



**THE STATE OF HOUSING AND  
HOMELESSNESS REPORT  
TARRANT & PARKER COUNTIES  
2026**



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report reflects the collective knowledge, expertise, and dedication of the Partnership Home team. Each person listed below contributed meaningfully to the research, data collection, analysis, writing, and design that made this report possible.

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# ORGANIZATION & REPORT HISTORY

## Rooted in Community, Creating Secure Futures

2025 marked a significant year in the continued growth of Partnership Home. Following the announcement in 2024, we officially stepped into a new chapter, transitioning from Tarrant County Homeless Coalition to Partnership Home. This change reflects more than a new name; it represents the strength of the partnerships, thought leadership, and innovative solutions that have long defined our work. Partnership Home continues the work of transforming our community to ensure everyone has a place to call home. Partnership Home is aspirational. Our name change did not change who we are; it captures who we are and what we're already doing for the community.

After emerging from the impact of the pandemic, our organization started to look forward and think about where we needed to go from here. We considered the success our community had experienced together and how we had built responses that work, always considering what our partner organizations need, how we can help them, and how to move our collective efforts forward. Moving from a sole focus on homelessness to one that encompasses the entire spectrum of affordable housing was not something that was taken lightly. However, we asked ourselves this question: if we say that a place to call home is the solution, why are we not focused on the solution?

The Homeless Coalition served our community for 35 years. Our founders recognized homelessness as an issue before it was mandated or anyone told us to. They understood that addressing homelessness would require a collaborative approach, one built on the belief that no single organization could solve it alone. For close to 20 years, we were a true coalition in that our members were the organization. They were the board. They were member agencies. They were the helpers who did the work to make things happen, both on the front lines and on the collective front. In 2008, the Homeless Coalition hired our first executive director and started to grow slowly from there. From one staff, to three, to six, to twelve, to now being 25 strong.

You'll see us continuing to do meaningful work in three foundational areas: strong partnerships, thought leadership, and innovative solutions. Our vision remains the same: *a vibrant community where everyone has a place to call home*. Our mission changed slightly to capture our goal: *we transform our community through leadership, partnership, and innovation*. We are here to push this collective impact movement forward, addressing homelessness and affordable housing in our community.

This report now reflects Partnership Home's renewed focus and commitment to ensuring everyone has a place to call home. Historically, this report has focused on homelessness, first by reporting the current Point in Time Count, then moving to annual data reporting, and now expanding the scope to include homelessness, housing instability, and affordable housing. We expect the report will continue to evolve in future years, as we make progress and expand work upstream, with the hope that fewer people in our community experience homelessness. Managing the issue of homelessness is not, and should not, be good enough for us as a community. At Partnership Home, our goal is that no one ever has to utilize the homeless response system. It's there to catch people when they fall, and we will continue to do that. But we should aspire for more, doing better by our neighbors in need. The decisions and actions we take today will have a lasting impact on the place we all call home.

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# INTRODUCTION

Partnership Home is proud to present our Annual Report on Housing and Homelessness. This report serves as a vital resource for understanding the scope, challenges, and progress our community has made related to affordable housing, housing instability, and homelessness in Tarrant and Parker Counties. It also provides insight into how collective efforts work together to scale response, identify needs, highlight accomplishments, and determine public and private resources needed to address homelessness and the lack of affordable housing in our communities.

This report combines local, regional, and national data on the full housing continuum from stable affordable housing to homelessness and illustrates the role data can and should play in informing resource allocation, policy decisions, best practices, innovations, and collective solutions. Each year, as we enhance our data collection, Partnership Home will report on additional data. For example, in 2025, the homeless response system implemented a new housing crisis assessment. This assessment is giving us more information on people's situations when they enter homelessness and helps us understand more about people experiencing housing instability.

Although housing instability and homelessness most often impact households making less than 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI) (\$106,700 for a household of four), increasingly moderate-income households are being priced out of the market. Addressing affordable housing is no longer a "those people" issue. Housing, or the lack thereof, impacts people across the income spectrum in our community, impacting the people who make our community go daily- the person who cares for your children at daycare, the crossing guard at your child's elementary school, the barista at the local coffee shop, the person delivering supplies to your office, the fast food worker serving you lunch, the cashier at the grocery store, and on and on. As the authors of *Homelessness is a Housing Issue* stated, "Home is where jobs go at night."

## Significant Accomplishments



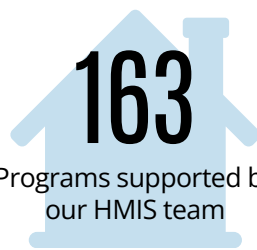
Households found a place to call home

In partnership with 40 organizations serving people exiting homelessness.



New landlord partners committed

We work with nearly 200 community landlords, securing access to an impressive 24,639 units.



Programs supported by our HMIS team

Provided training, technical assistance, reporting support, and system management services.



Hours of training to 689 people

Over 150 training courses provided to community partners, about best practices in homeless services.

# Housing Across the Continuum and Our Lifetimes

Housing. For a relatively small word, it holds so much meaning and conjures so many feelings and emotions. Housing, which is ultimately a place to call home, is not a static thing, especially for households that experience housing instability. Housing exists on a continuum, with households moving back and forth on the continuum depending on their life situation.

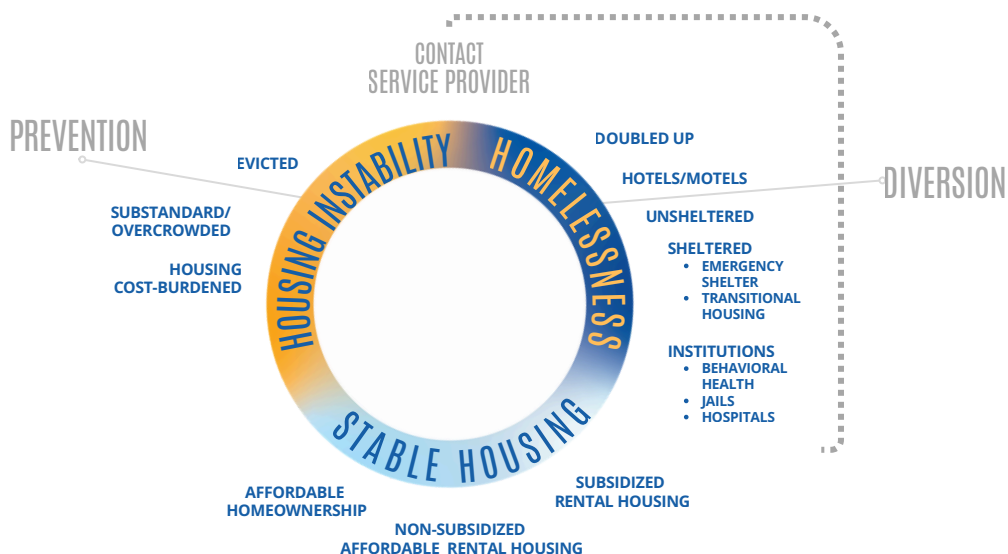
If someone has just graduated from high school, they might be living in an apartment with roommates. As they progress in their career, they then move into their own apartment, maybe meet a partner, and together they decide to purchase a house. Then their family grows, either with children or ageing parents, and they need something larger. As life goes on, kids move out, and now they can downsize or even head back to an apartment with less maintenance. As we move through our lifetime, housing should change to meet our needs.

But we have to ask ourselves: is this available to everyone in our community? Can people thrive here, regardless of what life stage they are in? Is our sense of community lost when people cannot get onto stable footing without housing that meets their needs? As we look at housing across a continuum, we consider three housing situations: stable affordable housing, housing instability, and homelessness.

**Stable affordable housing** is critical to community success. This means that households have safe, decent, affordable housing where they spend no more than 30% of their income on housing-related costs. Housing should not be overcrowded and should meet or exceed habitability standards. Unexpected life events may push households toward housing instability, but they need a place to land and resources to help return to stability.

**Housing instability** can look like a lot of different things for people in our community. We often debate who is homeless versus who is precariously housed, but for the sake of this report, people living in motels, doubling up with family or friends, and couch surfing are considered to be experiencing housing instability. They may be unsure of where they are sleeping the next night, but have not yet experienced living on the street or in a shelter. Being unstably housed also destabilizes other parts of people’s lives, such as job attendance, school performance, and loss of community connections.

**Homelessness** can be defined in a variety of ways, but for this report, we will use HUD’s definition of homelessness, which includes both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, individuals fleeing domestic violence, and those temporarily residing in institutions such as hospitals and jails. People are sheltered when they are accessing emergency shelters in our community and unsheltered when they are living in a place not suitable for human habitation, such as a car, park, underpass, or other outdoor area.



# HOMELESSNESS

## A Complex Issue with a Collective Response

While homelessness is a complex issue, our community continues to respond with resilience, innovation, and unwavering commitment. Our response system has faced challenges before; however, 2025 was particularly unsettling due to funding instability, proposals to stop providing proven interventions, and an amped-up rhetoric around the issue. Ultimately, to address homelessness in our community, we need additional financial investment and the flexibility to meet people where they are, acknowledging that one size does not fit all.

As mentioned above, homelessness is defined to include literal homelessness, as outlined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which encompasses both sheltered homelessness (those residing in emergency shelters or transitional housing) and unsheltered homelessness. The definition also includes households fleeing domestic violence and individuals living in temporary situations, such as institutions (like detention centers or hospitals) following a period of homelessness, if their stay in the institution is under 90 days.

It's important to note that definitions of homelessness may vary depending on the funding source providing support and resources. For this report, the focus is on households that meet the criteria for literal homelessness, meaning their primary residence is either a privately or publicly funded shelter or a location not suitable for human habitation, such as a car, park, abandoned building, or underpass. This section provides data on efforts to address homelessness and offers an overview of the nature and scope of homelessness in Tarrant and Parker counties.

## Partnerships: Who is Working to Address Homelessness?

Years of creating the foundation for an efficient and effective homeless response system have benefited our community. Partnership Home works with over 40 Continuum of Care (CoC) Member Organizations, all of whom provide direct services to people experiencing homelessness. Without these organizations, we could not do our work, and our community would not have a response to people who are experiencing homelessness. Our collective strength as a system highlights our ability to unite as a team and collaboratively strive toward common goals.

Homeless response efforts are led by Partnership Home on behalf of the CoC Board of Directors. The CoC Board is a federally mandated entity but is designed locally to be the community-based planning body committed to the goal of ending homelessness. The CoC Board is responsible for providing community leadership to guide Tarrant and Parker Counties toward the goal of putting the shared vision and mission to work to ensure everyone has a place to call home.



- DOUBLED UP**
- HOTELS/MOTELS**
- UNSHELTERED**
- SHELTERED**
  - EMERGENCY SHELTER
  - TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
- INSTITUTIONS**
  - BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
  - JAILS
  - HOSPITALS

### Shared Vision

Our vision is a vibrant community where individuals and families have a place to call home and the resources to live their best lives.

### Goal

To create partnerships to collectively impact effective and efficient community solutions for those experiencing homelessness

# CoC Board of Directors

## Housing Crisis System of Care

Through years of working together, our community has built a strong foundation that continues to produce meaningful results. Our collective strength as a system highlights our ability to unite as a team and collaboratively strive towards a common goal. Though we have entered a time of uncertainty, one thing is clear: our community will continue to work together to give everyone a place to call home.

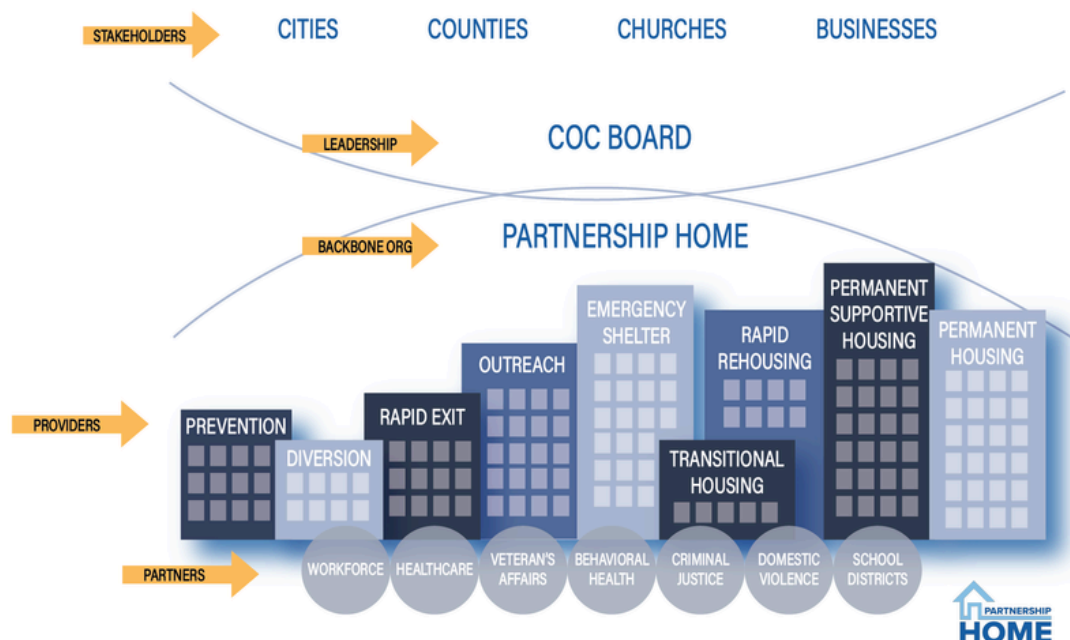
Our Housing Crisis System of Care encompasses a wide array of services available to those at risk of or experiencing homelessness. The System of Care works because it is inclusive of many stakeholders, all of whom play a part in addressing homelessness; this includes organizations with the primary mission of addressing homelessness, along with community stakeholders, elected officials, community leaders, and other partners who provide essential services such as healthcare, education, and employment.

## Federal Designation with Local Control:

The CoC Board has five federal mandates:

- Understand the size and scope of the problem of homelessness in our community.
- Promote funding efforts by nonprofit providers, for-profit entities, and state and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma caused by dislocation.
- Promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families.
- Lead the collective purpose surrounding the issue of homelessness.
- Optimize the self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness and design effective strategies and solutions to address homelessness.

