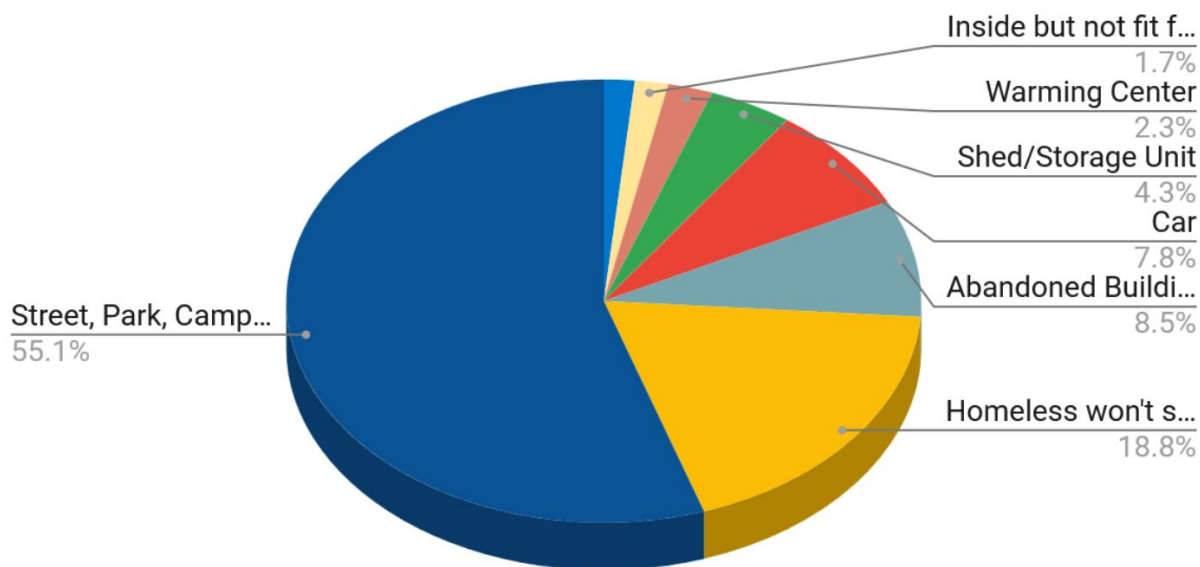


Table 12a - ABQ Unsheltered - Barriers to Getting Housing

ABQ Barriers to Housing	Count	%
Missing documentation	555	47%
Lack of vouchers (rental subsidies)	509	43%
Rental prices	507	43%
Deposit/application fees	481	41%
No income/job	140	12%
Need help navigating system	81	7%
Health issue (mental, physical, or substance use disorder or disability)	80	7%
Reliable access to resources (phone, internet, transportation)	57	5%
Criminal record	28	2%
Homeless by choice	5	0.40%

Table 12b - BoS Unsheltered - Barriers to Getting Housing

BoS Barriers to Housing	Count	%
Deposit/application fees	265	40%
Access to services	218	33%
Rental prices	217	33%
Missing documentation	191	29%
Reliable access to resources (phone, internet, transportation)	186	28%
Criminal record	170	26%
Lack of vouchers (rental subsidies)	168	25%
Health issue (mental, physical, or substance use disorder or disability)	148	22%
Available housing in unsafe neighborhoods	114	17%
Credit issues	113	17%
Rental history	95	14%
Safety/security	64	10%
Pet deposits/pet rent	55	8%
Pets not allowed/breed restrictions	50	8%

Location of Origin

Respondents were asked if they were originally from Albuquerque or New Mexico, or if they had moved to New Mexico from somewhere else. Further, if they had moved from somewhere else, respondents were asked if they were experiencing homelessness before they moved to New Mexico.

Figure 15 - ABQ Unsheltered – Are you from Albuquerque?

Are you from Abuquerque? (ABQ CoC Only)

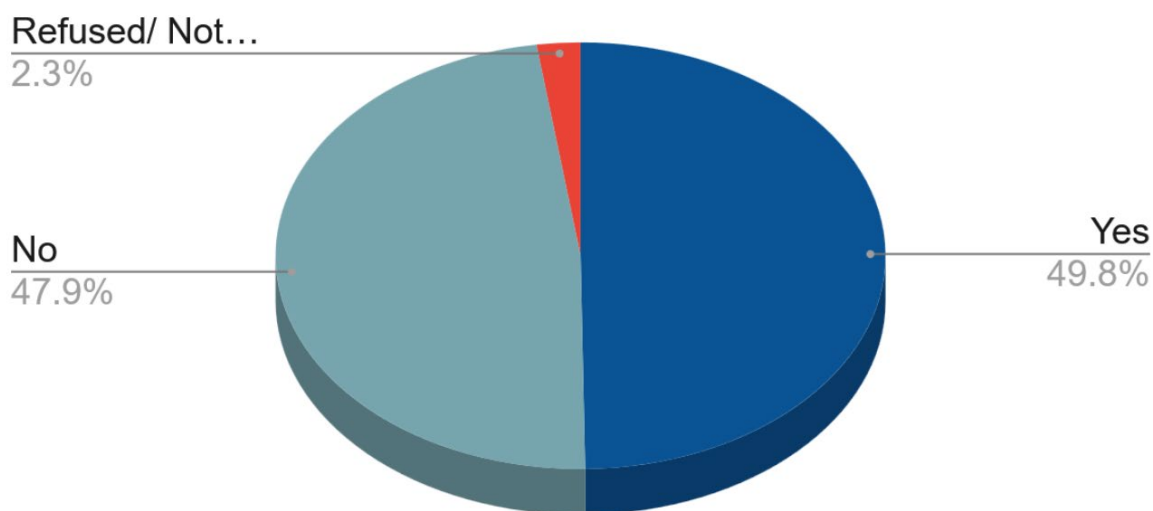


Figure 16 – ABQ & BoS Unsheltered – Are you from New Mexico?

Are you from New Mexico (including those from Albuquerque)?

