

Utah

Comprehensive Report on Homelessness

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Comprehensive Report on Homelessness
State of Utah
2011
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The State of Utah Division of Housing and Community Development and its Community Services Office are pleased to present the 2011 Comprehensive Report on Homelessness in Utah.

As in previous years, the intent of this report is to inform interested parties as to the state of homelessness in Utah.

It is apparent that we are operating in difficult times. The recessionary effects are persisting and deepening. In such situations, things like worsening unemployment, increasing home foreclosures, and so on, come as no surprise. What is significant is the ability of Utah's homeless service system to meet the demands of bad economic times, which invariably coincide with less private and public dollars available for services, through increasing collaboration; collaboration that saves money, serves more, and improves the quality of our communities. As you peruse this report, take note that levels of homelessness have not increased significantly through the recession: this is a tangible sign of this collaboration. In addition, stimulus dollars have had a huge impact on our ability to deal with the worsening economy: the report reviews the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) that has been at work in our communities for almost two years.

Finally, mention of the vibrant and inventive community of non-profit providers, governmental agencies, and policy makers that foster and tend to the homeless service system is warranted. Without their focus on performance, collaboration, and adaptation, the system would not prove to be so robust in such trying times. We thank the homelessness service community for their amazing efforts.

Gordon D. Walker
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Introduction: Report on Homelessness in Utah

This report will outline the trends in homelessness in Utah over the last few years as well as the policy solutions implemented to significantly reduce the number of people that experience homelessness. Trends will focus on the magnitude, characteristics, and geography of homelessness in Utah. This report will also address homelessness in Utah as it pertains to particular groups that experience homelessness including: domestic violence victims, poor families, military veterans, youth, and those with a disabling condition. Special attention will be given to the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program that has been helping Utahns attain or maintain housing stability since its beginnings in 2009.

Year Review

The past year has demonstrated an increasing level of collaboration between the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This collaboration has affected programs, funding, and data sharing. In Utah, many VA-funded housing programs will begin to participate in the state-wide homeless service database due to new VA requirements. The State as a whole benefits from this new participation: more of the homeless service activity will be captured by data collection which means we are able to analyze, describe, and study a more complete picture of the homeless service system. For the 2011 Point-in-Time Count, the VA and HUD issued refined collection requirements which helped to calibrate Point-in-Time veteran counts to be more likely to capture veterans who would qualify for VA-specific homeless programs (e.g., the VA Grant and Per Diem program (GPD) and the joint HUD and VA Supportive Housing program (HUD-VASH)).

Nationally and locally, there has been increasing attention on youth homelessness. Many national advocacy organizations have been disseminating information on best practices connected to youth homelessness interventions. Locally, special youth-focused projects aim to help youth attain positive education and housing outcomes. Special effort was employed to enumerate more of the youth homeless population in the annual homeless count through a collaboration between Volunteers of America and members of the Utah State University Psychology Department to

Facts about Homelessness in Utah

0.52%	Percent of Utah's population that is homeless ¹ .
4.2%	Percent of homeless population that is chronically homeless or remain homeless for very long periods of time ² .
41%	Percent of the homeless population is people in families ³ .
1	Number of homeless school-aged children for every 50 students ⁴ .
82%	Percent of homeless population that lives along the Wasatch Front, mostly in Salt Lake and Weber Counties ⁵ .
25%	Percent of the homeless adult population suffers from chronic substance abuse ⁶ .
22%	Percent of the homeless adult population that has a mental illness ⁶ .
0.22%	Percent of the Veteran population that is homeless ⁷ .
41%	Percent of homeless youth that have had an episode of homelessness last a year or longer ⁸ .

1 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count, US Census Bureau: 14,351 homeless individuals out of 2,763,885 total individuals.

2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count: 601 chronically homeless individuals out of 14,351 total homeless individuals.

3 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count: there were 1,288 individuals in households comprised of at least one minor and one adult; there were 3,114 total individuals.

4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count, Projected 2011 School Year Enrollment: 13,378 homeless school children out of 591,089 enrolled school children (2.3%).

5 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count: 2,562 homeless individuals out of 3,114 homeless individuals were counted in either Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, or Utah counties; Daggett County has a homeless concentration of 1.98% of the County's population.

6 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count: out of 2,295 homeless adults 24.4% reported a chronic substance abuse problem and 21.6% reported a mental illness.

7 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, VetPoP2007 estimated state population for 9/30/2011.

8 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, Youth Data Summary: homeless youth are age 15 to 24 years old.

develop and administer a youth-specific survey in Salt Lake County.

For the coming year, the wind-down of HUD’s stimulus-program, Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) will begin to be felt throughout the service system. The system as a whole must prepare for the absence of a source of re-housing and prevention dollars on the large scale that HPRP provides.

Consequences of Homelessness

Homelessness has dire consequences for both persons (individuals and families) and communities. For homeless persons, 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. It is imperative to assist disadvantaged individuals avoiding or exiting from homelessness.

Communities also feel the impact of homelessness. Studies nationwide have found that the fiscal cost of homelessness for communities is significant¹. 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 for the individual to pay for these emergency services or other services, the community covers the costs.

State’s Approach to Homelessness: Community-centered

The objective 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 wellbeing. Great importance is given to preventing and mitigating the effects of homelessness for homeless persons and communities. The scope

¹ See http://www.endhomelessness.org/section/about_homelessness/cost_of_homelessness for links to existing cost studies.

and structure of the state’s response to homelessness was formalized in 2005 with the adoption of Utah’s “Ten Year Plan”. The plan commits the State to endeavor to end chronic homelessness, create a system of homeless services that most effectively aids those experiencing homelessness, and reduce the overall amount of homelessness in Utah.

Measuring Homelessness

Homelessness is a complex social and economic problem that has negative consequences not only for homeless individuals but also for their families and their communities as a whole. It is in the interests of individuals and their communities that the dynamics of homelessness are measured and evaluated to chart outcomes, inform public policy, and foster systemic change.

Homelessness presents technical and conceptual barriers for effective measurement. From a technical perspective, homeless individuals are logistically difficult to track. Individuals have no fixed residence and therefore move in and out of the homeless and other social service systems often for short periods of time. To get a complete picture of a homeless individual’s transactions within these systems requires the collaboration of non-profits and governmental entities throughout Utah. Future homeless initiatives would benefit from collaboration to facilitate cross-agency data sharing, while maintaining individuals’ privacy and security.

Conceptually, homelessness can be examined in many ways: characteristics of the temporal duration of homelessness, housing status, individual attributes, and contextual attributes. This complexity necessitates that data from a variety of sources must be utilized to begin measuring homelessness; no single-source dataset will ever satisfy the on-going conceptualization of homelessness.

Information Sources

For this report, a variety of data sources were utilized. HUD requires that all Continuum of Care Regions with federally-funded homeless services participate in “Point-in-Time” (PIT) counts during the last week in January in odd years. The PIT count is a physical count of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night. Utah has chosen to conduct its count

Utah's Ten Year Plan Goals

Chronic Homelessness: End chronic homelessness by moving people off the streets and into permanent supportive housing (*Re-housing*).

Affordable Housing: Expand access to affordable housing and reduce overall homelessness by 40 percent (*Prevention*).

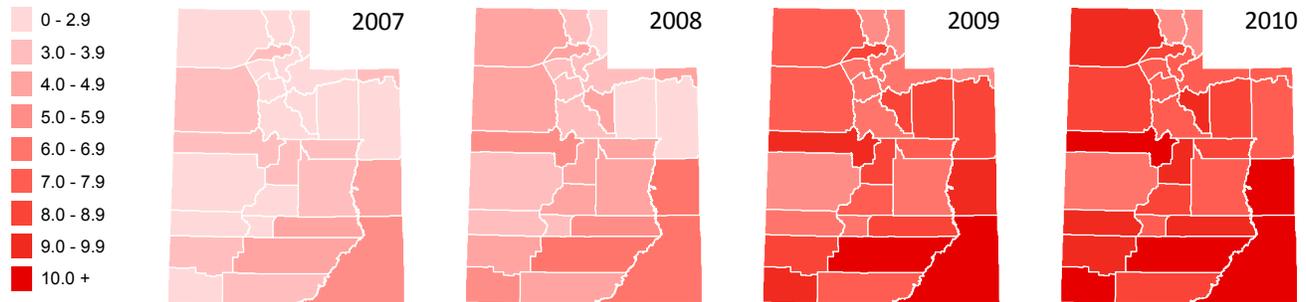
Institutional Discharge Planning: Prevent homelessness by easing people's transition from domestic violence shelters, jails, prisons, mental health institutions and foster care (*Prevention*).

Data Collection: Create a statewide database to chart outcomes, inform public policy, and drive change (*Monitoring & Analysis*).

annually. This enables policy makers and advocates to determine the size and characteristics of the homeless population; however 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.

In addition to the Point-in-Time count, the Utah Homeless Management Information System (UHMIS) is another source of information on homelessness in Utah. The function of UHMIS is to collect information from participating homeless agencies on their clients and the services they provide. With further implementation, UHMIS will be able to disseminate accurate assessments of trends and the effectiveness of interventions for addressing homelessness in Utah such as the information provided in this report.

Data sources external to UHMIS are a great opportunity for communities to augment on-going or mainstream data sources with rich, area-specific data. Homeless service agencies typically collect information on their clients outside of the UHMIS system. Contextual data is available from a variety of sources and can help place homelessness within the frame of larger dynamics related to economic and demographic trends.

Figure 2: County Unemployment Rates, 2007-2010

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Estimates, Annual Rates 2007-2010. Concept and layout imitated from *Visualize This* by Nathan Yau, 2011, p. XVII.

There are many barriers individuals face in obtaining housing in the first place, some of which include having a criminal record, poor credit history, being unemployed, not having money for a deposit, lacking transportation, needing references for a loan application or landlord, and lacking identification. These barriers are especially difficult for individuals who are already homeless.

Poverty

Lack of a stable income makes finding and maintaining housing difficult for those living below or near the federal poverty level, especially if other factors such as a disability or being responsible for children increase the financial demands for individuals and families. Federal poverty guidelines are determined annually based on inflation rates and the proportion of a person's income that is spent on food. In 2011, a family of four making less than \$22,350 a year is considered to be living in poverty¹. That translates to \$1,862.50 per month available to four-person households to cover all living expenses.

Any financial, health, or personal crisis for those in poverty can make housing precarious. Individuals who become homeless are often the poorest of the poor as they most likely have exhausted all financial and social resources to maintain their housing. Once homeless, individuals are also more susceptible to additional crises, thus creating a cycle of poverty and homelessness that can be difficult for individuals to escape.

In Utah, 10.4% of the population live below the poverty line which is less than the US at 13.5%²; how-

1 HHS 2011 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia.

2 US Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates: Percent of People Below the Poverty Level in Past Twelve Months.

ever several areas in Utah have poverty rates higher than the US: San Juan (28.7%), Iron (19.7%), Sanpete (17.5%), Beaver (16.8%), Grand (16.7%), and Cache (15.3%) counties all exceed the national rate.

Unemployment

Unemployment contributes to poverty and therefore is an important contributor to homelessness. When job markets decline, there are fewer full time jobs available. Even if there are jobs available, they may not offer a living wage, benefits, or allow schedule flexibility to meet family commitments. Barriers to employment include lack of education, training, skills, social networks, and experience. Often a lack of available jobs in an area forces many to move and therefore separates them from their social networks. For individuals who are already homeless, finding a job is difficult if they do not have access to resources such as a computer to generate a resume or search for jobs, appropriate attire for a job interview or the transportation to get to a job let alone a job interview. In addition, an address is also required for most job applications. The unemployment rate in Utah was 7.7% in 2010; San Juan County has the highest rate of all counties: 13.3%³.

Lack of Health Care Insurance

In Utah, 14.0% of the population does not have health insurance⁴. Lack of health insurance leaves individuals more vulnerable to incur debt and therefore less able to pay rent or mortgage. The national average monthly consumer expenditure for medical care services was \$411.21 in 2010⁵. If an emergency medical

3 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010 Local Area Annual Unemployment Rate.

4 US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements: 2008-2009, 2-Year Average Percentage Uninsured.

5 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010 Consumer Price Index – All Ur-

Table 1: Utah Homeless Count, 2011

Single-night	Rural	Urban	State-wide	
	#	#	#	%
Sheltered	360	2,312	2,672	86%
Unsheltered	129	313	442	14%
Total	489	2,625	3,114	

Source: Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Counts

situation occurs or chronic illness exists, it is costly to manage. Often people without health insurance forgo preventative medical checkups or keeping up with treatments necessary to keep their medical condition under control. This may cause a more serious condition or disability to occur making it more difficult to maintain employment and therefore income and housing. For homeless individuals, health problems are created or exasperated due to increased exposure to the outdoors and crowding in shelters. Poor health conditions make escaping homelessness much more difficult for individuals seeking employment and housing.

Public Assistance

Homelessness is often an impermanent state where public assistance often makes the difference between whether individuals or families become homeless in addition to whether homeless individuals are able to regain housing. The financial value of public assistance support can be relatively low making it more difficult for individuals living near or below the poverty line to avoid homelessness. For example, an average Social Security Income payment is \$499.40¹. When the cost of housing alone is considered, it is highly probable that SSI alone cannot render an individual self-sufficient. Add a routine medical care need to the monthly budget and households in poverty are likely to be in the red. Therefore, many social assistance programs are important for those with limited resources: housing subsidies, food stamps, unemployment benefits, health insurance, etc.

ban Consumers, US City Average, Medical Care Services. This measure incorporates data on professional medical services, hospital services, and health insurance. Though cost data on insurance premiums make up a component of this measure, it is intended to capture the average consumer's non-covered outlay for medical services. See <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpiifact4.htm> for more detail on the CPI's medical cost estimates.

1 US SSA, Supplemental Security Income, June 2011, Average Monthly Payment, All Recipients.

Disabling Conditions

Homelessness is often the consequence of mental illness, physical disability, or substance abuse for those who do not have access to family or institutional supports. Often these conditions are co-occurring as individuals use drugs or alcohol to self-medicate other illnesses or disabling conditions. Homelessness may also create or exacerbate these conditions.

Domestic Violence

Individuals and families fleeing sexual, emotional, or physical abuse are considered homeless by the Department of Housing and Urban Development when seeking refuge at a shelter. Victims' living situations are precarious due to violence and employment is more difficult when trying to avoid an abusive partner. Homelessness is often considered both an outcome and contributing factor of domestic violence. Poverty, unemployment and situational crises cause increasing rates of violence within relationships due to the increased levels of stress. 1 in 4 homeless adults report having experienced domestic violence at some point during their lifetime².

Divorce

For many people, two or more sources of income are necessary to maintain housing. Becoming a single person or single parent household due to divorce means housing payments must be made on one's own or divorcees may have to move to accommodate their loss of income. Divorce can put people with limited resources at increased risk for homelessness, especially single women with children. In Utah, 13.5% of low-income children live in a single-parent household where the household head was at one time married³.

