

2012



UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
ON HOMELESSNESS

Comprehensive Report on Homelessness
State of Utah 2012

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The State of Utah Housing and Community Development Division and its State Community Services Office are pleased to present the 2012 Comprehensive Report on Homelessness in Utah.

The intent of this 2012 report is to inform interested parties as to the state of homelessness in Utah. In addition, we have highlighted initiatives that are yielding tremendous results in improving lives, cutting community costs for services and creating a more efficient and effective service delivery system. These include the State's initiative to end chronic homelessness and the outcomes of the Federal stimulus program to prevent and end homelessness primarily among families. These programs have been effective at quelling the impacts of tough economic times. Finally, as in previous years there are profiles of each Local Homeless Coordinating Committee (LHCC) to support localized strategic planning and decision making.

Although the causes of homelessness are complex, there are solutions. It takes a high level of collaboration and focus to implement effective interventions and we recognize the many valuable partners, both public and private, who work on behalf of our community members experiencing homelessness.

Indeed we are on track with our Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and we invite you to join us in this effort.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gordon D. Walker".

Gordon D. Walker
Director
Housing and Community Development Division

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tamera J. Kohler".

Tamera Kohler
Director
State Community Services Office

THE NEW FACE OF HOMELESSNESS

Looks Uncomfortably Familiar



MYTHS AND FACTS

People experiencing homelessness suffer from the hardship of their condition, but also face alienation and discrimination fueled by stereotypes. Here are some myths and realities of homelessness.

MYTH – People who are homeless stay homeless for a long time.

FACT – The vast majority of homeless Utahns (63%) are homeless for short periods of time. They stay in shelters for brief periods, for days or weeks, and often do not return.

MYTH – Most are single men.

FACT – Persons in families are the fastest growing group, comprising 45% of Utah's homeless population.

MYTH – The homeless population is transient, migrating to cities with the best services.

FACT – 88% of Utah's homeless population lived in Utah when they became homeless

MYTH – They are to blame for their situation.

FACT – Many are victims of circumstance, illness and trauma from violence or abuse. About 30% are children.

Sources: 2012 Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count; Utah HMIS 2012 Data

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HOMELESSNESS IN UTAH

This report outlines the trends in homelessness over the last few years. It also highlights the initiative to end chronic homelessness and review the impact of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) federal stimulus program that began in 2009 and concluded in 2012. The 12 service provider areas across the state are profiled in terms of need and services.

Why Homelessness Matters

For homeless individuals and families, homelessness can expose them to traumatic events or aggravate their current circumstances making it more difficult to access needed resources and regain the ability to support themselves. Children are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of homelessness, which can interrupt their schooling, development of positive peer and mentoring relationships, or expose them to dangerous or unhealthy environments. Early experience with homelessness can have long term effects for children and young adults, including becoming homeless later in life.

Communities also feel the impact of homelessness. Studies nationwide have found that the fiscal cost of homelessness for communities is significant (NAEH "The Cost of Homelessness"). Higher utilization of emergency services such as emergency rooms, police and ambulance response, and jail stays are more common among homeless individuals due to their increased exposure to outdoor elements, violence, and other unsafe or unhealthy environments. Without the ability to pay for emergency services or other services, these costs are covered by the taxpayer.

Definition of Homelessness

Homelessness is difficult to classify. Several federal agencies have different definitions based on how

they characterize the needs of the populations they serve. The data in this report uses the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s definition of homelessness, which was updated in January 2012 as a part of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. This new definition includes four categories of homelessness:

1) Literally Homeless: an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and has a primary nighttime residence that is a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they stayed a short time (90 consecutive days or less) and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation prior to entering the institution.

2) Imminent Risk of Homelessness: an individual or family who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days, have not identified subsequent housing and lacks the networks or resources to find subsequent housing.

3) Homeless under other Federal Statutes: Unaccompanied youth (under age 25) or families with children who do not meet either category 1 or 2, but have been persistently unstably housed – have not had a lease or ownership in housing, or have had two or more moves in the last 60 days, and are defined as homeless under other federal statutes.

4) *Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic*

Violence: Any individual or family who is fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, has no other residence and lacks the networks or resources to find subsequent housing.

A person is considered chronically homeless if he or she has a disabling condition and has been homeless for at least one year continually or four times in three years. A homeless family may be considered chronically homeless if an adult within the family meets this definition.

Data Sources

Persons experiencing homelessness have no fixed residence and therefore move in and out of the homeless system making homelessness difficult to track. There are two main sources of data used for evaluating homelessness nationally. They are an annual "Point-In-Time Count" (PIT) and the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HUD requires that all states with federally-funded homeless services participate in PIT during the last part of January each year. The PIT count is a physical count or census of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night. It does not capture those who experience only brief episodes of homelessness or account for changes throughout the year due to economic and social forces and therefore estimates are generated to estimate the total number of persons experiencing homelessness in a given year, called an "Annualized Count".

Utah has a single HMIS that collects information on homeless persons served, such as their characteristics and circumstances and the services they receive. The Utah HMIS covers around 80% of homeless service providers statewide.

Causes of Homelessness

The cause of homelessness is primarily a lack of available, affordable or adequate housing. The lack of housing, apart from poverty rates

and unemployment can significantly contribute to the number of persons who will experience homelessness. Who will become homeless, however is more difficult to predict and is related to a multitude of barriers to housing such as:

- ◆ Lack of income from employment or public sources relative to cost of living
- ◆ Disabling conditions
- ◆ Domestic violence
- ◆ Divorce or the sudden loss of household income
- ◆ Incarceration and having a criminal background
- ◆ Exhaustion of friend and family resources or support
- ◆ Lack of health insurance

Utah has approximately 259,555 low income renter households (0 to 80 percent Area Median Income, AMI) or 29.6% of all households. Fair Market Rent (FMR) is \$727 for a two-bedroom apartment, requiring a household income well above the poverty level. Overall it is estimated that an average of 36.7% of Utah renters are unable to afford their rent (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010).

In Utah, 10.8% of people live below the poverty line or 298,500 individuals, which is an increase from 9.8% in 2007. The US poverty rate has also increased and is estimated around 13.8% in 2010; while the poverty rate in Utah is lower than the US, several areas in Utah have poverty rates higher than the US (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010).

The unemployment rate in Utah was 6.0% in July of 2012, which is a -0.8 decrease from the previous July (bls.gov). This rate is lower than the US rate at 8.1% in 2012 that is also declining but the decrease may reflect those who are no longer looking for employment. The combination of a lack of affordable housing, poverty, unemployment, and a lack of health insurance makes people more vulnerable to becoming homeless in the event of a crisis.

Trends in Utah

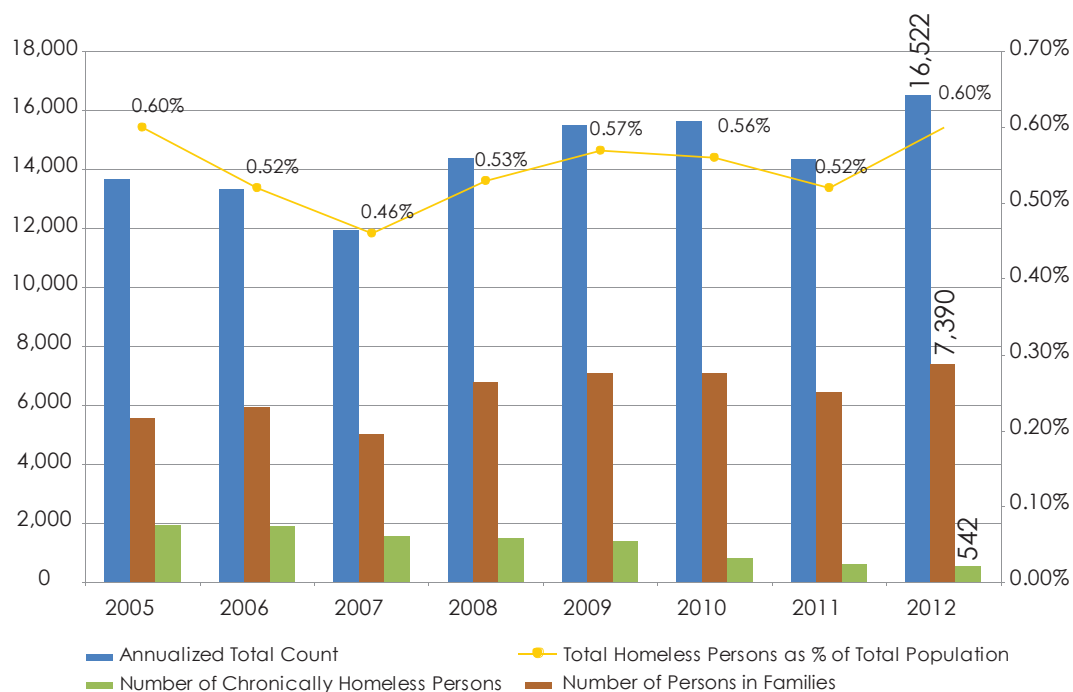
Number of Homeless Persons

- ◆ The total number of individuals who experienced homelessness over the course of 2012 is estimated to be 16,522. This is a 15% increase from the previous year.
- ◆ Chronic homelessness has decreased 9.8% in the last year and 72% since 2005, when the state homeless coordinating committee first committed to ending chronic homelessness.
- ◆ Individuals in families with minor children has increased 9% since 2011 but has not required additional shelter due to funds from Utah Department of Workforce Services - Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program for homeless families and federal stimulus programs for housing assistance.
- ◆ The number of homeless persons on a single night has increased from 3,114 in 2011 to 3,527 in 2012. Both those in shelter and those unsheltered have increased in 2012 primarily in urban areas.
- ◆ The proportion of homeless persons in urban areas has increased from 82% in 2011 to 86% in 2012.

Facts About Homelessness in Utah 2012

0.60%	Percent of Utah's population that is homeless
3.3%	Percent of the homeless population experiencing chronic homelessness
45%	Percent of the homeless population who are persons in families
1 in 150	Number of literally homeless school-aged children of those enrolled
86%	Percent of the homeless population living along the Wasatch Front
15%	Percent of the homeless population who report chronic substance abuse
16%	Percent of the homeless population who have a mental illness
9%	Percent of the homeless population who are veterans
27%	Percent of the homeless population experiencing domestic violence
77%	Percent of families are headed by women
70%	Percent of unaccompanied homeless persons are men
9%	Percent of the homeless population who are youth between ages 15–24
38	Average age of homeless adults
7	Average age of homeless children
59%	Percent of homeless persons who are non-Hispanic white compared to 80% of the total population

Figure 1: Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count • 2005–2012

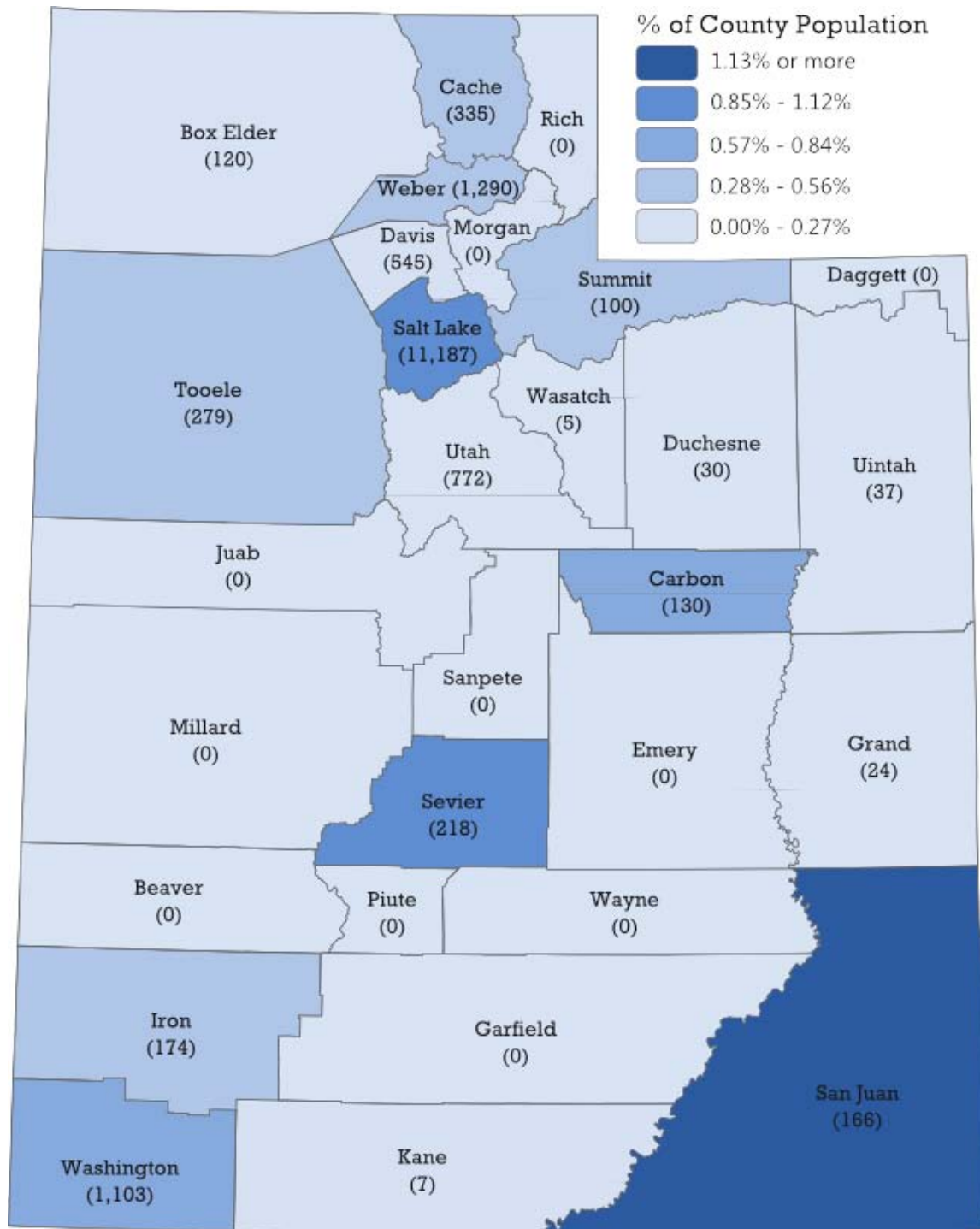


Source: 2012 Annualized Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count