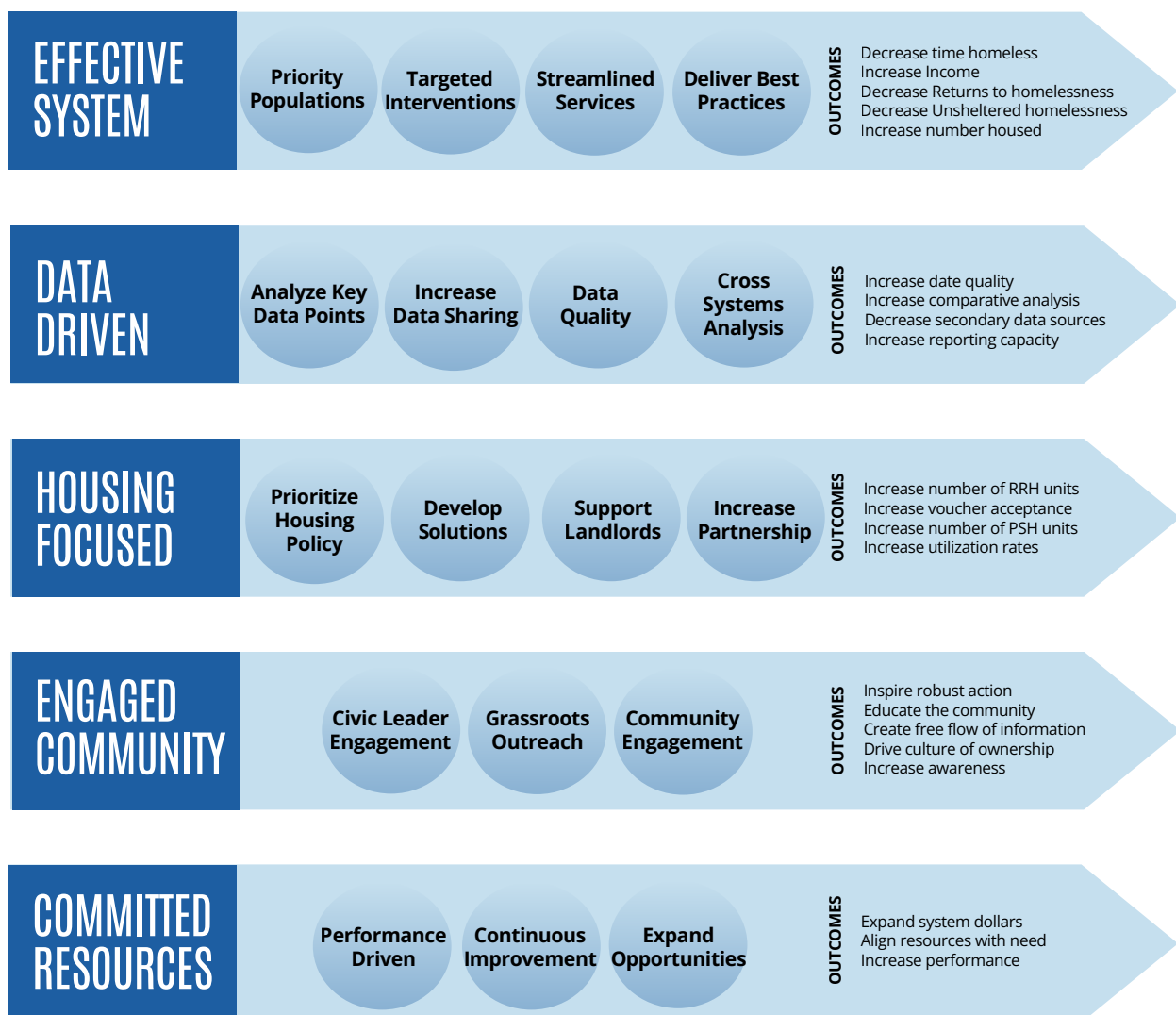
Locally, the CoC Board of Directors is made up of a five-member Leadership Council and a 28-member Membership Council. The Leadership Council is composed of elected officials from within Tarrant and Parker Counties, meets two times annually, and approves funding decisions made by the Membership Council. The Membership Council meets quarterly and includes both appointed and nominated positions. Within the CoC Board structure, there are also standing committees, subcommittees, and ad hoc workgroups.



## The Roadmap: What Guides Our Response

The CoC Board, Partnership Home, and CoC member organizations are committed to the **COC STRATEGIC PLAN** to guide all planning and services within our homeless response system. The strategies in the plan serve as the backbone of all efforts around homelessness, including planning and implementation of programs and services. The strategic plan was thoughtfully created and designed to ensure our system is well prepared for growth, expansion, and new partnerships far into the future.

The Strategic Plan has five pillars that are the foundation of how our homeless response system functions. Each year the CoC Board approves action items in each area of focus based on emerging needs, trends, policy changes, and results from the prior year.

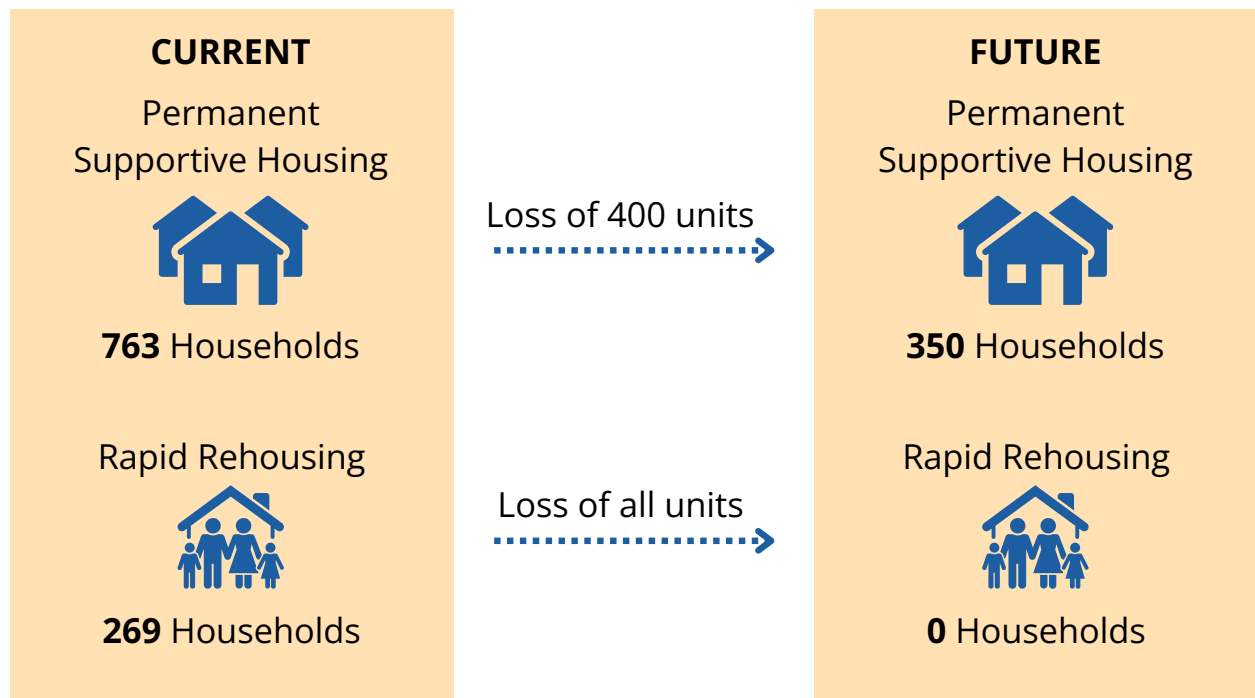


## Policy Uncertainty: Impacts on our Homeless Response System

In late 2025, communities across the United States experienced unexpected changes in federal funding processes for homelessness services. While our community was not anticipating a HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) competition in 2025, two CoC Notices of Funding Opportunity were released but later paused and rescinded due to legal challenges. This created uncertainty for our community and local partners who rely on CoC funding to support housing programs. Federal funding through HUD's CoC program is a primary resource for supporting individuals and families exiting homelessness, with approximately \$21 million invested in 2025 in our community.

While these changes occurred at the federal level, they had real impacts locally. As timelines and requirements shifted unexpectedly, our community had to plan and make decisions without complete information, which can affect program stability and long-term planning efforts.

In addition to the uncertainty in timing, the proposed funding opportunities introduced significant shifts in federal priorities. These changes signaled moving away from a focus on permanent housing solutions and toward shorter-term interventions designed to help individuals increase stability, particularly through earned income. There was also an increased emphasis on substance use treatment, required supportive services, and the expansion of eligible project types to include transitional housing and street outreach, which are areas that were not previously funded through the CoC program. While these shifts reflect evolving national strategies, they require significant planning and coordination at the local level.



Despite this uncertainty, our community continued to move forward together. Our community has had to carefully assess how to adapt existing systems, align providers, and protect the progress already made in our homeless response system. At the same time, we are leveraging these changes as an opportunity to build a system that is responsive to our local needs, regardless of shifts at the federal level. This proactive approach ensured that, regardless of federal delays, our system remained ready to respond and advocate for the resources our community needs. Our community is actively preparing by aligning local strategies with anticipated federal priorities while continuing to focus on stability and improving outcomes for those we serve.

## No Wrong Door: How Do People Access Services?

2025 brought changes to how people access services, with the goal of making services more accessible for anyone experiencing a housing crisis. Although our homeless response has had a structured coordinated entry system into housing programs, we are looking to improve access to crisis response by creating a more structured access system to all services. Instead of people telling their stories over and over again to various service providers, we hope that by creating access points, people can be assessed and have their needs determined before they ever enter sheltered or street homelessness. Additionally, creating access points increases the availability of times and locations in which people can be assessed for services.

This comprehensive approach used to address and manage homelessness by creating a centralized, organized, and standardized system for individuals and families seeking housing and supportive services is called a Coordinated Entry System. HUD developed the coordinated entry system and process to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access to be assessed, referred, and connected to housing assistance based on their strengths and needs.

### Housing Crisis Response System



In 2025, Partnership Home launched the Housing Crisis Assessment for families to pilot a new coordinated assessment process, with the goal of keeping families out of homelessness. Six community organizations worked with Partnership Home to collect data and refine processes while serving families who were already utilizing other crisis services like food and clothing. Our community will use this data to guide prevention and diversion strategies moving forward.

## Meaningful Measures: How We Look at Success

When we talk about ending homelessness, there are many numbers we could focus on: how many shelters, the number of people who moved into housing, and how many meals are served. While those numbers are important, they do not give the full picture of how well our homeless response system is working. To measure success, we must not only talk about how many are served, but also how well our entire response system is helping people move from homeless to housed.

There are many measures that help us determine if the homeless response system is working effectively. These measures give us a shared way to understand success beyond surface-level numbers. They allow us to see what is working, identify gaps, and stay accountable to both the people we serve and funding entities. These metrics provide the community with information about how different components of the homeless service programs are performing. HUD requires us to report some metrics in a certain way that don't necessarily align with what we are interested in looking at locally. Therefore, some adjustments have been made locally to hold our community to a higher performance standard.

Additionally, this report uses several different methods to measure homelessness, and they will produce numbers that look very different from each other. That's not a discrepancy. Each is asking a different question. An annual count tells us everyone who touched the system throughout the year. A monthly snapshot tells us how many people are actively enrolled at any given time. A one-night count gives a point-in-time estimate. All are valid. None tells the whole story alone.

## HMIS: Shared Data System

To collect data across our community, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) serves as the shared system of record, helping us better understand and respond to homelessness. Our HMIS software, Open Path, is a secure database where local service providers enter information about the individuals and families they serve, including demographics, services received, housing placements, income, and outcomes.

This data allows us to answer critical questions, such as how many people are experiencing homelessness. What services are they receiving? And how effective are our efforts in helping individuals and families achieve stable housing?

To ensure our data accurately reflects the work happening across the community, we place a strong emphasis on data completeness and integrity to ensure information is complete, accurate, timely, and consistent across agencies. Providers enter data directly into HMIS in alignment with federal requirements established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, alongside locally developed standards that guide data quality and system-wide coordination. As a community, we have also worked with other funders to ensure that all housing projects participate in HMIS, even in cases where participation is not federally required, to create a more accurate and complete picture of homelessness in our system. Our system currently maintains a 92% data completeness rate, demonstrating a strong commitment to data quality across the community.

In addition to HMIS, our community utilizes a data warehouse to enhance analysis and coordination through custom reporting. By integrating HMIS data into the warehouse, we can analyze information from the project level to the system level and identify trends over time.

Using HMIS and the data warehouse, our community can evaluate system performance, identify gaps, and make data-informed decisions to improve outcomes for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

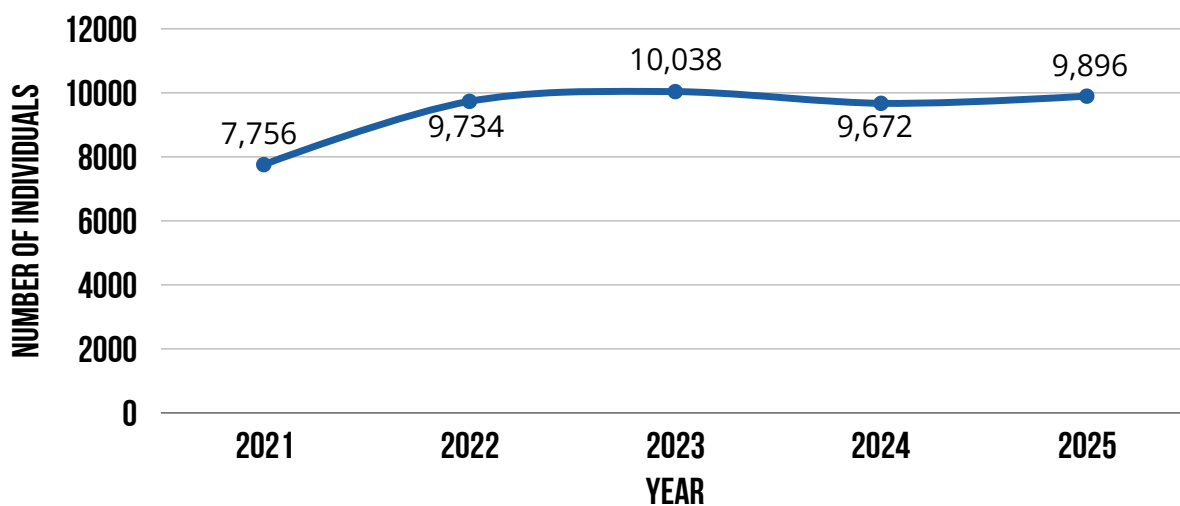
## The Total Number of People Experiencing Homelessness

One of the most important things we track is the total number of people experiencing homelessness in our community who accessed emergency shelter or street outreach programs. We track the total number of people experiencing homelessness to understand the scale of homelessness in our community. It shows us whether more people are falling into homelessness or if our prevention and housing efforts are making a true impact. Watching this number helps us see trends early, adjust our strategies, and stay focused on reducing homelessness in our community. This measure gives us a big-picture view by counting everyone who needed shelter or outreach during the year.

By looking at this number, we can see if homelessness in our community is growing, shrinking, or staying the same. It helps us understand the true size of the need and whether the work we're doing is moving the needle to ensure everyone has a place to call home. When this number goes down, it means fewer people are living without stable housing. When it goes up, it's a sign that larger issues like rising rents, loss of income, or lack of affordable housing are pushing more people into crisis.

A note about 2021: 2021 represents an unusually low baseline for the number of people in need and accessing homeless services and does not represent typical demand. In 2021 we were still in the pandemic and COVID-era emergency funding along with the federal eviction moratorium provided relief for people who could have easily fallen into homelessness. In 2022, numbers began to return to normal and have stayed relatively level over the past four years.