Incarceration

On a single-night, it is estimated that over 500 homeless prisoners are within three months of release⁴. Individuals leaving prisons or jails have barriers to housing attainment, let alone stability, due to their

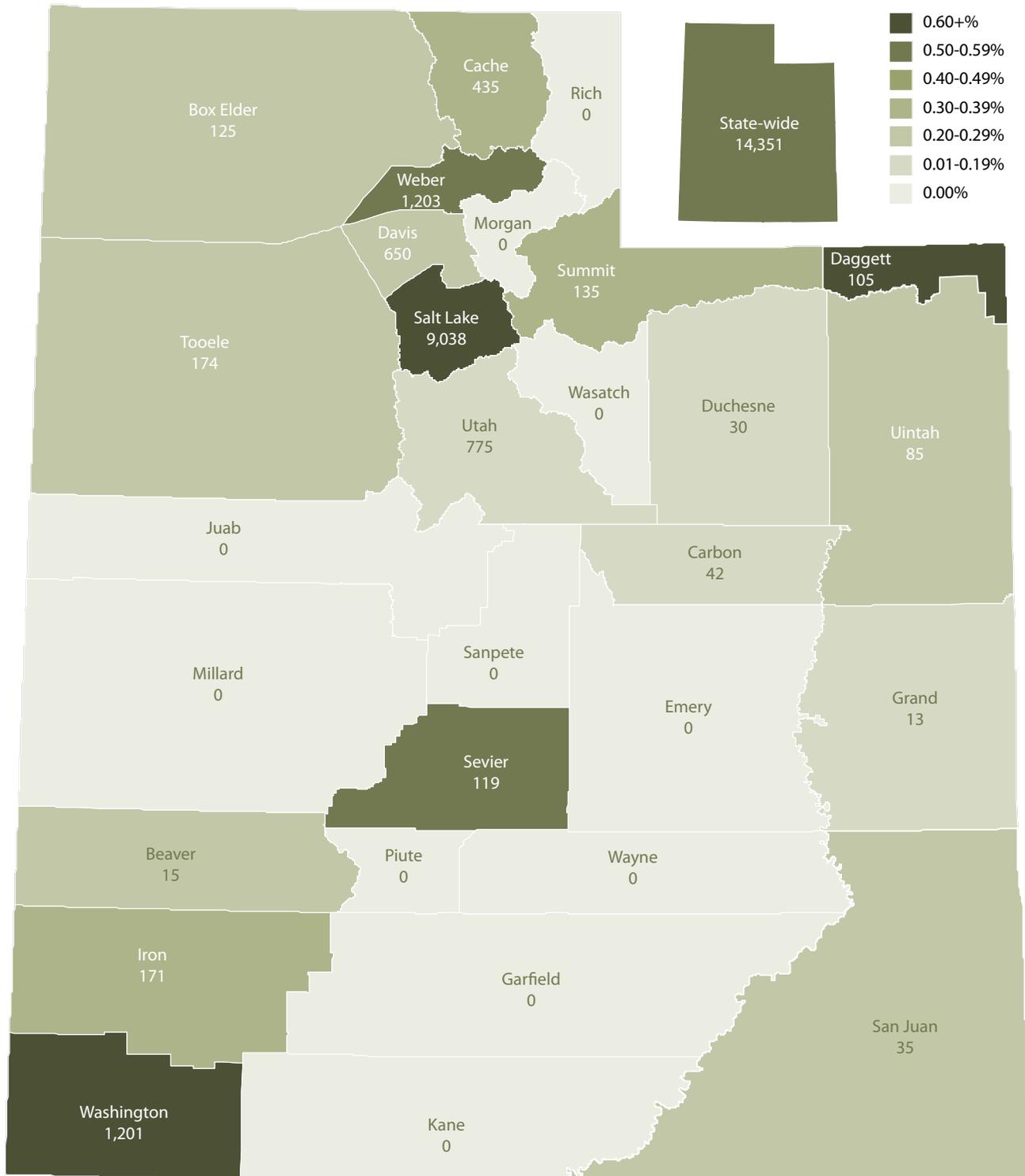
2 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count: 542 out of 2,295 homeless adults (23.62%) experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.

3 US Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey: numbers compiled in the following report: <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/publications/PDFs/marriageasures.pdf>.

4 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count: 518 prisoners were literally homeless at entry and were also expected to stay incarcerated less than 90 days. This incarceration data is not a HUD-required element of the PIT count.

Figure 3: Estimated Number of Homeless Individuals in Utah, 2011

For each county, the map displays the annualized number of homeless individuals: the number beneath each county's name. The color scheme of the map is based on the concentration of homeless individuals within each county: the annualized homeless count divided by the total population. The intense, darker colors indicate higher homeless concentration rates. For example, the darkest counties, Salt Lake, Daggett, and Washington, have the highest number of homeless individuals when placed in the context of the overall population. The inset indicates the state-wide concentration.



Source: Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count, US Census Bureau 2010 Population Estimates

Table 2: Utah Homeless School Children, 2011

Living Situation	Headcount
Doubled up with another family	11,358
Hotel or motel	319
Emergency shelter or transitional housing	565
Car, park, or campground	107
Structure with inadequate facilities	553
Unaccompanied minor	476
Total homeless school children	13,378
State-wide enrollment	591,089
Homeless as % of enrollment	2.3%

Source: Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count, 2011 Projected Enrollment.

criminal record that narrows their employment and housing opportunities. Recidivism rates for homeless individuals are high and often are due to charges of loitering, trespassing, and public intoxication, rarely crimes connected to personal property or assault. Parole supervision fees and restitution commitments can mean recently discharged individuals have financial commitments beyond conventional expenses of housing, food, and transportation. In 2008, approximately 14,000 individuals in Utah were in parole or probation periods¹.

Social Capital

An individual's family and social ties can be considered as something of value in a time of crisis: social capital. People turn to family and friends most often for support during a financial, health, or personal crisis. Any type of crisis (such as a loss of a job, health emergency, divorce, etc.) can also put a strain on those family members or friends. This support network may not be able to ameliorate the crisis for long leaving individuals vulnerable to homelessness without aid from institutional supports. For individuals, childhood exposures to poverty or victimization can affect their future circumstances and those of their family making their safety net less reliable in times of need. Social and familial connections have a relative depth: the wealthier an individual's connections are, the more opportunities they have to stay out of homelessness even though they experience a housing crisis; when an individual's connections are economically disadvantaged or precariously housed, those connections cannot provide a substantial barrier to

1 US Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2008 Annual Probation & Parole Surveys, Appendix Table 1, Community supervision population, 12/31/2008: 14,704 adult individuals.

homelessness after a crisis. Additionally, homeless individuals tend to have smaller social networks than their housed peers²; therefore, a homeless individual's social capital assets are less valuable. Measures of social capital are salient to understanding homelessness, yet the concept itself is difficult to operationalize into simple, functional measures because it requires collecting data beyond the routine slate of individual characteristics: who is a homeless individual connected to, what are the qualities of those relationships, and what are the individual attributes of the connected person?

Number of Homeless Individuals

Counting the number of homeless individuals across the state is a challenging task. Homelessness is often a temporary situation and homeless individuals who are not in shelters or temporary housing are difficult to locate creating the potential to underestimate the size of the homeless population for any given period of time. Basic estimates combined with an annual physical count have been used to determine the size of Utah's homeless population. The number of homeless people varies based on how homelessness is defined. These estimates determine many service and funding decisions in order to most appropriately address homelessness.

Point-In-Time Count

The federal government requires that each state perform what is called a "Point-In-Time" (PIT) count where all homeless persons are counted on a single night during the last ten days of January on odd years. Utah performs this count every year in the last week in January. This includes both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. To execute a Point-in-Time Count requires the cooperation of nonprofits, governments, and community members.

The Point-in-Time is a prevalence measure or a snapshot of the number of people who experience homelessness on a given night. People are often homeless only for a short period of time, making this estimate a drastic undercount of the number of people who experience homelessness throughout the year. Analysis has been conducted to determine the incidence rate or amount of turnover that occurs within the homeless population. It has been determined that

2 Caslyn, R. J. & Winter, J. P. (2002). Social support, psychiatric symptoms, and housing: A causal analysis. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 30(3), 247-259.

those persons experiencing short term homelessness are about five times the number that is seen on a single night. Those who are chronically homeless or are unsheltered are considered to have longer bouts of homelessness, and it has been determined that this population is about one-and-a-half to two times greater than that observed on a single night. In order to project the number of people who will experience homelessness throughout the year, or an annualized count, these rates of turnover are applied to the Point-In-Time headcount.

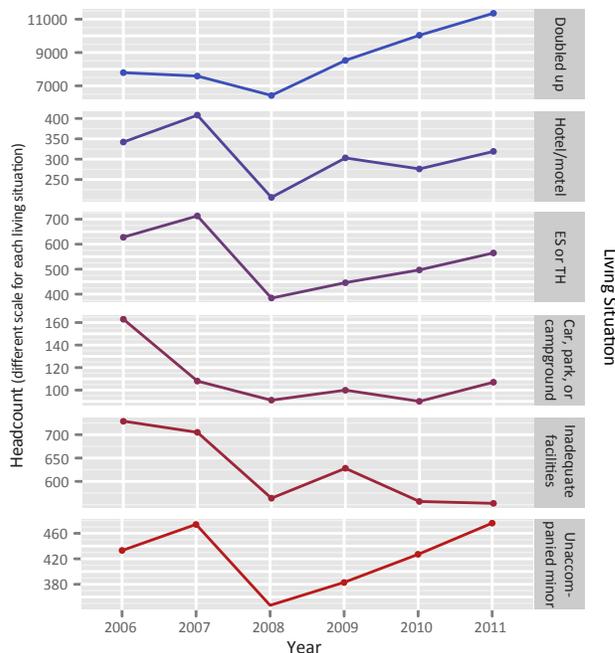
On January 26th, 2011 it was estimated that 3,114 people were homeless¹. From this it is projected that roughly 14,351 people will experience homelessness in Utah throughout 2011². Overall homelessness has slightly decreased since 2010 (about 8%); chronic homelessness has declined by 26%³. Table 1 displays the single-night and annualized PIT numbers. Like previous years, most homeless individuals were counted in urban areas within homeless shelters or homeless housing. Figure 2 is a map of Utah that displays the annual number of homeless persons and the percent of each county’s population estimated to be homeless in 2011.

The percent of the population in Utah that is homeless is estimated to be 0.52% for 2011⁴. The highest numbers of homeless individuals were counted in Salt Lake, Weber, and Washington counties; the homeless population counted in these jurisdictions comprises 80% of the State’s homeless population⁵.

Table 2 displays the number of children who are homeless as enumerated and classified by the Utah State Office of Education (USOE) in their annual Point-in-Time count. The definitions of homeless recognized by the U.S. Department of Education are broader than the definitions that governed HUD’s 2011 Point-in-Time count. For example, the USOE count includes those families who are doubled up: residing in the home of friends and family. Therefore, this count yields a higher number than what is included in the Homeless Point-in-Time count. For 2011, 13,378 homeless school children were counted: about 2% of

1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
 3 Utah 2010 & 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Counts: in 2010, there were 15,642 homeless individuals and 812 chronically homeless individuals; in 2011, there were 14,351 homeless individuals and 601 chronically homeless individuals.
 4 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count, US Census Bureau 2010 Population Estimates.
 5 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.

Figure 4: Utah Homeless School Children, 2006-2011



Source: Utah State Office of Education 2006-2011 Point-in-Time Counts

the 2011 enrollment⁶. This is the highest concentration of homeless school children observed in the past six years⁷. Since 2008, the overall number of homeless school children has increased 67%⁸. The trends of the count sub-categories, displayed in Figure 2, indicate that since 2008 the largest growth has been observed in the ‘doubled up with another family’ category (76%).

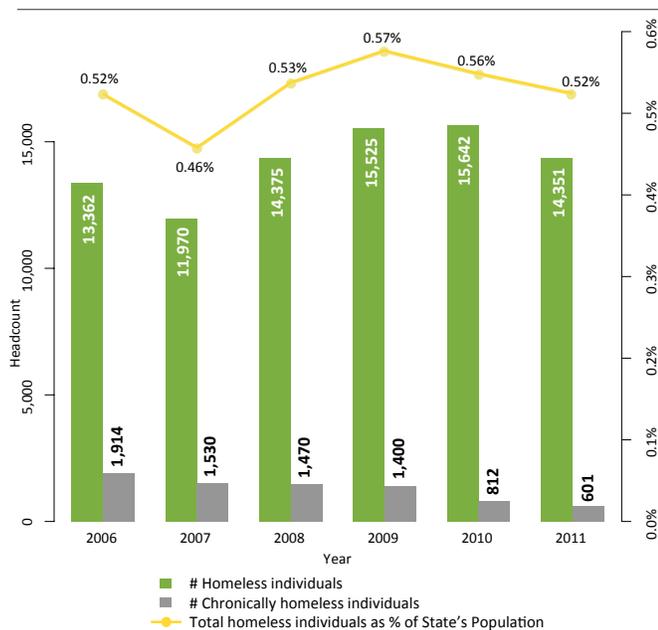
Number of Homeless Persons in the US

Figure 6 displays the rate of homelessness reported for all states in the United States for the 2008-2010 Point-in-Time Counts. The rate of homelessness in Utah for 2010 is 0.12%, or 12 per 10,000 which is the number of homeless individuals on a single night compared to the state’s population; the overall rate for the U.S. is 0.21%⁹.

Within the western United States, Utah has one of the lowest homeless rates: only Wyoming reported a lower concentration. Nation-wide, there are 14 states

6 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count, Projected 2011 School Year Enrollment: 13,378 homeless school children out of 591,089 enrolled school children (2.3%).
 7 Utah State Office of Education 2006-2011 Point-in-Time Count, Actual & Projected 2006-2011 School Year Enrollments.
 8 Utah State Office of Education 2008-2011 Point-in-Time Count: In 2008, the overall count was 8,016 children. In subsequent years, it has continued to increase.
 9 US HUD 2010 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, US Census Bureau 2010 Population Estimates.

Figure 5: Annualized Homeless & Chronically Homeless Counts, 2006-2011



Source: Utah 2006-2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Counts, 2006-2009 Utah Population Estimates Committee, US Census Bureau 2010 Population Estimates

with homeless rates lower than Utah¹. Utah has a similar rate to Connecticut, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. Nationally, the highest per capita homeless rate is observed in the District of Columbia. This has been a long-standing trend for this area where more than 2 in 200 people are homeless. The second highest rate was reported by Utah's neighbor, Nevada, where just over 1 in 200 people are homeless. For both Nevada and the District, there is the co-occurrence of high poverty, high unemployment, and a dearth of affordable housing which all play a role in sustaining these areas' sizeable homeless populations.

Utah Trends

Figure 5 displays how the number of homeless has changed in Utah from 2006 to 2011 and includes trends for the chronically homeless as well as the percent of the population in Utah. Chronic homelessness has consistently declined each year since 2006. The overall Single-night and Annualized PIT numbers have declined for 2011.

1 US HUD 2010 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, US Census Bureau 2010 Population Estimates: Wyoming has the lowest rate in the western US (0.10%). States with rates below Utah's (0.12%) are: DE, IL, OH, PA, VA, & WI (0.11%); IN, IA, SC, & WY (0.10%), AR, MS, & SD (0.09%); KS (0.07%).

Homeless Subpopulations

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is defined as physical and emotional abuse within an intimate partner or cohabiting relationship. Most often victims are women and women with children. HUD considers domestic violence victims who seek shelter a homeless subpopulation because they are temporarily sheltered by a public or private institution when they are unable to return to their homes. Roughly 24% of homeless adults in Utah have experienced domestic violence².