Table 1: Single Night Point-In-Time Count: Utah, 2012

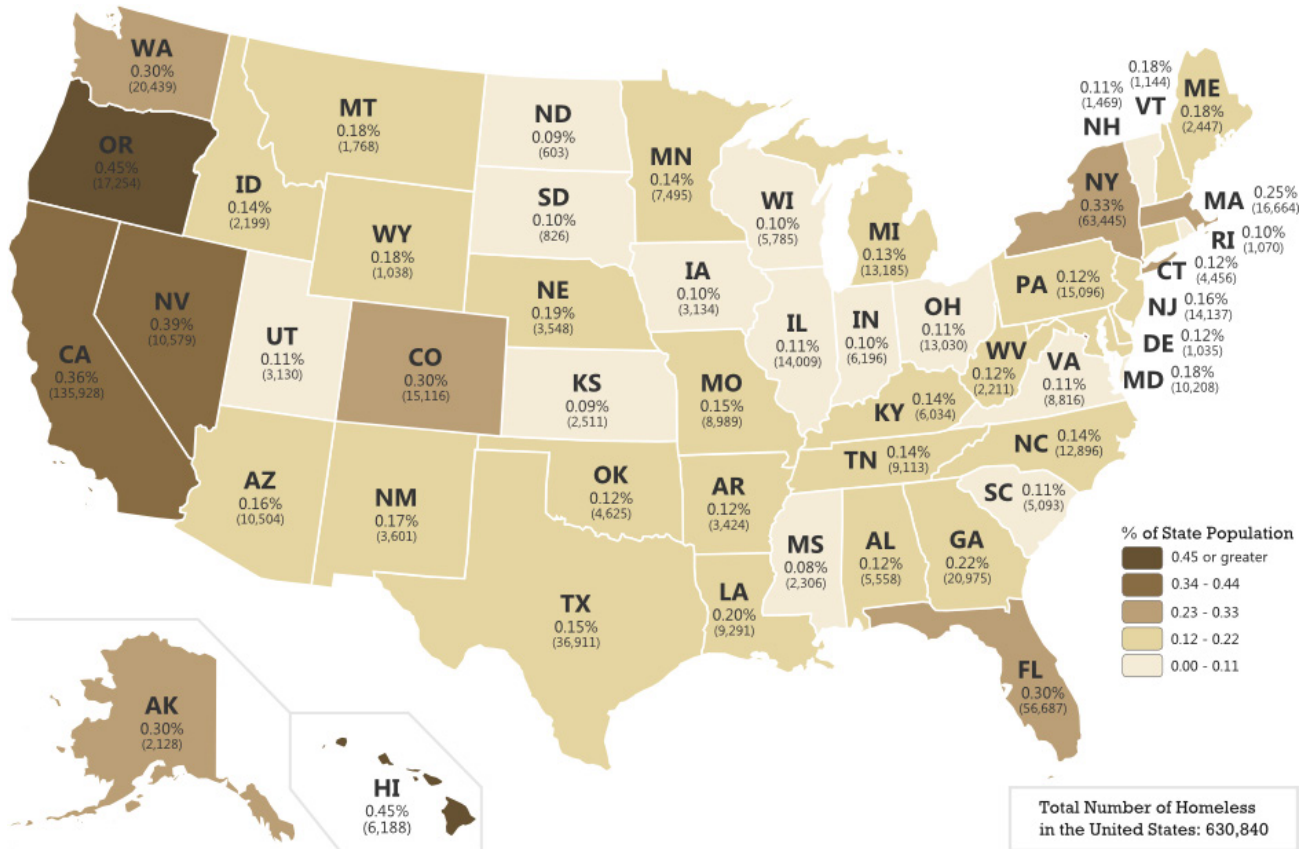
	Rural #	Urban #	Statewide	
			#	%
Sheltered	381	2,671	3,052	87%
Unsheltered	104	371	475	13%
TOTAL	485	3,042	3,527	

Figure 2: Estimated Number of Homeless Persons in Utah: 2012



Source: 2012 Utah Homeless Annualized Point-In-Time Count

Figure 3: Number of Homeless Persons on a Single Night in the U.S.: 2011

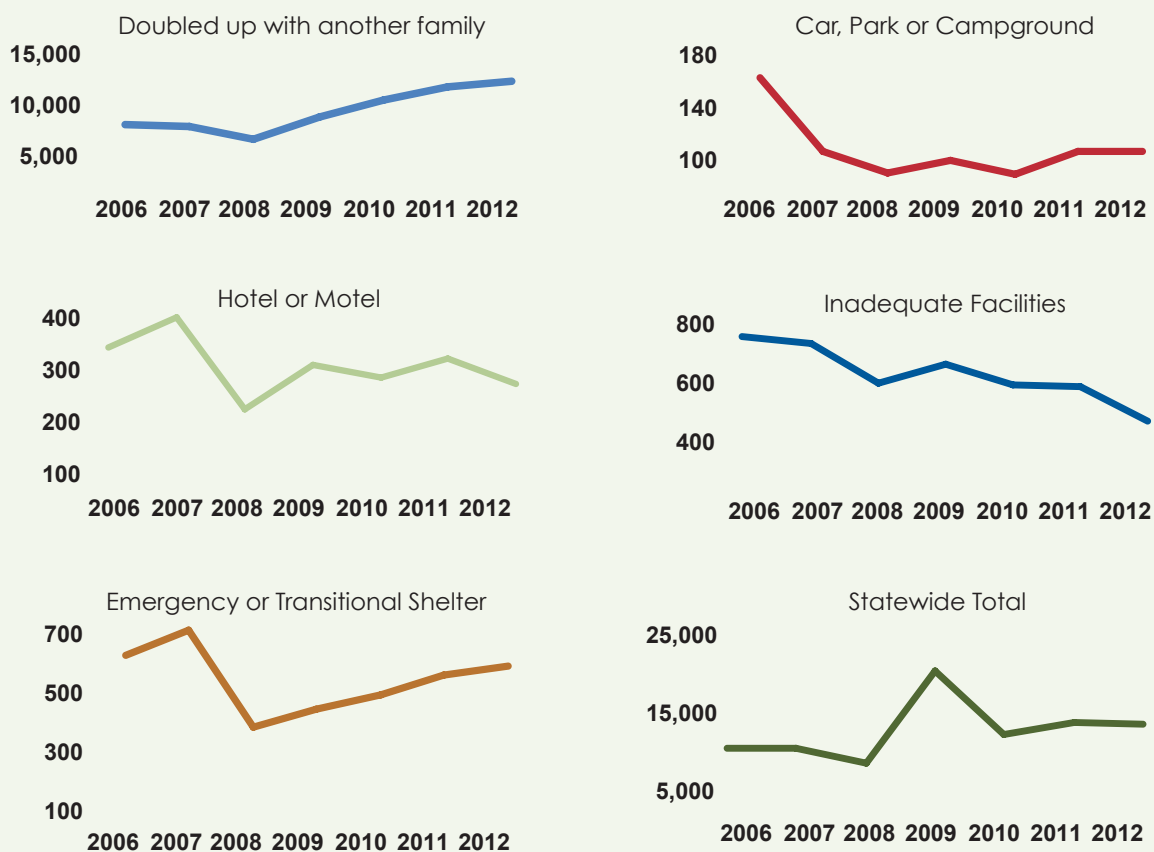


Source: HUD 2011 AHAR

Trends in Utah Cont.

Homelessness among school-aged children has decreased overall since 2009; however rates of those doubling-up with other households for economic reasons and those living in shelter have increased by roughly 36% since 2009. 89% of children included in the State Office of Education's Homeless Point-In-Time Count are doubling-up with other households for economic reasons. The total number of homeless school children in 2012 was estimated to be 13,230 or 1.94% of the total Fall 2011 school enrollment according to the U.S. Department of Education that has a broader definition of homelessness.

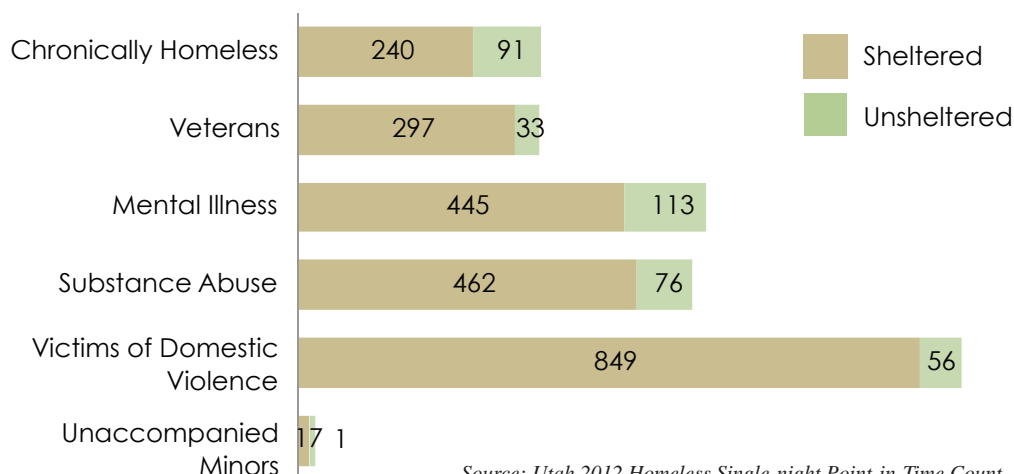
Figure 4: Number of Homeless School Children in Utah • 2006–2012



Source: Utah State Office of Education Homeless Point-In-Time Counts

- The number of **chronically homeless persons** has decreased both in shelter and those living in places not meant for habitation from 2011 to 2012. This is due to increased housing opportunities as well as a higher mortality rate.
- According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 155,052 Utahns are veterans. Of those, 330 **veterans** experiencing homelessness in Utah or 0.21%. The number of Homeless Veterans has not changed from 2011. Most of the sheltered homeless veterans are in transitional housing programs supported by the Department of Veterans Affairs and of the 33 unsheltered veterans 19 are receiving medical care from the VA.
- Those experiencing both **domestic violence** and homelessness stayed roughly the same from 2011 to 2012. Roughly 26% of homeless persons report domestic violence. In 2011, 24% of homeless persons reported domestic violence. Increasing economic strain is often cited for the increase in abuse.
- **Mental illness and substance abuse** are often cited as the most common affliction of those experiencing homelessness. While these are important barriers to address for housing they only constitute 15% of overall homelessness in Utah, though many providers believe this is underrepresented. It is estimated that mental illness and substance abuse are co-occurring conditions for 40% of those reporting either condition.
- **Homeless youth** are unaccompanied persons between the ages of 15 and 24. This is one of the more difficult groups to track. The 2012 Point-In-Time Count there were 17 unaccompanied minors (ages 15-17). Based on those clients recorded in the Homeless Management Information System 9% of homeless persons served between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 were homeless youth. Youth homelessness is becoming a new focus nationally and in Utah. Overall estimates vary widely and interventions for homeless youth are being evaluated for their effectiveness.

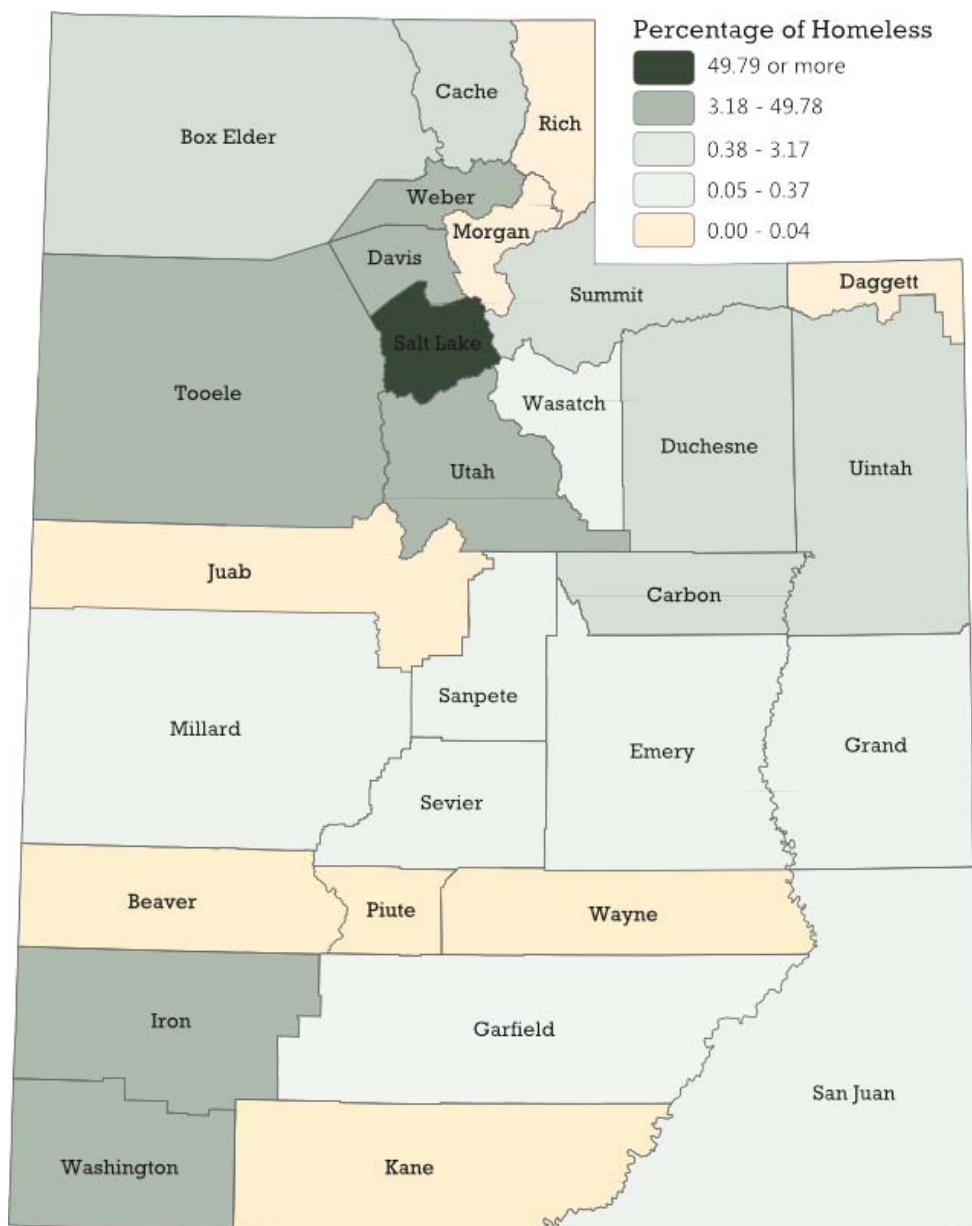
Figure 5: Subpopulations Among Homeless Population • 2012



Previous Address

The majority of people experiencing homelessness come from Utah. For persons enrolled in programs recorded in HMIS between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, 88% reported their last permanent address was in Utah. Within Utah the majority of homeless persons come from the Wasatch Front or Five County Area as seen in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Percent of Homeless Persons in Utah Reporting Previous Address Where They Were Last Stably Housed



Source: Utah HMIS July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

Length of Stay

Figures 7 & 8 use data from emergency shelters that enter client data in the Utah Homeless Management Information System (Utah HMIS).