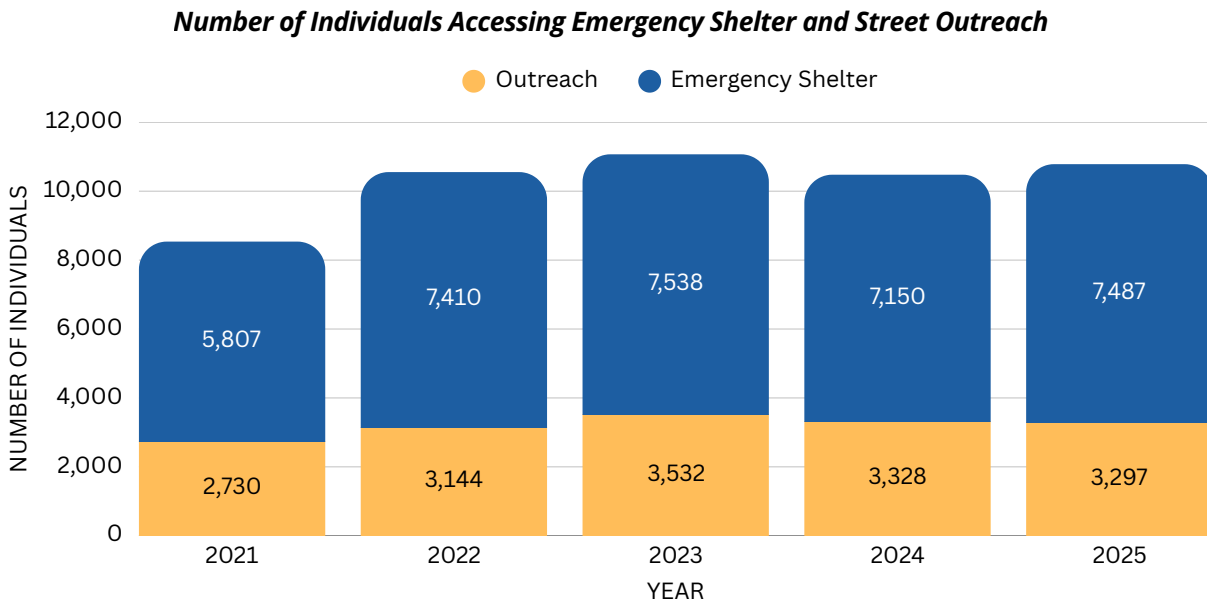
**Total Number of Individuals Accessing Emergency Shelter and Street Outreach**



**In 2025, 9,896 individuals experienced homelessness**, accessing emergency shelter, street outreach services, or both at some point throughout the year. The chart above is an unduplicated count of people experiencing homelessness from January to December of each year represented. **In 2025, there was a 2 percent increase in the number of people who access homeless services**, following a 4 percent decrease from 2023 to 2024. Over the past four years, the number of people experiencing homelessness has remained relatively level, with only 2 to 4 percent variability from year to year. Although the number is remaining steady, decreasing resources and less money to provide housing solutions will likely lead to increases in this number over the next few years.

Looking at the number of individuals who accessed emergency shelter and outreach services does not necessarily tell us about demand. Instead it provides insight into capacity of the system and documents who we are able to serve and who has accessed services.

The chart below is a duplicated count of how many individuals accessed emergency shelter and outreach services. People may access shelter for part of the year and then opt to live outside for part of the year. With this, they have accessed both shelter and outreach and will be counted in both categories. For this reason, the numbers below will not add up to the total from the previous graph.



Unsheltered homelessness is difficult to fully capture because people living outside often move frequently, stay hidden for safety, avoid contact with outreach teams, and a limited number of outreach staff are available to connect with all the clients in need of assistance. Weather, safety concerns, and limited resources can also make it hard to reach everyone. As a result, the number of unsheltered individuals we report is likely an undercount, meaning the true scale of homelessness in our community may be greater than what is documented.

### Important Things to Consider

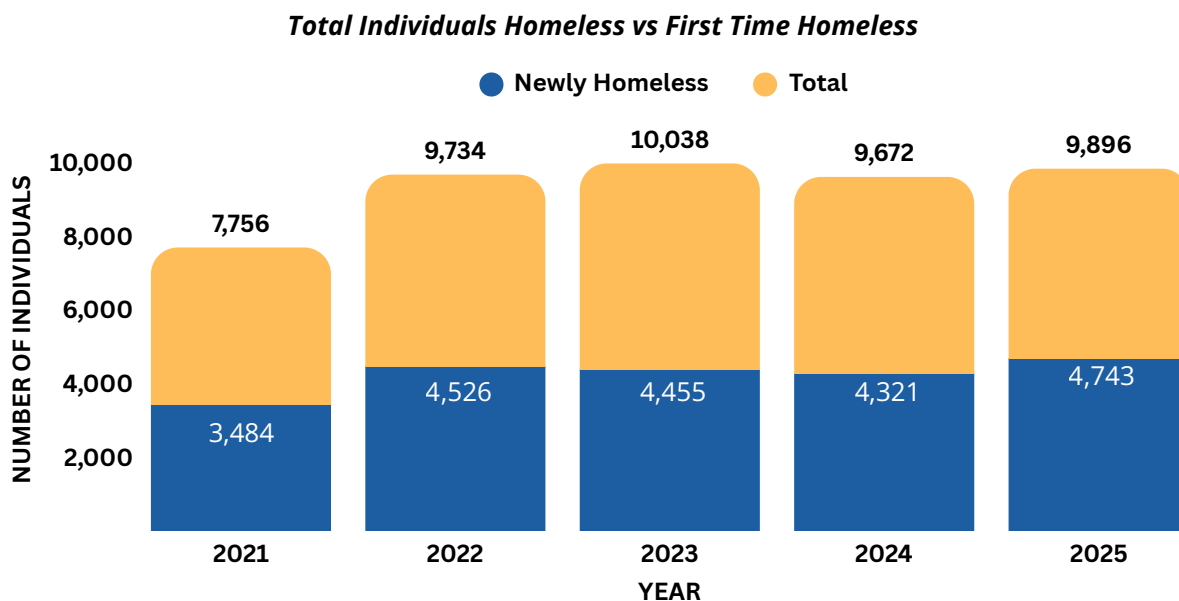
- The number of individuals accessing Emergency Shelter increased 29% since 2021, but the more meaningful indicator is the 5% increase from 2024 to 2025, which reflects a current trend rather than recovery from an unusual starting point.
- Street Outreach enrollments tell a similar story. A 27% spike from 2021 to 2022 as COVID protections ended and need resurfaced, followed by relative stability with only a 2% increase since then.
- 2023 was a year with more outreach workers than typical, so our community potentially reached more people on the street than we currently have the capacity to serve.
- Together, these trends suggest the post-acute pandemic surge has leveled off, but demand remains significantly elevated above pre-pandemic norms.
- As shelter capacity remains level and resources to exit people from homelessness decrease, both numbers will be impacted. With fewer resources to exit homelessness, people stay longer and shelters are not able to serve as many people because fewer leave quickly.

## The Number of People Homeless for the First Time

One way to understand emerging needs in our community is by looking at the number of individuals experiencing homelessness for the first time. This measures the number of people who access the homeless response system for the first time and is an indication of how well our community is able to prevent homelessness.

This measure focuses on individuals entering our system who have no prior history of homelessness in the data system. It may not mean that the person is homeless for the first time; it may just be the first time they interact with our homeless response system. If someone accesses shelter or services and has never been recorded in our system before, they're counted in this measure. Increasing first-time homelessness may indicate broader economic and housing pressures impacting households who previously maintained stable housing.

The total **number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time has increased by 36% since 2021**. This is not just a number. It represents thousands of our neighbors falling into crisis for the first time. Rising rents, stagnant wages, and the slow unwinding of pandemic-era protections are pushing households to the edge. Every person experiencing homelessness for the first time represents a prevention opportunity our community did not meet and underscores the urgent need for upstream investment in prevention, diversion, and affordable housing.

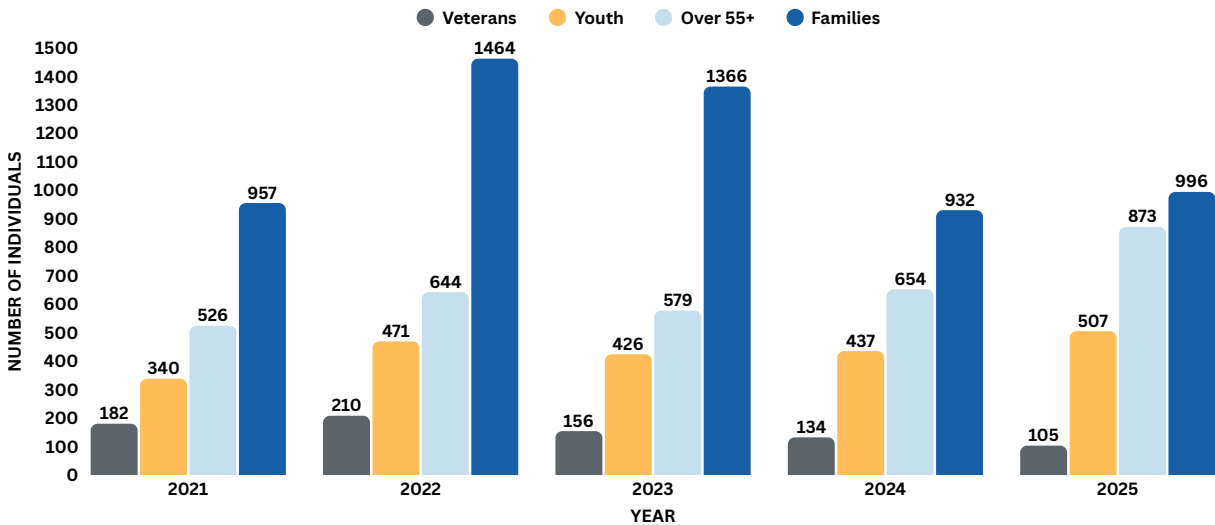


When we track first-time homelessness in our community, we focus on people who are entering emergency shelters or connecting with outreach teams for help. We have a narrow focus because these are often the very first points where people seek help after losing housing. We believe this gives us a clearer, more immediate picture of who is falling into homelessness for the first time.

In 2025, **48% of people who experienced homelessness were homeless for the first time**. This debunks the stereotype that people cycle in and out of our system over and over again. In our community, need is increasing and more people are accessing services as compared to previous years.

Tracking trends over time also helps us understand how different groups in our community are experiencing homelessness. By identifying patterns, like which populations are increasing, we can better target our resources and design interventions that meet their specific needs.

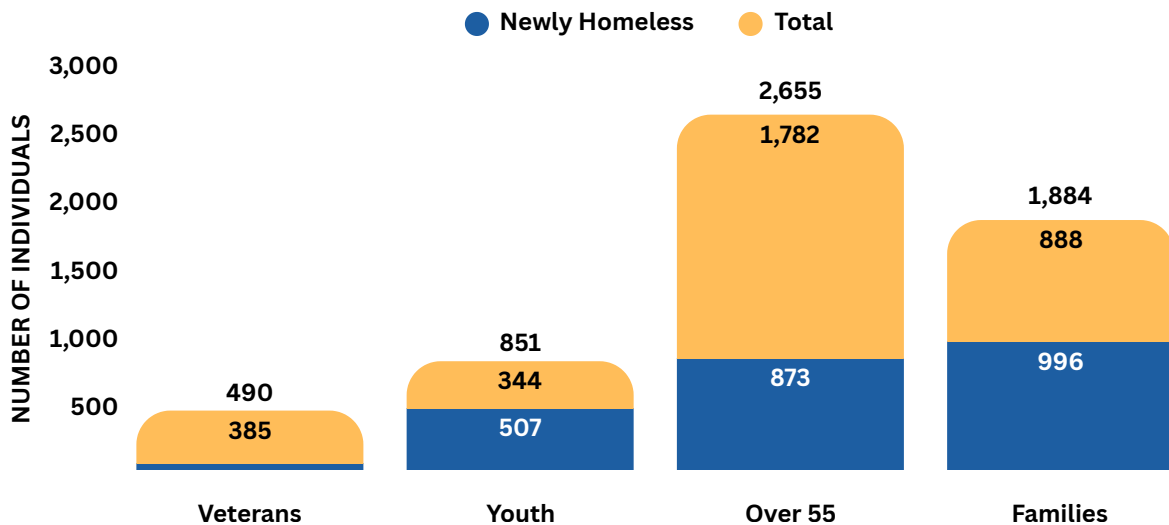
### Number of First Time Homeless by Subpopulation



### Important Things to Consider

- **Veterans entering homelessness has decreased by 42% since 2021.** This decline was driven largely by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' aggressive housing initiative.
- Due to the rising cost of living and stagnant social security benefits, **the 55+ population has increased by 66% since 2021.** This trend reflects a growing affordability crisis that is pulling older adults into homelessness.
- **Family homelessness has seen a decrease** since 2022 and 2023, but remains the highest subpopulation in first-time homelessness.

### Total Homeless vs First Time Homeless by Subpopulation in 2025



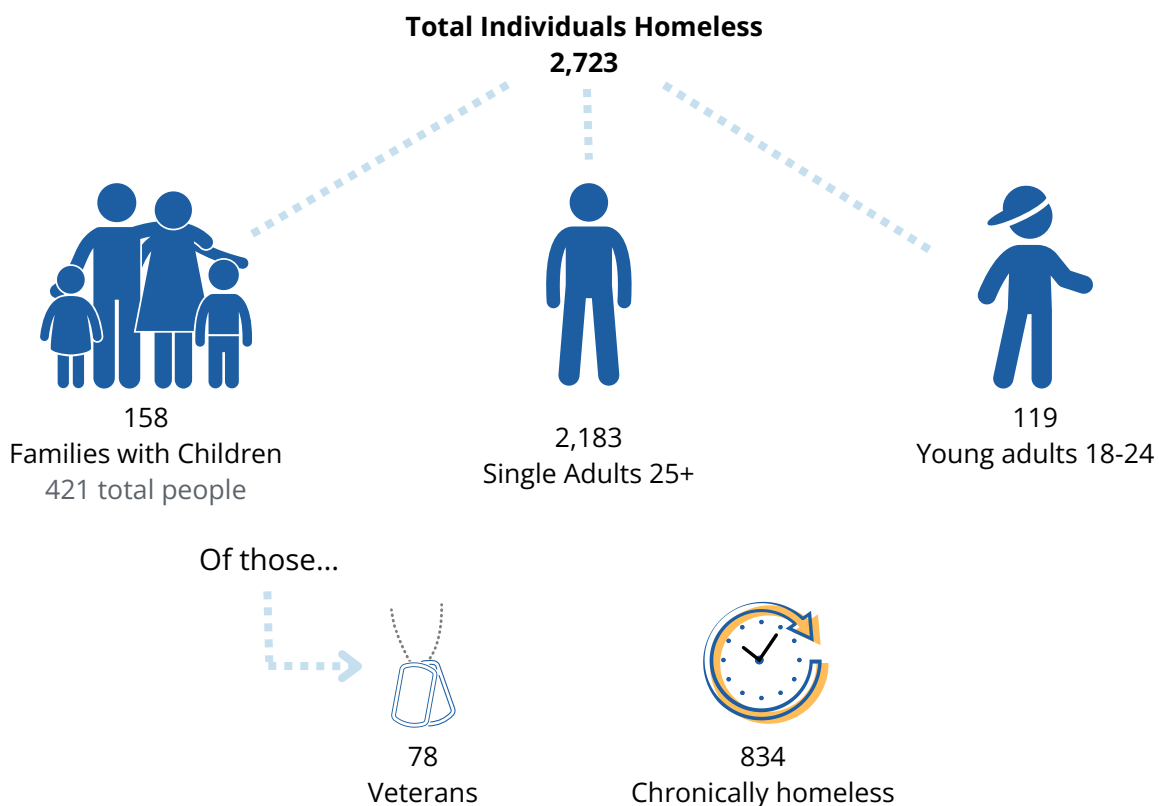
A smaller percentage of these populations were homeless for the first time, as compared to the general population. When reviewing data by subpopulations, it's important to remember that individuals may be counted in more than one group. For example, someone could be both a veteran and over the age of 55, so totals may reflect overlapping identities rather than distinct counts.