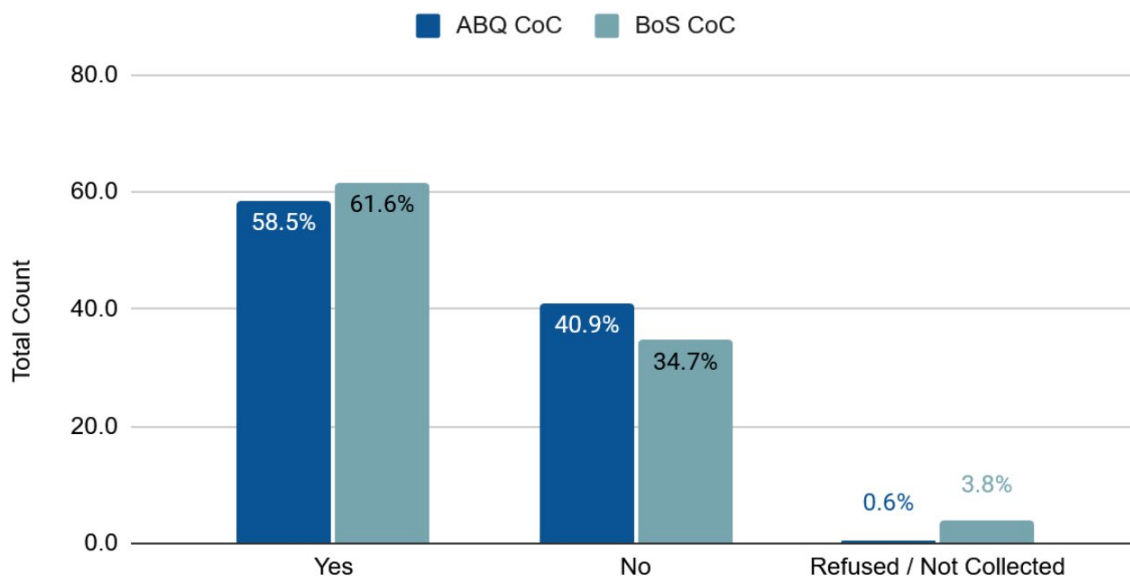


Figure 17 - ABQ & BoS Unsheltered - Homeless Prior to Moving to New Mexico

Of Those Not From NM, Were You Homeless When You Came Here?