Many services exist across the state to aid victims of domestic violence and their families. Utah has domestic violence shelter and housing programs located across the state that offer 830 beds for adults and children³. Over a quarter of these beds are within Salt Lake County. Domestic violence programs typically provide services to clients beyond shelter and housing: casework, safety planning, group counseling, support groups, community resource education, referrals for employment, TANF aid (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), mental health, health care, legal services, perpetrator treatment referrals, children's services, and assistance in acquiring protective orders.

Homeless Families

Families who are homeless are often the unseen faces of homelessness. Contrary to popular notions of homelessness, half of the overall homeless population nationally is made up of families⁴. Homelessness can have devastating consequences for families and can ultimately result in the breakup of the family and adversely affect children's development.

Homeless individuals in families make up 45% of the total homeless population in Utah⁵. The average homeless family has 3 people: most commonly a single-mother with two minor children⁶.

Poor families are often difficult to distinguish from homeless families. The National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) reports that common characteristics of homeless and poor families include ex-

2 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

3 Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart.

4 National Alliance to End Homelessness (2007). Report: Family Homelessness.

5 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.

6 Utah 2011 Single Night Point-in-Time Count: 1,288 individuals in 384 households, 3.35 people per household.

treme poverty, single mothers, low education levels, young parents and children, less social support, and racial and ethnic minorities, high levels of government assistance, and high rates of domestic violence¹.

As gauged by the PIT over the past few years, family homelessness has changed relatively little: it appears to have remained stable. However, consideration must be made for the impact of the HPRP to re-house families and maintain families' housing. For example, on the 2011 PIT night, around 900 individuals in families were housed by Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) dollars. These families are not included in the overall PIT numbers because they do not meet the literally homeless criteria. Though there is not enough information to project with certainty whether all of these individuals would have become homeless without HPRP support, it is highly likely that a portion of this population would have appeared in homeless shelter or housing without HPRP assistance.

Homeless Youth

Homeless youth are teenagers and young adults, typically aged 15 to 24, who end up on their own without parents or guardians and without a permanent, safe place to stay. According to the HUD PIT definition, homeless unaccompanied minors are individuals under age 18 that are living on the streets, in shelters, or in places not meant for habitation. Youth who are staying with friends or acquaintances for short periods, called couch surfing or doubling up, also have access to services in the community.

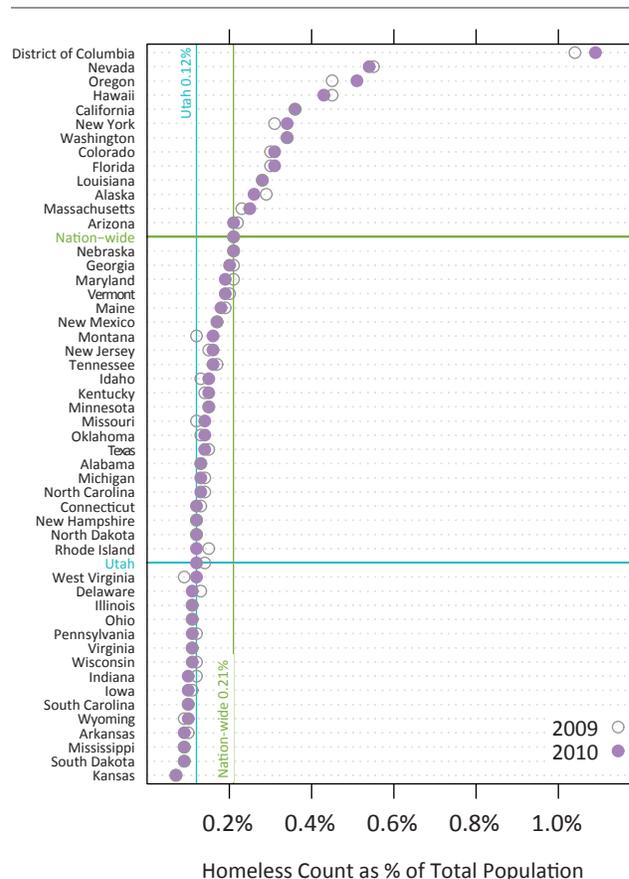
According to the Point in Time count on January 26th, 2011 there were 4 unaccompanied minors living in places not meant for habitation². This is 0.13% of the overall number of homeless individuals on that night. Homeless youth spend less time in emergency shelters than other homeless individuals; this fact makes this homeless subpopulation particularly difficult to enumerate. Therefore, Point-in-Time estimates most likely do not capture the full extent of the youth homeless population in Utah.

This year, a youth-specific PIT survey was implemented at the Volunteers of America (VOA) Youth Drop-in Center, Salt Lake County Youth Serves, the Utah Pride Center, and Valley Mental Health with the intent of

1 National Alliance to End Homelessness (2005). Report: Family Homelessness in Our Nation and Community: A Problem with a Solution.

2 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

Figure 6: Rates of Homelessness in the USA by State, 2009 & 2010



Source: HUD 2009-2010 Single-night Point-in-Time Counts, US Census Bureau 2009-2010 Population Estimates.

getting more information on homeless youth aged 15 to 24. These agencies provide services to homeless and precariously housed youth. Overall, 51 youth participated in the survey; the survey respondents identified an additional 36 individuals they were staying with on that night. Of all the individuals, 83 were youth aged 24 or younger³. Most youth were either doubled up (25%) or residing in homeless shelter or housing (27%). Fifteen of the youth participants were staying in places not meant for habitation (18%).

Homeless youth are a particularly vulnerable group, and are more likely to be physically or sexually abused. Of the youth survey respondents, 53% indicated they had experienced emotional/verbal, physical and/or sexual abuse before becoming homeless; 33% experienced some type of abuse once homeless⁴.

Homelessness at an early age is also a risk factor for

3 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count. The non-shelter/housing based surveys implemented in Utah's PIT ask respondents to describe the characteristics and relationships with and individuals they were staying with on the night of the PIT.

4 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, Youth Data Summary.

experiencing homelessness later in life. Two of the youth residing in places not meant for habitation had already met both the disability and homeless history criteria for the chronically homeless individual designation¹. Most youth indicated that their longest period of homelessness was a year or longer (41%)².

Health is another important consideration for homeless youth. Many report having a mental illness (71%) or abusing alcohol or drugs (24%) making self-sufficiency more difficult to achieve³. Many of the survey respondents started using drugs or alcohol in their early or mid teens⁴.

Sexual orientation is often cited in studies of homeless youth as one of the contributing factors in a youth's reason for being expelled or running away from home. Nationally, youth identifying as a minority in terms of sexual orientation have a much higher rate of homelessness than heterosexual youth; a recent study indicated that 25% of gay and lesbian teens and 15% of bisexual teens were homeless, yet just 3% of heterosexual teens were homeless⁵. In the Utah survey, 29% of homeless youth were not heterosexual⁶.

Leaving state custody either through aging out of foster care, exiting juvenile justice detention centers or substance abuse treatment programs makes youth more susceptible to becoming homeless. This is largely due to the factors that put them into state custody in the first place and that youth are often on their own when they leave those institutions. 41% of youth had some experience in the foster care system⁷.

The teenage and young adult years are critical developmental stages for physical, social and behavioral health. Exposure to violence, abuse, neglect, substance abuse, lacking positive role models, and poor living conditions can have a profound affect on an individual's emotional, mental and physical well-being throughout their lifetime. Ultimately, these circumstances can affect one's opportunity for employment, housing, and overall self-sufficiency.

1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

2 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, Youth Data Summary.

3 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, Youth Data Summary.

4 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count, Youth Data Summary.

5 Corliss, Heather. (2011). Journal of Public Health. Find actual citation.

6 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count, Youth Data Summary.

7 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count, Youth Data Summary.

Chronic Homelessness Individuals

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a chronically homeless person as an unaccompanied adult individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for over one year or experienced homelessness more than 4 times in a 3 year period.

It is estimated that there will be 601 chronically homeless individuals in Utah in 2011. Of those individuals, roughly 30% will be living on the streets or places not meant for habitation⁸. Since 2006, the annual chronically homeless count has decreased 69%⁹. The number of chronically homeless individuals has declined in recent years as a result of the housing first initiative, which provides permanent supportive housing for this subpopulation.

Chronic homelessness is mostly characterized by the disabling conditions that cause and or prevent a person from becoming self-sufficient. Mental illnesses and physical disabilities are often coupled with drug and alcohol abuse making this population particularly difficult to treat. Many do qualify for mainstream services but because they do not have an address they cannot obtain these services. In addition, spending significant time on the streets, or places not meant for habitation, further compounds their disabling conditions. Chronically homeless individuals spend a significant amount of time in jails, prisons, emergency rooms, treatment facilities, and shelters due to their disabling conditions and their increased exposure to violence and the elements.

While chronically homeless individuals only make up around 4.2% of the overall homeless population, they consume many more resources due to being homeless for a longer period. State-wide, there are 567 bed spaces dedicated to the chronically homeless; this comprises 32% of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)¹⁰ bedspace and 12% of Utah's total homeless bedspace¹¹.

Homeless Veterans

In general, most organizations use the Department of

8 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.

9 Utah 2006 & 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Counts.

10 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is long-term housing with access to supportive services targeted at homeless individuals with disabling conditions.

11 Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, Current & New Inventory.

Veterans Affairs (VA) eligibility criteria to determine who is a veteran and which veterans can access services. Most homeless military veterans are poor and come from disadvantaged communities according to the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans.

The VA estimates the number of veterans in Utah is 151,955¹. According to the 2011 PIT count, it was estimated that 330 military veterans were homeless in Utah on a single night. Based on this, 0.22% of military veterans in Utah are homeless. A majority of veterans live along the Wasatch Front: over 71% reside in Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties. Similarly, 95% of homeless veterans were enumerated along the Wasatch Front.

Disabling conditions such as mental illness, physical disability, and substance abuse are often barriers to housing and employment for US military veterans. These conditions also make it more difficult for services to provide the continuity of care required to help homeless veterans attain healthy and stable living conditions. Utah has had some success stabilizing veterans: state-wide, there are 358 units dedicated to homeless veterans².

Disabling Conditions

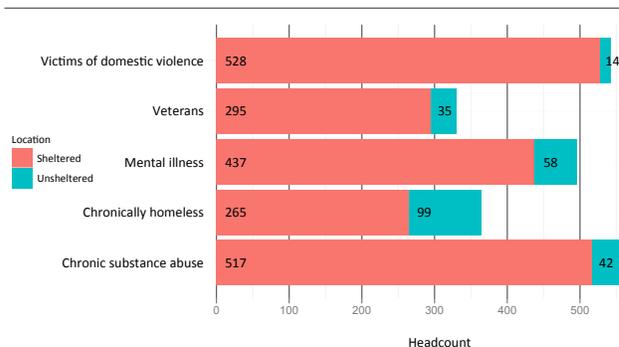
Disabling conditions such as mental illness, physical disabilities, and problems with drug and alcohol use can all be factors that are both causes and consequences of homelessness. These conditions become barriers to housing, employment, and overall well-being. Many disabling conditions are co-occurring where homeless individuals will suffer with more than one condition at a time.

Mental illness is often a precursor to homelessness, however being homeless can also impact an individual’s mental health. For the 2011 Point-in-Time, over 22% of homeless adults had a mental illness. Living on the streets or in a shelter can exacerbate an individual’s mental condition due to the stress of those circumstances in addition to the difficulty with maintaining treatment. Homelessness may also create mental health problems if individuals experience traumas while homeless. Access to regular health appointments and medication along with other types of regular health services is limited for homeless individ-

1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count, VetPoP2007 estimated state population for 9/30/2011.

2 2011 VA Bed Reconciliation to the Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart.

Figure 7: Homeless Adult Subpopulations, by Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011



Source: Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Counts

uals and many end up self-medicating their condition by using drugs or alcohol.

Managing a mental illness requires greater social and economic resources, making an individual or family with limited resources more vulnerable to homelessness in the event of a financial crisis. Mental illness is a burden in terms of stress as well as finances making it more difficult to maintain social and family supports for those with long term and severe conditions, let alone employment or housing for those afflicted.

Common mental health disorders in the homeless population include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Victims of domestic violence (24% of homeless adults) and military veterans (14% of homeless adults) are prone to experiencing some of these disorders due to their exposure to traumatic events.

Drug and alcohol abuse, whether a primary cause of homelessness or the result of coping with their new living situation, creates a barrier to housing that can be difficult for individuals to breach without treatment and support. 24% of homeless adults reported a chronic substance abuse problem. In addition, many who abuse alcohol and drugs may end up with criminal records due to their use and having a criminal background places a limit on job and housing opportunities. Substance abuse also increases an individual’s risk for overdose, injury, violence, loss of family or friend support, and death from long-term abuse. Methamphetamine, heroin, and prescription drugs are commonly abused drugs.

Loss of mobility or physical functioning for those with limited economic or social resources increases an

individual's risk for homelessness. Physically disabled individuals need homes that are adapted to their level of functioning or aid from other family, friends, or other aid workers to complete tasks of daily life such as bathing, eating, shopping, cleaning etc. With limited resources, individuals may have family members and friends without the means or time to help and they themselves may not be able to afford daily care or medical care for their condition.

Many barriers exist for treatment and recovery for homeless individuals dealing with mental illness, substance abuse or physical limitations. Treatment or recovery from these conditions is crucial for individuals to become more self-sufficient and capable of employment and maintaining housing.

Stress and living in an environment that both supplies and encourages substance abuse, in addition to lacking healthy social support can make treatment and recovery for addiction more difficult, especially for those with a mental illness or physical disability that abuse alcohol or drugs. Roughly 14% of homeless adults reported suffering from both mental illness and chronic substance abuse.

Section Two: System of Homeless Services in Utah

Homeless System Defined

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 homeless experience. Services offered include:

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Case Management
- Detoxification
- Meals
- Transportation Assistance
- Prevention Rent/Utility Assistance
- Rapid Re-housing
- Outreach and Engagement
- Medical Care

Case management is a form of service coordination and support that assists persons with identifying and obtaining the services they need in order to maintain housing stability, increase their well-being, and optimize their adjustment in the community. These services include:

- Medical Services HIV/AIDS Services
- Assistance in Acquiring Mainstream Benefits
- Mental Health Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment Services
- Vocational and Employment Related Services
- Money Management Services
- Legal Services
- Transportation
- Life Skills Training
- Advocacy
- Support in Establishing Positive Relationships
- Engagement in Positive Activities
- Employment Services

An especially important task for case managers is linking clients to mainstream benefits. Though this task may seem small, successfully ushering an individual through the processes involved in obtaining benefits can be time consuming. Case managers have to manage documentation requests, schedule client's appointments with benefit-granting entities, interpret eligibility requirements in terms of clients' unique personal situations, all while keeping physical track

of the clients (some of who have no fixed address or means of communication other than in-person interactions). Given all these barriers, when an individual case manager is experienced and artful at navigating bureaucratic entitlement procedures, he or she is instrumental in improving the quality of a homeless individual's daily existence.

Although these systems of care exist, they can be limited by capacity and funding. At times, homeless individuals self navigate through community systems of care in an uncoordinated and isolated effort. This can include using emergency rooms for primary health care issues and cycling through jails and detoxification centers which are used as de facto housing facilities.