76% of families and 66% of individuals experience only one episode of homelessness. An episode is defined here as a period of shelter stays with no more than a 15 day lapse in any given shelter stay.

Of those who were homeless only once in the last year, 25% of families and 31% of individuals stayed in shelter less than one week. (Figure 7 represents those with one or more episodes).

The goal is to reduce the length of homelessness as much as possible to avoid its harmful consequences and reduce the cost to the

community. A goal many communities have is to reduce the length of homelessness to less than 30 days on average across a whole community. Currently the average length of homelessness (including multiple episodes of homelessness) in emergency shelter is 49 days based on statewide data from UHMIS from July 1 2011 to June 30 2012. The median for Utah is 30 days, which means that a few individuals are pulling up the average due to their longer experience of homelessness.

Rural homelessness has a shorter duration than urban homelessness. Overall, understanding these trends in shelter stays can help with strategic planning for meeting the needs of homeless persons and creating a system geared towards both emergency and long term needs.

Figure 7: Length of Stay in Emergency Shelters for Homeless Families and Individuals • Utah • 2012

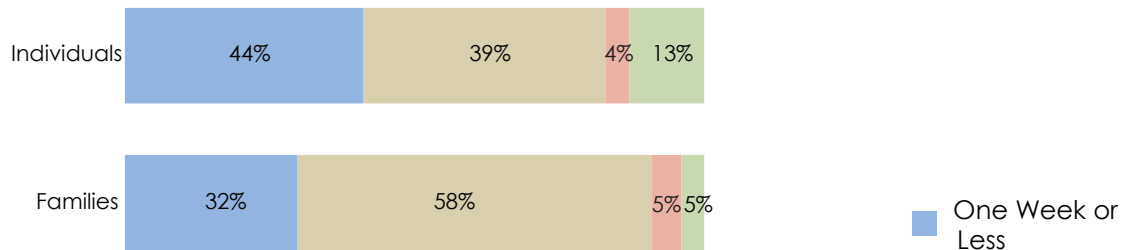
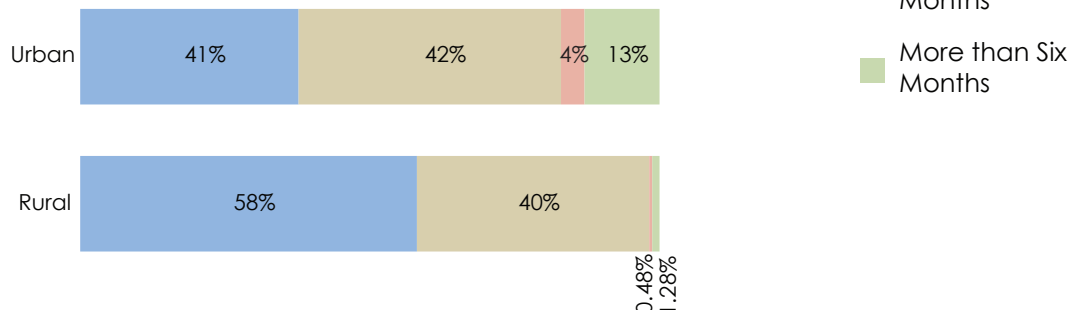


Figure 8: Length of Stay in Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons in Urban and Rural Areas • Utah • 2012



Source: Utah HMIS Data all persons served from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 in HMIS participating shelters

ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS IN UTAH

The vision of the State of Utah is that everyone in Utah has access to safe, decent, and affordable housing with the support and resources to enable individuals to be self-sufficient and ensure a positive and healthy well-being.

System of Homeless Services

Homelessness is experienced in a variety of settings and includes multiple entry points. In Utah, there are various systems of care that provide services to those experiencing homelessness and assist them in ending their homelessness. The spectrum of housing and outreach services is presented in Figure 9 according to shelter, housing and those unsheltered during the 2012 Point-In-Time Count and Housing Inventory.

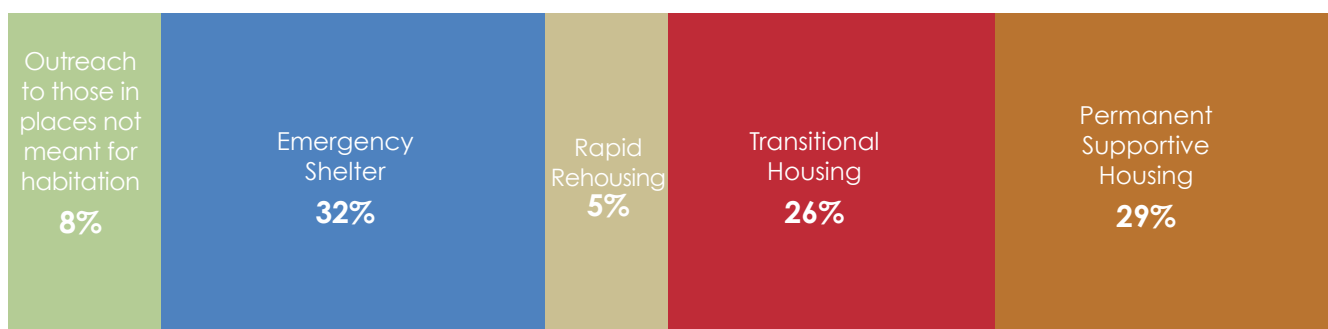
Each of these housing and shelter-based services is combined with a variety of supportive services including case management, food and essential services, medical services, legal services, transportation, childcare, employment training and supports, substance abuse treatment, and counseling, among others. The goal is

to reduce the amount of emergency shelter needed by emphasizing rehousing approaches including rapid rehousing for families, permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless families and transitional housing for those in treatment programs or those experiencing domestic violence.

Organization of Utah's Efforts

There are several committees across the state that aid in coordinating funding and services to address homelessness in Utah. Three are primary actors statewide; these include: the State Homeless Coordinating Committee (SHCC) chaired by the Lieutenant Governor, the Twelve Local Homeless Coordinating Committees (LHCC), chaired by local political leaders, and the Three Continuum of Care (CoC), which are collaborations of service

**Figure 9: Proportion of Homeless Services
According to the Utah 2012 Point-In-Time Count**



providers mandated by HUD to coordinate homeless housing and service programs. Each of these levels of coordination (state, local and among providers) work on the following:

- Identifying need and matching services to the need
- Coordination across service sectors
- System-based decision making for programmatic approaches and funding directions
- Performance measurement and efforts to share information across service sectors.

Utah's Strategic Plan

In March 2005, the State of Utah approved a Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and Significantly Reduce Overall Homelessness. Utah's plan as well as the Federal Strategic Plan¹ target specific subpopulations and allocate resources according to the specific needs of each group and established best practices (see Table 2).

¹ http://www.ich.gov/PDF/OpeningDoors_2010_FSPPreventEndHomeless.pdf



Table 2: Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness

GOAL	APPROACH	STATUS IN 2012
1. Finish the plan of ending chronic homelessness by 2015¹	<p><i>Local and national research has found that the Housing First approach and providing permanent supportive housing is an effective strategy for ending chronic homelessness.</i></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an opportunity to every chronically homeless person to live in permanent supportive housing in the next two years. • Increase access to case management and supportive services to those in housing. 	In 2012 an estimated 542 persons are chronically homeless in Utah, a 72% decrease since the plan was enacted.
2. Finish the plan to end homelessness among veterans by 2015	<p><i>Partnerships and coordination between Veterans Affairs and homeless service and housing providers have been effective at identifying homeless veterans and creating housing opportunities.</i></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of housing opportunities for veterans and their families through VA housing programs such as VASH, GPD and SSVF programs. • Increase access to VA services through outreach to homeless veterans in shelter and living in places not meant for habitation 	In 2012, 330 homeless persons are veterans in Utah. The majority of homeless veterans are in transitional housing programs.
3. End family homelessness¹	<p><i>The recent Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) has allowed for communities to identify new effective strategies for ending family homelessness.</i></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further refine strategies for addressing housing, employment and other housing stability for families and secure appropriate resources such as with TANF. 	In 2012, 7,390 persons in families are homeless in Utah. Family homelessness has increased by 33% since 2005. The Housing First approach of rapid rehousing has been shown effective for roughly 84% of homeless families in the program.
4. End youth homelessness	<p><i>Youth homelessness is an important contributor to later life homelessness and other problems. However, the scope and experience of youth homelessness is not yet clear and effective strategies for ending youth homelessness are just now being identified.</i></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine Point-In-Time Count and HMIS data collection to capture the extent of youth homelessness. • Track outcomes from housing and reunification programs to determine effective interventions. 	It is estimated that between 7-9% of homeless persons in Utah are homeless youth between the ages of 15-24 or roughly 1,487 youth.
5. Create path to prevent and end all homelessness	<p><i>Addressing homelessness is complex and requires coordination at multiple levels from several agencies.</i></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop and maintain housing opportunities. • Reduce barriers to housing such as lack of income or employment, poor credit, criminal background, substance abuse, domestic violence, health problems and other barriers. • Increase capacity to assess need and evaluate system impact. • Increase coordination between strategic partners and funding 	Overall 16,522 persons are estimated to experience homelessness in 2012. Of those, roughly 6,773 or 41% do not fall into groups targeted above for specific interventions. Understanding the needs of these persons will be important for determining a path to ending homelessness across Utah.

¹ More details in later sections of report

New Programs for Homeless Persons in Utah 2010 - 2012

Chronic Homelessness

The emphasis for new programs in Utah continues to be on ending chronic homelessness. In the last three years 10 new programs have been funded with a housing first approach to housing and providing permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless persons.

In Salt Lake County, The Road Home received a grant from SAMSHA in 2011 to support housing placement and clinical and behavioral services for 80 chronically homeless persons over three years. These funds are being used in conjunction with permanent housing subsidies from HUD's Continuum of Care grants, which will house 88 chronically homeless persons in a pathways or scattered site model. In addition, the state and many community partners are working on a centralized tenant selection process that includes identifying all chronically homeless persons in a community, prioritizing them according to vulnerability and community costs and then developing a housing locator position to identify scattered site housing. Preferably tax credit units housing funds can be utilized at lower rates to serve additional persons. In addition to general supportive services in permanent supportive housing, DWS has started an employment pilot to create supportive employment opportunities for former chronically homeless tenants at Palmer Court in conjunction with many other partners including Valley Services and Salt Lake City.

In 2010, Kelly Benson, a new congregate permanent supportive housing project was completed to house 48 chronically homeless persons aged 55+ with more intensive supportive services for aging persons. Another mixed income housing project, Bud Bailey, is being developed that will include 25 units set aside

for chronically homeless persons and families. Finally, a new project was funded to The Road Home from the Continuum of Care to house 30 chronically homeless families in Salt Lake County.

Across the rest of the state 26 new scattered site permanent housing subsidies were funded to support chronically homeless persons in Weber and Washington Counties from the Continuum of Care.

Homeless Veterans

In 2012, Utah received a total of 85 new VASH vouchers in Salt Lake and Washington Counties. The Road Home in Salt Lake City received Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funds to support 30 households. Also, the VA Salt Lake City Health Care System in partnership with the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City is developing housing for veterans on the VA campus. The local VA is very involved in efforts to end veteran homelessness and after a recent strategic planning meeting, which included federal, state and local stakeholders, there will be a push to house chronically homeless veterans by early next year.

Homeless Youth

We continue to learn as much as we can about homeless youth. The last two statewide censuses of homeless persons has included special counts of unsheltered youth homelessness. In 2011 several service providers started a rapid rehousing housing pilot for youth and placed 33 youth; about 60% of whom exited to permanent destinations.

In Salt Lake County, Volunteers of America is gathering funding to develop a new drop-in-center for youth with some shelter capacity. In addition, they are also developing a transitional home for 14 young men.

The Salt Lake County Housing Authority received 100 Family Reunification Vouchers in conjunction with the Utah Division of Child and Family Services. Half of these vouchers are focused on

youth and the rest are for supporting families. This program is being evaluated by the Urban Institute, a national research institute in Washington D.C.

Homeless Families

The Utah Department of Workforce Services has provided almost 8 million dollars in Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) funds over the last three years to support rapid re-housing and homeless prevention services for homeless or at-risk families across the state. This program includes a strong emphasis on employment counseling and services with local DWS offices statewide. Many agencies have effectively integrated this TANF program with the federal HPRP funds and many have improved their service models as a result.

Roughly 68 additional permanent housing subsidies were awarded for homeless families last year for Weber, Washington, Utah and Summit Counties.

Other New Developments

A new shelter, Lantern House, is being developed in Ogden Utah to replace the existing shelter with increased capacity.

The Fourth Street Clinic in Salt Lake City received a grant from Health and Human Services for \$2.9 million to expand their clinic and services. This expansion will include increasing dental services.

The YWCA received \$900,000 for to support their Justice Center and expanding services for victims of domestic violence.