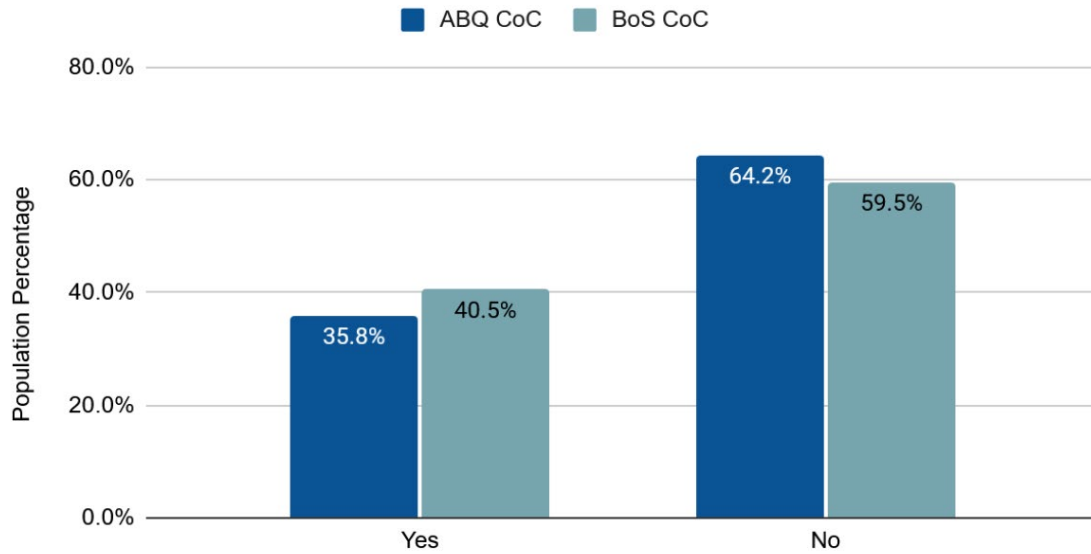


Figure 18a - ABQ Unsheltered - State of Origin

Albuquerque - Moved to New Mexico from

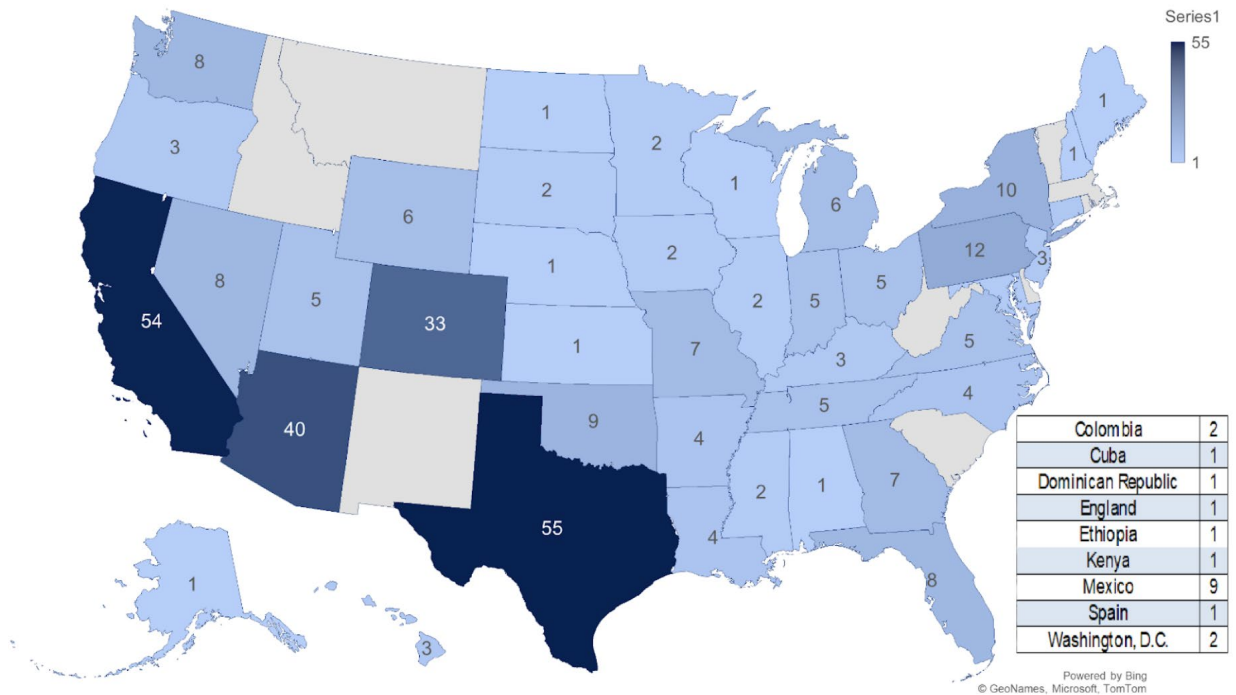
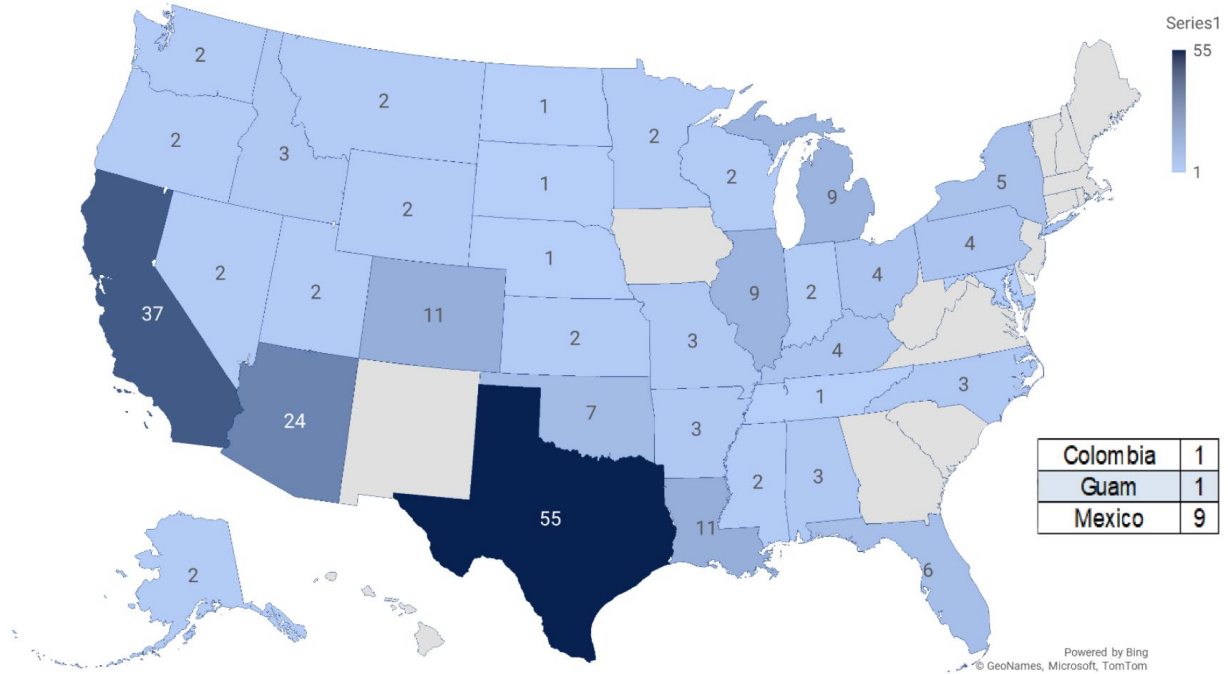


Figure 18b - BoS Unsheltered - State of Origin

Balance of State: Moved to New Mexico from



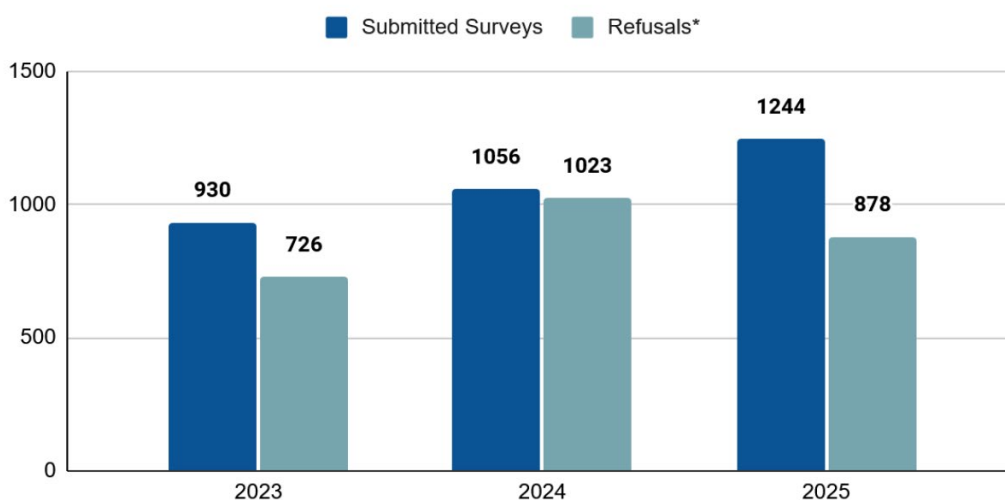
**Table 13 – BoS Unsheltered –
Number of Surveys Collected by NM County**

County	Agreed surveys
Bernalillo	2
Chaves	2
Colfax	6
Curry	22
Doña Ana	204
Grant	58
Lea	76
Lincoln	17
Luna	27
McKinley	45
Otero	78
Rio Arriba	41
Roosevelt	5
San Juan	33
Sandoval	9
Santa Fe	69
Socorro	6
Taos	7
Valencia	7

Refusals

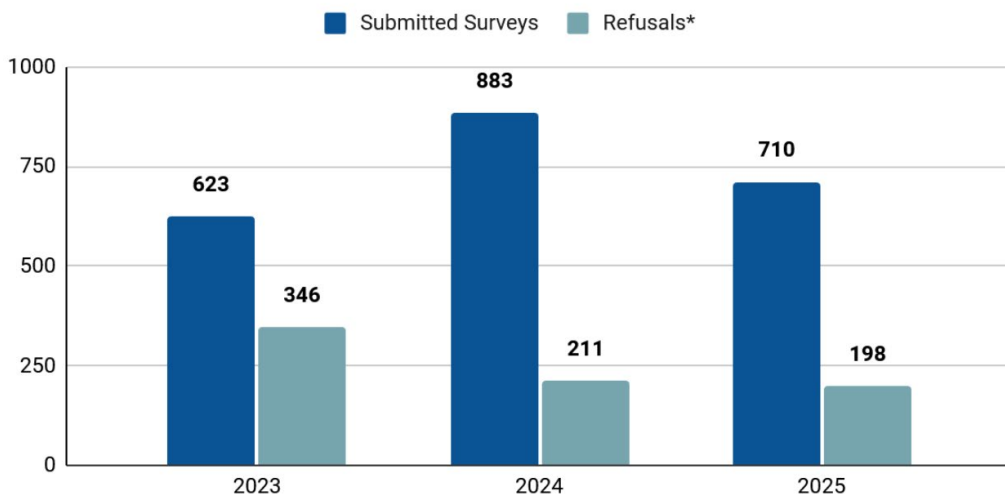
As mentioned in Section D: Methodological Limitations, the refusal rate for Unsheltered PIT Count surveys is high, particularly for Albuquerque (41.4%). It should be noted that this data cannot be deduplicated, as individuals may refuse a survey more than once, and should be treated cautiously. Still, we include it to show the high refusal rate as one of the several significant sources of an undercount of homelessness via the Unsheltered PIT Count.