State of Utah's Vision

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. The State's goals are to end chronic homelessness, create a system of homeless services that most effectively aids those experiencing homelessness in order to end their homeless experience as quickly as possible, and overall to reduce the amount of homelessness in Utah. Figure 10 describes how the system of services is targeted by client characteristics along with the challenges each intervention operates under.

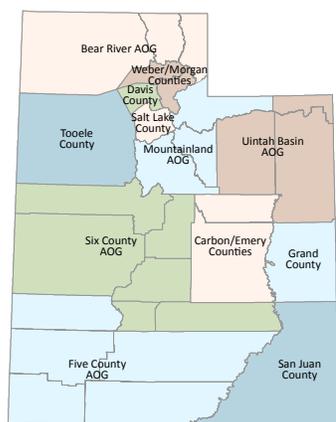
Organization of Utah's Efforts to Address Homelessness

Efforts to address homelessness exist at many levels of government including federal, state, and local agencies. In addition non-profit, volunteer, and faith-based organizations are involved. In order to create effective and efficient interventions to prevent, treat, and end homelessness for both urban and rural areas, a high level of coordination is required. Three entities exist statewide to foster this level of coordination. These include committees at the state and local levels, and the continua of care.

State Homeless Coordinating Committee (SHCC)

The State Homeless Coordinating Committee (SHCC) is a committee of state and local stakeholders, chaired by the Lieutenant Governor of Utah, who represent a broad spectrum of interests pertaining to homeless-

Figure 8: Utah Local Homeless Coordinating Committees (LHCCs)



ness in Utah. These stakeholders include executive directors of state agencies such as human services, corrections, health, workforce services, and education. In addition representatives of volunteer and religious based organizations, homeless providers, homeless advocates, as well as businesses and housing authorities are members of the committee.

The purpose of this committee is to coordinate efforts across the state in order to understand the barriers people face while trying to maintain housing in communities throughout Utah, and ultimately to create statewide strategic plans for effective interventions to prevent and reduce homelessness.

Several subcommittees of the SHCC are working on specific elements of creating a coordinated, statewide plan. These include discharge planning, affordable housing, supportive services, and information systems committees. Finally, a subcommittee exists to coordinate local efforts to address homelessness across Utah. This year, the SHCC has given significant focus on homeless youth, protocols for congregate permanent supportive housing programs, discharge planning, social integration and employment related activities for permanent supportive housing residents and performance measurement for the homeless system.

Local Homeless Coordinating Committees (LHCCs)

There are 12 LHCCs in Utah, which are counties or neighboring counties combined that are chaired by prominent members of those communities. Each LHCC has created a 10-year plan to end chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness by

2014. These ten year plans create benchmarks specific to communities across Utah to meet these goals. Other functions of the LHCCs are to 1) prioritize and coordinate funding to implement supportive service programs to reduce and prevent homelessness, 2) use the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to report and manage services and progress, and 3) develop a “pathway” to self-sufficiency for homeless individuals.

Specifically, these committees address the barriers to housing for members of their communities in terms of ensuring affordable housing, employment, sufficient income, adequate transportation, supportive services, accessible health care, and by reducing domestic violence. Because Utah is a geographically dispersed state, LHCC connections provide a communication system to help disseminate local-level findings back up to the state level. LHCC participation contributes to the overall efficacy of Utah’s homeless service system.

Continuum of Care

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the McKinney-Vento Act requires that every state receiving federal funds establish one or more Continuum of Care (CoC) entities. The purpose of CoCs is to strategically align community’s efforts for serving homeless individuals by identifying duplication and or gaps in services and creating strategic plans for meeting local ten year plans. This includes developing and implementing a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for tracking and reporting progress towards those ends. CoCs must maintain and report a housing inventory to HUD, establish local priorities for initiatives, manage a yearly Point-in-Time count, develop discharge planning procedures for institutions that temporarily house individuals, increase community awareness of homeless issues, and write grants and provide annual performance reports to the federal government that determine funding on a competitive basis.

There are three Continua of Care (CoCs) in Utah. These are the Salt Lake County and Tooele County CoC; Mountainland CoC that incorporates Utah, Wasatch, and Summit counties; and the Balance of State CoC that includes all remaining counties in the state.

Community of Service Providers

The McKinney-Vento Act as amended by the HEARTH Act strongly promotes collaboration of community services in order to most effectively address homelessness. The following are community sources of services in terms of programs, workforce, and funding:

- Volunteers and AmeriCorps
- Homeless Advocates
- Homeless Providers
- Community Action Programs
- Religious Institutions
- Department of Workforce Services
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Department of Human Services
- Department of Corrections
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Providers
- Department of Health
- Local Health Clinics and Providers
- Local Governments
- Housing Authorities
- Department of Education
- Other Private or Non-profit Organizations
- Emergency Responders

Funding

Funds from federal and state governments are directed towards local governments and service providers with defined purposes for serving homeless individuals as well as preventing and reducing homelessness. Private funding is also secured for these purposes through charitable foundations, businesses, non-profits, and faith based organizations.

Major state funds for homeless services include the Pamela Atkinson Homeless Trust Fund (PAHTF), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Critical Needs Housing (CNH) sources.

Other public sources of funding for homeless services and related activities include:

- Community Services Block Grant
- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter Program
- HOME
- Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund
- Temporary Assistance To Needy Families (TANF) – prevention and rapid re-housing
- Continuum of Care Grant
- Stimulus Funding
- State / County / City allocations

Figure 9: Utah Continuum of Care



Victims of Crime Act/Violence Against Women Act (VOCA/VOWA)

State Initiatives

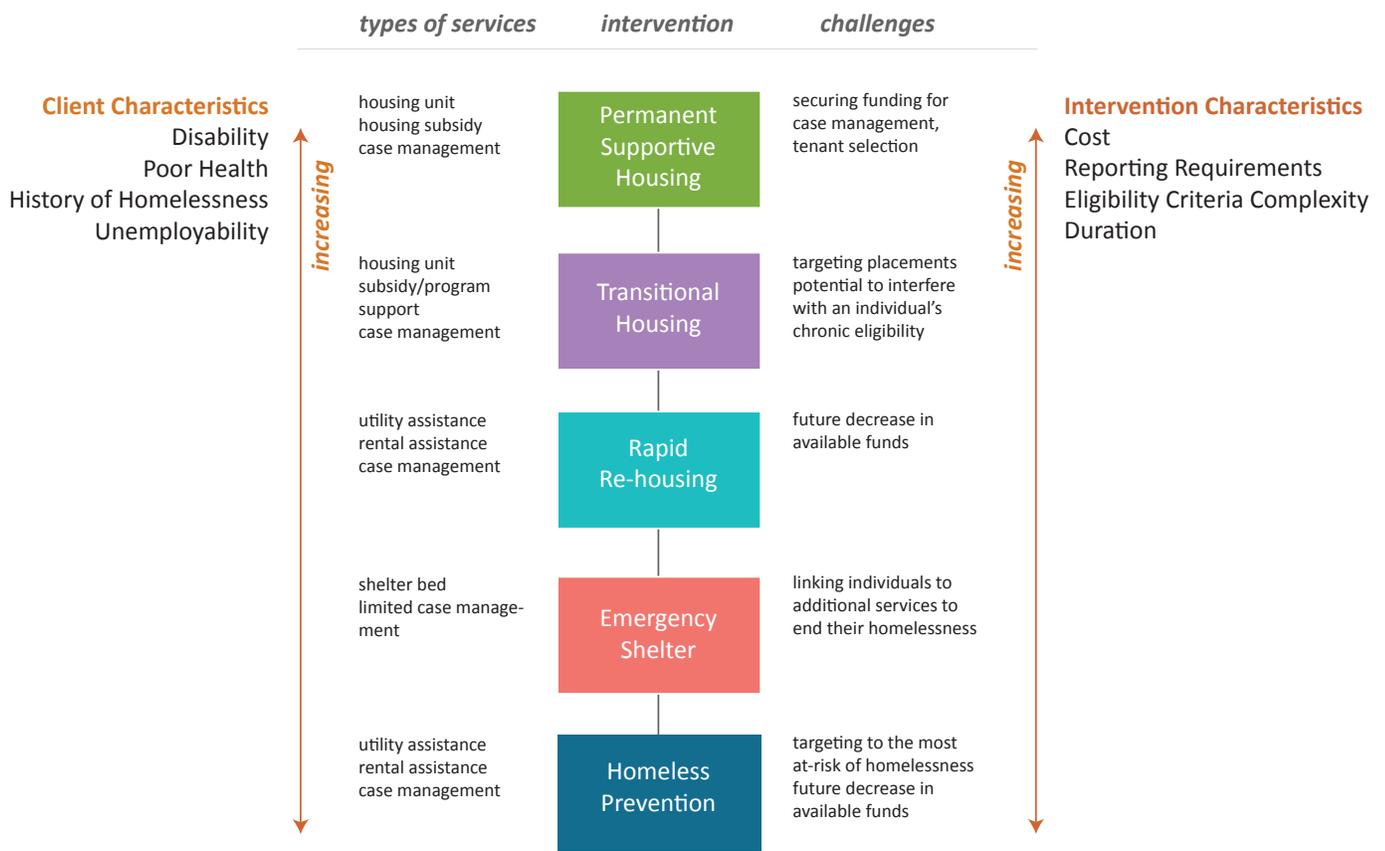
Homeless program interventions are aimed at different segments of the homeless population: those who have the potential to become homeless (prevention); those who are experiencing crisis-induced, short-term homelessness (treatment); those who experience persistent, long-term homelessness (mitigation). Though interventions vary in the type and duration of supports, the end goal remains consistent: to stably house individuals and families to end their homelessness as quickly as possible.

For Utah, the policy focus is on the distal ends of the homeless spectrum: prevention and mitigation. It is at these extremes that funding and policy design has been targeted in an effort to prevent people from experiencing homelessness and to care for those who, left on their own, would suffer homelessness indefinitely.

Preventing Homelessness

Prevention programs offer support prior to the loss of housing such as rental and utility payment assistance for low-income families. Discharge plans ensure housing connections are made for individuals leaving institutions, such as jails, hospitals, and substance treatment facilities. For those currently in shelter, treatment of homelessness takes the form of rapid re-housing or placement into housing with concurrent supportive services.

Figure 10: Interventions in the Homeless Shelter, Housing, & Re-housing System



Ending Homelessness

For those who have been homeless for extended periods, and have a disabling condition, re-housing interventions provide safe, stable housing options. The State of Utah has adopted the Housing First approach that provides permanent supportive housing to chronically homeless individuals so they can focus on stabilizing their disabling condition in a safe and supportive environment. Here, housing is not contingent on participation in supportive treatment programs or an expectation of abstinence from drugs or alcohol, but on the basics of good tenancy. Residents are guaranteed stable housing as long they are good stewards of their personal and shared housing areas and maintain good relations with other tenants, case managers, and property managers.

Legislature in the 2004 General Session with House Joint Resolution 9 and a ten-year plan was approved March 2005.

Chronically Homeless Individuals represent a small portion (4.2%) of the homeless population, but consume 50 to 60% of the resources. They are also high users of emergency services which include: emergency room and hospital visits; police, fire, and ambulance response, jail stays, and detoxification visits. In the approach to end chronic homeless, the State adopted the “Housing First” model which entails placing chronically homeless individuals into housing with case management support. Case managers meet regularly with these individuals to help them maintain their housing and reduce or eliminate other barriers to self-sufficiency.

Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness

The process to develop a ten year plan to end chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness in Utah began in 2003. This process was affirmed by the

Section Three: Homelessness Prevention & Rapid Re-housing

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) was part of the response to the onslaught of recessionary effects that was projected to bring many Americans into or close to homelessness. HPRP's programmatic aims are to either prevent homelessness from occurring through financial and case management support for renters who were in imminent danger of losing their homes or to take individuals currently in the shelter system and house them with financial assistance and case management. Starting in October 2009, HPRP funds were disbursed through US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants made to states, counties, and municipalities. In Utah, there were four grantees (the State, Provo City, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County) that issued sub-grants to fourteen organizations throughout Utah.

The three-year HPRP award is worth over eight million dollars. Characteristic of most stimulus programs, funding arrived quickly with limited guidance for how to administer the program and sizeable reporting requirements. Utah homeless providers have been diligent in processing individuals into the program and maintaining data collection requirements. Utah grantors have set a deadline of March 2012 for funds to be expended.

Instead of disbursing funds to many agencies, HPRP funds were concentrated in agencies at regional centers that served areas with a significant homeless population and agencies that had the administrative capacity to serve clients beyond their routine geographic service area and keep pace with reporting requirements. Seventeen percent of HPRP funds went to rural areas. Unlike many states, Utah allocated more of its HPRP dollars towards re-housing activities over prevention activities. To leverage HPRP resources, TANF funds, granted by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, have been utilized for HPRP-like activities.

HPRP's primary activities are homeless prevention and rapid re-housing. Across both activities, program funds can support rental assistance, security

deposits, utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, hotel/motel vouchers, case management, outreach and engagement, housing search and placement services, legal services, and credit repair. Support can last for up to 18 months per household. To qualify for either prevention or re-housing support, households must be at or below 50% of their area's median income¹. Additionally, households must be either homeless (re-housing) or "but for" this HPRP assistance the household would become homeless (prevention). HUD offers this guidance in determining "but for" status:

No appropriate subsequent housing options have been identified; The household lacks the financial resources to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing; and The household lacks support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing².

Homeless prevention is intended to target financial assistance for crisis housing situations to individuals and households who would become homeless without assistance. This includes offering rental assistance for those with an eviction notice or a utility shut off notice that would cause an imminent homeless situation for an individual or family.

HPRP Numbers

From October 2009 through July 2011, 3,252 households have received HPRP assistance: 54% receiving homeless prevention; 46% receiving rapid re-housing. Almost half of the households were residing in Salt Lake County (41%).

For rapid re-housing participants, 28% of household heads indicated that this was their first experience with homelessness³. Nearly equivalent distributions were present for suffering from a disabling condition: 22% for prevention, 21% for re-housing. Suffering from a mental illness was indicated by 18% of prevention household heads and 25% of rapid rehousing household heads. Around 17% of prevention participants and 20% of re-housing participants have a

1 HUD (2010) Homeless "But For" HPRP Assistance...?, HPRP Eligibility Determination and Documentation Guidance, p. 2.

2 HUD (2010) Homeless "But For" HPRP Assistance...?, HPRP Eligibility Determination and Documentation Guidance, p. 2.

3 Utah Homeless Management Information System, HPRP Eligibility data, 2009-2011.

chronic health problem.

Monthly cash income at entry averaged higher for prevention participants (\$719.35) than re-housing participants (\$428.39)¹. These amounts annualize to \$8,632.20 and to \$5,140.68 in income available to HPRP families at entry. As a reference point, the median income for Utah is around \$55,000². Both of the HPRP income averages are well below 20% of the state-wide median.

Over two-thirds of the households have exited HPRP. Table 3 describes the length of service for households by program. Regardless of program, most households receive six months or less of HPRP support. When looking at mean service durations by the broader exit categories, households that exited to permanent destinations averaged the highest duration: about 4.5 months of support. Individuals who exited to other destinations, which includes refused/unknown categories, averaged 4.4 months of support, institutional exits averaged 3.1 months, and temporary exits averaged just 2.9 months of support³. Table 4 shows a break down of known exits by program and destination. The majority of HPRP exits are to permanent destinations.