## Who is Homeless: The Monthly Snapshot

The Monthly Snapshot shows the number of people enrolled in emergency shelter and street outreach projects in our HMIS system during any given month. Because many people remain enrolled across multiple months, the same individual may appear in several monthly snapshots which is why adding up monthly numbers would overcount and why the total is higher than any single month. The Monthly Snapshot provides a picture of who is experiencing homelessness and the volume of people to which our system is responding.

We look at these numbers monthly, and we break them down by household composition, race and ethnicity, and population type (single individuals, families, unaccompanied youth, veterans, and people experiencing chronic homelessness).

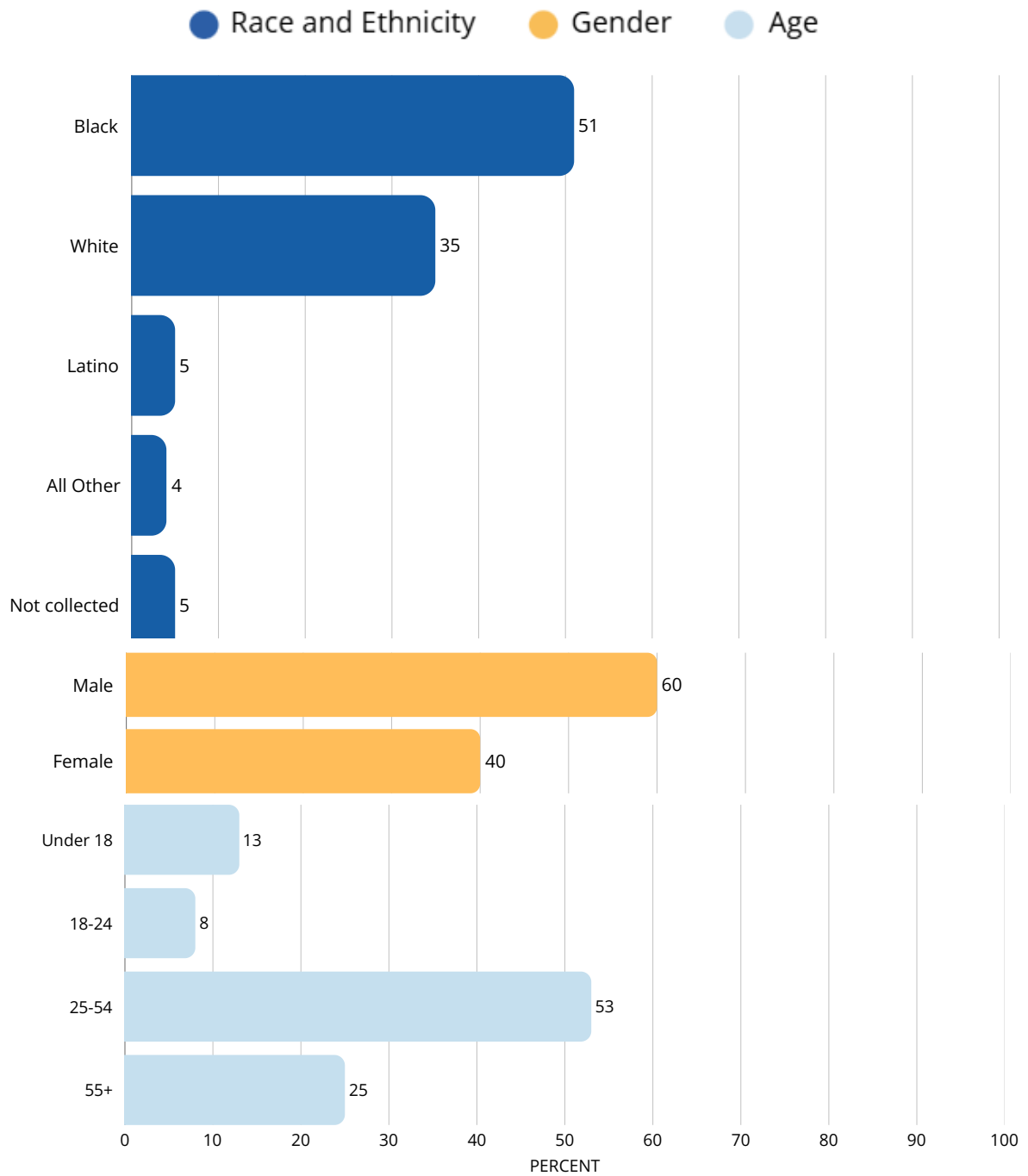
### Average Monthly Snapshot in 2025



### Important Things to Consider

- 81% of those served were adults over the age of 25. On average we had 119 young adults each month, or about 4% of those served.
- Although families experiencing homelessness are a significant concern, they are a small portion of the population, at 16%.
- 32% of the population experiencing homelessness reports being chronically homeless, meaning they have been homeless for more than one year and have a disability.
- While subpopulations make up small percentages of the total population, often these groups require targeted and specific interventions to obtain and maintain housing stability.

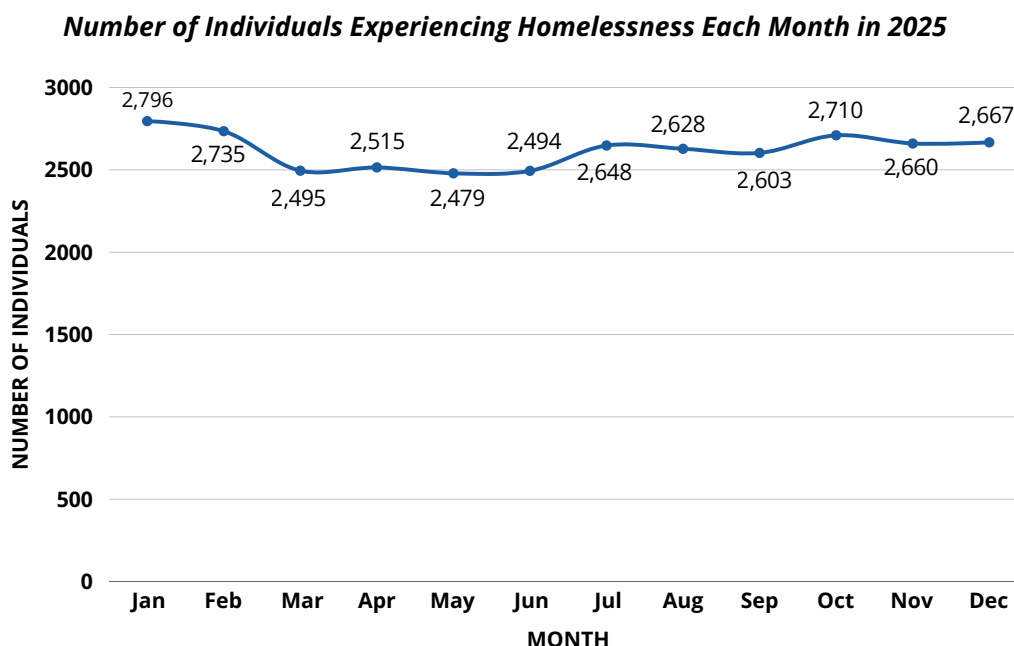
## Demographics: 2025 Snapshot



Note: Due to low representation in racial groups such as Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Multiracial, these groups were collapsed into one category for "All other".

Throughout the year, we track the number of people homeless each month to watch for trends and anticipate needs. Monthly numbers remained relatively stable throughout 2025, with an average of 2674 people experiencing homelessness each month. Although this is a different number than the annual number and the point-in-time count number, this number also reflects capacity rather than need, as it documents people who had interactions with the homeless service system.

Often months with cold weather show a higher number of people experiencing homelessness due to overflow shelter being offered and additional people connecting with services. There was a 10% difference in the highest and lowest months' number served.



### Important Things to Consider

- The age breakdown tells an important story. **One in four people experiencing homelessness (25%) is age 55 or older.** This is consistent with the first-time homelessness data presented earlier in the report which showed the 55+ population up 66% since 2021 and points to the growing affordability crisis that is pulling older adults on fixed incomes into homelessness at an increasing rate.
- The **40% female percentage is likely connected to family homelessness data.** With 13% of people experiencing homelessness under the age of 18, this reflects families with children who make up a significant portion of our system.
- The racial composition of people experiencing homelessness in our system reflects significant racial disparities that demand attention. **Black, African American or African individuals account for 51% of those experiencing homelessness,** a proportion far exceeding their share of the broader population. This overrepresentation reflects systemic inequities that extend well beyond the homeless response system including disparities in income, wealth, access to healthcare and historical barriers to stable housing. Our system and our community must examine whether whether Black, African American, or African individuals are receiving equitable services and housing resources, and continue to invest in culturally responsive, community-driven solutions that address the root causes of this disparity.

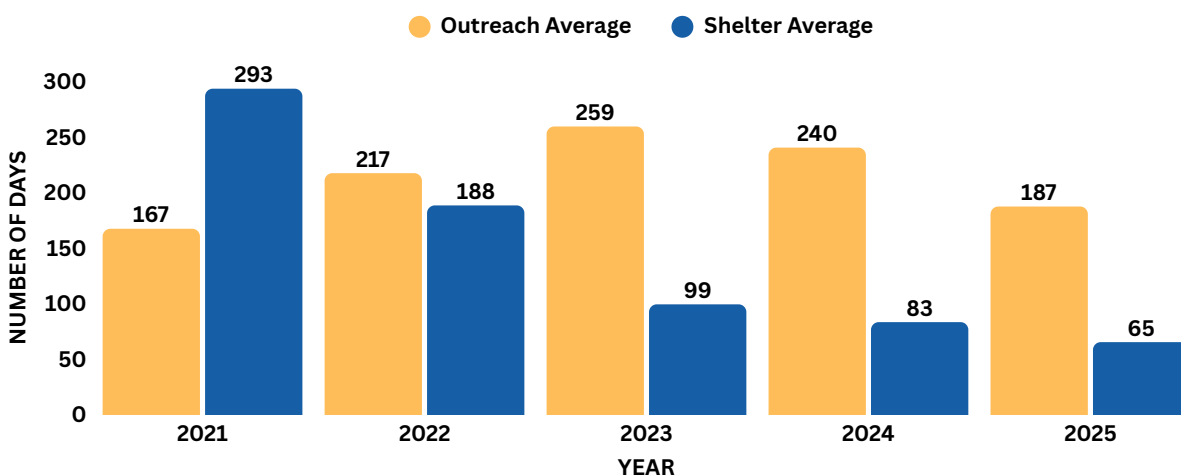
## Length of Time in Program

One way we measure how well our system is working is by looking at how long people experience homelessness before they leave our system. We track the average number of days someone stays in emergency shelters or is served by outreach before going somewhere else. We also look at how long people stay in programs like rapid re-housing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing before they leave the program. This helps us understand how quickly people are getting connected to stable housing and identify where we may need to focus efforts to improve the timeliness of services.

This performance measure helps us understand the time people are spending in these types of emergency services. However, it's important to acknowledge some data limitations, such as incomplete information when people leave programs unexpectedly or the difficulty of tracking our unsheltered population.

When considering the following data, readers should keep in mind that these are averages, meaning that it captures both very short and very long lengths of homelessness.

**Average Length of Time in Emergency Shelter and Street Outreach from 2021 to 2025.**



Note: Due to shorter average length of time, this measure is presented in days

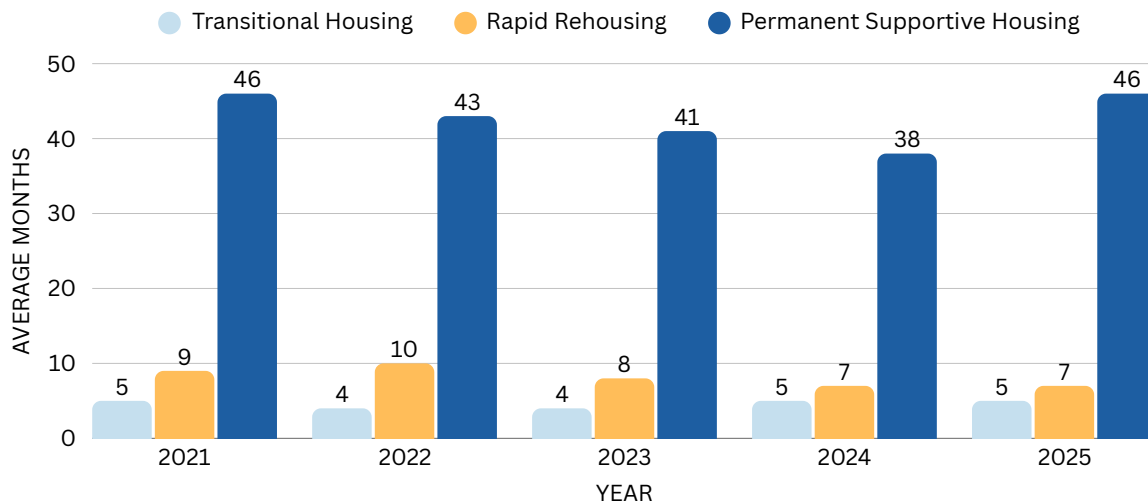
### Important things to consider

- The shorter length of stay in emergency shelter may suggest that our strategy of prioritizing people who have been homeless the longest is working as intended by helping them exit homelessness more quickly. This prioritization started in 2022 and a decrease can be seen each year since then.
- Although we are prioritizing people based on length of time homeless, these differences may be less apparent in populations such as unsheltered clients who have more difficulty accessing housing due to insufficient resources. The average length of time that people spent in emergency shelter decreased by 18 days from 2024 to 2025.
- The average time spent in emergency shelter has decreased by 78% (230 days) over the past five years, from 293 days in 2021 to 65 days in 2025.
- The average length of time individuals were served by street outreach services increased from 167 days in 2021 to 187 days in 2025, resulting in a 12% increase. This could be due to decreased outreach capacity, an increase in people who are unsheltered, fewer housing options, or a combination of all three factors.