Figure 19a - ABQ Unsheltered - Refusals
ABQ Unsheltered - Submitted Surveys vs Refusals*



*this data point cannot be deduplicated

Figure 19b - BoS Unsheltered - Refusals
BoS Unsheltered - Submitted Surveys and Refusals*

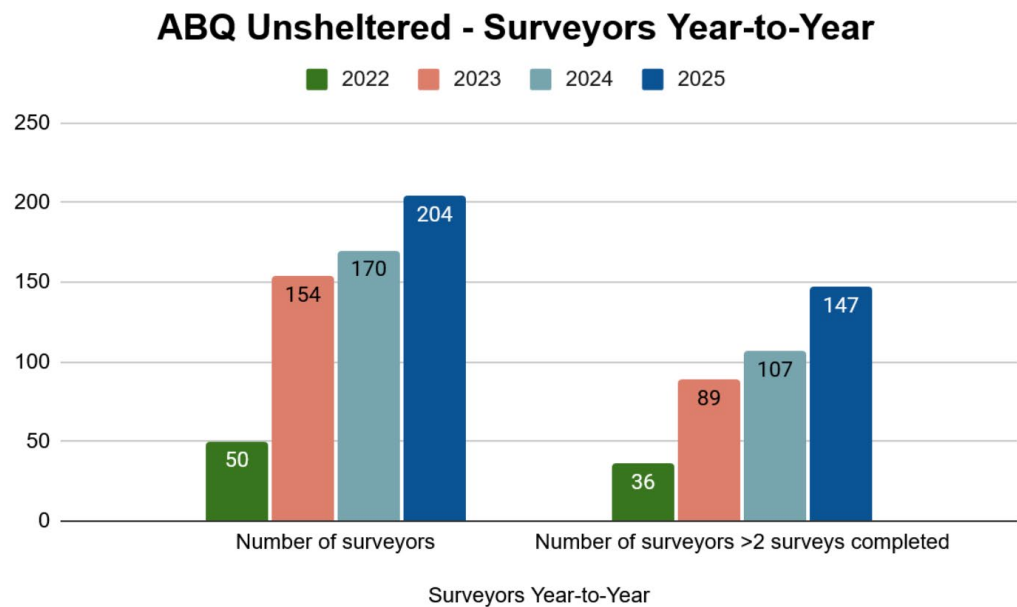


*this data point cannot be deduplicated

Number of Surveyors

This figure shows an increase in the number of surveyors conducting the Albuquerque unsheltered count compared to the increase in the unsheltered count. An increase in surveyors should help to explain the magnitude of the growth in the unsheltered count.

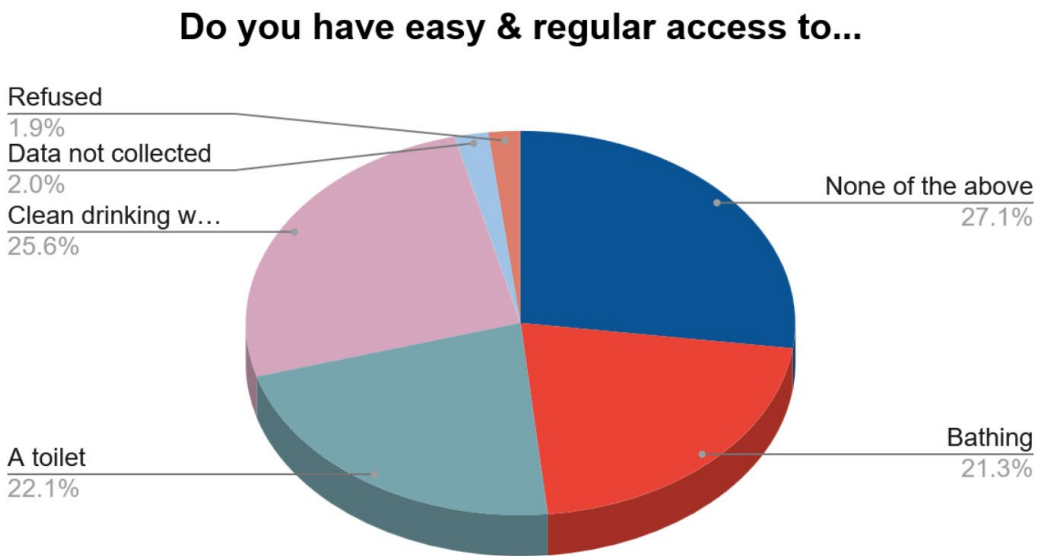
Figure 20 - ABQ Unsheltered - Increase in Surveyors