Examining exit data naturally leads one to wonder about the efficacy of the program: did HPRP successfully prevent or end individuals' homelessness? At the moment, program participants are most likely to exit to permanent destinations: this a good thing and

1 Utah Homeless Management Information System, HPRP Eligibility data, 2009-2011.

2 US Census Bureau, QuickFacts, Utah Median Income, 2009.

3 Utah Homeless Management Information System, HPRP QPR data, 2009-2011, duration dates calculated from maximum and minimums across service transaction dates instead of application and termination dates.

Table 3: HPRP Service Duration, 2009-2011

Service Duration for Exited Households	Prevention	Re-housing	Total
2 months or less	496	270	766
3 to 6 months	629	374	1,003
7 to 11 months	106	155	261
12 to 15 months	17	55	72
15 months or more	21	36	57

Source: Utah Homeless Management Information System, HPRP QPR Data, 2009-2011.

perhaps the program is working. However, where will participants be further into the future? After 2012, it will be a useful exercise to watch for former HPRP clients to see if they appear in homeless shelter and housing that is recorded in UHMIS. If the trend proves to be that HPRP clients are likely to reappear in homeless services, that trend will be an indicator that HPRP was a temporary intervention at best. If the opposite is true and HPRP clients have little transactional activity in UHMIS, it would marshal evidence that HPRP was a terminal intervention that ended individuals' homelessness.

After HPRP

By mid-2012, HPRP will no longer be supporting households. The program has brought relatively plush, yet temporally concentrated funding, to support activities that previously were not present in the homeless service system on as large a scale as HPRP. Consider that on the night of the 2011 Point-in-Time Count, there were 901 individuals housed on rapid re-housing funds⁴. Those individuals do not qualify as literally homeless once they were re-housed and therefore are not present in Point-in-Time headcount totals.

All of this leads to some questions: how many of these Point-in-Time households would have stayed in shelter for extended periods?; how many prevention households would have become homeless?; how does re-housing and transitional housing interact in the larger service system and what is the best approach to these interventions?; what will the ultimate fallout be for the service system after HPRP activities have ceased?

The first two questions are virtually unanswerable, at least there are not definite, completely certain answers: predicting individuals' service utilization is difficult. If individuals had remained in shelter, would they have found alternative arrangements on their own, would they have been admitted to a transitional or permanent supportive housing program, or would they have left for a doubled up situation? If prevention households had not secured benefits, would they have ultimately appeared in the shelter system? There are many associated factors that could impact this prediction (employment opportunities, social connections, illness, shelter conditions, etc.), and those factors typically go unmeasured in the required compliance data elements.

4 Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart.

The third question is of interest to both policy makers and providers. Rapid re-housing and transitional housing share many attributes. Both interventions provide medium-term benefits: HPRP re-housing allows 18 months of support; transitional housing allows for 24 months of support. Though transitional housing provides a longer intervention, in practice most individuals do not reside in the program beyond a year¹. Both interventions have case management components. Dissimilarities arise when physical structure is considered: transitional housing programs are predominantly facility-based operations², while rapid re-housing is predominantly a scatter-site operation. This distinction means that households in transitional housing will have to move upon exit, however for rapidly re-housed households there is the possibility that upon exit from the program they can remain in their rental unit. This aspect of rapid re-housing can be beneficial for families at exit: children can maintain continuous enrollment at their school, any social connections acquired within their neighborhood can be retained, the time and costs associated with successfully securing a new lease agreement can be avoided. Another dissimilarity is that many transitional housing programs are dedicated to certain subpopulations (domestic violence, veterans, substance abuse treatment). Rapid re-housing, on the whole, is not targeted with such specificity. Stakeholders in the service system will have to consider the interaction between and roles for these two interventions once HPRP has ended.

The final question, asking about the fallout post-HPRP, affects not just homeless and near-homeless households, but also homeless service providers' operational considerations. It is highly likely that once less funding is available for re-housing and homeless prevention activities, emergency shelter usage could increase and providers and funders must be prepared for this potential shift in the system. Over the past two years providers have made considerable investments in personnel to handle the administration of HPRP: case managers, housing locators, and data entry staff were employed throughout the State to meet the requirements of the program. Once HPRP ends, providers will again have to shift the human resources. It is difficult to consider that an agency may have to shed administrative capacity: during these two years the employees have become familiar and adept in landlord negotiation, federal requirements, and scattered-site case management.

1 Utah Homeless Management Information System, Transitional Housing Stay Data, 2005-2010.

2 Utah Housing Inventory Chart, 2008-2011.

Table 4: HPRP Exit Destinations, 2009-2011

Exit Destinations	Prevention	Re-housing	Total
Permanent	1,109	580	1,689
Owned by client, no subsidy	11	3	14
Owned by client, with subsidy	1	1	2
Permanent supportive housing	0	17	17
Rental by client, no subsidy	1,003	461	1,464
Rental by client, other (non-VASH) subsidy	83	64	147
Rental by client, VASH subsidy	4	23	27
Staying with family, permanent tenure	6	8	14
Staying with friends, permanent tenure	1	3	4
Temporary	94	179	273
Emergency shelter	1	32	33
Hotel or motel without emergency shelter voucher	4	11	15
Places not meant for habitation	1	40	41
Staying with family, temporary tenure	47	49	96
Staying with friends, temporary tenure	39	33	72
Transitional housing	2	14	16
Institutional	14	14	28
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	1	1	2
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	11	12	23
Psychiatric hospital/facility	1	1	2
Substance abuse/detox facility	1	0	1
Other Destinations	44	104	148
Deceased	1	3	4
Other	14	9	23
Refuse	25	86	111
Unknown	4	6	10

Source: Utah Homeless Management Information System, HPRP QPR Data, 2009-2011.

Section Four: Area Profiles

The following pages contain data specific to administrative jurisdictions throughout Utah: Continua of Care (CoC), Local Homeless Coordinating Committees (LHCC), and counties. Data comes from multiple sources: Point-in-Time, Housing Inventory Chart, Utah State Office of Education, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Utah Housing Corporation.

On the first page of each area profile, data from the 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count and the Housing Inventory Chart is displayed in tables. The second page contains a chart that places Point-in-Time data in the context of the Housing Inventory Chart: single-night capacity utilization. This is a starting point for a discussion on the structure of the homeless service system.

Capacity utilization is a method to quantify need with regards to bed space; it informs providers on where capacity needs to be developed (indicated by high utilization) or where capacity is sufficient (indicated by lower utilization). However, it is important to keep in mind that the Point-in-Time merely describes a single day of usage; because it is only a single day, there is the potential that the usage on that day was not representative of usage over time. Take note of individuals in places not meant for habitation: they need a placement somewhere in the service system. Additionally, be aware of chronically homeless individuals counted in emergency shelter: they need a more intensive intervention than they currently have.

On the third page of each profile, there is homeless subpopulation and annualized homeless population data from the 2011 Point-in-Time along with the Utah State Office of Education's 2011 Point-in-Time Count put in the context of school enrollments. Lastly, there are some area characteristics that intend to give an impression of the economic conditions of the area.

On the fourth and final page of each profile is a chart that displays an area's homeless adult subpopulations. Further detail is provided on whether those subpopulations were counted in sheltered or unsheltered environments.

Area Profiles

28	State-wide Balance of State CoC Mountainland CoC Salt Lake CoC	52	Mountainland AOG Summit County Utah County Wasatch County
32	Bear River AOG Box Elder County Cache County Rich County	56	Salt Lake County
36	Carbon & Emery Counties Carbon County Emery County	60	San Juan County
40	Davis County	64	Six County AOG Juab County Millard County Piute County Sanpete County Sevier County Wayne County
44	Five County AOG Beaver County Garfield County Iron County Kane County Washington County	68	Tooele County
48	Grand County	72	Uintah Basin AOG Daggett Duchesne Uintah
		76	Weber & Morgan Counties Morgan County Weber County

State-wide

		Balance of State CoC	Mountainland CoC	Salt Lake CoC	State-wide
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>					
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	290	60	1,022	1,372
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	3	3
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	373	75	805	1,253
	Families of Adults	38	2	4	44
	Total	701	137	1,834	2,672
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	154	45	139	338
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	1	1
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	13	0	22	35
	Families of Adults	30	12	26	68
	Total	197	57	188	442
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	444	105	1,161	1,710
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	4	4
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	386	75	827	1,288
	Families of Adults	68	14	30	112
	Total	898	194	2,022	3,114

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

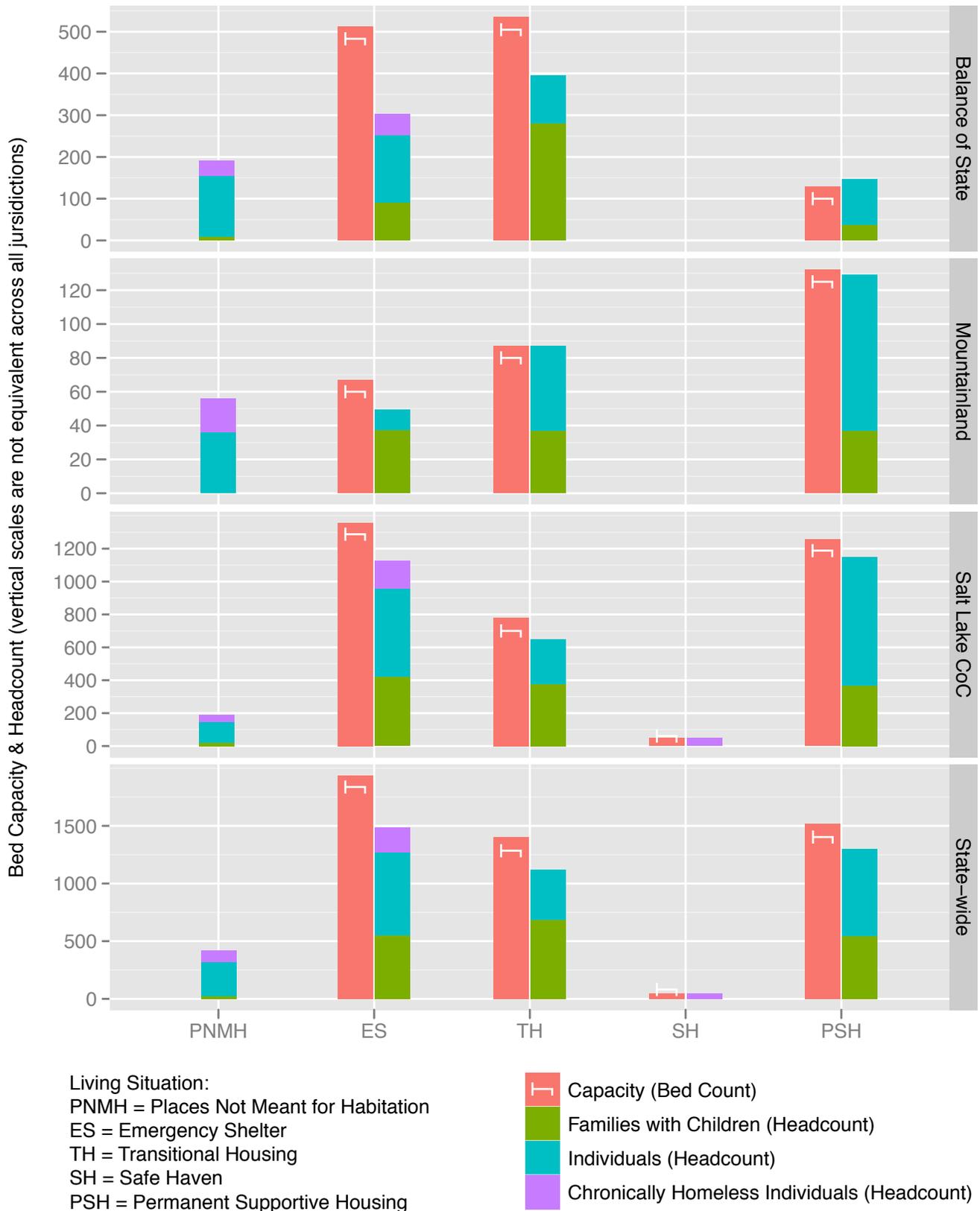
Emergency Shelter	512	67	1,358	1,973
Transitional Housing	535	87	781	1,403
Safe Haven	0	0	49	49
Permanent Supportive Housing	129	132	1,257	1,518
Total	1,176	286	3,445	4,907

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



State-wide

		Balance of State CoC	Mountainland CoC	Salt Lake CoC	State-wide
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>					
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	120	42	333	495
	Chronic Substance Abuse	151	31	377	559
	HIV/AIDS	4	1	6	11
	Victims of Domestic Violence	187	29	326	542
	Veterans	69	7	254	330
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	50	0	215	265
	Unsheltered	37	20	42	99
	Total	87	20	257	364
	Annualized Total ²	174	40	387	601
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	1,959	465	4,907	7,331
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	20	20
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	1,930	375	4,135	6,440
	Families of Adults	340	70	150	560
	Total	4,229	910	9,212	14,351
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.38%	0.16%	0.85%	0.52%

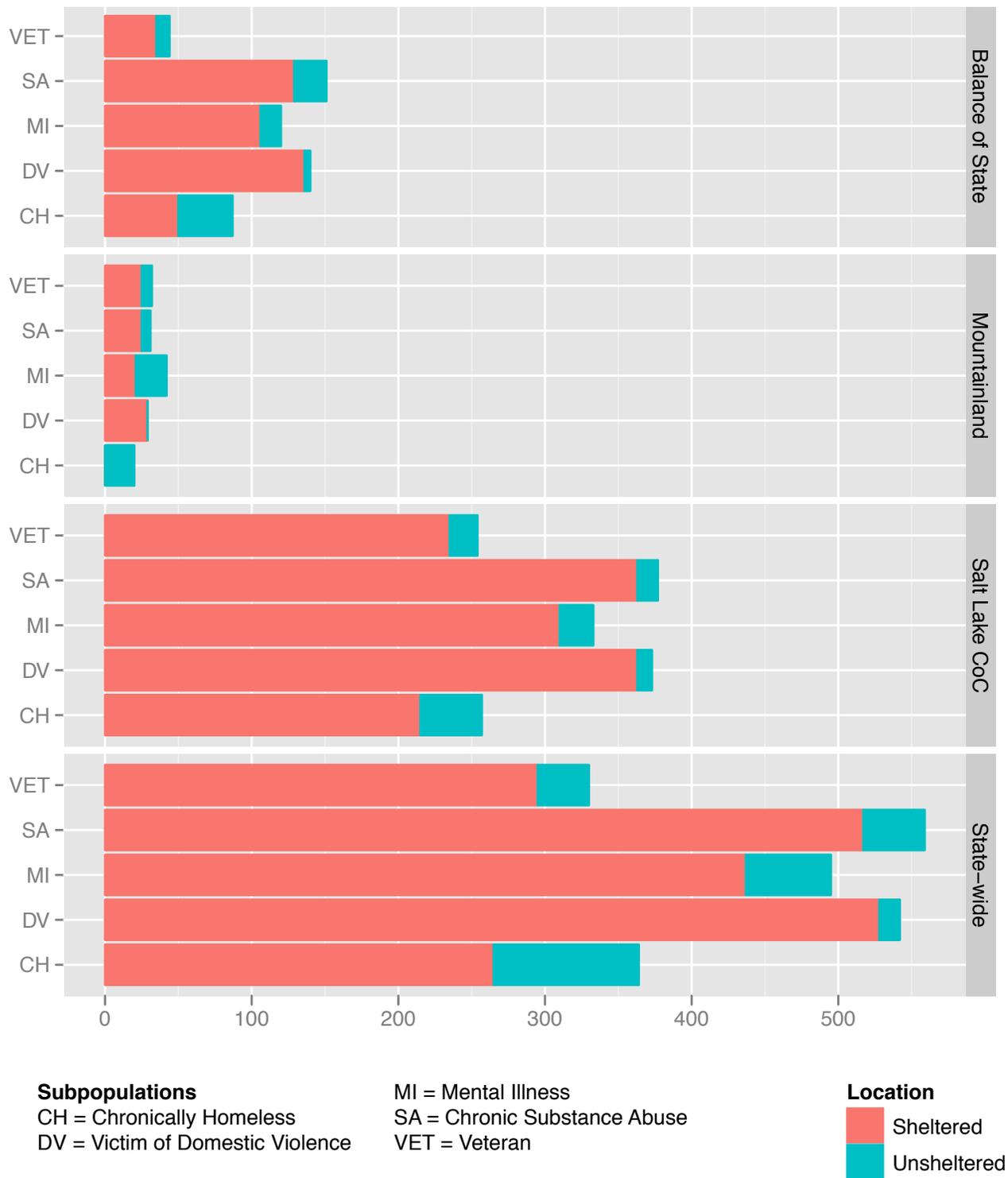
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	4,466	2,534	4,361	11,361
Live in a hotel or motel	143	62	114	319
Live in a shelter	134	27	404	565
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	76	12	19	107
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	340	69	144	553
Unaccompanied minor	116	25	332	473
Total Homeless Children	5,275	2,729	5,374	13,378
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	223,392	124,345	197,076	591,089
Homeless as % of Enrollment	2.36%	2.19%	2.73%	2.26%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	1,099,594	576,418	1,087,873	2,763,885
Poverty Rate ⁶	-	-	-	10.4
Unemployment Rate ⁷	-	-	-	7.7
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	4,651	533	4,581	9,765