An outreach program called the HOST program (Homeless Outreach Service Team) has been developed as a collaboration between the Salt Lake City Police Department and local homeless service providers to focus on connecting homeless persons to the services they need.

Improved Data and Information

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the State of Utah require that all homeless services be entered into a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Utah has a single HMIS that is able to share pertinent information across providers that enables community-based planning and evaluation. HMIS does not include domestic violence providers due to safety concerns with sharing information.

In order to be an effective resource for strategic planning the HMIS must 1) cover as many services as possible and 2) have complete records on all participants or high data quality. To improve the quality of data Utah started a new HMIS in July 1, 2011 and as of June 30, 2012 has completed one year of data collection and reporting. The Utah HMIS includes data entry from roughly 85% of homeless service providers in the state, with 93% data quality. A total of 212,026 services records have been entered during that time and a total of 13,318 unique homeless persons have been recorded in HMIS statewide. Given the coverage of HMIS, the number of persons served in HMIS is within 15% of the estimated number of persons derived from the 2012 Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count (n=16,522).

Finally, the state received new software and analysis grants for the statewide HMIS that will allow us to develop a performance measurement system to understand homeless trends and evaluate best practices for addressing homelessness.

These among other great programs demonstrate Utah's commitment to homeless programs and the people they serve.

Utility of Utah HMIS Data

Utah HMIS data are tracked across programs that can capture how people experience homelessness. An example of how Utah HMIS data can be used is included in Table 3, which

shows how many people in shelter and in places not meant for habitation that were able to access additional services to end their homelessness.

Further Inquiry

The Utah HMIS and other sources can be used by service providers and community planners to evaluate the effectiveness of the homeless system of services including how long people are homeless, what barriers exist to housing, effectiveness of programs to help homeless persons increase income and benefits, and overall effectiveness of strategies to end homelessness.

**Table 3: Housing Services for Those Receiving Shelter or Outreach Service
Utah • FY201w2**

(pnmh – place not meant for habitation; HPRP – homeless prevention and rapid re-housing program; PSH – permanent supportive housing)

23%	Percent of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in housing programs in FY12
2,292	Number of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in housing programs in FY12
17%	Percent of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in HPRP in FY12
1,727	Number of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in HPRP in FY12
4%	Percent of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in Transitional Housing in FY12
367	Number of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in Transitional Housing in FY12
3%	Percent of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in PSH in FY12
288	Number of persons in shelter and pnmh that were enrolled in PSH in FY12

Source: Utah HMIS July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2012

Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) Federal Stimulus Program

Background of HPRP

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing (HPRP) program was created to address homelessness as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). It began in October 2009 and ended in June of 2012. While rental assistance programs have existed before HPRP, it is the largest scale rental assistance program directed towards reducing homelessness in the U.S. to date.

The HPRP program was designed to serve homeless individuals or families according to HUD's definition of homelessness with rapid re-housing or those who were imminently at risk of homelessness "but for" additional assistance

with homeless prevention funds. All persons served had to have an income less than 50% of the Area Median Income. HPRP funds could be used to pay for rental assistance, utility and security deposits, moving costs, motel costs while securing housing, credit repair and legal services, rental arrears, and case management to assist with housing relocation and stabilization.

In Utah, the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City and Provo City received a combined 8.4 million dollars for the program. These grantees sub-granted HPRP funds to 13 non-profit and local government agencies in 9 communities across the state.

Prevention and Re-Housing

HPRP grantees were able to determine how much of the funds would be dedicated to preventing homelessness among those imminently at risk of homelessness or to re-housing those individuals and families already

Table 4: Summary of HPRP • Utah • 2009-2012

TOTAL	TOTAL AWARD	\$8,408,395
	Program Specific Funds	\$7,569,869
	% Spent on Rapid Re-housing	64%
	Number of Persons Served	14,794
	Number of Households Served	5,438
	Average Cost per Household	\$1,392
Homelessness Prevention	Spending on Homelessness Prevention	\$2,760,226
	Number Persons Served	7,898
	Number of Households Served	2,819
	Average Cost per Household	\$979
Rapid Re-Housing	Spending on Rapid Re-housing	\$4,809,644
	Number Persons Served	6,896
	Number of Households Served	2,619
	Average Cost per Household	\$1,836

Source: HPRP QPR GTD (October 2009 - June 2012)

Table 5: Destination Upon Exit for HPRP Participants • Utah • 2009-2012

Destination	Prevention	Rapid Re-Housing
Permanent Housing Destination	81%	61%
Temporary Housing Destination	6%	8%
Homelessness	0%	8%
Institutional Destination	0%	1%
Other or Deceased	2%	6%
Missing	11%	17%

Source: HPRP QPR GTD October 1, 2009–June 30, 2012 (all grantees)

experiencing homelessness. In Utah, the majority of funds were directed towards rapid re-housing of homeless persons (64%). This was due to the difficulty of targeting persons imminently at risk of homelessness as well as the positive impact that rapid re-housing has on shelters by decreasing demand especially as the number of homeless families increased over this period of time. Table 4 shows the number served and average cost per household with HPRP.

Impact of Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing

The success of HPRP is based on how many households remain stably housed following the program. Table 5 shows the destinations of all HPRP participants in Utah. Whether those families will remain stably housed over time is not possible to track, however it is possible to identify how many households return to shelter or receive homeless services across the state. The Road Home emergency shelter has identified 13% of those receiving rapid rehousing that have returned to their shelter over the course of the program. Those that return to shelter are provided with more intensive services.

About half of those served in HPRP were children under the age of 18. While housing can be

more expensive than shelter it is preferable to sheltering homeless individuals and families with children due to poorer health and safety conditions in shelter and the long term impacts on childhood development and increases the likelihood for later life poverty, poor health and homelessness.

Other Outcomes of HPRP

One of the most important outcomes of the HPRP program was that it created a space for service providers and whole communities to reassess the overall service delivery model for homelessness. Service providers changed or created new program models, and created and strengthened partnerships and collaborations. They also were able to take risks on families and individuals they would have never considered in the past for housing and reported that many households served progressed better than expected.

Program innovations came from integrating TANF prevention and rapid re-housing funds with HPRP for additional flexibility and tailoring to ensure the maximum number of households get just enough to regain stable housing. Other innovations included using funds to pilot a rapid re-housing for homeless youth project and re-housing chronically homeless persons as a bridge to other housing resources.

After HPRP

In the last year, homelessness has increased in Utah by 15%, making programs to re-house homeless persons important not only for homeless persons to regain housing but also for relieving pressure on shelter and emergency service providers.

HUD's Emergency Shelter Grant has recently been reformed as part of the HEARTH Act to be the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). This fund supported emergency shelter, outreach, and prevention and has now been amended to include rapid re-housing and emphasize prevention and particularly rapid rehousing activities similar to HPRP. Adjustments to the HPRP rules have been made to decrease the AMI to 30% to target lower income households and increase the program assistance period to a maximum of 24 months similar to Continuum of Care transitional housing programs. Funding for ESG has also been increased by over \$600,000 for Utah from 2011 to 2012. This is much less however compared to over 2 million in annual spending during the HPRP program.

TANF funds from the Department of Workforce Services have helped with the shortfall of stimulus funds. These funds have been able to provide a similar prevention and re-housing program for TANF eligible families. The maximum assistance period is 4 months which is less than the typical length of time utilized for HPRP but other activities are similar and there is an additional component to support efforts to regain stable employment in addition to housing.

HPRP was successful in demonstrating that housing for a flexible period of time in the community is a plausible option for a significant portion of homeless households. In addition it became a feasible program for emergency

service providers statewide. Housing is by far preferable to time spent in emergency shelter or in other homeless situations and the hope is that the homeless provider system can continue to work towards making housing options available and accessible for rapid re-housing with the rising tide of homelessness.

Characteristics of Those Served

Data presented in Tables 6 and 7 are from the last year of the HPRP program entered in the new HMIS system and constitute roughly 3,500 clients or about 25% of the overall program. These data provide a snapshot of how homeless prevention and rapid rehousing clients are characterized.

The most noticeable difference between those targeted for homelessness prevention and homeless persons served with rapid re-housing is income. Homeless persons have much lower income and their sources of income tend to be more public than from earned income. Otherwise their demographic profile looks similar, making targeting for homelessness prevention difficult.

Length of Stay in HPRP

Persons enrolled in HPRP could receive housing assistance for up to 18 months. Table 7 shows the typical length of stay for prevention and re-housing in the last year of the program. The median length of stay is 4 months and those receiving rapid re-housing required more time in the program before they were stably housed hence the higher cost per household. A total of 164 households, or 5%, received the full 18 months of assistance in the last year of the program. Many HPRP providers expressed difficulty predicting how long households would require assistance therefore the flexibility of 18 months allowed them to provide enough assistance for households to regain stable housing.

Table 6: Characteristics of HPRP Clients • Utah • 2011–2012

Demographics	Prevention	Re-housing
Percent female for adults	63%	67%
Typical age for adults without children	35–44	35–44
Typical age for adults with children	25–34	25–34
Percent of total who are children under 18	48%	53%
Percent of total who are children under 5	35%	37%
Percent of children who are school age	46%	46%
Percent of children who are teenagers	18%	17%
Percent Hispanic	30%	29%
Percent of White	75%	79%
Percent who are veterans	0.44%	1.11%
Income for Adults	Prevention	Re-housing
Percent with no income at program entry	38%	49%
Median monthly income at program entry	\$501–\$750	\$1–\$150
Percent with no income at program exit	34%	40%
Median monthly income at program exit	\$501–\$750	\$251–\$500
Percent who's income remained the same or increased	85%	89%
Income by Source at Program Exit	Prevention	Re-housing
Percent earned income	42%	30%
Percent SSI	9%	12%
Percent SSDI	7%	7%
Percent TANF	3%	13%
Percent unemployment	5%	2%
Percent child support	9%	6%
Non-cash Benefits at Program Exit	Prevention	Re-housing
Percent SNAP	50%	63%
Percent Medicaid	38%	58%
Percent WIC8	8%	4%
Percent section	82%	0%

Source: HPRP APR October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012 (all grantees)

Table 7: Length of Stay in HPRP

Length of Stay in Program	Prevention	Rehousing
Typical length of stay	61 to 180 days	61 to 180 days
Average length	130 days	137 days
Median length	112 days	107 days
Typical number of months	3.7 - 4 months	3.6 - 4.6 months

Source: HPRP APR October 1, 2011 - September 30, 2012 (all grantees)

Initiative to End Chronic Homelessness

Background of Chronic Initiative

Chronically homeless persons are defined as individuals currently living in shelters, places not meant for habitation, or are otherwise homeless, who have been homeless for long periods of time (over one year continuously or four episodes in three years) and have a disabling condition such as diagnosable mental illness, substance abuse problem or physical disability. These are individuals who have the most extreme experience of homelessness. Families with a chronically homeless adult are also considered to be chronically homeless.

Utah's State Homeless Coordinating Committee's Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness began in 2003 and was the result of a collaboration between private and public efforts approved in 2005. The basis of the plan was to use the Housing First Model to ending chronic homelessness. Housing First is an approach that places the minimum number of requirements or restrictions on persons to promote housing placement and retention. Previous housing programs required participation in programs or sobriety before placing persons in housing or the housing was temporary. However, these approaches have been shown to be less effective for housing retention for chronically homeless persons than the Housing First Model and permanent supportive housing (PSH).

Why Focus on Chronic Homelessness?

There are many reasons to focus on chronic homelessness. The first is to end homelessness for those who have become the most vulnerable and improve their safety and quality of life. The second is the cost savings to the community from use of emergency services such as emergency rooms and jails. A third objective is to increase the capacity in emergency shelters. Although this population comprises less than 5% of the total homeless population, they consume about 50% of

the resources for homeless services. For every one chronically homeless person housed, there is an estimated \$8,000 net cost savings to community systems and our front-line providers are able to serve an additional 2.4 temporarily homeless individuals through existing programs. Finally, chronically homeless persons are an identifiable group that crosses many service systems; focus on this subpopulation has improved coordination and planning for housing and services overall.

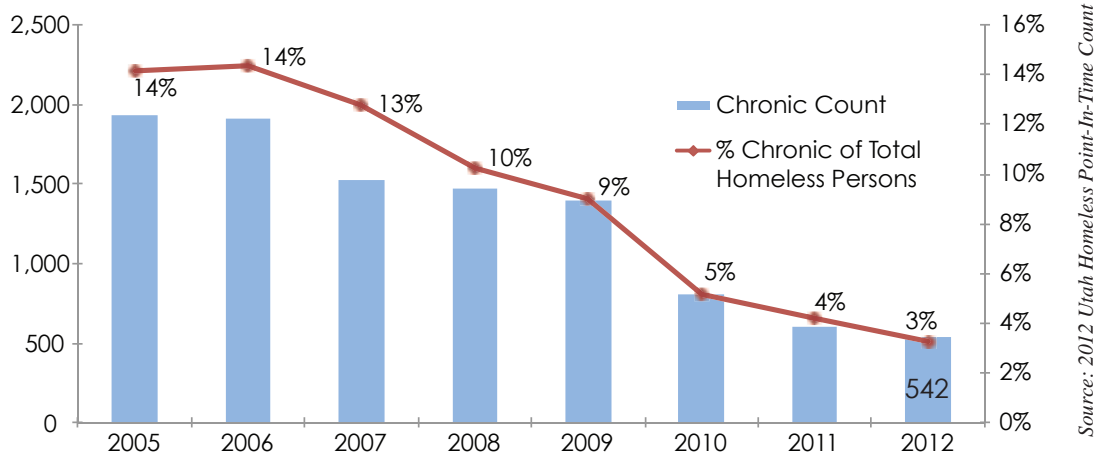
Trends in Chronic Homelessness

Chronic homelessness in Utah has decreased consistently since 2005 (see Figure 10), with a 9% decrease in the last year and 72% decrease since enacting the plan in 2005. Currently there are 611 permanent supportive housing units designated for chronically homeless individuals. The majority or 61% of those units are in Salt Lake County. Similarly, the majority or 73% of chronically homeless persons not yet housed reside in Salt Lake County.