Unsheltered Questions - Albuquerque CoC Only

Access

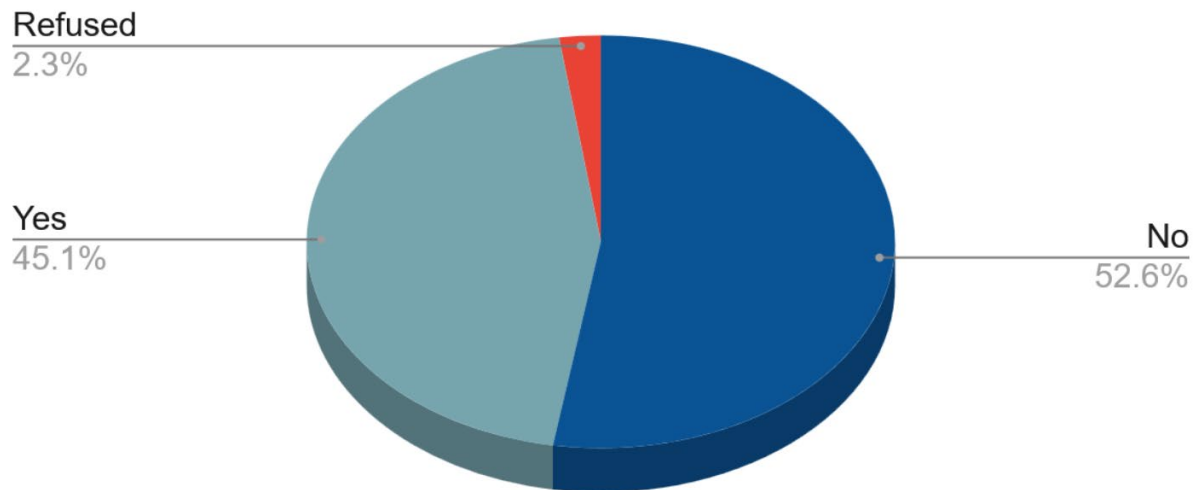
Figure 21 - ABQ Unsheltered – Do You Have Access to the Following?



Threats

Figure 22 - ABQ Unsheltered – Threats Because of Homelessness

Has someone threatened your safety recently because you are unsheltered?



Additional Resources

HUD Requirements & Definitions

Continuum of Care:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2017-title24-vol3/xml/CFR-2017-title24-vol3-part578.xml>

Point-In-Time Count:

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/2022_HIC_and_PIT_Data_Collection_Notice.pdf

Homeless Definition:

https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_HomelessDefinition_FinalRule.pdf

Chronic Homeless Definition:

<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Defining-Chronically-Homeless-Final-Rule.pdf>

Nationwide PIT counts since 2007:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Previous Balance of State and Albuquerque Data

NMCEH Website:

<https://www.nmceh.org/pitreports>

US Census Data Sources:

Albuquerque: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/albuquerquecitynewmexico>

New Mexico: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NM>

For any questions regarding this report contact:

NMCEH CoC Team

coc@nmceh.org

505-433-5175 | www.nmceh.org

Acknowledgments

Together we collaborated to count our neighbors and fellow community members living without fixed, suitable housing. This required many hours of planning and a huge effort by every volunteer. As a state, we came together to provide this important data for our New Mexico homelessness services and housing system.

We want to specifically thank the PIT Count Volunteer team, and especially Curt Mearns, Tamara Vasquez, and the entire Pivot Evaluation team for their incredible help with the data analysis presented in this report.

**Thank you to all of our partners!
You made the 2025 Point-In-Time count a success, and we couldn't have done it
without you.**

100% Otero County
Alamogordo Public Schools
Albuquerque Center for Hope and Recovery
Albuquerque Friends Meeting House
Albuquerque Health Care for the Homeless
Albuquerque Housing Authority
Albuquerque Indian Center
Albuquerque Public Schools
Alianza of New Mexico
Arise Sexual Assault Services
Assurance Home, Inc.
Battered Families Services
Bernalillo County
Best Friends Pet Passing
Casa Milagro
Catholic Charities of Albuquerque
Cavern City Child Advocacy Center
Chicanos por la Causa
Christus Health
City of Alamogordo
City of Albuquerque (HHH, ACS, & City Council)
City of Clovis
City of Española
City of Las Cruces Housing Authority
City of Gallup Housing Authority
Community Against Violence
Compassion Center
Consuelo's Place
COPE
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico
Cuidando los Niños
Curry County
Democratic Party of New Mexico

Department of Veteran Services
Eastern Regional Housing Authority
El Camino Real Housing Authority
El Refugio
Enlace Comunitario
Española Pathways Shelter
Families & Youth, Inc.
Family Crisis Center
First Nations Community Health
First Unitarian
First United Methodist
Francis House
God Cares About You
God's Warehouse
Good Shepherd Center
Goodwill Industries of New Mexico
Hartley House
Haven House
Heading Home
HEAL
Health Equity Council
High Mountain Youth Project
HopeWorks
IHS
Interfaith Community Shelter
International District Library
Joy Junction
Kimmie Jordan Mental Health Rehabilitation Services
La Casa
Los Sueños Community Giving
McKinley Community Health Alliance
Mental Health Resources
Mesilla Valley Community of Hope

MHR, Inc.
 Movement is Medicine, LLC
 National Alliance on Mental Illness
 New Day
 New Mexico Department of Health
 New Mexico Dream Center
 New Mexico Recovery Coalition
 New Mexico Veterans Integration Centers
 Parkland Hills Neighborhood Association
 People Assisting the Homeless" "Project Comunidad
 Pueblo of Zuni
 Puerto Seguro
 Roberta's Place
 Roswell Refuge
 Safe Harbor
 SAFE House
 Salvation Army
 San Juan Catholic Charities
 San Juan County Partnership
 San Juan Safe Communities
 Sandoval County

Santa Fe County Housing Authority
 Southwest CARE Center
 St. Elizabeth Shelter
 Supporting People in Need
 Supportive Housing Coalition
 Taos Housing Authority
 TenderLove Community Center
 The DreamTree Project
 The Life Link
 The Rock at Noon Day
 Transgender Resource Center
 Technology Leadership High School
 United Healthcare
 United Way of Eastern New Mexico
 University of New Mexico (Health Sciences Center and
 Office of Community Health)
 Valencia Shelter for Domestic Violence
 Veterans Affairs
 Youth Shelters and Family Services
 Zuni Housing Authority

Community Volunteers:

Alicia Clark
 Amy Malick
 Augusta Farley
 Belkis Jacquez
 Carol Wolvington
 Cathleen Willging
 Cecilia Martinez Howard
 Chuck Holman
 David Broudy
 Denise Lynn Williams
 Erika Harding
 Greg Gutierrez
 Hannah McDermott
 Ilse Biel

Jaemes Shanley
 James Montalbano
 Jasper Hardesty
 Jenny Parsons
 Kat Kincade
 Kawin Nunnery
 Kay Monaco
 Kris Paulus
 Kristen Woods
 Lexi Ostrander
 Lucille McDermott
 Marti Leicester
 Maureen Skowran
 Mike Kruchoski

Mindi Sargent
 Mindy Grossberg
 Nina Morales
 Paul Pavlik
 Ruth Scullion
 Sarah Azibo
 Serenity Cooper
 Stephen Helmreich
 Sue Carr
 Taylor Kirk
 Terry Storch
 Vicky Estrada-Bustillo
 William Delgado
 Wolf Bomgardner

**A special thank you to everyone throughout our state who agreed to
 complete the PIT Count survey and provide testimonials. Your strength
 and resilience inspires us every day.**

Appendix

2025 Albuquerque CoC Point in Time Count Survey



Point in Time Survey	Interviewer's Name:	
January 22, 2025	Date:	Albuquerque

Hi, my name is _____. We're doing surveys with people who don't have housing right now. It is anonymous, and we use the information to request additional money for housing and services. Do you have housing right now? Would you be willing to do a survey? It only takes 5 minutes to complete. It is voluntary and you don't have to answer all questions if you don't want to.