In addition to looking at length of time in emergency services, our system also monitors how long people stay in housing programs including Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing, and Permanent Supportive Housing. Each of these types of housing programs have different target populations and can meet different needs of each group accessing services.

Permanent Supportive Housing has the longest length of time of the program types, which is by design. People in this type of program need a long-term rental subsidy and supportive services. They experienced homelessness for more than one year and have a disability before becoming eligible for this program. Transitional Housing and Rapid Rehousing are designed to be shorter-term housing interventions to quickly get people back on their feet again.

**Average Length of Time in Housing Programs from 2021 to 2025.**



Note: Due to longer average length of time, this measure is presented in months

### Important Things to Consider

Those in housing programs represent a relatively small number of people who experience homelessness due to the limited amount of supportive housing available in our community. Length of time is measured from the time of move in to the time of exit from the program.

- Transitional Housing can be up to 24-months but locally households only stay in this intervention for an average of five months. This has remained steady for the past five years. Most Transitional Housing programs are designed for specific populations such as youth, victims of domestic violence, and veterans.
- The length of Rapid Rehousing has decreased by two months since 2021. This may indicate that households are able to more quickly regain stability and exit to other permanent housing options, such as renting on their own long-term. Rapid Rehousing works well for families and people who are experiencing homelessness due to economic reasons such as job loss.
- Although Permanent Supportive Housing is designed to be long-term, people in our community stay in these programs for an average of four years. The time in PSH increased in 2025 by eight months, indicating fewer options being available for people to exit following being served by this supportive program.
- People entering into Permanent Supportive Housing need a long-term intervention, as they have been homeless the longest amount of time in our system and typically need more intensive services to regain stability.

# Exit Destinations

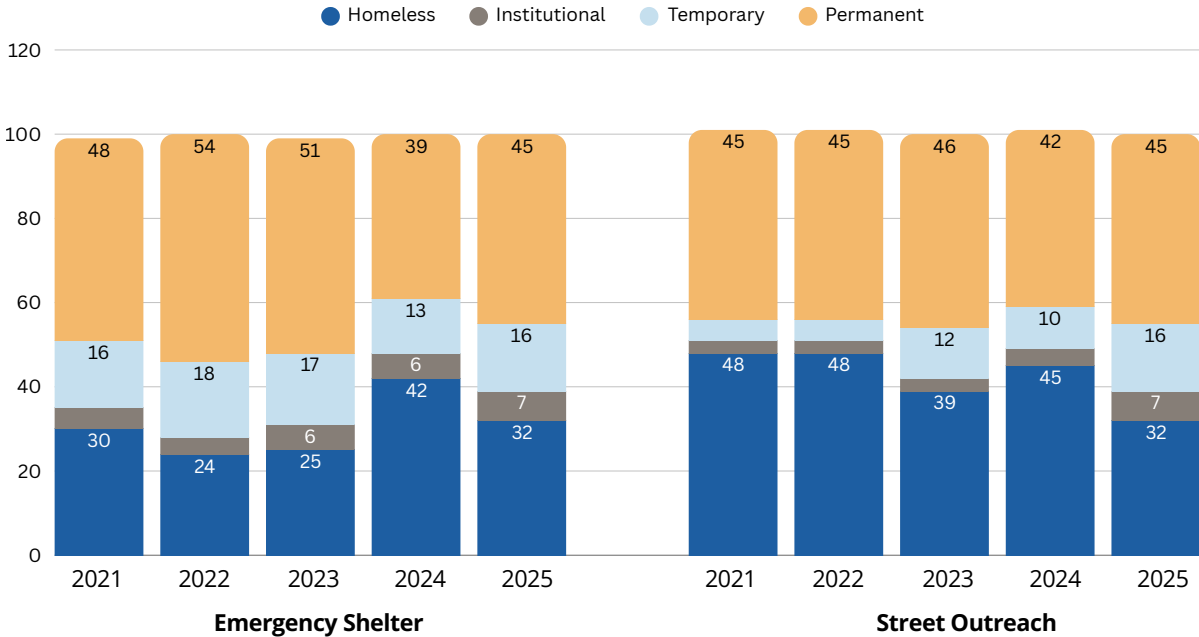
One important way we measure success in our homeless response system is by tracking exits from programs. This measure tracks what happens to people when they leave services. This measure matters because it tells us whether the services we provide are truly helping people move into safe, stable living situations, instead of just giving temporary assistance.

There are five types of exits in our system.

1. Permanent exits happen when someone leaves a program and moves into permanent housing, like renting their own apartment, moving in with family or friends permanently, or other safe, long-term housing options.
2. Institutional exits happen when someone is in the hospital, rehab, jail, or other institutional place.
3. Temporary include short term solutions such as living with friends or family temporarily, transitional housing, and hotel/motel paid for by the individual.
4. Other Exit destinations include the individual disengaging with services or the data otherwise not being collected.
5. Homeless exits happen when a client returns to homelessness, such as when they move from an unsheltered location to an emergency shelter. While this is an improvement in their life, it is still technically a homeless situation.

If someone exits to permanent housing, it's a strong indicator that the support they received made a real impact on their situation. On the other hand, if people are exiting to unknown locations, back to homelessness, or unstable situations, it signals that this person or family may not have been receiving the correct services, or we may need to strengthen our programs and partnerships. The higher our rate of exits to permanent destinations, the more confident we can be that our system is working and connecting people to the resources they need to obtain housing stability.

**Type of Exits from Emergency Shelter and Street Outreach from 2021 to 2025 (Percentage)**

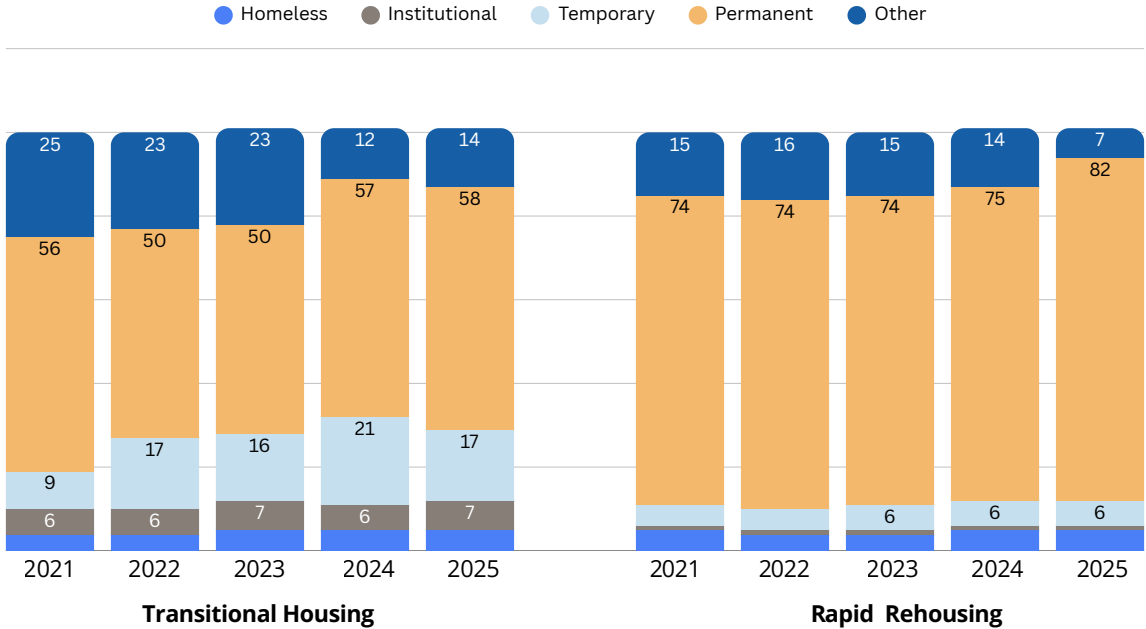


### Important Things to Consider

- There was 23% decrease in exits to permanent destinations from Emergency Shelters from 2023 to 2024 likely due to Emergency Housing Vouchers no longer being available. In 2025, exits from shelters to permanent destinations increased by 6% from the year before, indicating a continued focus on housing.
- While there was some variation, overall, since 2021 exits to permanent destinations from Street Outreach remained relatively stable at around 45%.
- Approximately 70% of exits from Emergency Shelter and Street outreach are unknown types because often, when individuals are receiving services in these situations, we do not know it will be their last engagement, and as a result, an exit is not always documented.

While monitoring exits from crisis response services is important and show where people exit homelessness to, looking at exits from housing programs is important because it can demonstrate stability achieved while in the program.

**Type of Exits from Transitional Housing and Rapid Rehousing from 2021 to 2025 (Percentage)**



### Important Things to Consider

- Exits from Transitional Housing to permanent destinations remained steady from 2021 to 2025. However, there was an 89% increase in exits to temporary destinations. In 2022, our community saw an influx of youth transitional housing. The most noted temporary exit destination was to live with family or friends, which is a common trend for this population and not something that our community views as negative.
- Exits from Rapid Rehousing to permanent destinations have increased 11% since 2021. This program is designed to be short-term and provide stabilization, so exits to positive destinations indicate that the program has gotten more effective over the past five years.
- Permanent Supportive Housing is not included in this report but is reviewed and considered successful if clients maintain housing, as it is a long-term program and clients are not intended to exit quickly.

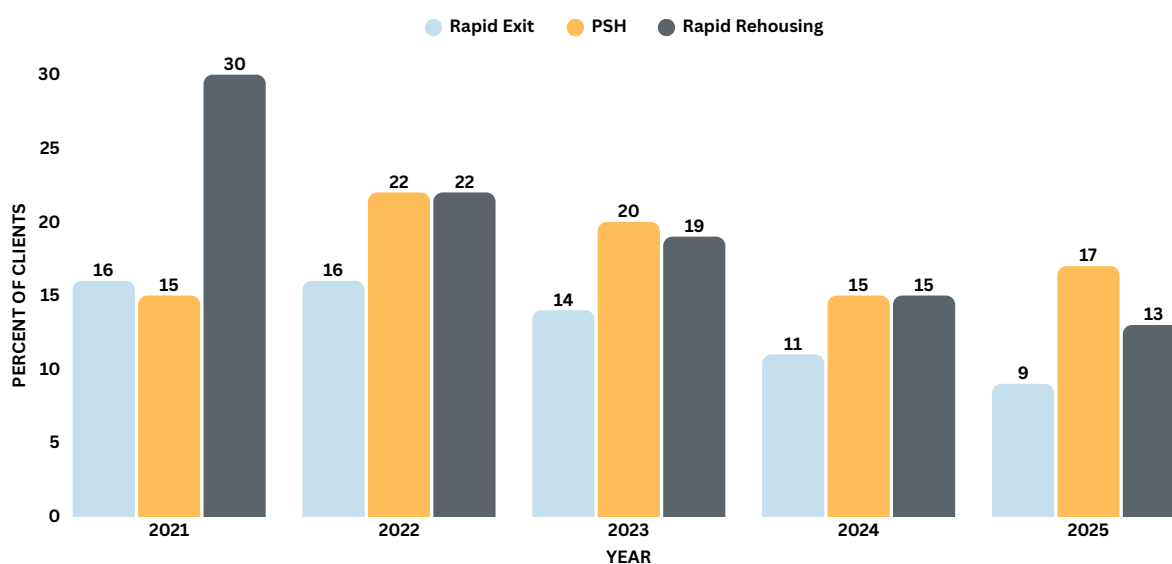
## Returns to Homelessness

Returns to Homelessness is another way our community measures the effectiveness of our homeless response system. At the federal level, HUD limits returns to people who positively exited from any program type during the last two years, including emergency shelter and street outreach. However, locally, we look at all exits over the last five years from housing programs. By narrowing in on housing-focused programs with a broader lens within those programs, we can better understand what's working and what's not when it comes to helping people stay housed long-term. It gives us clearer insight into how our housing programs are performing and where we need to strengthen support.

When someone is connected to housing and services, our goal is to create stable, safe housing and a new start. A high number of returns to homelessness may suggest something was not addressed either while the person was housed within a project, or something may have happened post-exit that resulted in their return to homelessness.

By consistently reviewing this data, we are holding our system accountable by going beyond getting people housed but ensuring they stay housed and stable long-term.

**Percent of Returns to Homelessness from Housing Programs from 2021 to 2025.**



### Important Things to Consider

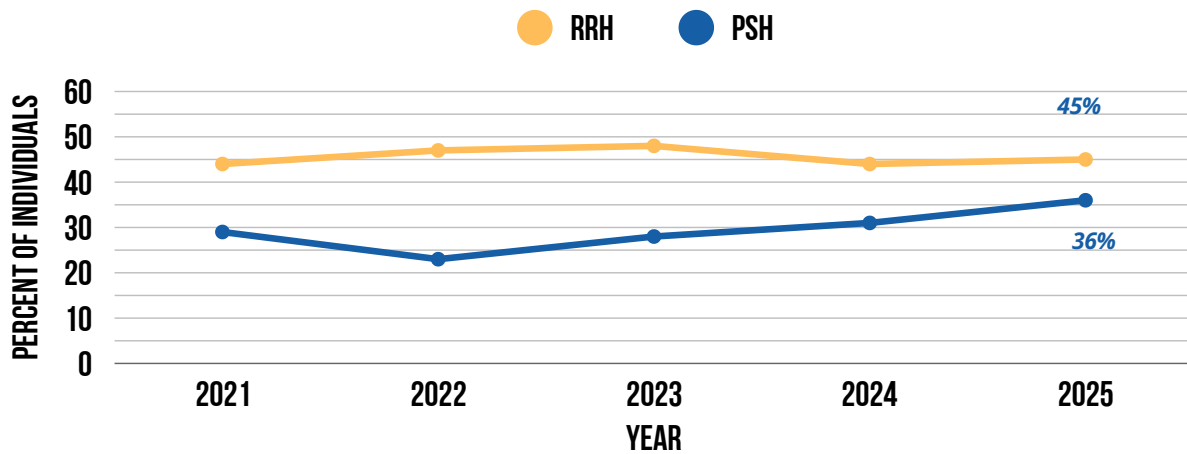
- Nationally, a 15% return rate is considered a well performing program.
- As each year is considered, keep in mind that the stated rate of return is looking five years back from that year. The 2021 return rate is for people who exited programs from 2016 to 2021.
- Returns to homelessness highlights the importance of long-term housing stability and the challenges households face maintaining housing in an increasingly expensive market with stagnant wages.
- The Rapid Exit program started in 2019. Returns to homelessness from the program have decreased 43% since 2021, as our community has better identified eligible households for the program and are meeting needs of clients in the program.
- Returns decreasing in Rapid Exit and Rapid Rehousing programs is a good indicator that these programs are working effectively to increase clients' housing stability
- There was a 13% increase in returns for PSH which may indicate a need for more supportive services or other means of stabilizing clients in this program type.