Framework for Ending Chronic Homelessness

There are three major components for ending chronic homelessness – Tenant Selection, Housing, and Supportive Services. Creating a centralized tenant selection process enables timelier placement of persons in appropriate housing. Potential clients are assessed by their vulnerability, service utilization and their eligibility for various housing opportunities. Permanent Supportive Housing can be both in congregate sites as part of a larger program or scattered throughout the community. Funds for subsidizing housing that can be used for permanent housing and be flexible for tenant, sponsor or project based rental assistance are important for securing additional housing. The State of Utah is working with many community partners to target tax credit units designated or set aside specifically for homeless households at lower rents in order to save money and serve more chronically homeless

Figure 10: Utah Annualized Chronic Homeless Count • 2005–2012



persons. Locating available housing requires a lot of coordination between landlords, housing authorities and service providers. Creating positions to coordinate tenant selection and a housing location specialist that understands both private and public housing are key positions in this effort.

Finally, supportive services for housing stabilization and clinical services are also an important component for permanent supportive housing. Funds for housing stabilization or care coordination activities are hard to secure but make a difference in the success of PSH programs for those with disabling conditions. Currently 44% of homeless service funds administered by the State Community Services Office are directed towards supportive services for permanent supportive housing of chronically homeless persons. This is a 26% increase in funds designated for this purpose since FY11. In order to sustain this effort, other sources of funding will need to be secured. The possibilities for Medicaid expansion could impact this service greatly in the future.

What Does Ending Chronic Homelessness Mean?

Ending chronic homelessness means creating enough permanent supportive housing

opportunities to house the number of chronically homeless persons in Utah. More importantly, to have a system in place that identifies persons in need and can place them into permanent supportive housing quickly. The chronic homeless definition has recently expanded to include families with a chronically homeless adult; however this initiative is focused on single individuals as included in the original plan with the two years remaining to meet the goal. Success towards this goal will be measured by the Point-In-Time Count conducted at the end of January each year. It is not expected that the number of chronically homeless persons will reach zero, but the number will be slight and more importantly a system is in place to accommodate however many chronically homeless persons need housing including a process to help them access housing.

Characteristics of Those Currently Living in PSH

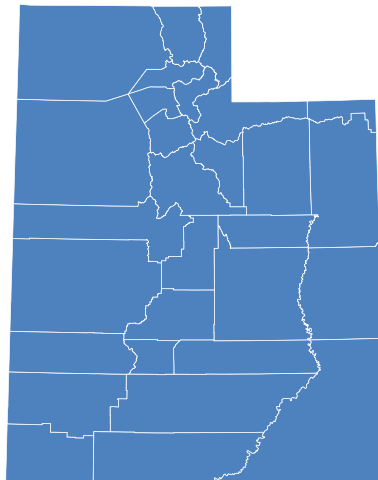
Table 8 includes the characteristics of 559 single formerly chronically homeless persons housed in PSH between July 2011 and June 2012. Of those individuals included in the report 17% had left permanent supportive housing and 92% of those who left relocated to other stable housing situations.

**Table 8: Characteristics of Chronically Homeless Persons
Placed in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) • Utah • 2012**

Demographics	
% Male	63%
Median age	45 - 54
% Hispanic	10%
% White	87%
Disabling Conditions	
% Mental illness	55%
% Alcohol abuse	26%
% Substance abuse	25%
% Chronic health condition	21%
% Physical disability	16%
% With more than one disabling condition	44%
Previous Living Situation	
% From emergency shelter	42%
% From places not meant for habitation	14%
% From institutional settings or transitional housing	17%
% From other (motel, friends, family, other PSH)	27%
Income and Benefits	
% Without income at entry	45%
% Without income at exit or one year assessment	23%
% With earned income	17%
% SSI	33%
% SSDI	30%
% No sources	32%
% Receiving SNAP	49%
% With Medicaid	25%
% With Medicare	8%
% With no benefits	26%
Length of Stay and Exit Destination	
Median length of stay	2 - 3 Years
% Exiting to permanent destinations	47%
% Exiting to other destinations (institutional settings, deceased, family and friends)	44%
% Exiting to homelessness	8%

Source: Utah HMIS combined PSH Annual Progress Reports July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

LOCAL HOMELESS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LHCC) PROFILES

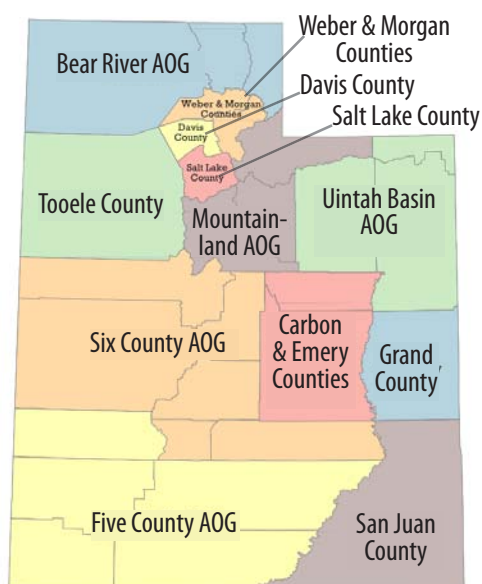


State of Utah Profile

HMIS - State of Utah

Number of Clients: ¹⁰	13,318
Data Quality: ¹¹	93%
Bed Coverage: ¹²	85%

Utah Local Housing Coordinating Committees (LHCCs)



Area Characteristics

2010 Population ¹	2,763,885
2010 Poverty rate ¹	10.4
2012 Unemployment rate ²	6.7
2010 % of persons receiving food stamps ³	14.6%
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit ⁴	\$724
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR ⁵	36.72%

Utah Point-In-Time Count⁷

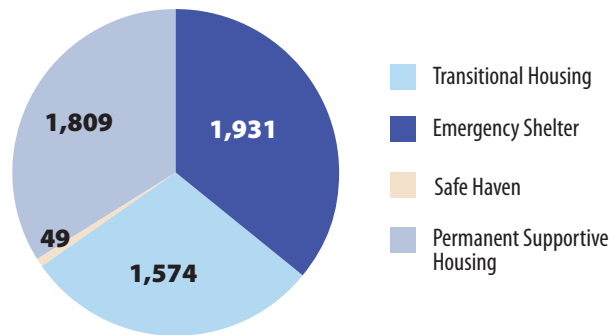
Headcount		2012 State Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	1,411
	Households Only Children	20
	Households No Children	1,621
	Total	3,052
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	67
	Households Only Children	1
	Households No Children	407
	Total	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	1,478
	Households Only Children	21
	Households No Children	2,028
	Total	3,527

Households		2012 State Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	426
	Households Only Children	18
	Households No Children	1,604
	Total	2,048
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	19
	Households Only Children	1
	Households No Children	344
	Total	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	445
	Households Only Children	19
	Households No Children	1,948
	Total	2,412

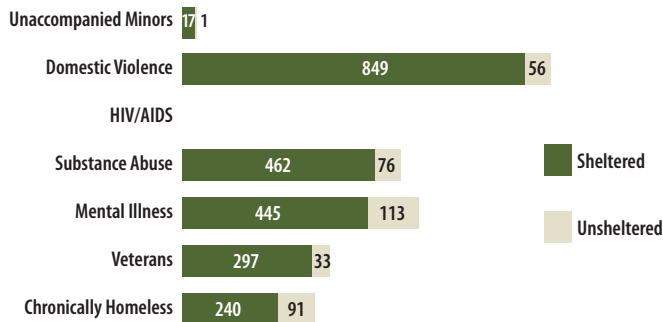
Data Sources

1. 2012 U.S. Census
2. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2011 Annual Rate
3. Utah Department of Workforce Services
4. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
5. Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund 2012 Annual Report
6. Utah State Community Services Office 2012 Annualized Homeless Point-In-Time Count
7. Utah State Community Services Office 2012 Single Night Homeless Point-In-Time Count
8. Utah State Office of Education Point-In-Time
9. 2012 Utah Homeless Housing Inventory Chart, year-round, overflow, seasonal, and current and new inventories (March 2012).
10. Total number of unique homeless clients recorded in HMIS July 2011 - June 2012 (does not include those in domestic violence shelters or in permanent housing)
11. Percent of complete records for every client entered in HMIS (excluding SSO programs)
12. Percent of homeless designated beds reported in HMIS as of September 2012 (does not include domestic violence programs)

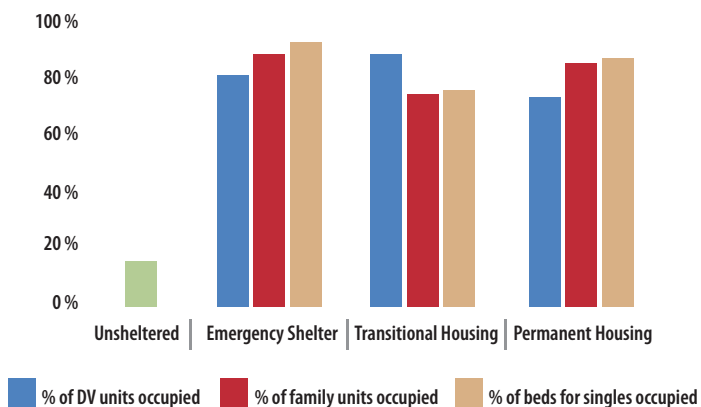
Housing⁹ Total 5,363



Subpopulations of Homeless Persons



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Percent of capacity is determined by dividing the number of households (families or individuals) by the number of dedicated units available on January 25th, 2012. Any figure with "n/a" denotes no existing units; 0% denotes existing units with no persons present on January 25th. The total number of units is presented in the Housing Figure.

Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness Estimate:⁶ **16,522**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population:⁷ **0.60%**

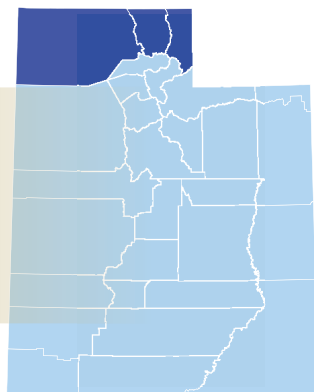
2012 Total number of homeless school children:⁸ **13,230**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **963**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **12,267**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **1.94%**

Bear River Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile

HMIS - Bear River

Number of Clients: 71
 Data Quality: 98.5%
 Bed Coverage: 100%
 (Explanation with State Profile)



Area Characteristics

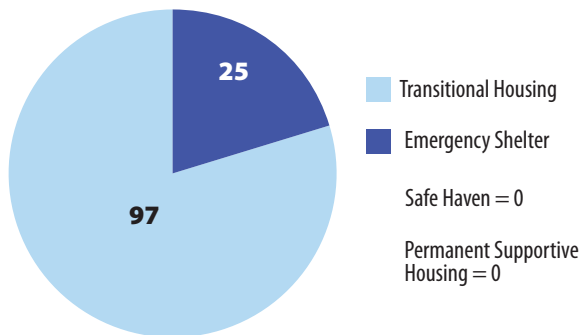
2010 Population 164,895
 2010 Poverty rate 10.2
 2012 Unemployment rate..... 6.2
 2010 % of Persons receiving Food Stamps..... 13.2
 2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$697
 Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 38%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Bear River AOG			BOS CoC	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	2012 Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	124	89	69	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	-	-	3	3	20
	Households No Children	12	15	11	299	1,621
	Total	136	104	83	684	3,052
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	-	3	3	44	67
	Households Only Children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households No Children	1	5	5	151	407
	Total	1	8	8	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	124	92	72	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	-	-	3	3	21
	Households No Children	13	20	16	450	2,028
	Total	137	112	91	879	3,527

Households		Bear River AOG			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	35	26	22	123	426
	Households Only Children	-	-	1	1	18
	Households No Children	12	13	11	288	1,604
	Total	47	39	34	412	2,048
Unsheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	-	1	1	12	19
	Households Only Children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households No Children	1	5	5	131	344
	Total	1	6	6	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	35	27	23	135	445
	Households Only Children	-	-	1	1	19
	Households No Children	13	18	16	419	1,948
	Total	48	45	40	555	2,412

Housing Total 122

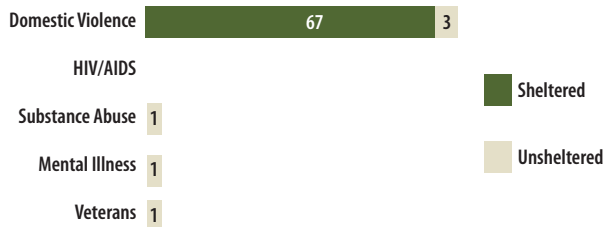


Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Bear River AOG
- Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency
- New Hope

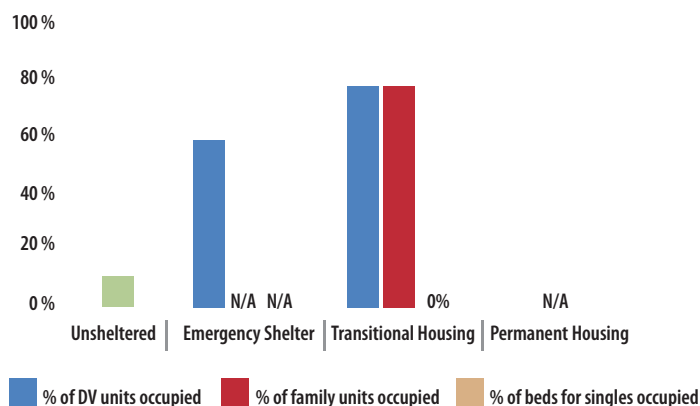
Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Chronically Homeless

Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness estimate: **455**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.18%**

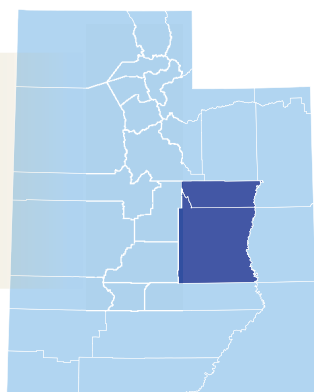
2012 Total number of homeless school children: **270**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: —
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **270**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **0.81%**

Carbon and Emery Counties LHCC Profile

HMIS - Carbon/Emery

Number of Clients: 52
Data Quality: 97.8%
Bed Coverage: 77%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