1) Have you already completed a survey about where you stayed on Wednesday, January 22nd?

If they have NOT completed the survey, move on to the next question.

If they have already completed the survey, DO NOT move forward with the survey.

2) Where did you stay on Wednesday, January 22nd?

- ☐ Abandoned Building
 ☐ Car
 ☐ Homeless, won't say where
 ☐ Street, Park, Camping Ground or Other outdoor location
- ☐ Bus or Train Station
 ☐ Shed/Garage/Storage Unit
- ☐ Other location that could be considered unsheltered (Provide details): _____

What area of town did you sleep in? (cross streets, park/business name, etc.):

If they did not stay in one of the locations listed above on the night of Wednesday, January 22nd, thank them for their time and do not move forward with the survey. If they did, please continue with the survey.

First two letters of First Name :	First two letters of Middle Name :	First two letters of Last Name :
--	---	---

Age:	Month you were born:
------	----------------------

3) Is this the first time you've experienced homelessness? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused

4) How long have you been unsheltered? _____ (If more than 12 months skip to Q7)

5) How many times before this have you been unsheltered? ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5+

6) In the last three years, how many months in total were you unsheltered?

7) What gender do you most identify with?

- ☐ Woman (girl if child)
 ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)
 ☐ Questioning
- ☐ Man (boy if child)
 ☐ Non-Binary
 ☐ Client doesn't know
- ☐ Transgender
 ☐ Different Identity: _____
 ☐ Client refused

8) What race(s) do you identify with?

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
 ☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o
 ☐ White
- ☐ Asian or Asian American
 ☐ Middle Eastern or North African
 ☐ Client doesn't know
- ☐ Black or African American
 ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 ☐ Client refused
- ☐ Other: _____

If American Indian, what is your Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment?

9) Have you served at least one-day active duty in the US Military? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused

10) (Only ask if the person is over 18)

- Have you been diagnosed or do you think you have any of the following conditions? (check all that apply)**
- ☐ No
 ☐ Any disabling condition of long duration, such as a chronic physical illness, traumatic brain injury, or a developmental disability
- ☐ A Mental Health Condition
 ☐ Refused
 ☐ Data Not Collected
- ☐ A Substance Use Disorder
- ☐ HIV/AIDS

11) (Only ask if the person is over 18) Are you unsheltered because of domestic violence?

- ☐ Yes
 ☐ No
 ☐ Refused
 ☐ Data Not Collected

12) Are you from Albuquerque? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

If no, Where did you move here from?

- Why did you move here? ☐ For work ☐ To be with family/friends ☐ For school ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected
- ☐ Other: _____

Were you homeless when you came here? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

13) What best describes your barriers to getting housing? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Deposit/Application fees
 ☐ Missing documentation (IDs)
 ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Lack of vouchers (rental subsidies)
 ☐ Rental prices

14) Do you have easy and regular access to: ☐ Bathing ☐ A toilet ☐ Clean drinking water ☐ Refused ☐ None of the above

If yes, is that access free? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

15) Has someone threatened your safety recently because you are unsheltered? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

If yes, was that person ☐ Doing it as part of their job ☐ A community member ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected ☐ Other: _____

16) Did any family or household members, such as your child, spouse/partner, or parent stay with you on Wednesday, January 22nd? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused	
If yes, How many children under 18 stayed with you? _____ How many people age 18-24 stayed with you? _____ How many people over age 24 stayed with you? _____	
<i>(Only ask if UNDER 18)</i> Did you stay with a parent or legal guardian? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected	
16a) Additional Household Member Age: _____ Gender: ☐ Woman (girl if child) ☐ Man (boy if child) ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit) ☐ Transgender ☐ Non-Binary ☐ Questioning ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused ☐ Different Identity: _____ Race: ☐ Refused ☐ Asian or Asian American ☐ Black or African American ☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ☐ Middle Eastern or North African ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment: _____	16b) Additional Household Member Age: _____ Gender: ☐ Woman (girl if child) ☐ Man (boy if child) ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit) ☐ Transgender ☐ Non-Binary ☐ Questioning ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused ☐ Different Identity: _____ Race: ☐ Refused ☐ Asian or Asian American ☐ Black or African American ☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ☐ Middle Eastern or North African ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment: _____
16c) Additional Household Member Age: _____ Gender: ☐ Woman (girl if child) ☐ Man (boy if child) ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit) ☐ Transgender ☐ Non-Binary ☐ Questioning ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused ☐ Different Identity: _____ Race: ☐ Refused ☐ Asian or Asian American ☐ Black or African American ☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ☐ Middle Eastern or North African ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment: _____	16d) Additional Household Member Age: _____ Gender: ☐ Woman (girl if child) ☐ Man (boy if child) ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit) ☐ Transgender ☐ Non-Binary ☐ Questioning ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused ☐ Different Identity: _____ Race: ☐ Refused ☐ Asian or Asian American ☐ Black or African American ☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ☐ Middle Eastern or North African ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment: _____
16e) Additional Household Member Age: _____ Gender: ☐ Woman (girl if child) ☐ Man (boy if child) ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit) ☐ Transgender ☐ Non-Binary ☐ Questioning ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused ☐ Different Identity: _____ Race: ☐ Refused ☐ Asian or Asian American ☐ Black or African American ☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ☐ Middle Eastern or North African ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment: _____	16f) Additional Household Member Age: _____ Gender: ☐ Woman (girl if child) ☐ Man (boy if child) ☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit) ☐ Transgender ☐ Non-Binary ☐ Questioning ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused ☐ Different Identity: _____ Race: ☐ Refused ☐ Asian or Asian American ☐ Black or African American ☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ☐ Middle Eastern or North African ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment: _____
Please enter you survey into Google Forms	

2025 Balance of State CoC Point in Time Count Survey



Point in Time Survey	Interviewer's Name: _____	
January 22, 2025	Date: _____	County: _____

Hi, my name is _____. We're doing surveys with people who don't have housing right now. It is anonymous, and we use the information to request additional money for housing and services. Do you have housing right now? Would you be willing to do a survey? It only takes 5 minutes to complete. It is voluntary and you don't have to answer all questions if you don't want to.