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
 3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.
 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Bear River AOG

		Box Elder	Cache	Rich	Bear River AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>					
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	2	10	0	12
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	23	66	0	89
	Families of Adults	0	3	0	3
	Total	25	79	0	104
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	5	0	5
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	3	0	3
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	8	0	8
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	2	15	0	17
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	23	69	0	92
	Families of Adults	0	3	0	3
	Total	25	87	0	112

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

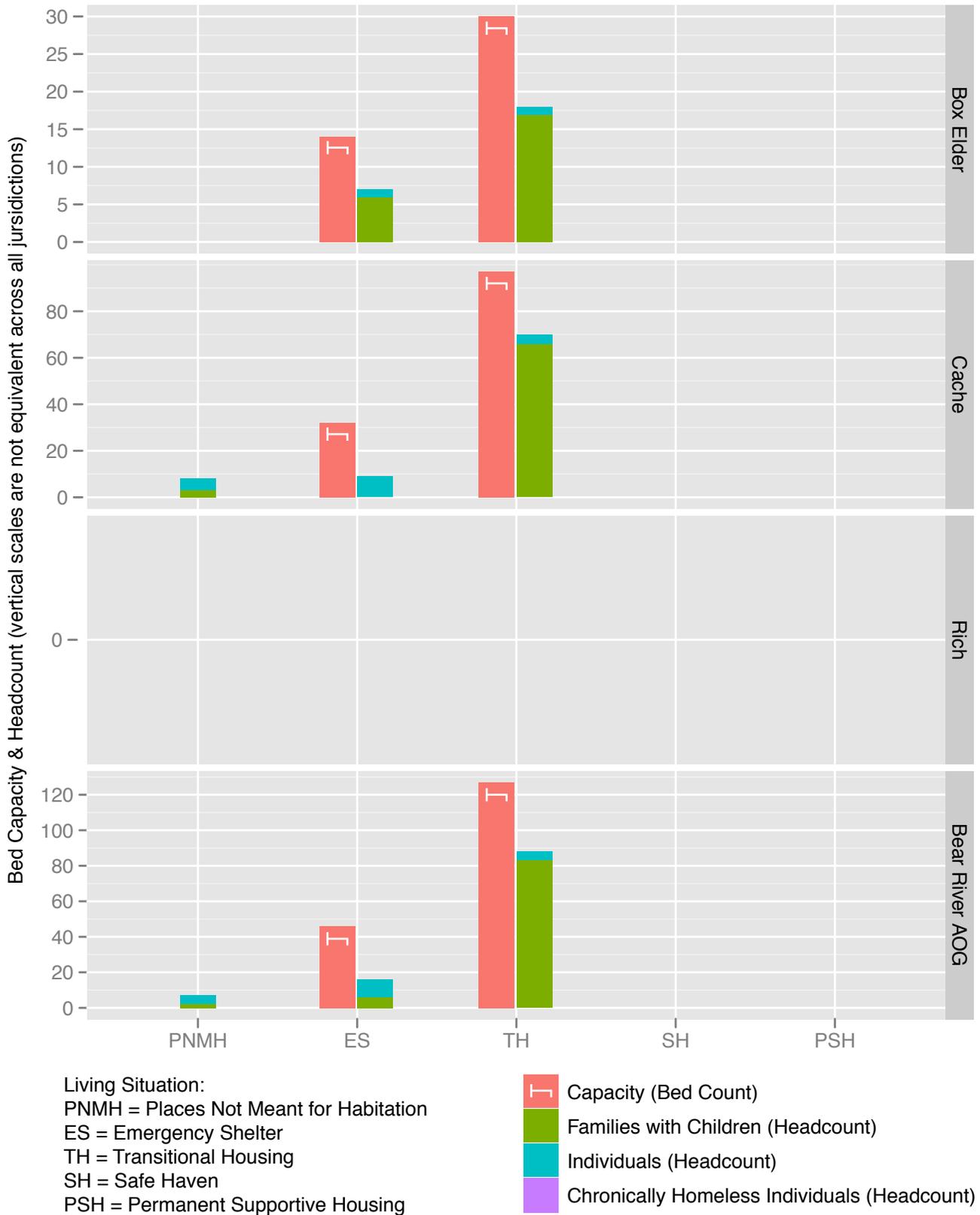
Emergency Shelter	14	32	0	46
Transitional Housing	30	97	0	127
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0	0
Total	44	129	0	173

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Bear River AOG

		Box Elder	Cache	Rich	Bear River AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>					
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	0	3	0	3
	Chronic Substance Abuse	0	2	0	2
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	9	33	0	42
	Veterans	0	2	0	2
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0	0	0	0
	Unsheltered	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
	Annualized Total ²	0	0	0	0
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	10	75	0	85
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	115	345	0	460
	Families of Adults	0	15	0	15
	Total	125	435	0	560
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.25%	0.39%	0.00%	0.34%

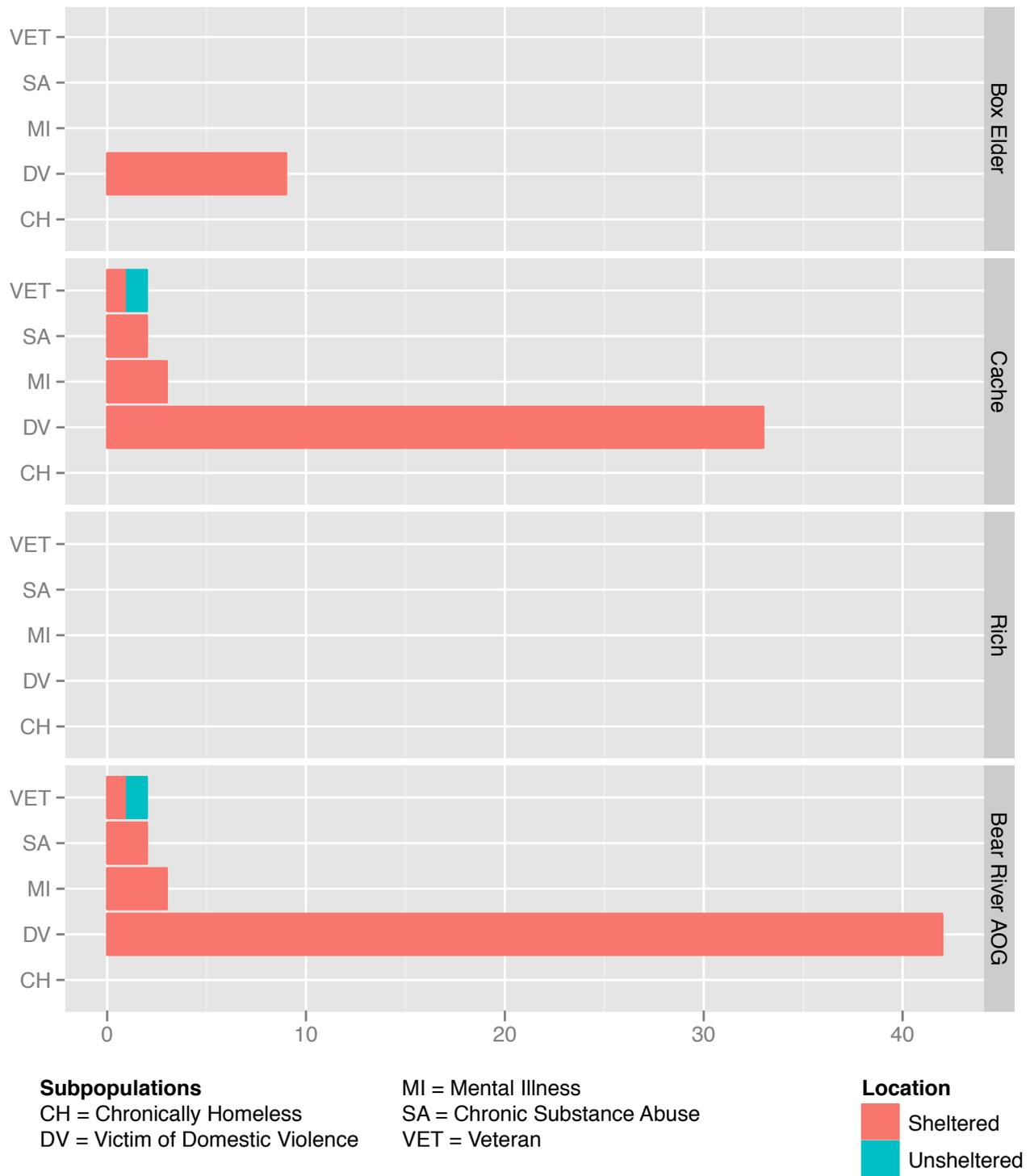
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	94	211	0	305
Live in a hotel or motel	0	2	0	2
Live in a shelter	0	4	0	4
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	2	3	0	5
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	0	1	0	1
Unaccompanied minor	1	0	0	1
Total Homeless Children	97	221	0	318
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	11,314	22,261	528	34,103
Homeless as % of Enrollment	0.86%	0.99%	0.00%	0.93%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	49,975	112,656	2,264	164,895
Poverty Rate ⁶	8.5	15.3	6.8	-
Unemployment Rate ⁷	9.0	5.7	5.7	-
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	478	107	5	590

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
 3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.
 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Carbon & Emery Counties

		Carbon	Emery	Carbon & Emery
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>				
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	7	0	7
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	2	0	2
	Families of Adults	0	0	0
	Total	9	0	9
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	0	0
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0
	Families of Adults	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	7	0	7
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	2	0	2
	Families of Adults	0	0	0
	Total	9	0	9

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

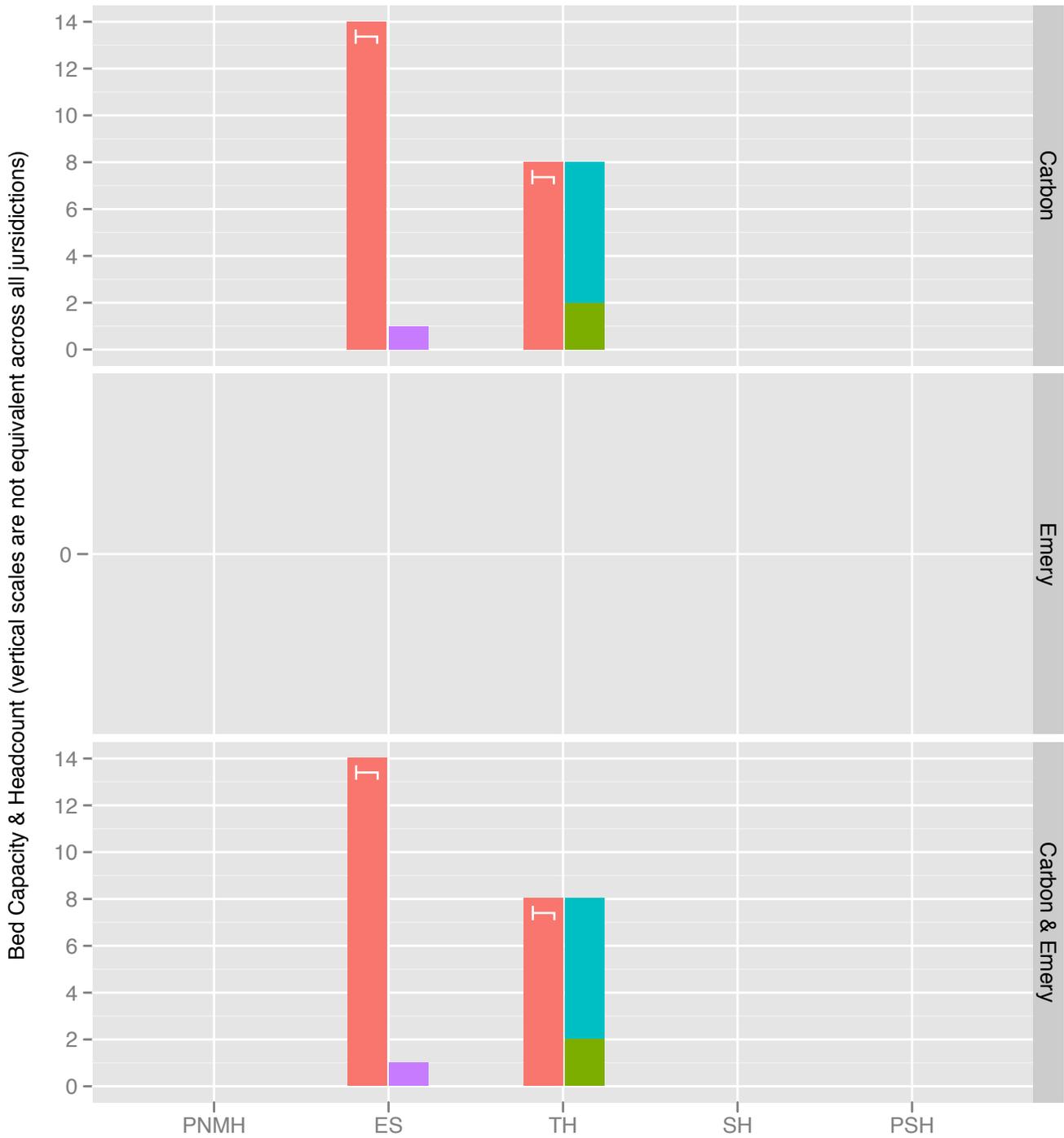
Emergency Shelter	14	0	14
Transitional Housing	8	0	8
Safe Haven	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0
Total	22	0	22