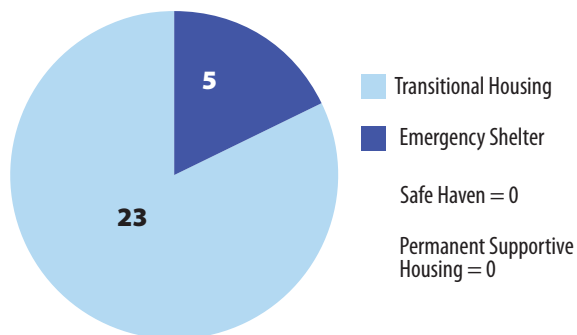
2010 Population 32,379
2010 Poverty rate 12.5
2012 Unemployment rate..... 7.5
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 18.9
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$584
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 41%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Carbon/Emery LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	4	2	8	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	3	20
	Households No Children	17	7	18	299	1,621
	Total	21	9	26	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	-	44	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	0	0	-	151	407
	Total	0	0	-	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	4	2	8	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	3	21
	Households No Children	17	7	18	450	2,028
	Total	21	9	26	879	3,527

Households		Carbon/Emery LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	1	1	3	123	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1	18
	Households No Children	17	7	16	288	1,604
	Total	18	8	19	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	-	12	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	0	0	-	131	344
	Total	0	0	-	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	1	1	3	135	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1	19
	Households No Children	17	7	16	419	1,948
	Total	18	8	19	555	2,412

Housing Total - 28



Area Housing and Shelter Providers:

- Colleen Quigley Women's Shelter
- La Portree Properties

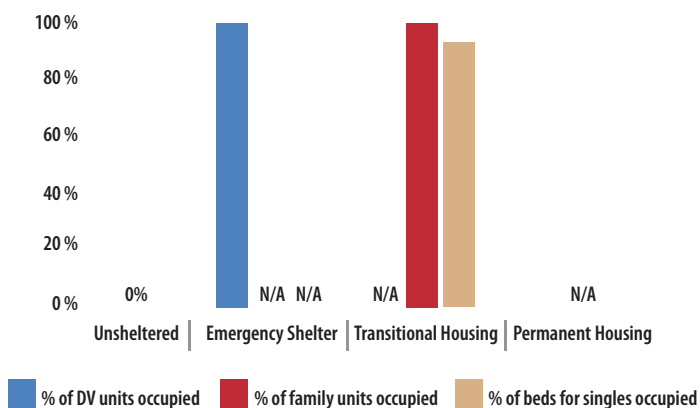
Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Chronically Homeless

Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness estimate: **130**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.30%**

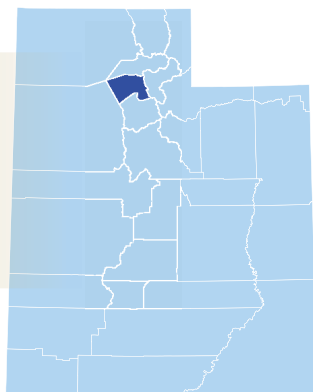
2012 Total number of homeless school children: **237**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **11**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **226**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **4.13%**

Davis County LHCC Profile

HMIS - Davis

Number of Clients: 84
Data Quality: 98.8%
Bed Coverage: 100%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

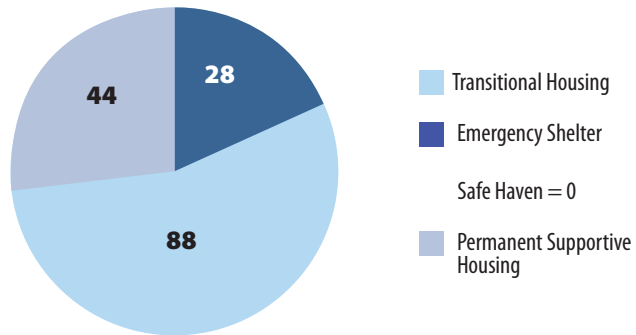
2010 Population 306,479
2010 Poverty rate 6.0
2012 Unemployment rate..... 6.2
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 10.9
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$730
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 35%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Davis County			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	108	88	89	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	3	20
	Households No Children	16	25	2	299	1,621
	Total	124	113	91	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	2	0	0	44	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	1	17	18	151	407
	Total	3	17	18	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	110	88	89	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	3	21
	Households No Children	17	42	20	450	2,028
	Total	127	130	109	879	3,527

Households		Davis County			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	33	29	28	123	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1	18
	Households No Children	15	23	2	288	1,604
	Total	48	52	30	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	1	0	0	12	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	1	11	14	131	344
	Total	2	11	14	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	34	29	28	135	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1	19
	Households No Children	16	34	16	419	1,948
	Total	50	63	44	555	2,412

Housing Total 160



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Davis Behavioral Health
- Davis Citizen's Coalition Against Violence
- Davis County Citizen's Coalition Against Violence
- Family Connection Center

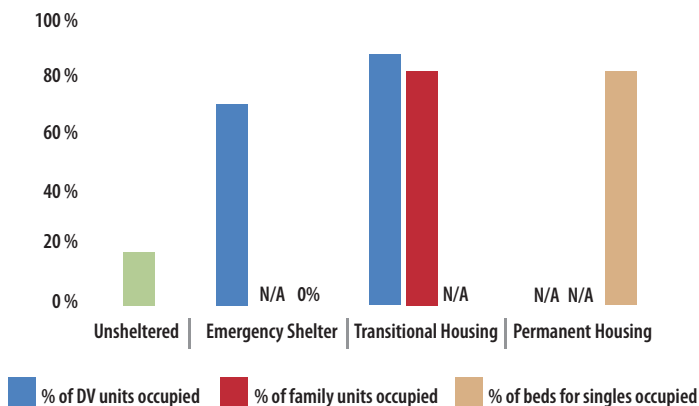
Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Chronically Homeless

Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness estimate: **545**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.18%**

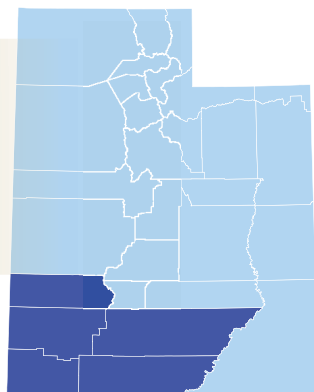
2012 Total number of homeless school children: **1,215**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **89**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **1,163**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **1.84%**

Five County Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile

HMIS - Five County

Number of Clients: 851
Data Quality: 91%
Bed Coverage: 54%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

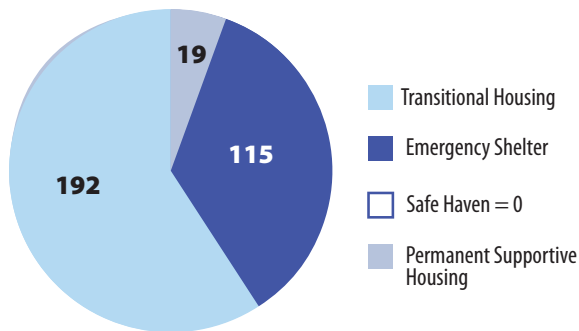
2010 Population 203,204
2010 Poverty rate 13.5
2012 Unemployment rate 8.6
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 16.2
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$624
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 36%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Five County AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	88	94	97	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	3	20
	Households No Children	112	107	104	299	1,621
	Total	200	201	201	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	-	44	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	0	86	63	151	407
	Total	0	86	63	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	88	94	97	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	3	21
	Households No Children	112	193	167	450	2,028
	Total	200	287	264	879	3,527

Households		Five County AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	27	30	33	123	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1	18
	Households No Children	110	100	100	288	1,604
	Total	137	130	133	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	-	12	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	0	81	56	131	344
	Total	0	81	56	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	27	30	33	135	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1	19
	Households No Children	110	181	156	419	1,948
	Total	137	211	189	555	2,412

Housing Total 326

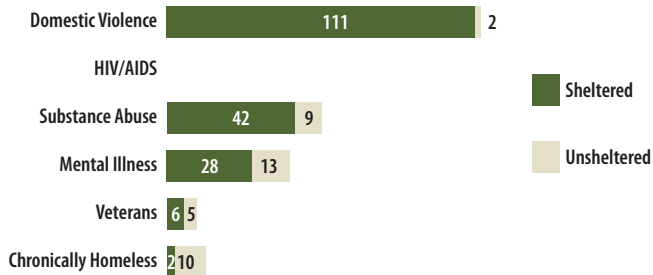


Area Housing and Shelter Providers

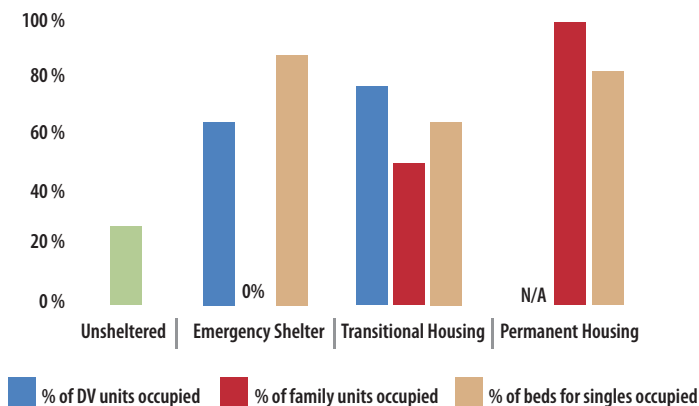
- Canyon Creek
- Cedar City Housing Authority
- DOVE Center
- Dixie Care & Share
- Erin Kimball Foundation
- Iron County Care & Share
- Southwest Behavioral Health

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 annualized homelessness estimate: **1,284**

2012 homelessness as % of area population: **0.25%**

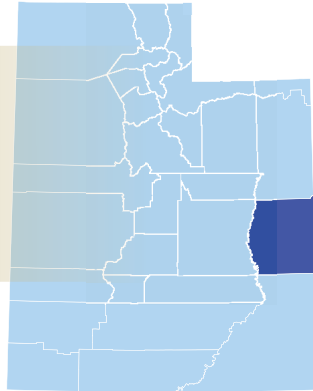
2012 total number of homeless school children: **964**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **84**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **889**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **2.51%**

Grand County LHCC Profile

HMIS - Grand

Number of Clients: PH Only
Data Quality: 99%
Bed Coverage: 100%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

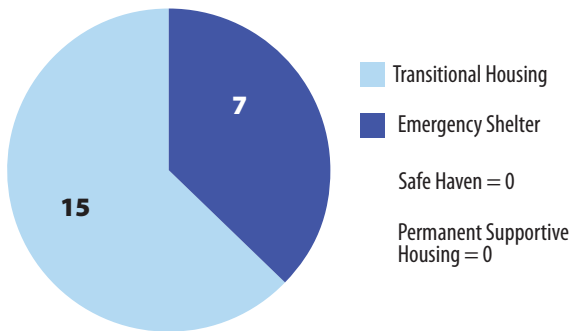
2010 Population 9,225
2010 Poverty rate 16.7
2012 Unemployment rate 9.8
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 20.7
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$659
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 36%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Grand County			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	21	0	2	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	3	20
	Households No Children	4	0	1	299	1,621
	Total	25	0	3	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	44	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	16	5	6	151	407
	Total	16	5	6	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	21	0	2	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	3	21
	Households No Children	20	5	7	450	2,028
	Total	41	5	9	879	3,527

Households		Grand County			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	7	0	1	123	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1	18
	Households No Children	3	0	1	288	1,604
	Total	10	0	2	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	0	12	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	16	5	6	131	344
	Total	16	5	6	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	7	0	1	135	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1	19
	Households No Children	19	5	7	419	1,948
	Total	26	5	8	555	2,412

Housing: Total - 22

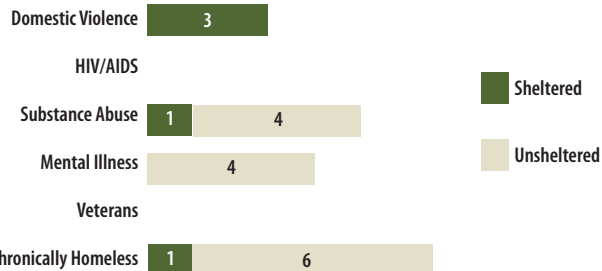


Area Housing and Shelter Providers

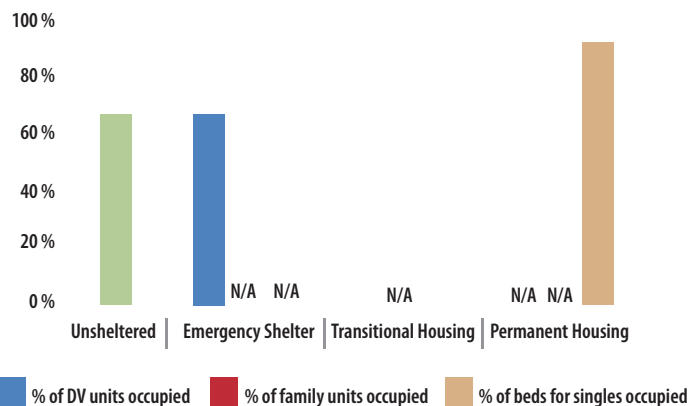
- Four Corners Behavioral Health
- Moab Solutions
- Seekhaven

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 annualized homelessness estimate: **24**

2012 homelessness as % of area population: **0.26%**

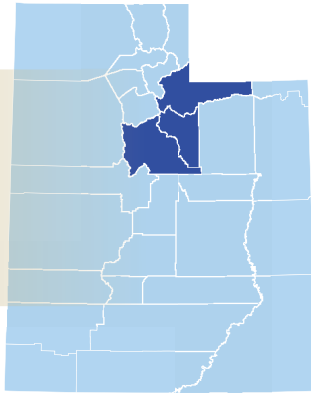
2012 total number of homeless school children: **39**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **7**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **32**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **2.66%**

Mountainland LHCC Profile

HMIS - Mountainland

Number of Clients: 712
Data Quality: 97.6%
Bed Coverage: 73%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