1) Have you already completed a survey about where you stayed on <u>Wednesday, January 22nd</u>? If they have NOT completed the survey, <u>move on to the next question.</u> If they have already completed the survey, <u>DO NOT</u> move forward with the survey.		
2) Where did you stay on <u>Wednesday, January 22nd</u>?		
☐ Abandoned Building ☐ Bus or Train Station ☐ Other location that could be considered unsheltered (Provide details): _____	☐ Car ☐ Homeless, won't say where ☐ Shed/Garage/Storage Unit	☐ Street, Park, Camping ☐ Ground or Other outdoor location
Physical location description (cross streets, city/county, business name, etc.): _____		

If they **did not** stay in one of the locations listed above on the night of Wednesday, January 22nd, **thank them for their time and do not move forward with the survey.** If they did, **please continue with the survey.**

First two letters of First Name : _____	First two letters of Middle Name : _____	First two letters of Last Name : _____
Age: _____	Month you were born: _____	
3) Is this the first time you've experienced homelessness? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused		
4) How long have you been unsheltered? _____ (If more than 12 months skip to Q7)		
5) How many times before this have you been unsheltered? ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5+		
6) In the last three years, how many <u>months</u> in total were you unsheltered? _____		
7) What gender do you most identify with?		
☐ Woman (girl if child) ☐ Man (boy if child) ☐ Transgender	☐ Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit) ☐ Non-Binary ☐ Different Identity: _____	
☐ Questioning ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused		
8) What race(s) do you identify with?		
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native ☐ Asian or Asian American ☐ Black or African American	☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ☐ Middle Eastern or North African ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ Other: _____	
☐ White ☐ Client doesn't know ☐ Client refused		
If American Indian, what is your Tribal Affiliation or Enrollment? _____		
9) Have you served at least one-day active duty in the US Military? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused		
10) (Only ask if the person is <u>over 18</u>)		
Have you been diagnosed or do you think you have any of the following conditions? (check all that apply)	☐ No ☐ A Mental Health Condition ☐ A Substance Use Disorder ☐ HIV/AIDS	
☐ Any disabling condition of long duration, such as a chronic physical illness, traumatic brain injury, or a developmental disability ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected		
11) (Only ask if the person is <u>over 18</u>) Are you unsheltered because of domestic violence?		
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected		
12) Are you from New Mexico? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected		
If no, Where did you move here from? _____		
Why did you move here? ☐ For work ☐ To be with family/friends ☐ For school ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected		
☐ Other: _____		
Were you homeless when you came here? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Data Not Collected		
13) What best describes your barriers to getting housing? (Check all that apply)		
☐ Access to services ☐ Access to communication (Cell phone, Internet) ☐ Available housing is in unsafe neighborhoods ☐ Credit score	☐ Criminal record ☐ Deposit/Application fees ☐ Lack of vouchers (rental subsidies) ☐ Missing documentation (IDs) ☐ No housing for large households ☐ No physical/mailling address ☐ Pet deposits/Pet Rent	
☐ Pets not allowed/Breed Restrictions ☐ Rental history ☐ Rental prices ☐ Safety/Security ☐ Substance Use Disorder ☐ Other: _____		
14) What services have you needed or tried to access that were unavailable in your area? (Check all that apply)		
☐ Behavioral health ☐ Clothing bank ☐ Other: _____	☐ Education services ☐ Emergency shelters ☐ Employment services ☐ Meal Sites	☐ Medical ☐ Recovery services ☐ Safe outdoor spaces ☐ Showers ☐ Transportation services

15) Did any family or household members, such as your child, spouse/partner, or parent stay with you on Monday, January 29th? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused

If yes,

How many children under 18 stayed with you? _____

(Only ask if **UNDER 18**)

How many people age 18-24 stayed with you? _____

Did you stay with a parent or legal guardian?

How many people over age 24 stayed with you? _____

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused

15a) Additional Household Member Age: _____

Gender:

☐ Woman (girl if child)

☐ Man (boy if child)

☐ Culturally Specific Identity
(e.g., Two-Spirit)

☐ Transgender

☐ Non-Binary

☐ Questioning

☐ Client doesn't know

☐ Client refused

☐ Different Identity:

Race:

☐ Refused

☐ Asian or Asian American

☐ Black or African American

☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o

☐ Middle Eastern or North
African

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

☐ White

☐ American Indian or
Alaskan Native

Tribal Affiliation or
Enrollment:

15b) Additional Household Member Age: _____

Gender:

☐ Woman (girl if child)

☐ Man (boy if child)

☐ Culturally Specific Identity
(e.g., Two-Spirit)

☐ Transgender

☐ Non-Binary

☐ Questioning

☐ Client doesn't know

☐ Client refused

☐ Different Identity:

Race:

☐ Refused

☐ Asian or Asian American

☐ Black or African American

☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o

☐ Middle Eastern or North
African

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

☐ White

☐ American Indian or
Alaskan Native

Tribal Affiliation or
Enrollment:

15c) Additional Household Member Age: _____

Gender:

☐ Woman (girl if child)

☐ Man (boy if child)

☐ Culturally Specific Identity
(e.g., Two-Spirit)

☐ Transgender

☐ Non-Binary

☐ Questioning

☐ Client doesn't know

☐ Client refused

☐ Different Identity:

Race:

☐ Refused

☐ Asian or Asian American

☐ Black or African American

☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o

☐ Middle Eastern or North
African

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

☐ White

☐ American Indian or
Alaskan Native

Tribal Affiliation or
Enrollment:

15d) Additional Household Member Age: _____

Gender:

☐ Woman (girl if child)

☐ Man (boy if child)

☐ Culturally Specific Identity
(e.g., Two-Spirit)

☐ Transgender

☐ Non-Binary

☐ Questioning

☐ Client doesn't know

☐ Client refused

☐ Different Identity:

Race:

☐ Refused

☐ Asian or Asian American

☐ Black or African American

☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o

☐ Middle Eastern or North
African

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

☐ White

☐ American Indian or
Alaskan Native

Tribal Affiliation or
Enrollment:

15e) Additional Household Member Age: _____

Gender:

☐ Woman (girl if child)

☐ Man (boy if child)

☐ Culturally Specific Identity
(e.g., Two-Spirit)

☐ Transgender

☐ Non-Binary

☐ Questioning

☐ Client doesn't know

☐ Client refused

☐ Different Identity:

Race:

☐ Refused

☐ Asian or Asian American

☐ Black or African American

☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o

☐ Middle Eastern or North
African

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

☐ White

☐ American Indian or
Alaskan Native

Tribal Affiliation or
Enrollment:

15f) Additional Household Member Age: _____

Gender:

☐ Woman (girl if child)

☐ Man (boy if child)

☐ Culturally Specific Identity
(e.g., Two-Spirit)

☐ Transgender

☐ Non-Binary

☐ Questioning

☐ Client doesn't know

☐ Client refused

☐ Different Identity:

Race:

☐ Refused

☐ Asian or Asian American

☐ Black or African American

☐ Hispanic/Latina/e/o

☐ Middle Eastern or North
African

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

☐ White

☐ American Indian or
Alaskan Native

Tribal Affiliation or
Enrollment:

Please enter you survey into Google Forms

Tables A1a and A1b in the Appendix show the unsheltered race x age crosstabulations for Albuquerque and BoS. For both Albuquerque and BoS, individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latina/e/o have a higher-than-expected counts for ages 25 to 44, but a lower-than-expected count for the 55 to 64 age group. Conversely, individuals identifying as white have generally lower than expected counts for ages 18 to 44, and then a markedly higher than expected count for ages 55 to 64. This data somewhat suggests, then, that Hispanic/Latina/e/o-identifying individuals are less likely to face unsheltered homelessness as they age while white-identifying individuals may be more likely to face unsheltered homelessness as they age.¹⁸

Table A1a - ABQ Unsheltered – Race x Age Crosstabulation

Age	Column2	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Asian American	Black or African American	"Hispanic/Latina/e/o"	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	White	Multi Racial	Other response	Total
Under 18	Count	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Expected Count	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2
18 to 24	Count	9	0	3	16	0	7	3	0	38
	Expected Count	7.3	0.1	2.8	16.0	0.6	8.5	2.3	0.6	38
25 to 34	Count	55	1	18	119	4	52	21	4	274
	Expected Count	52.3	0.7	19.8	115.1	4.2	61.1	16.6	4.2	274
35 to 44	Count	81	0	25	177	10	79	25	7	404
	Expected Count	77.1	1.0	29.3	169.7	6.2	90.2	24.4	6.2	404
45 to 54	Count	45	2	18	107	2	73	14	5	266
	Expected Count	50.8	0.7	19.3	111.7	4.1	59.4	16.1	4.1	266
55 to 64	Count	24	0	18	59	2	45	8	1	157
	Expected Count	30.0	0.4	11.4	65.9	2.4	35.0	9.5	2.4	157
65 and older	Count	9	0	3	14	0	6	0	1	33
	Expected Count	6.3	0.1	2.4	13.9	0.5	7.4	2.0	0.5	33
Total	Count	224	3	85	493	18	262	71	18	1174
	Expected Count	224	3	85	493	18	262	71	18	1174

¹⁸The Cramer's V for this crosstabulation is not significant at even the 0.05 level, but, as above, even if significant we would ignore it because the crosstabulation includes some very small cell counts.

Table A1b - BoS Unsheltered – Race x Age Crosstabulation

Age	Column2	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian or Asian American	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latina/e/o	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Mixed	Total
17 or younger	Count	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
	Expected Count	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	3
18 to 24	Count	3	0	2	16	2	10	2	35
	Expected Count	5.2	0.1	1.3	15.6	0.3	10.6	1.9	35
25 to 34	Count	20	0	4	59	0	37	7	127
	Expected Count	18.7	0.2	4.9	56.7	1.0	38.6	7.0	127
35 to 44	Count	31	1	12	118	2	50	12	226
	Expected Count	33.3	0.3	8.7	100.9	1.7	68.6	12.5	226
45 to 54	Count	25	0	1	55	1	49	9	140
	Expected Count	20.6	0.2	5.4	62.5	1.1	42.5	7.7	140
55 to 64	Count	12	0	4	38	0	43	6	103
	Expected Count	15.2	0.2	3.9	46.0	0.8	31.3	5.7	103
65 or older	Count	4	0	2	4	0	8	0	18
	Expected Count	2.7	0.0	0.7	8.0	0.1	5.5	1.0	18
Total	Count	96	1	25	291	5	198	36	652
	Expected Count	96	1	25	291	5	198	36	652

Table A2a - ABQ Unsheltered – Race x Domestic Violence

Race	Column2	Yes	No	Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	Count	42	177	219
	Expected Count	41.8	177.2	219
Asian or Asian American	Count	1	2	3
	Expected Count	0.6	2.4	3
Black or African American	Count	12	71	83
	Expected Count	15.8	67.2	83
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Count	97	398	495
	Expected Count	94.5	400.5	495
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Count	6	12	18
	Expected Count	3.4	14.6	18
White	Count	43	216	259
	Expected Count	49.4	209.6	259
Multi Racial	Count	18	53	71
	Expected Count	13.6	57.4	71
Other or uncatagorized response	Count	3	12	15
	Expected Count	2.9	12.1	15
Total	Count	222	941	1163
	Expected Count	222	941	1163

Pearson Chi-Squared (7) = 6.843a. Pr = 0.445

Cramer's V = 0.077. Pr = 0.445

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$

Table A2b - BoS Unsheltered – Race x Domestic Violence

Race		Yes	No	Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	Count	11	69	80
	Expected Count	12.7	67.3	80
Asian or Asian American	Count	0	1	1
	Expected Count	0.2	0.8	1
Black or African American	Count	4	19	23
	Expected Count	3.6	19.4	23
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Count	44	222	266
	Expected Count	42.2	223.8	266
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Count	1	2	3
	Expected Count	0.5	2.5	3
White	Count	28	164	192
	Expected Count	30.5	161.5	192
Mixed	Count	7	27	34
	Expected Count	5.4	28.6	34
Total	Count	95	504	599
	Expected Count	95	504	599



New Mexico Coalition to
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