## Increase of Income

An increase in income is another important way we measure success in our homeless response system. For people experiencing homelessness, income is more than just a paycheck; it's an opportunity for a different life. Stable income means the ability to pay rent, buy groceries, manage transportation, and plan for the future. Without enough income, even the most affordable housing can become unstable. When we see positive increases in income, it's a sign that our programs are not just providing housing but helping people build the foundations they need for lasting independence and success.

This measure focuses specifically on adults in Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs. It tracks both increases in earned income from employment and gains in non-employment cash income, such as Social Security or disability benefits. The measure is expressed as the percentage of individuals whose income was maintained or increased while in a PSH or RRH program. It's important to note that this measure is only concerned with an increase in income; it does not differentiate the sizes of the income increase. When someone has increased their income for this measure, that could be a life-changing amount or a small change of a few dollars a month.

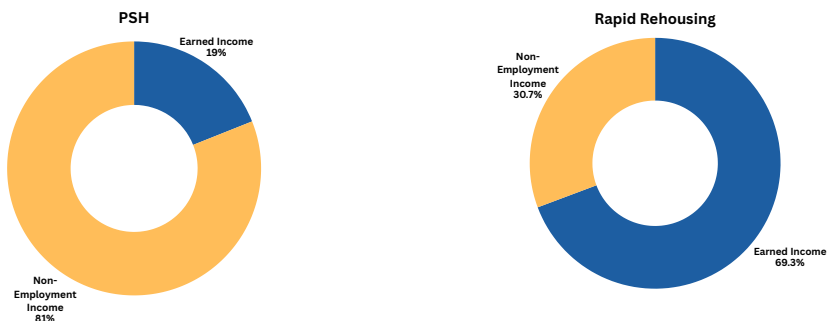
**Percent of Individuals in PSH and RRH with Income from 2021 to 2025.**



### Important Things to Consider

- Incomplete income data remains a challenge and limits our ability to analyze the data.
- For PSH, although there was a significant drop from 2021 to 2022, since 2022 there has been a 56% increase in the percent of clients who maintained or increased their income.
- For Rapid Rehousing, the percentage of clients who increased or maintained their income remained relatively level at 46%.
- For Households in Rapid Rehousing, 69% have earned income, while 81% of Households in PSH have non-employment income.

**Types of Income for Households in RRH & PSH in 2025**

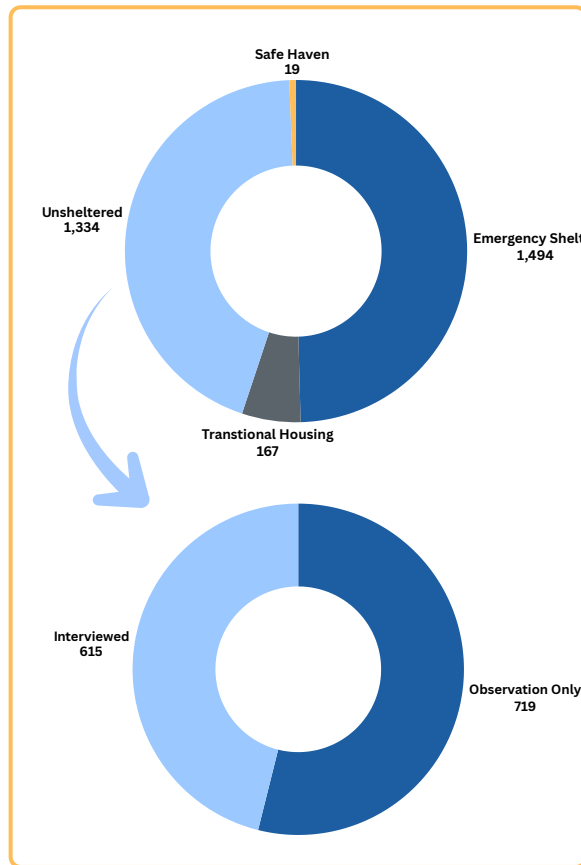


# Point-in-Time Count

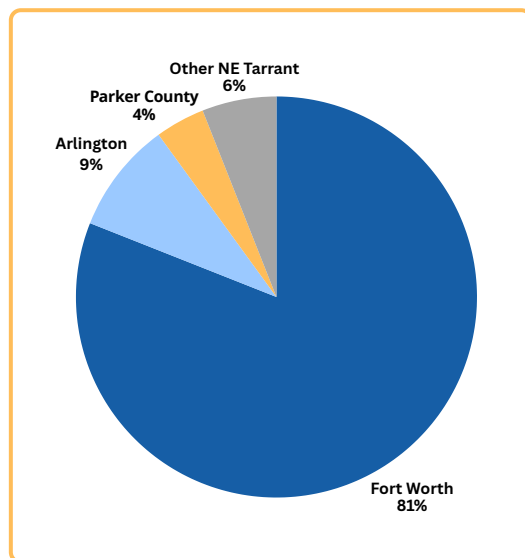
The Point-In-Time (PIT) Count is an unduplicated one-night census of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The 2026 PIT Count took place on the night of January 22, 2026. Although we rely more on other information presented in this report to make data-informed decisions for our community, the PIT Count provides good historical context because it has been counted the same way for more than 20 years. Additionally, Texas CoCs hold the PIT Count on the same night each year which allows us to make comparisons to other communities and reduces duplication across the state.

The Point-in-Time Count is a concerted community effort to count all of the people experiencing homelessness in our community on one night so people may be surveyed who don't normally access our system.

## 2026 Total: 3,014



## Unsheltered Locations



## Last Permanent Residence

ON THE NIGHT OF THE POINT IN TIME COUNT, INDIVIDUALS WERE ASKED THE LOCATION OF THEIR LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE PRIOR TO HOMELESSNESS:

- Last Permanent Residence**
- 89% Tarrant County
  - 2% Out of State
  - 2% Dallas
  - 7% Unknown

## Trends

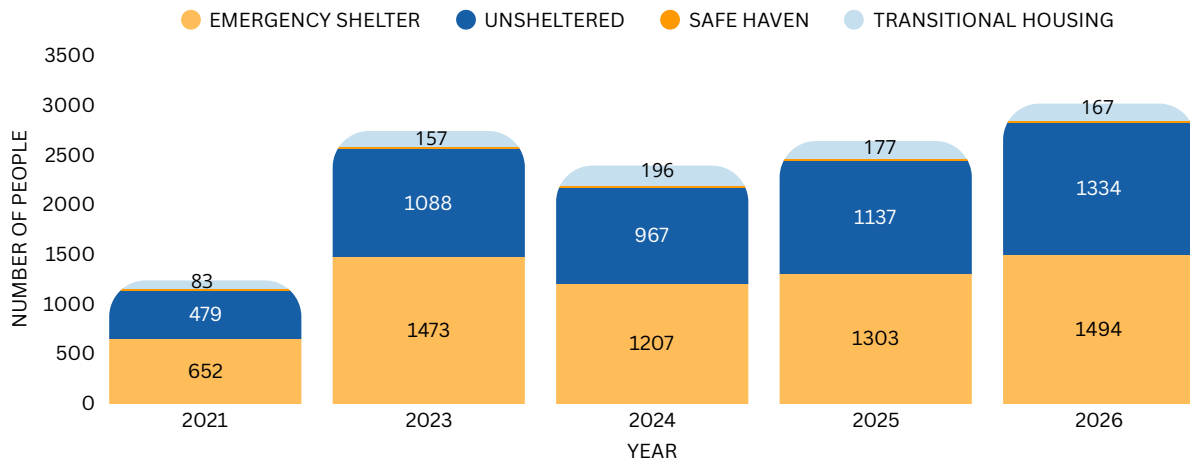
- OVERALL INCREASE: 14% ↑
- UNSHeltered INCREASE: 17% ↑
- SHELTERED IN FORT WORTH: 88%
- SHELTERED IN ARLINGTON: 12%

## Reasons

Top Reasons People Experience Homelessness in 2026

- Job Loss
- Was asked to leave by family/friend
- Divorce/Separation/Break-up
- Evicted/Foreclosure
- Lack of income/money

## Point In Time Count: CoC Totals (Tarrant and Parker)



*NOTE: A POINT IN TIME COUNT WAS NOT CONDUCTED IN 2022 DUE TO COVID.*

YEAR	2021	2023	2024	2025	2026
COUNT	1,234	2,723	2,390	2,637	3,014
ANNUAL CHANGE	-42%	+121%	-12%	+10%	+14%

## Where Are People Sleeping?

Understanding where people choose to sleep is critical in understanding how our system is functioning to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. 56% of people experiencing homelessness on Count night accessed emergency shelter, while 44% were staying in places not meant for human habitation.

**Safe Haven**  
Safe Havens are small facilities that provide permanent housing for persons with severe and persistent mental illness.

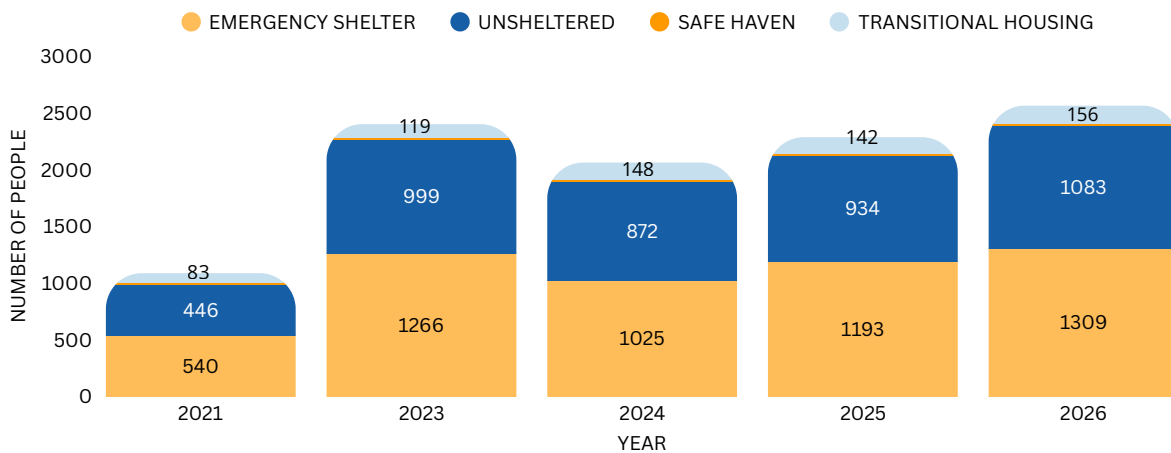
**Transitional housing**  
Transitional Housing (TH) programs provide time-limited rental assistance (less than 2 years) and supportive services geared towards self-sufficiency.

**Unsheltered**  
Individuals sleeping in places not meant for human habitation, including cars, vacant lots and buildings, under bridges, or in the woods.

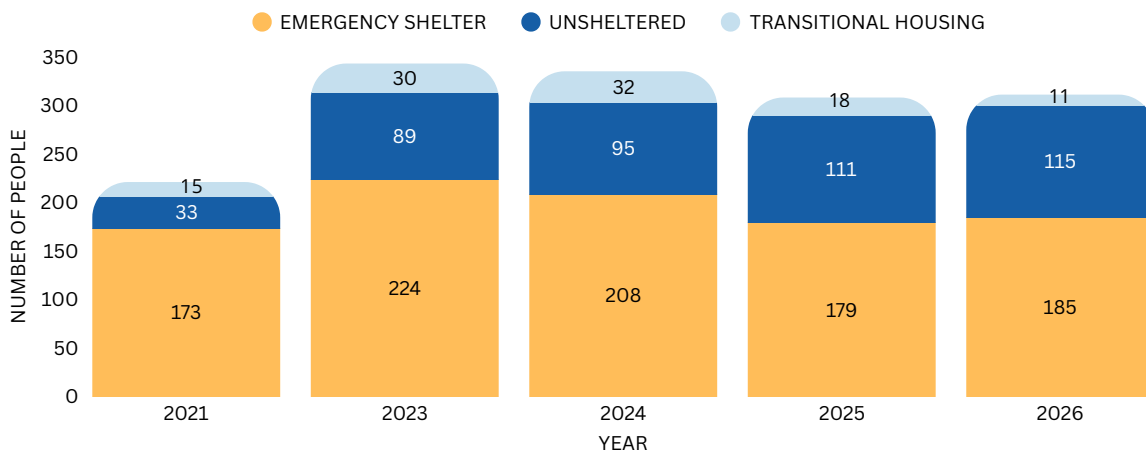
**Emergency Shelter**  
Emergency shelters (ES) are intended for transitional or temporary shelter and crisis relief.

Although this report focuses on the entire CoC, the Point In Time Count looks different in different parts of Tarrant County, specifically in Fort Worth and Arlington where services are concentrated. Fort Worth had more people experiencing homelessness on the night of the Count and also has more shelter beds and more outreach teams. Arlington has a much lower bed count and can serve less people on the night of the Count and throughout the year.

### Point In Time Count: Fort Worth



### Point In Time Count: Arlington



### Important Things to Consider

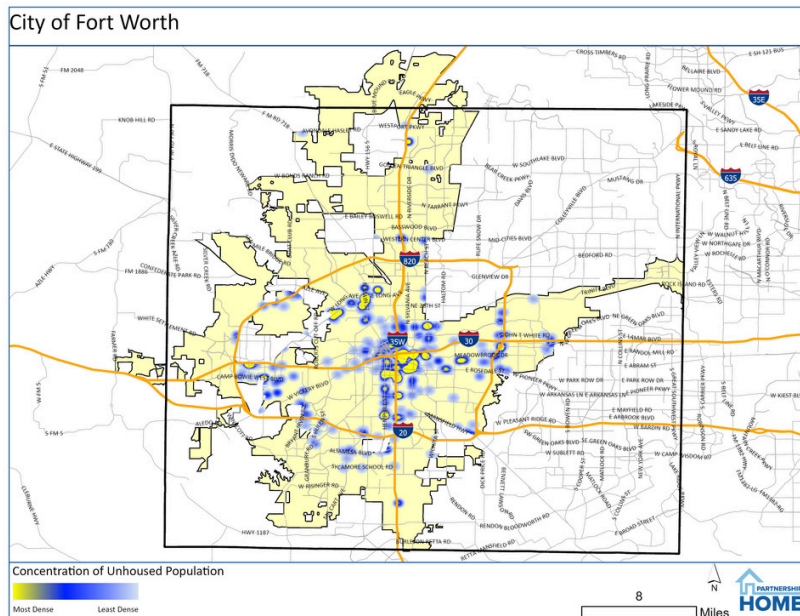
- Fort Worth has 88% of sheltered clients and 81% of the unsheltered population
- Arlington has 12% of sheltered clients and 9% of the unsheltered population
- 6% of unsheltered clients are in Tarrant County outside of Fort Worth and Arlington
- 4% of unsheltered clients are in Parker County.

## Geographic Distribution

The geographic distribution of homelessness across the region reveals a clear concentration in Fort Worth, with comparatively lower density and more dispersed patterns in Arlington. This distribution aligns closely with the location of homeless services, suggesting that proximity to resources plays a significant role in where individuals choose to live and seek support.