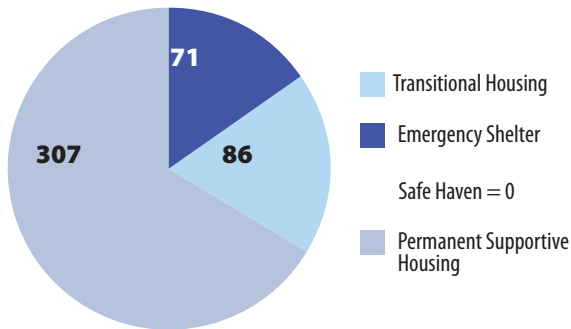
2010 Population 576,418
2010 Poverty Rate..... 9.3
2012 Unemployment Rate 6.8
2010 % of Persons Receiving Food Stamps 8.8
2012 Fair Market Rent (FMR) for Two-Bedroom Unit ... \$817
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 38%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Mountainland LHCC and CoC			2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	88	75	48	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	9	20
	Households No Children	75	62	38	1,621
	Total	163	137	95	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	6	0	7	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	195	57	83	407
	Total	201	57	90	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	94	75	55	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	9	21
	Households No Children	270	119	121	2,028
	Total	364	194	185	3,527

Households		Mountainland LHCC and CoC			2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	30	22	16	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	9	18
	Households No Children	72	61	34	1,604
	Total	102	83	59	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	2	0	2	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	188	51	71	344
	Total	190	51	73	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	32	22	18	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	9	19
	Households No Children	260	112	105	1,948
	Total	292	134	132	2,412

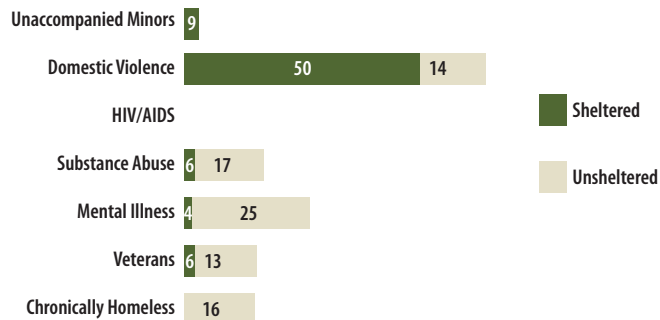
Housing Total - 464



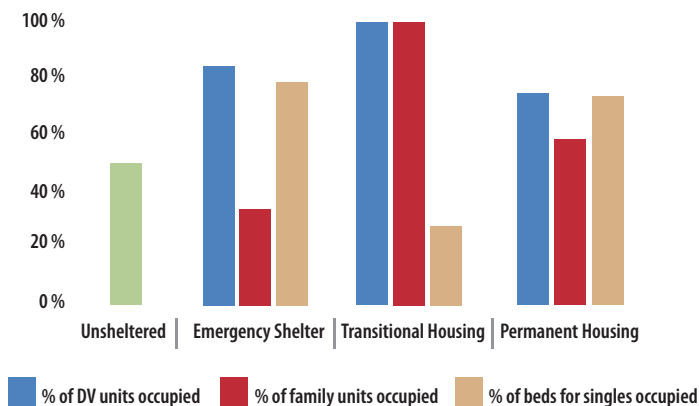
Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Ark of Eagle Mountain
- Center for Women & Children in Crisis
- Community Action Services
- Friends of the Coalition
- Golden Spike
- Housing Authority of Utah County
- I Promise Foundation
- Mountainlands Community Housing Trust
- Papilion House Inc.
- Peace House Inc.
- Provo City Housing Authority
- Transient Services Office
- Wasatch Mental Health

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 annualized homelessness estimate: **877**

2012 homelessness as % of area population: **0.15%**

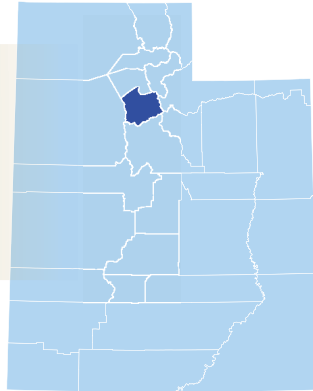
2012 total number of homeless school children: **2,359**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **82**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **2,277**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **1.91%**

Salt Lake County LHCC Profile

HMIS - Salt Lake

Number of Clients: 10,182
Data Quality: 92%
Bed Coverage: 90%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

2010 Population 1,029,655
2010 Poverty rate 9.3
2012 Unemployment rate 6.5
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 15.2
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$774
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 42%

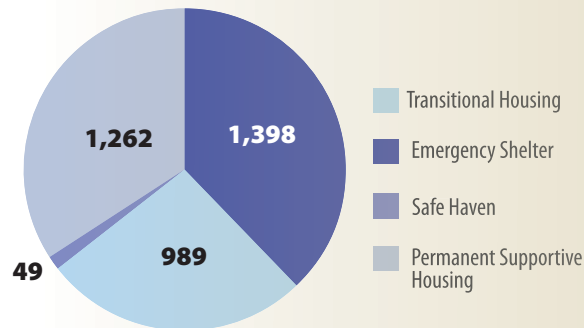
Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Salt Lake County			2012 SL/TC CoC	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	764	800	961	981	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	3	8	8	20
	Households No Children	1,045	1,025	1,281	1,284	1,621
	Total	1,809	1,828	2,250	2,273	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	3	0	3	16	67
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	1	1
	Households No Children	210	157	153	173	407
	Total	213	158	156	190	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	767	800	964	997	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	4	8	9	21
	Households No Children	1,255	1,182	1,434	1,457	2,028
	Total	2,022	1,986	2,406	2,463	3,527

Households		Salt Lake County			2012 SL/TC CoC	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	222	232	281	287	426
	Households Only Children	0	3	8	8	18
	Households No Children	1,033	1,023	1,279	1,282	1,604
	Total	1,255	1,258	1,568	1,577	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	1	0	1	5	19
	Households Only Children	0	1	0	1	1
	Households No Children	208	143	130	142	344
	Total	209	144	131	148	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	223	232	282	292	445
	Households Only Children	0	4	8	9	19
	Households No Children	1,241	1,166	1,409	1,424	1,948
	Total	1,464	1,402	1,699	1,725	2,412



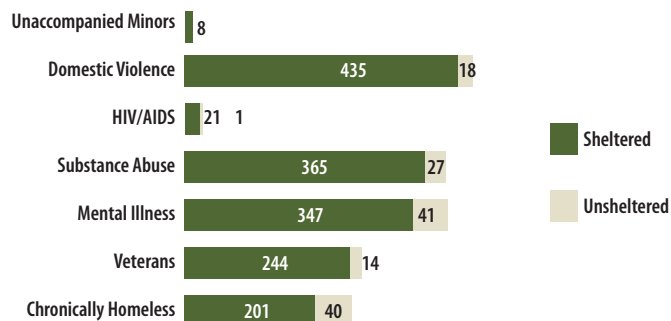
Housing Total - 3,696



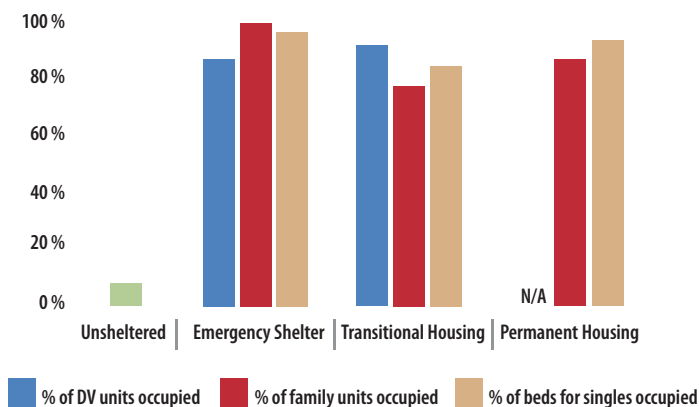
Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Catholic Community Services
- Family Promise Salt Lake
- Family Support Center
- First Step House
- Housing Assistance
- Housing Authority of Salt Lake City
- Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake
- Housing Opportunities Inc.
- Odyssey House
- Rescue Mission of Salt Lake
- Salt Lake County Youth Services
- South Valley Sanctuary
- The Road Home
- Tooele County Relief Services
- Utah Non-Profit Housing
- Valley Mental Health
- Volunteers of America Utah
- Wasatch Homeless Health Care
- West Valley City Housing Authority
- YWCA Salt Lake City

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 annualized homelessness estimate: **11,187**

2012 homelessness as % of area population: **1.09%**

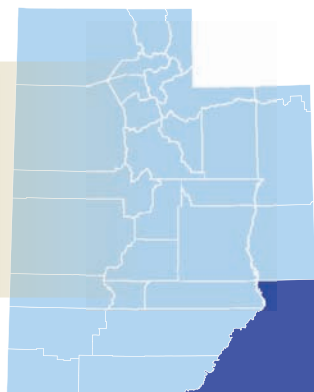
2012 total number of homeless school children: **4,798**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **514**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **4,284**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **2.63%**

San Juan County LHCC Profile

HMIS - San Juan

Number of Clients: n/a
Data Quality: n/a
Bed Coverage: n/a
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

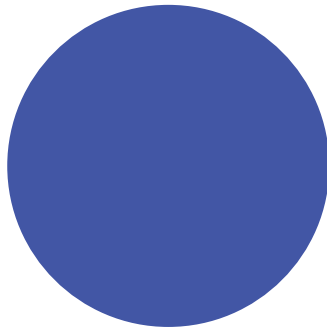
2010 Population 14,746
2010 Poverty rate 28.7
2012 Unemployment rate..... 11.5
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 37.0
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$584
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 34%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		San Juan			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	22	4	6	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	3	20
	Households No Children	2	0	2	299	1,621
	Total	24	4	8	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	3	22	44	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	31	0	5	151	407
	Total	31	3	27	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	22	7	28	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	3	21
	Households No Children	33	0	7	450	2,028
	Total	55	7	35	879	3,527

Households		San Juan			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	6	1	1	123	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1	18
	Households No Children	2	0	2	288	1,604
	Total	8	1	3	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	1	5	12	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	-	1
	Households No Children	31	0	4	131	344
	Total	31	1	9	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	6	2	6	135	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	1	19
	Households No Children	33	0	6	419	1,948
	Total	39	2	12	555	2,412

Housing Total - 14



Transitional Housing = 0

Emergency Shelter

Safe Haven = 0

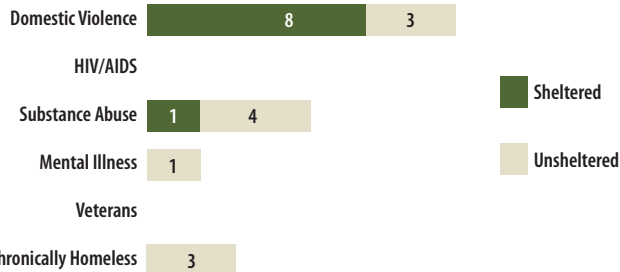
Permanent Supportive Housing = 0

Area Housing and Shelter Providers

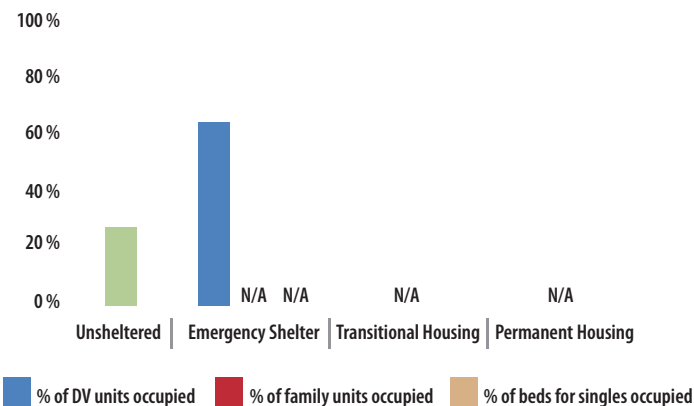
- Gentle Ironhawk Shelter

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 annualized homelessness estimate: **166**

2012 homelessness as % of area population: **1.13%**

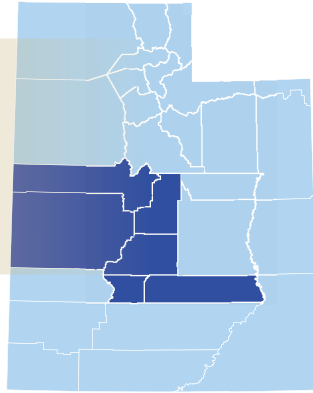
2012 total number of homeless school children: **858**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **22**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **836**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **29.36%**

Six County Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile

HMIS - Six County

Number of Clients: 55
Data Quality: 91%
Bed Coverage: 19%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

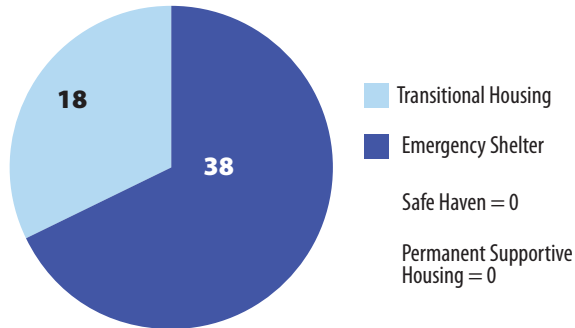
2010 Population 75,707
2010 Poverty rate 12.0
2012 Unemployment rate 7.9
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 17.0
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$665
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 43%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Six County AOG			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	26	20	31	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	3	20
	Households No Children	12	5	15	299	1,621
	Total	38	25	46	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	-	44	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	5	0	-	151	407
	Total	5	0	-	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	26	20	31	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	3	21
	Households No Children	17	5	15	450	2,028
	Total	43	25	46	879	3,527

Households		Six County AOG			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	8	6	10	123	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1	18
	Households No Children	11	5	14	288	1,604
	Total	19	11	24	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	0	-	12	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	5	0	-	131	344
	Total	5	0	-	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	8	6	10	135	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1	19
	Households No Children	16	5	14	419	1,948
	Total	24	11	24	555	2,412