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Living Situation:
 PNMH = Places Not Meant for Habitation
 ES = Emergency Shelter
 TH = Transitional Housing
 SH = Safe Haven
 PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

Capacity (Bed Count)
 Families with Children (Headcount)
 Individuals (Headcount)
 Chronically Homeless Individuals (Headcount)

Carbon & Emery Counties

		Carbon	Emery	Carbon & Emery
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>				
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	1	0	1
	Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	2	0	2
	Veterans	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	1	0	1
	Unsheltered	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	1
	Annualized Total ²	2	0	2
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	4.76%		4.76%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	32	0	32
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	10	0	10
	Families of Adults	0	0	0
	Total	42	0	42
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.20%	0.00%	0.13%

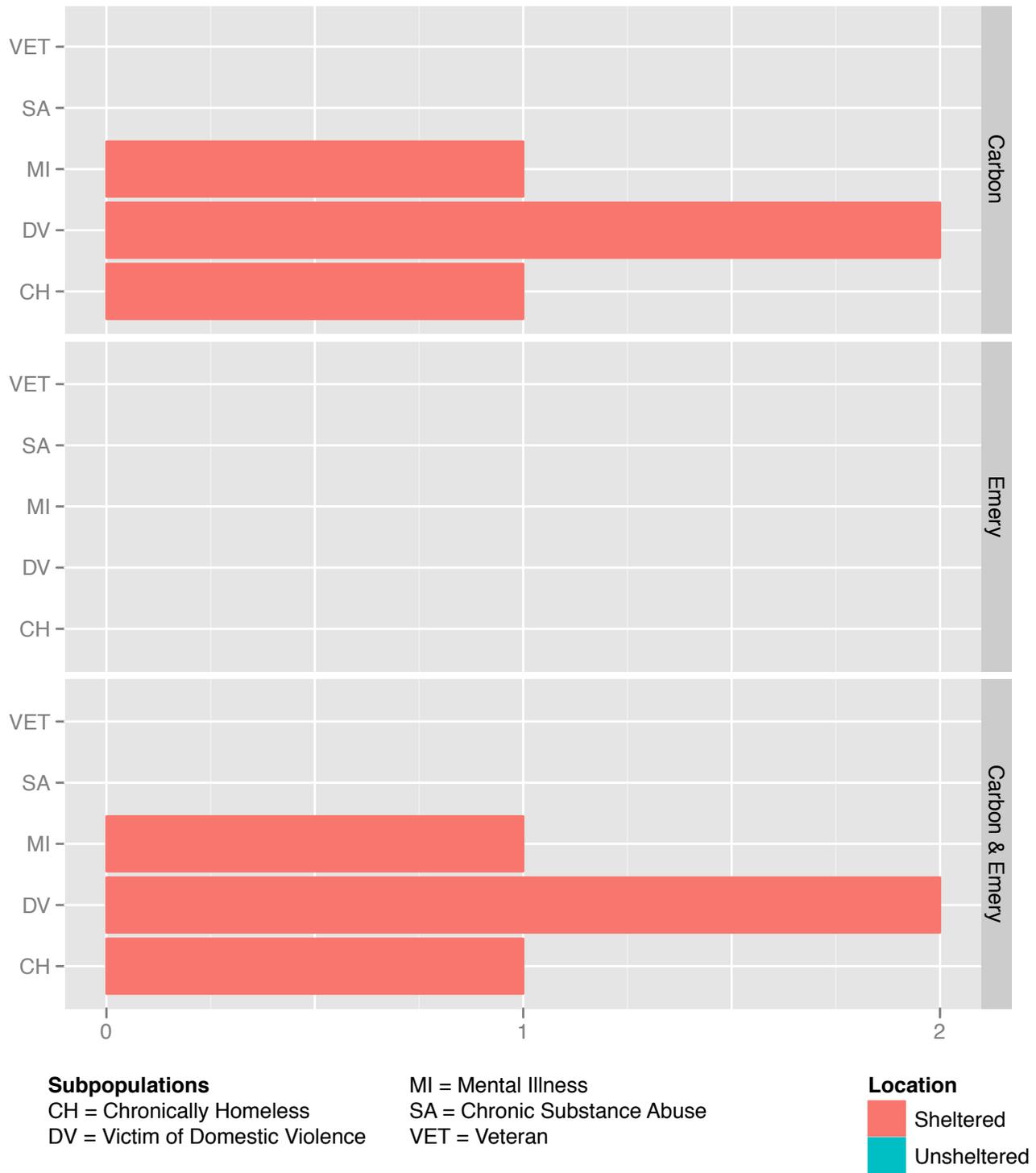
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	189	51	240
Live in a hotel or motel	4	0	4
Live in a shelter	7	0	7
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	2	0	2
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	1	0	1
Unaccompanied minor	0	0	0
Total Homeless Children	203	51	254
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	3,478	2,409	5,887
Homeless as % of Enrollment	5.84%	2.12%	4.31%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	21,403	10,976	32,379
Poverty Rate ⁶	12.5	12.4	-
Unemployment Rate ⁷	8.2	7.8	-
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	107	22	129

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
 3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.
 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Davis County

Davis County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹

Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	21
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	88
	Families of Adults	4
	Total	113
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	7
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0
	Families of Adults	10
	Total	17
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	28
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	88
	Families of Adults	14
	Total	130

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

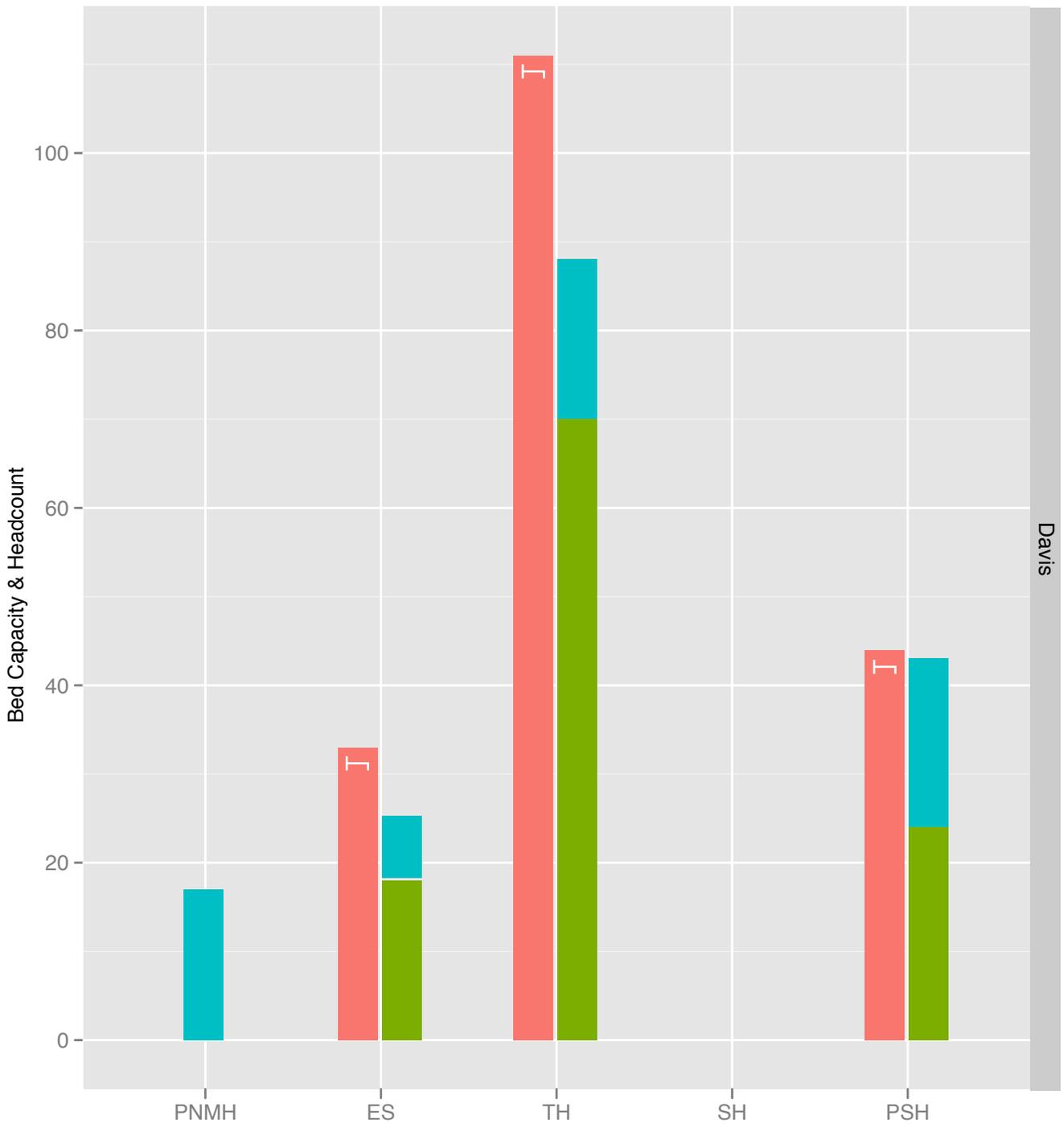
Emergency Shelter	33
Transitional Housing	111
Safe Haven	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	44
Total	188

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

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Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Living Situation:
 PNMH = Places Not Meant for Habitation
 ES = Emergency Shelter
 TH = Transitional Housing
 SH = Safe Haven
 PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

Capacity (Bed Count)
 Families with Children (Headcount)
 Individuals (Headcount)
 Chronically Homeless Individuals (Headcount)

Davis County

Davis County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals

Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	16
	Chronic Substance Abuse	3
	HIV/AIDS	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	28
	Veterans	1
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0
	Unsheltered	0
	Total	0
	Annualized Total ²	0
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	0.00%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	140
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	440
	Families of Adults	70
	Total	650
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.21%

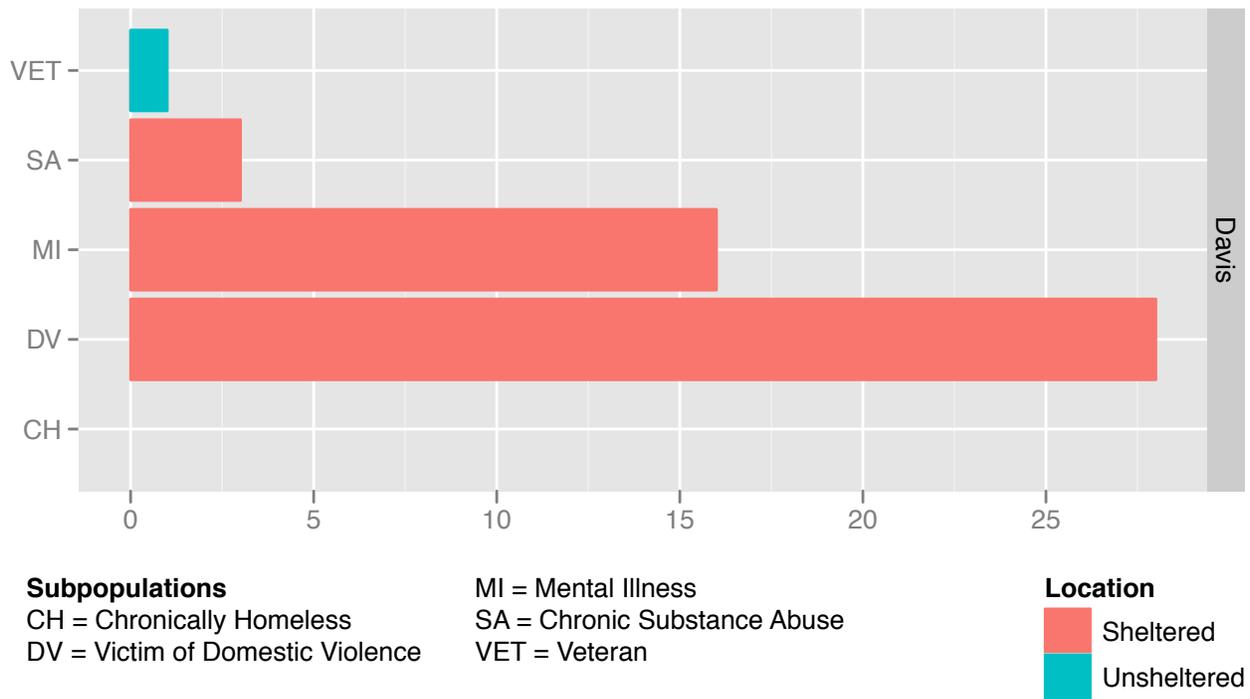
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	1,102
Live in a hotel or motel	45
Live in a shelter	49
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	15
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	27
Unaccompanied minor	23
Total Homeless Children	1,261
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	66,579
Homeless as % of Enrollment	1.89%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	306,479
Poverty Rate ⁶	6
Unemployment Rate ⁷	7.1
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	484

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.

3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.

4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.

5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.

6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.

7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.