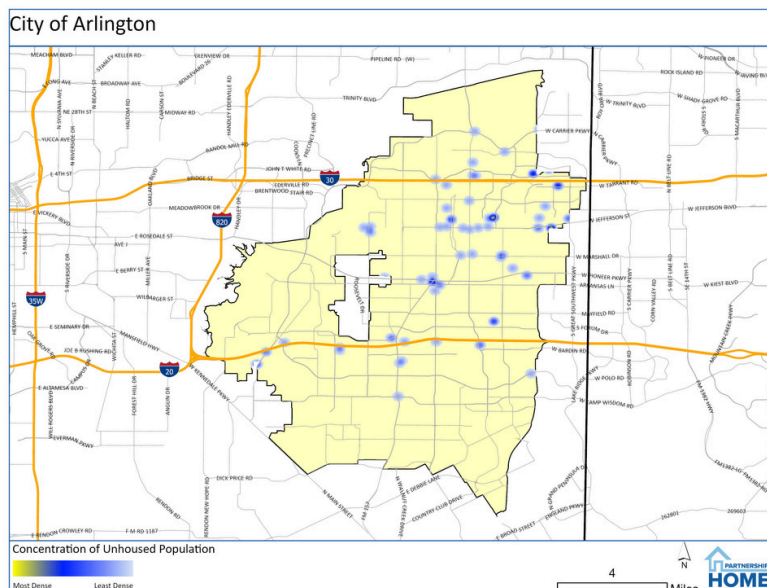
### Fort Worth

In Fort Worth, visible clustering around service corridors indicates that individuals are not randomly distributed, but rather concentrated in areas where shelter, outreach, and support services are accessible. This reinforces the role of service hubs as anchors within our system.



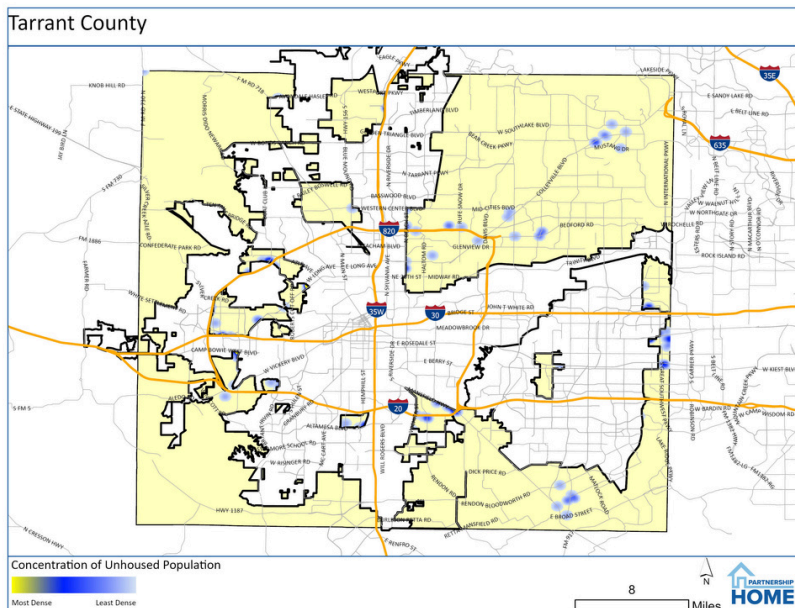
### Arlington

Arlington's distribution, while present, appears more diffuse. This may reflect a combination of fewer services, transportation barriers, and potential unmet need that is less visible due to limited outreach coverage or service infrastructure.



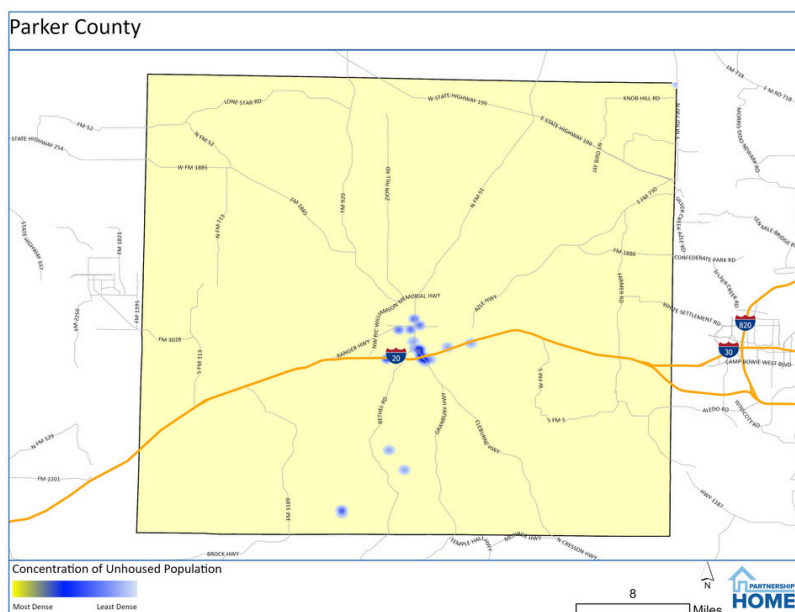
## Tarrant County

Within Tarrant County and outside of Fort Worth and Arlington, unsheltered individuals are distributed across a broader geographic area, with visible clusters near major transportation corridors and urban centers. This pattern reflects both population density and the concentration of homeless services within the county, particularly in and around Fort Worth.



## Parker County

Parker County exhibits a smaller number of clusters that are more tightly grouped and primarily located along major roadways. The limited distribution suggests a lower overall volume of unsheltered homelessness, but may also reflect reduced service availability, fewer outreach resources, and potential barriers to identification and engagement.



## Capacity & Utilization: Housing Inventory Count

In addition to the PIT Count, the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is completed on the same night each year. HIC is an annual snapshot of the community's housing capacity, capturing the total number of beds and units available on a single night for individuals and families experiencing homelessness, as well as permanent housing beds and units designated for those who have previously experienced homelessness. This information helps our community understand the availability of resources across the homeless response system and identify gaps between housing capacity and need.

In 2026, our community reported a total of 6,864 beds across emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, and other permanent housing. This represents a slight increase of 50 beds compared to 2025. It is important to keep in mind that beds are different from units. In our community we talk about housing in units, not beds (for individual people) because we feel it gives a more accurate picture of how much housing we need for the response system. However, HUD collects this data as beds and it is reported here as such.

Project Type	2025 Total Beds	2026 Total Beds	Increase/Decrease
Emergency Shelter	1622	1613	-9
Transitional Housing	264	187	-77
Safe Haven (PNS)	20	20	--
Rapid Rehousing	1036	1049	13
Permanent Supportive Housing	2346	2253	-93
Other Permanent Housing	1526	1742	216

### Important Things to Consider

- In 2026, our community reported a total of 6,864 beds across all program types, with 76.4% of those beds dedicated to housing.
- Emergency Shelter utilization was high at 94%, highlighting the ongoing demand for shelter and the pressure on our crisis response system.
- Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) saw a decrease in total beds, which is important to note given the important role it plays in supporting some of the most vulnerable people in our community. At the same time, Other Permanent Housing increased, showing growth in alternative long-term housing options.
- Together, these trends highlight a system that continues to prioritize permanent housing solutions, while also facing sustained demand for emergency shelter and ongoing challenges in expanding deeply supportive housing resources

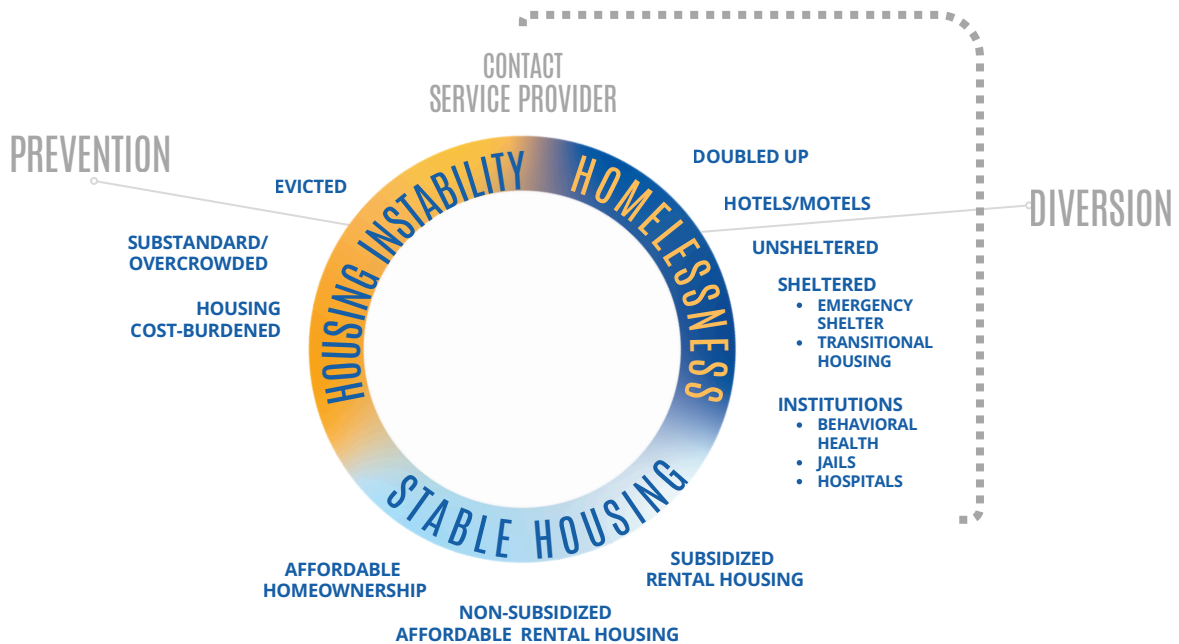
# Homelessness: A Part of the Broader Housing Landscape

While the homelessness response system plays a critical role in helping people regain stability, it cannot be viewed in isolation from the broader housing environment. The number of people entering homelessness, the length of time people remain homeless, and the ability of programs to successfully exit households to permanent housing are all heavily influenced by the availability and affordability of housing in the community.

As rents increase, affordable units disappear, wages fail to keep pace with housing costs, and eviction pressures rise, more households experience housing instability and become increasingly vulnerable to homelessness.

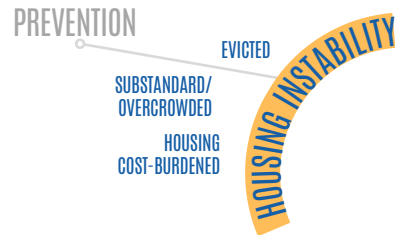
For this reason, homelessness data alone cannot full tell the story of housing instability in Tarrant and Parker Counties. To understand the challenges our community faces and what will be required to create long-term solutions, we must also examine the broader housing landscape including housing instability and affordable housing availability.

The following sections explore the housing market conditions, affordability challenges, and indicators of housing and instability that shape the experiences of households across our community and directly impact the burden on the homelessness response system.



# HOUSING INSTABILITY

Housing instability can look like a lot of different things for people in our community. We often debate back and forth who is homeless versus who is precariously housed, but for the sake of this report, people living in motels, doubling up with family or friends, and couch surfing are considered to be experiencing housing instability along with people who are cost-burdened, living in overcrowded housing, and those facing eviction. They may be unsure of where they are sleeping the next night, but have not yet experienced living on the street or in a shelter. Ideally, our community would have a safety net to catch this group before they fall into homelessness, but with fewer and fewer resources, that goal becomes much more difficult. Being unstably housed also destabilizes other parts of people’s lives, such as job attendance, school performance, and loss of community connections.



## Who Counts: How is Housing Instability Measured?

Housing instability is measured using a combination of financial, physical, and situational indicators, including rent/mortgage delinquency, frequent moves (2+ in a year), cost burden, and fear of eviction.

### Financial

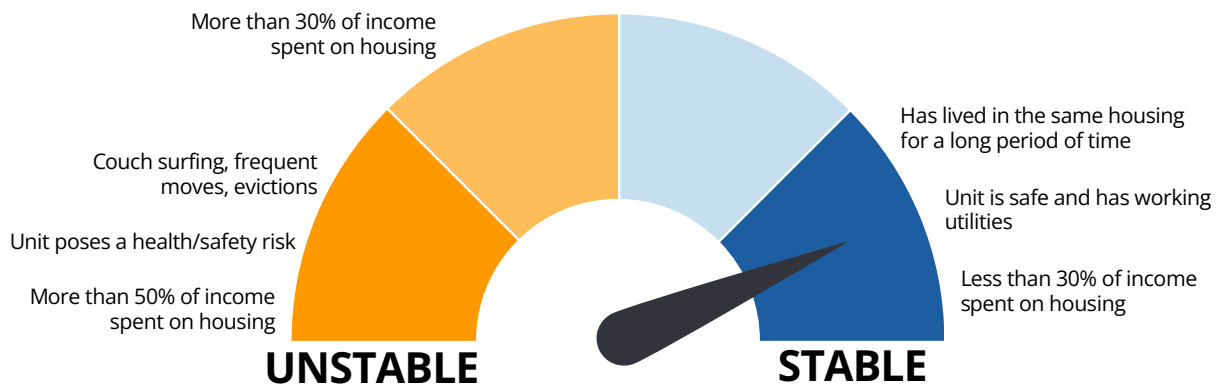
A household is considered to be housing cost-burdened if they are paying more than 30% of its gross income on housing-related costs. Households are considered severely housing-cost burdened if they pay more than 50% of their gross income on housing-related costs.

### Physical

A household is considered physically unstable if rental units pose a health, life, or safety risk to occupants. Common causes included overcrowding, substandard living conditions, and lack of functional utilities.

### Situational

A household is considered situationally unstable if they are couch surfing, moving frequently, or experiencing frequent evictions and periods of homelessness.



### Other Measures: Income and Rent

Area Median Income (AMI) and Fair Market Rent (FMR) are important factors in understanding housing affordability in a community and across the United States. These figures are updated annually to accurately reflect information for a specific area. AMI is the household income for the median or middle household in a specific geographic area. AMI percentages are often used to set income limits for housing program eligibility and other social services and vary based on household size. This report and the work of Partnership Home focus on three primary income levels: extremely low income (earning less than 30% AMI), very low income (earning less than 50% AMI), and low income (earning less than 80% AMI). The 2025 Area Median Income for the Fort Worth-Arlington Metro Area, as defined by HUD, is \$106,700 for a household of four.

2025 Income Limit Categories	1 Person Household	2 Person Household	3 Person Household	4 Person Household	5 Person Household	6 Person Household
<b>Extremely Low Income 30%</b>	\$22,400	\$25,600	\$28,800	\$32,150	\$37,650	\$43,150
<b>Very Low Income 50%</b>	\$37,350	\$42,700	\$48,050	\$53,350	\$57,650	\$61,900
<b>Low Income 80%</b>	\$59,750	\$68,300	\$76,850	\$85,350	\$92,200	\$99,050
<b>Median Income</b>				\$106,700		

Fair Market Rent (FMR) is a HUD calculation representing the estimated gross cost of renting a safe, decent, and sanitary unit (utilities included) in a specific area. The fair market rent (FMR) is updated annually and is the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-substandard rental units occupied by recent movers in a local housing market.