Housing Total - 56

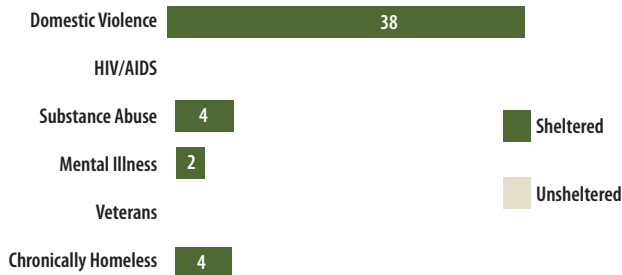


Area Housing and Shelter Providers

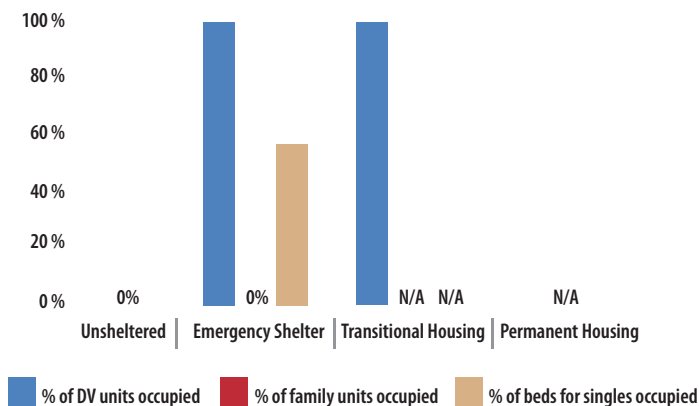
- New Horizons
- One Way Ministry
- Six County AOG

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness estimate: **218**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.17%**

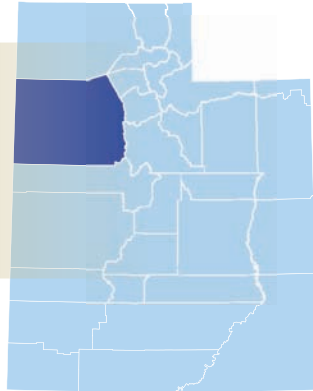
2012 Total number of homeless school children: **273**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **27**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **246**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **1.68%**

Tooele County LHCC Profile

HMIS - Tooele

Number of Clients: 87
Data Quality: 97.6%
Bed Coverage: 100%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

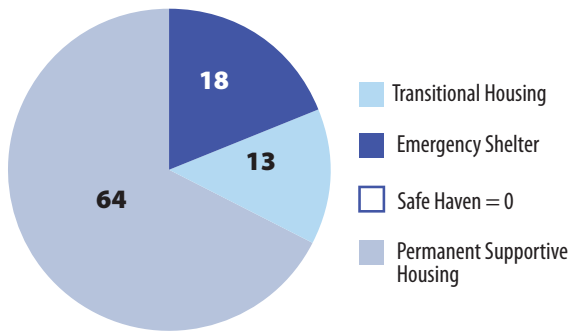
2010 Population 58,218
2010 Poverty rate 5.9
2012 Unemployment rate 6.9
2010 % of Persons receiving Food Stamps 16.0
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$691
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 34%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Tooele County/LHCC			2012 SL/TC CoC	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	10	5	20	981	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	8	20
	Households No Children	8	1	3	1,284	1,621
	Total	18	6	23	2,273	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	22	13	16	67
	Households Only Children	0	0	1	1	1
	Households No Children	16	8	20	173	407
	Total	16	30	34	190	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	10	27	33	997	1,478
	Households Only Children	0	0	1	9	21
	Households No Children	24	9	23	1,457	2,028
	Total	34	36	57	2,463	3,527

Households		Tooele County/LHCC			2012 SL/TC CoC	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	4	2	6	287	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	0	8	18
	Households No Children	7	1	3	1,282	1,604
	Total	11	3	9	1,577	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	0	4	4	5	19
	Households Only Children	0	0	1	1	1
	Households No Children	15	8	12	142	344
	Total	15	12	17	148	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	4	6	10	292	445
	Households Only Children	0	0	1	9	19
	Households No Children	22	9	15	1,424	1,948
	Total	26	15	26	1,725	2,412

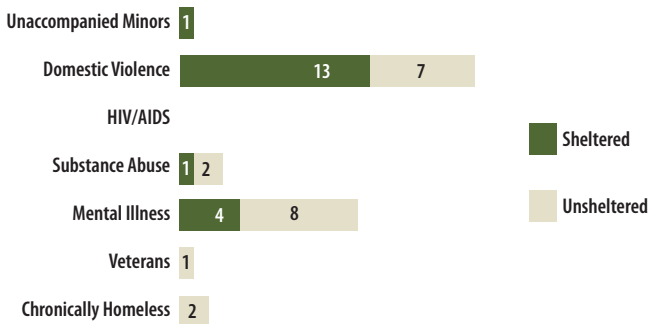
Housing Total - 95



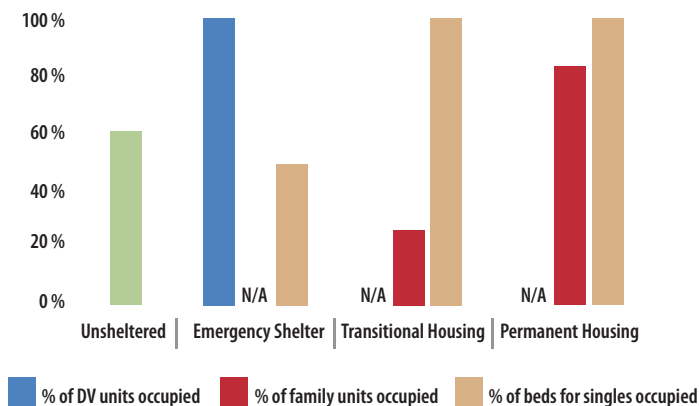
Area Housing and Shelter Providers

- Tooele County Housing Authority
- Tooele Department of Human Services
- Tooele County Relief Services

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness estimate: **279**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.48%**

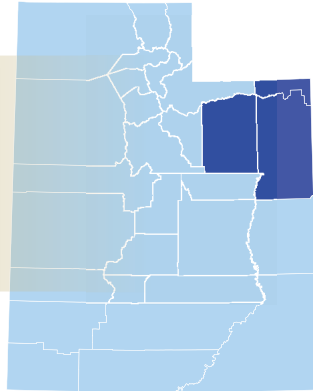
2012 Total number of homeless school children: **676**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **35**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **641**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **4.94%**

Uintah Basin Association of Governments (AOG) LHCC Profile

HMIS - Uintah Basin

Number of Clients: 111
Data Quality: 98%
Bed Coverage: 96%
Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

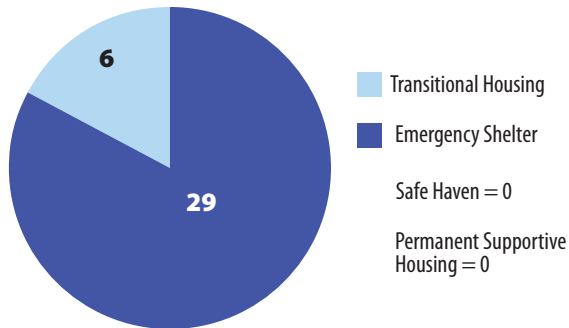
2010 Population 52,254
2010 Poverty rate 9.0
2012 Unemployment rate 5.6
2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 12.5
2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$617
Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 25%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Uintah Basin AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	11	15	8	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	3	20
	Households No Children	5	2	6	299	1,621
	Total	16	17	14	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	18	0	-	44	67
	Households Only Children	4	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	15	27	-	151	407
	Total	37	27	-	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	29	15	8	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	4	0	0	3	21
	Households No Children	20	29	6	450	2,028
	Total	53	44	14	879	3527

Households		Uintah Basin AOG LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	3	6	3	123	426
	Households Only Children	0	0	-	1	18
	Households No Children	5	2	6	288	1,604
	Total	8	8	9	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	5	0	-	12	19
	Households Only Children	4	0	-	-	1
	Households No Children	15	27	-	131	344
	Total	24	27	-	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	8	6	3	135	445
	Households Only Children	4	0	0	1	19
	Households No Children	20	29	6	419	1,948
	Total	32	35	9	555	2,412

Housing Total - 35



Area Housing and Shelter Providers

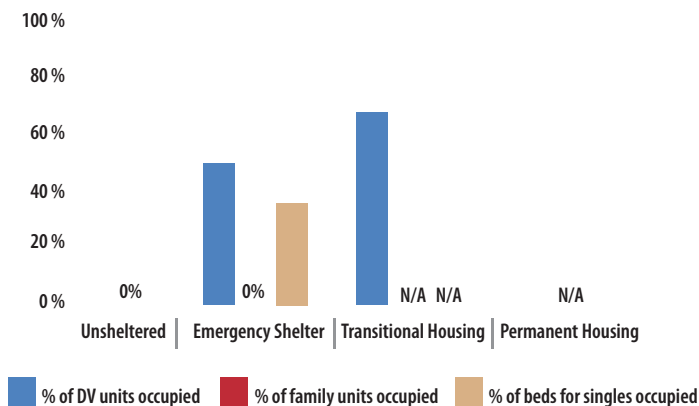
- Uintah's Women Crisis Center
- Uintah Basin AOG
- Uintah County

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness estimate: **67**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.09%**

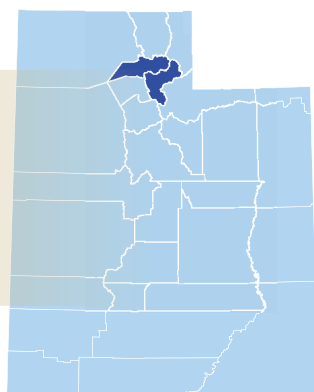
2012 Total number of homeless school children: **193**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **19**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **174**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **1.64%**

Weber and Morgan Counties LHCC Profile

HMIS - Weber/Morgan

Number of Clients: 1,113
 Data Quality: 98.9%
 Bed Coverage: 69%
 Explanation with State Profile



Area Characteristics

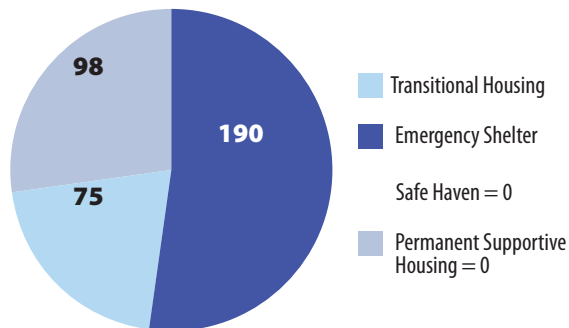
2010 Population 240,705
 2010 Poverty rate 7.2
 2012 Unemployment rate 6.8
 2010 % of persons receiving Food Stamps 11.1
 2012 Fair market rent (FMR) for two-bedroom unit \$730
 Estimated % of renters unable to afford 2 bdrm FMR.... 34%

Utah Point-In-Time Count

Headcount		Weber/Morgan LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	63	61	72	382	1,411
	Households Only Children	-	-	-	3	20
	Households No Children	172	167	140	299	1,621
	Total	235	228	212	684	3,052
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	-	7	19	44	67
	Households Only Children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households No Children	39	44	54	151	407
	Total	39	51	73	195	475
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	63	68	91	426	1,478
	Households Only Children	-	-	0	3	21
	Households No Children	211	211	194	450	2,028
	Total	274	279	285	879	3,527

Households		Weber/Morgan LHCC			BOS CoC 2012	2012 State
		2010	2011	2012	Total	Total
Sheltered	Family of Adult and Minor	19	21	22	123	426
	Households Only Children	-	-	-	1	18
	Households No Children	168	158	136	288	1,604
	Total	187	179	158	412	2,048
Unsheltered (PNMH)	Family of Adult and Minor	-	2	6	12	19
	Households Only Children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households No Children	39	39	46	131	344
	Total	39	41	52	143	364
Total	Family of Adult and Minor	19	23	28	135	445
	Households Only Children	-	-	0	1	19
	Households No Children	207	197	182	419	1,948
	Total	226	220	210	555	2,412

Housing Total - 363

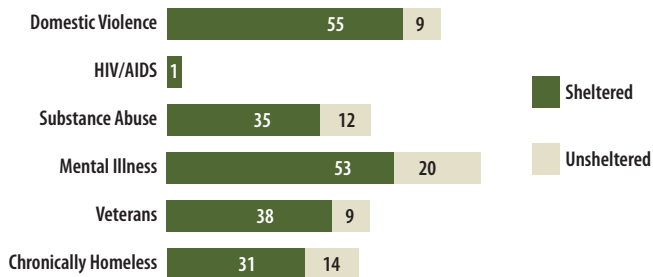


Area Housing and Shelter Providers

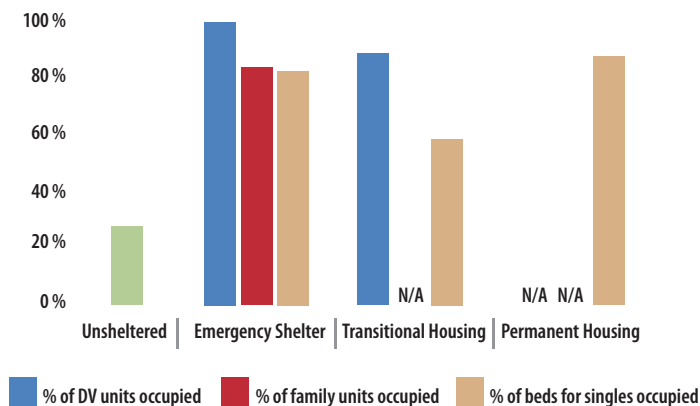
- Homeless Veterans Fellowship
- Ogden City Housing Authority
- Ogden Rescue Mission
- St. Anne's Center
- Weber County Housing Authority
- Your Community Connection

Subpopulations of Homeless Persons

Unaccompanied Minors



Percent of Capacity Utilized During 2012 Homeless Point-In-Time Count



Homelessness

2012 Annualized homelessness estimate: **1,290**

2012 Homelessness as % of area population: **0.28%**

2012 Total number of homeless school children: **1,311**

- Total number of school children living in motels, shelters, or in places not meant for habitation: **73**
- Total number of school children doubling-up or living without adequate facilities: **1,238**
- Total number of school children as a percent of the 2011 fall enrollment: **2.88%**

UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS 2012



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