The Fort Worth-Arlington Metro Area uses Small Area FMR, and rent is defined by zip code. For this report, we will consider the zip codes with the highest populations in both Arlington (76010) and Fort Worth (76179). Because we primarily use AMI for a household of four, we will use FMR for a two-bedroom rental unit in the area. Keep in mind that this also means that the majority of rental units in that area rent for more than the amounts listed below.

2025 Fair Market Rent	Efficiency	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
<b>Arlington   76010</b>	\$1,300	\$1,340	\$1,570	\$2,070	\$2,560
<b>Fort Worth   76179</b>	\$1,870	\$1,930	\$2,060	\$2,980	\$3,690

As the cost-of-living increases in our area, wages are not increasing at the same pace. High-wage earners may be able to find a more affordable housing unit if their income decreases, but households earning less than 50% AMI are squeezed out as there are no more affordable units available.

## Housing Cost Burden

A household is classified as cost-burdened when it spends more than 30% of its monthly gross income on housing-related expenses. If a household allocates more than 50% of its monthly gross income to these costs, it is considered severely cost-burdened. Lower-income households that are cost-burdened are especially vulnerable, as they may struggle to afford other essential needs such as food, utilities, medication, healthcare, or childcare. Both homeowners and renters can experience a cost burden.

Food service workers, cashiers and child care workers, school teachers, paramedics and other essential workers are generally considered low to very low income making 80% or less of area median income. They provide essential services that our community needs to operate and yet their salaries often fail to cover the rising cost of housing in our community.

The national cost spread between the cost of homeownership and renting totaled \$1,182 per month. There is a gap of 30,800 for-sale units and 6,550 rental units in the Fort Worth Metropolitan Area for the estimated need between 2025 and 2028. The average home price has risen 90% since 2010. An additional challenge is sheer growth of Fort Worth, which grew 16% between 2017 and 2025, faster than the state average of 12.5%.

### Affordable Rent for Households Below AMI of \$106,700

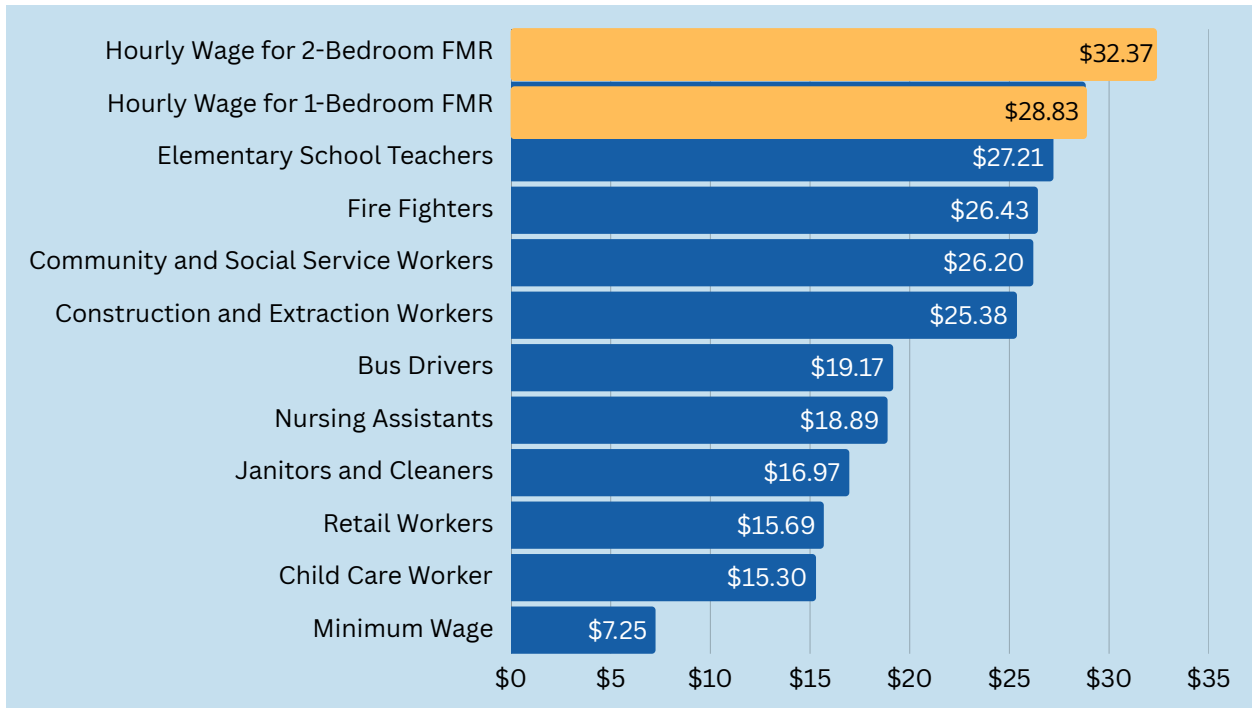
Income Limit	Single Individual One-Bedroom Unit		Household of Four Two-Bedroom Unit	
	Affordable Rent	FMR*	Affordable Rent	FMR
Extremely Low Income	\$560	Arlington: \$1,320  Fort Worth: \$1,770	\$804	Arlington: \$1,540  Fort Worth: \$2,070
Very Low Income	\$934		\$1,334	
Low Income	\$1,494		\$2,134	
Median Income	\$1,494		\$2,668	

### Affordable Home Price for Households Below Area Median Income:

Income Limit	Affordable Home Price (4 Person Household)	Median Home Price
Extremely Low Income	\$80,375	Arlington: \$350,000  Fort Worth: \$339,633
Very Low Income	\$133,375	
Low Income	\$213,375	
Median Income	\$266,750	

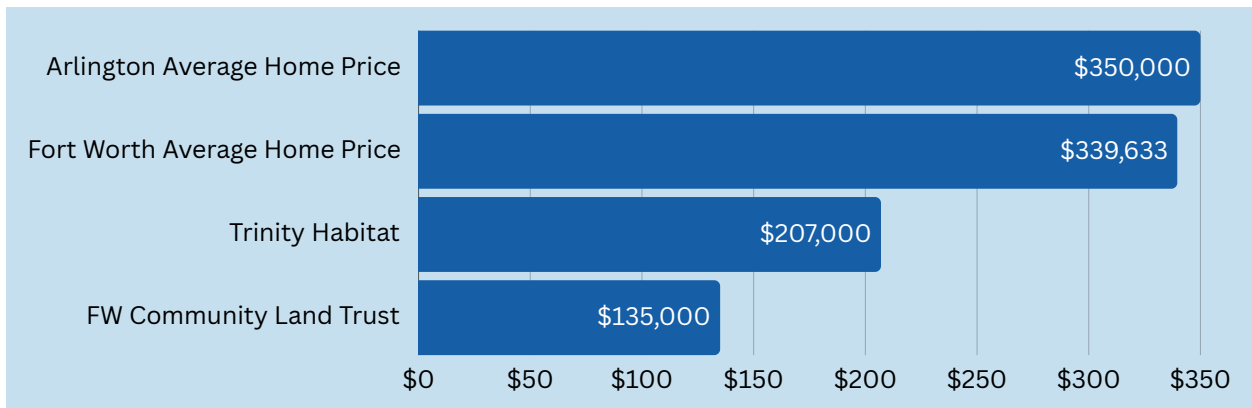
### Who Needs Affordable Housing?

The words affordable housing have long left a bad taste in people’s mouths, with neighborhoods not wanting to welcome “those people” into their neighborhoods. As illustrated in the charts above, affordable means different things to different households. If your household earns more than \$106,700, Fort Worth and Arlington are affordable markets for you to rent and live in. You might be able to purchase a house, but it will likely be a tough road getting there with extremely limited inventory in your price range. Who exactly are we talking about when we talk about affordable rental housing? It’s likely not who you might think.



### Cost Burden for Home Owners

Who can afford to purchase a home? For many professions, homeownership was attainable, however this American dream is now far out of sight for many.



# STABLE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing is so much more than a roof over someone's head, and the physical place we grow up in has an incredible impact on outcomes throughout our lifetime. When communities have adequate, safe, decent, and affordable housing, neighborhoods thrive, schools improve, attendance at jobs improve, nearly every aspect of a person's life is impacted by where they live. When we talk about housing, it is not rental/mortgage assistance OR building physical units- it is a BOTH/AND.

Our community must build more units to keep up with population growth AND provide rental and mortgage assistance for those whose earnings have not kept up with the significant increase in the cost of living here. Despite rental and homeownership being out of reach for many households in our area, there are successful programs and efforts that are working to assist in ensuring that everyone in our community has a place to call home.



## Subsidized Rental Assistance

Rental assistance for households not earning enough to afford rent in our area can be provided in several ways, depending on need. We pride ourselves on not creating one solution for everyone who needs assistance, but instead creating a tailored approach based on what households need. The following rental assistance programs are available in our community. Keep in mind that although they are available and perform well, they are severely underfunded considering the need in our community. All types of rental assistance are paid directly to the landlord/property owner.

### Short-Term Rental Assistance

Definition: Temporary rental assistance to either prevent homelessness or provide a solution to assist homeless households to quickly exit homelessness by providing assistance for one to six months.

Eviction prevention provides financial assistance to renters who are less than 3 months behind on rent to help them maintain their housing.

Rapid exit is financial assistance for entry fees for households with stable earned income that provides limited support and resources. These are interventions that can help people avoid the homeless response system or get out of it quickly.

### Medium-Term Rental Assistance

Definition: Temporary rental assistance to assist homeless households quickly exit homelessness by providing rental assistance and supportive services, usually case management, for six months to two years.

### Long-Term Rental Assistance

Definition: Long-term rental assistance to assist extremely-low- and very- low- income households maintain stable housing and avoid becoming homeless or returning to homelessness by providing rental assistance that is not time-limited. Long-term rental assistance for those exiting homelessness includes case management and other supportive services.

# CONCLUSION

Homelessness is a problem that we must face as a community. While local providers and community partners continue to make meaningful progress in helping households exit homelessness and regain stability, the factors driving housing instability continue to grow. Rising housing costs, limited affordable housing inventory, economic instability, access to healthcare and other barriers to long term stability all contribute to increasing vulnerability across Tarrant and Parker Counties.

The homelessness response system was designed to respond when households experience crisis. It cannot solve homelessness without sufficient affordable housing and community investment. Collaboration and strong partnerships between local governments, nonprofit organizations, housing providers, and community members help our neighbors regain stability and avoid homelessness.

To create lasting change, our community must invest across the full housing continuum from prevention and diversion to emergency shelter and affordable housing development. The decisions our community makes today shape whether more households fall into crisis or are able to remain safely housed and connected to opportunity.

At Partnership Home, we believe that our community can come together to create a community where everyone has a place to call home.

## About Partnership Home

### **Shared Community Vision**

A vibrant community where everyone has a place to call home and the resources to live their best life.

### **Mission**

To transform the community through leadership, partnership, and innovation.

### **Partnership Home Board Members**

Marti Lawrence, Chair

Thomas West, Vice-Chair

Lyn Scott, Treasurer

Victoria Farrar-Myers, Past Chair

Dan Haase

Kenneth Johnson

Debby Kratky

Nicholas Thompson

Melissa Wilks

# APPENDICES

## Appendix A - History, Scope, and Geography

The McKinney-Vento Act was signed into law by President Reagan in 1987 and was the first national legislation to address homelessness. The HEARTH Act of 2009 consolidated HUD programs into a single Continuum of Care program and mandated that communities quantify need and measure effectiveness. The Point in Time Count is one way that communities have measured this. Reports on the extent and characteristics of the homeless population in Tarrant County have been conducted since 1994.

The 2007 count was the first to utilize the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and include a robust “street count” in Arlington. Parker County has been included in the PIT count since 2014. Subsequent PIT counts have utilized both HMIS to enumerate people sleeping inside shelters and volunteers to canvass areas within Tarrant and Parker Counties to count people who were sleeping unsheltered. The 2022 PIT Count was not conducted due to increased COVID-19 cases in the community.

Counts and surveys have been completed in:

<b>1994</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2026</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	
<b>2002</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2023</b>	
<b>2004</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2024</b>	

## Appendix B - Key Terms

### Area Median Income (AMI)

The household income for the median (middle) household in a specific geographic area. Used to set income limits for housing program eligibility. The 2025 AMI for the Fort Worth-Arlington Metro Area is \$106,700 for a household of four.

### Bed Utilization

An indicator of whether shelter beds are occupied on a given night or over a period of time. System-wide Emergency Shelter utilization was 94% on the 2026 PIT Count night.

### Chronically Homeless

HUD defines this as an individual with a disabling condition who has lived in a place not meant for human habitation, safe haven, or emergency shelter for at least 12 months consecutively, or on at least 4 separate occasions in the past 3 years totaling at least 12 months.

### Continuum of Care (CoC)

The collective networks, institutions, and organizations that provide housing and services to people experiencing homelessness in a designated geography. Locally: the Fort Worth/Arlington/Tarrant County CoC (HUD designation TX-601), serving Tarrant and Parker Counties. Partnership Home serves as Lead Agency, HMIS Administrator, and Collaborative Applicant.

### **Coordinated Entry System**

HUD-developed process to ensure all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access to be assessed, referred, and connected to housing assistance based on their strengths and needs.

### **Fair Market Rent (FMR)**

HUD's calculation representing the estimated gross cost of renting a safe, decent, and sanitary unit (utilities included) in a specific area, set at the 40th percentile of gross rents for non-substandard units occupied by recent movers.

### **HMIS (Homeless Management Information System)**

A shared database where local service providers enter information about individuals and families served, including demographics, services received, housing placements, income, and outcomes. Partnership Home's HMIS software is Open Path.

### **HUD (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development)**

The federal agency responsible for national housing policy, community development programs, and fair housing laws.

### **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

Long-term, time-unlimited rental assistance paired with supportive services (including case management) for people with disabilities and long histories of homelessness.

### **Point-in-Time (PIT) Count**

An unduplicated one-night estimate of sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, conducted annually during the last ten days of January. The 2026 PIT Count was conducted January 22, 2026.

### **Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)**

Medium-term rental assistance (typically 6–24 months) paired with supportive services to help homeless households quickly exit homelessness and achieve stable housing.

### **Transitional Housing (TH)**

Time-limited housing (typically up to 24 months) with supportive services designed to help individuals and families develop skills needed to achieve stable housing.

### **Unaccompanied Youth**

Individuals under age 24 not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian, including those in inadequate housing such as shelters, cars, or on the streets.

## **Appendix C - Definitions of Homelessness**

The Federal government has four definitions of homelessness under the HEARTH Act.

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Literally Homeless	Imminent risk of homelessness	Homeless under the federal status	Fleeing/Attempting to flee domestic violence
Living in a place not meant for human habitation	Losing primary nighttime residence, including a motel, hotel, or a doubled up situation, within 14 days and lack of resources or support networks to remain in housing.	Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are stably housed and likely to continue in that state	Fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life threatening situations related to violence; have no other residence and lack of resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.