8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Five County AOG

		Beaver	Garfield	Iron	Kane	Washington	Five County AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>							
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	0	10	0	83	93
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	23	0	71	94
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0	14	14
	Total	0	0	33	0	168	201
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	1	0	3	0	72	76
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Adults	2	0	0	0	8	10
	Total	3	0	3	0	80	86
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	1	0	13	0	155	169
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	23	0	71	94
	Families of Adults	2	0	0	0	22	24
	Total	3	0	36	0	248	287

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

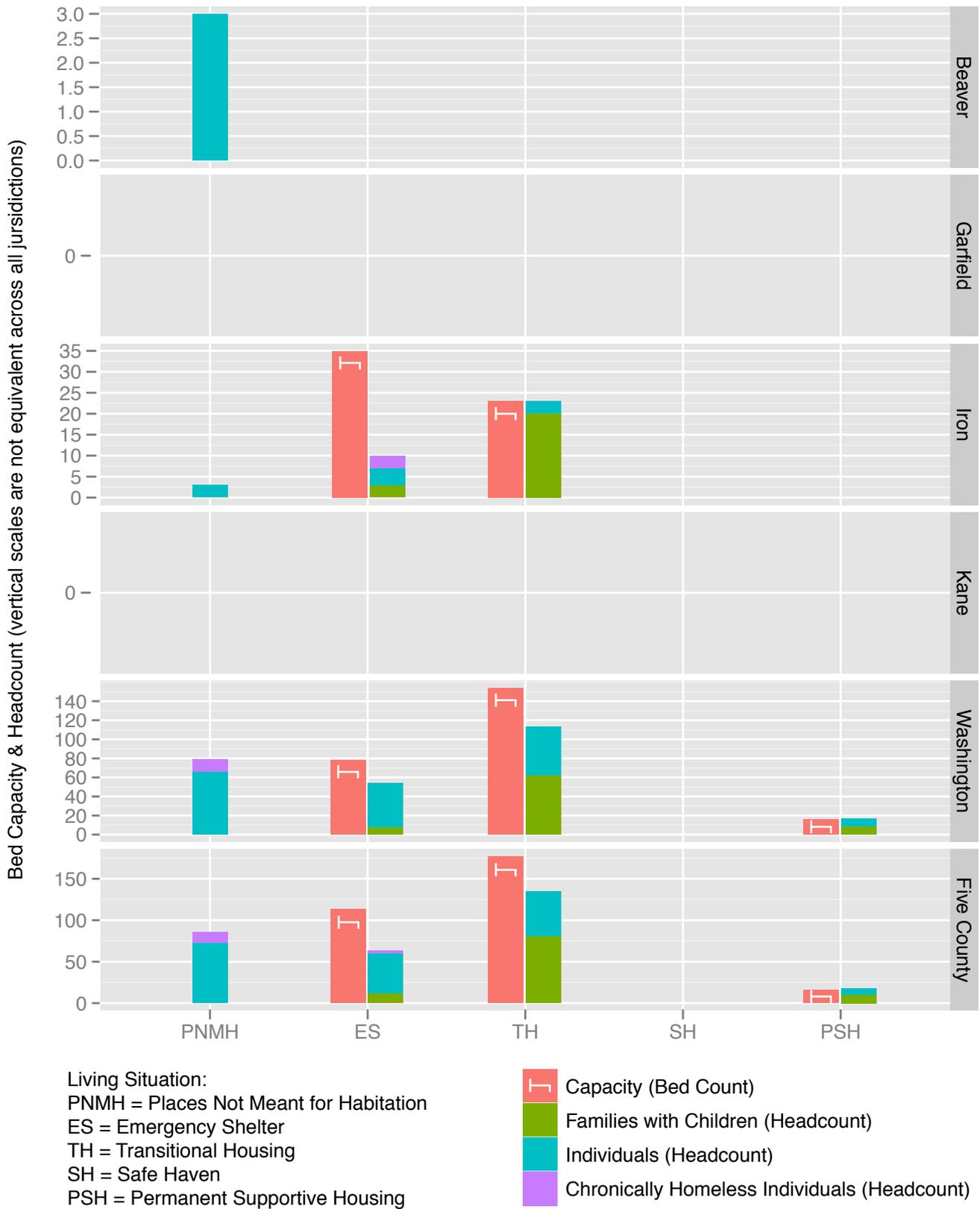
Emergency Shelter	0	0	35	0	78	113
Transitional Housing	0	0	23	0	154	177
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0	0	16	16
Total	0	0	58	0	248	306

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Five County AOG

		Beaver	Garfield	Iron	Kane	Washington	Five County AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>							
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	0	0	4	0	23	27
	Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	3	0	31	34
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	1	0	5	0	41	47
	Veterans	0	0	1	0	7	8
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Unsheltered	0	0	0	0	13	13
	Total	0	0	3	0	13	16
	Annualized Total ²	0	0	6	0	26	32
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	0.00%		3.51%		2.16%	2.31%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	5	0	56	0	736	797
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	115	0	355	470
	Families of Adults	10	0	0	0	110	120
	Total	15	0	171	0	1,201	1,387
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.23%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.87%	0.68%

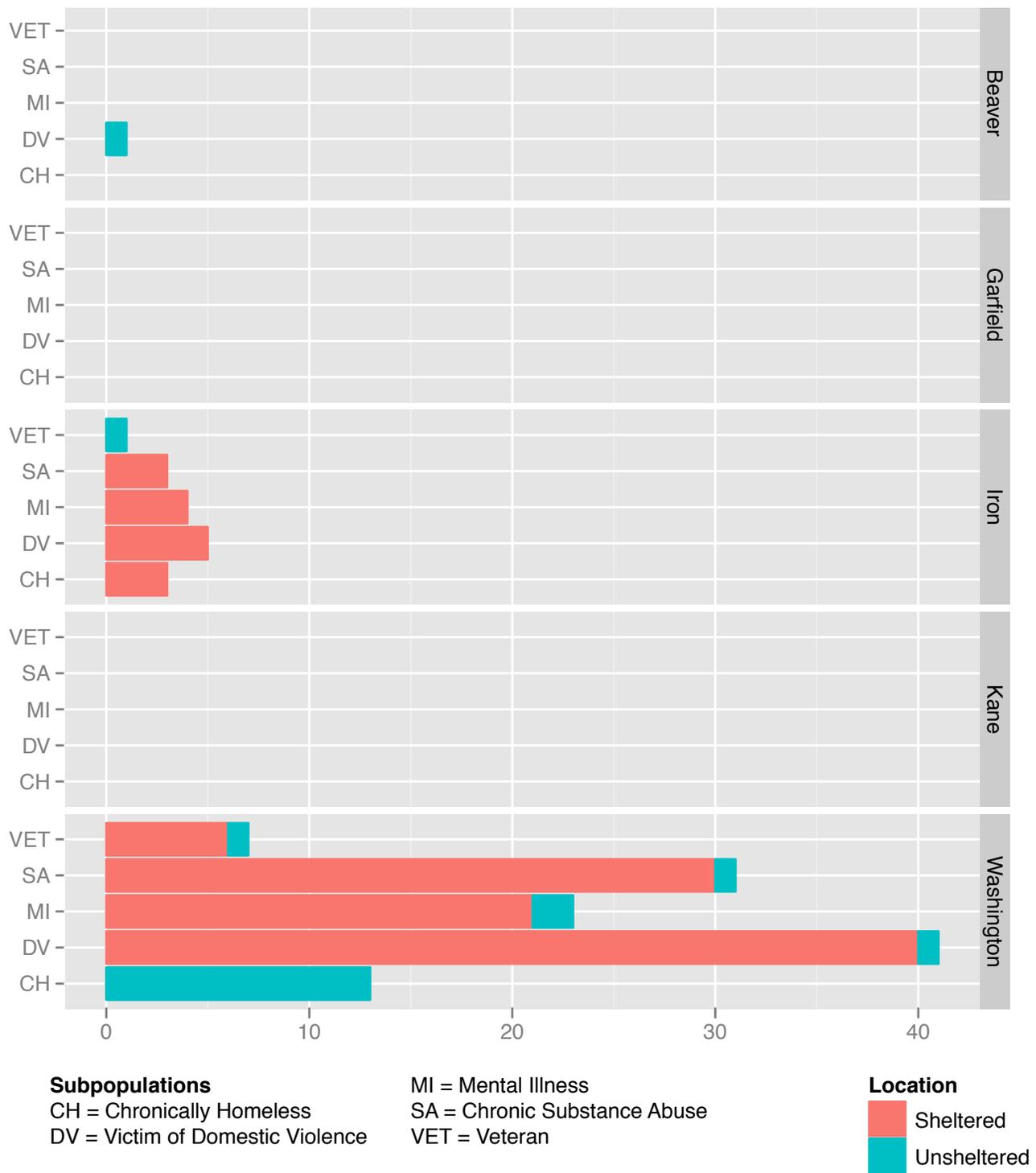
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	10	8	115	11	595	739
Live in a hotel or motel	4	9	1	0	29	43
Live in a shelter	1	0	3	0	33	37
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	0	4	0	0	10	14
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	0	0	12	0	16	28
Unaccompanied minor	1	0	4	0	20	25
Total Homeless Children	16	21	135	11	703	886
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	1,505	930	8,527	1,162	26,254	38,378
Homeless as % of Enrollment	1.06%	2.26%	1.58%	0.95%	2.68%	2.31%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	6,629	5,172	46,163	7,125	138,115	203,204
Poverty Rate ⁶	16.8	10.8	19.7	10.6	9.8	-
Unemployment Rate ⁷	9.5	10.3	9.6	8.2	10.1	-
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	49	6	202	46	758	1,061

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
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 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
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 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Grand County

Grand County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹

Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	0
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	5
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	5
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	5
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	5

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

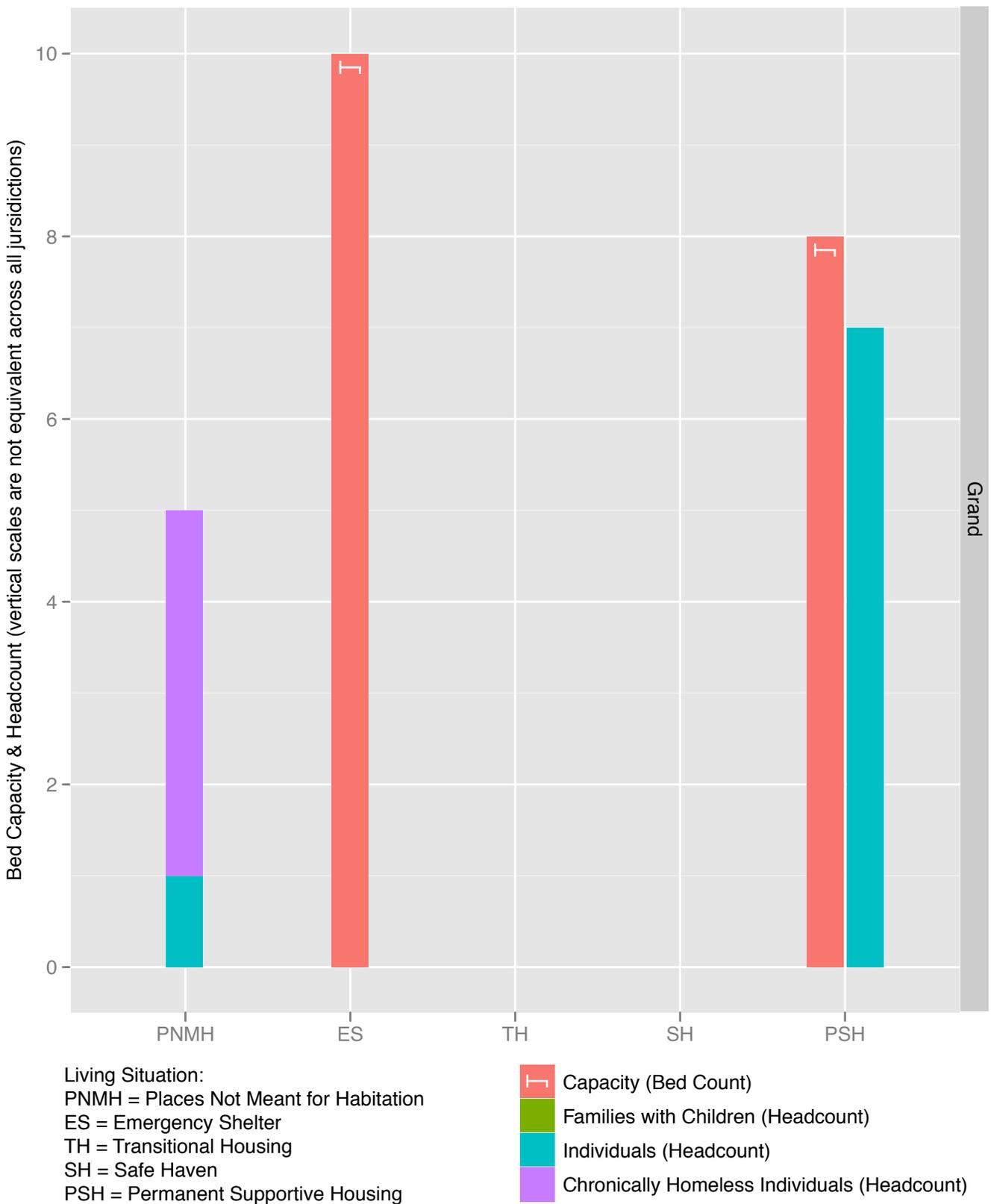
Emergency Shelter	10
Transitional Housing	0
Safe Haven	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	8
Total	18

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Grand County

Grand County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals

Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	3
	Chronic Substance Abuse	4
	HIV/AIDS	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	0
	Veterans	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0
	Unsheltered	4
	Total	4
	Annualized Total ²	8
Annualized Headcount ²	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	61.54%
	Unaccompanied Individuals	13
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	13
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.14%

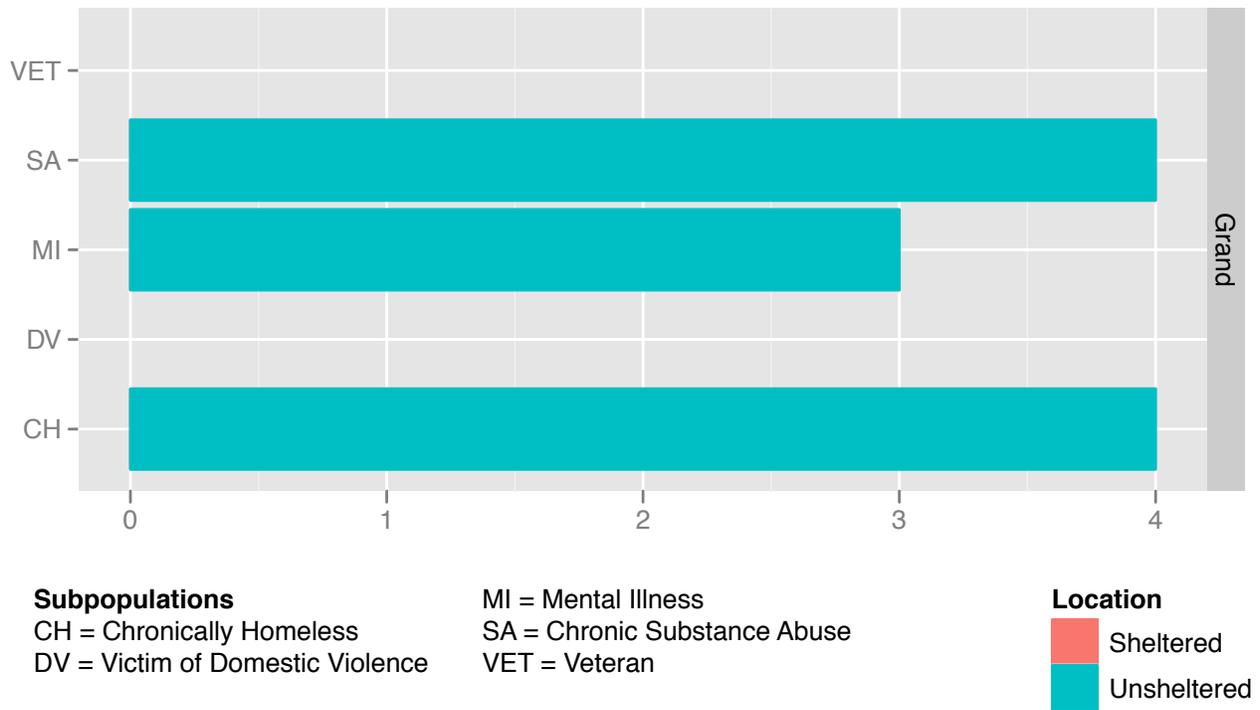
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	6
Live in a hotel or motel	1
Live in a shelter	0
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	6
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	2
Unaccompanied minor	0
Total Homeless Children	15
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	1,545
Homeless as % of Enrollment	0.97%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	9,225
Poverty Rate ⁶	16.7
Unemployment Rate ⁷	10.8
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	176

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.

3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.

4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.

5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.

6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.

7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.

8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Mountainland AOG

		Summit	Utah	Wasatch	Mountainland AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>					
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	7	53	0	60
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	16	59	0	75
	Families of Adults	2	0	0	2
	Total	25	112	0	137
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	2	43	0	45
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0	0
	Families of Adults	0	12	0	12
	Total	2	55	0	57
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	9	96	0	105
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	16	59	0	75
	Families of Adults	2	12	0	14
	Total	27	167	0	194

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

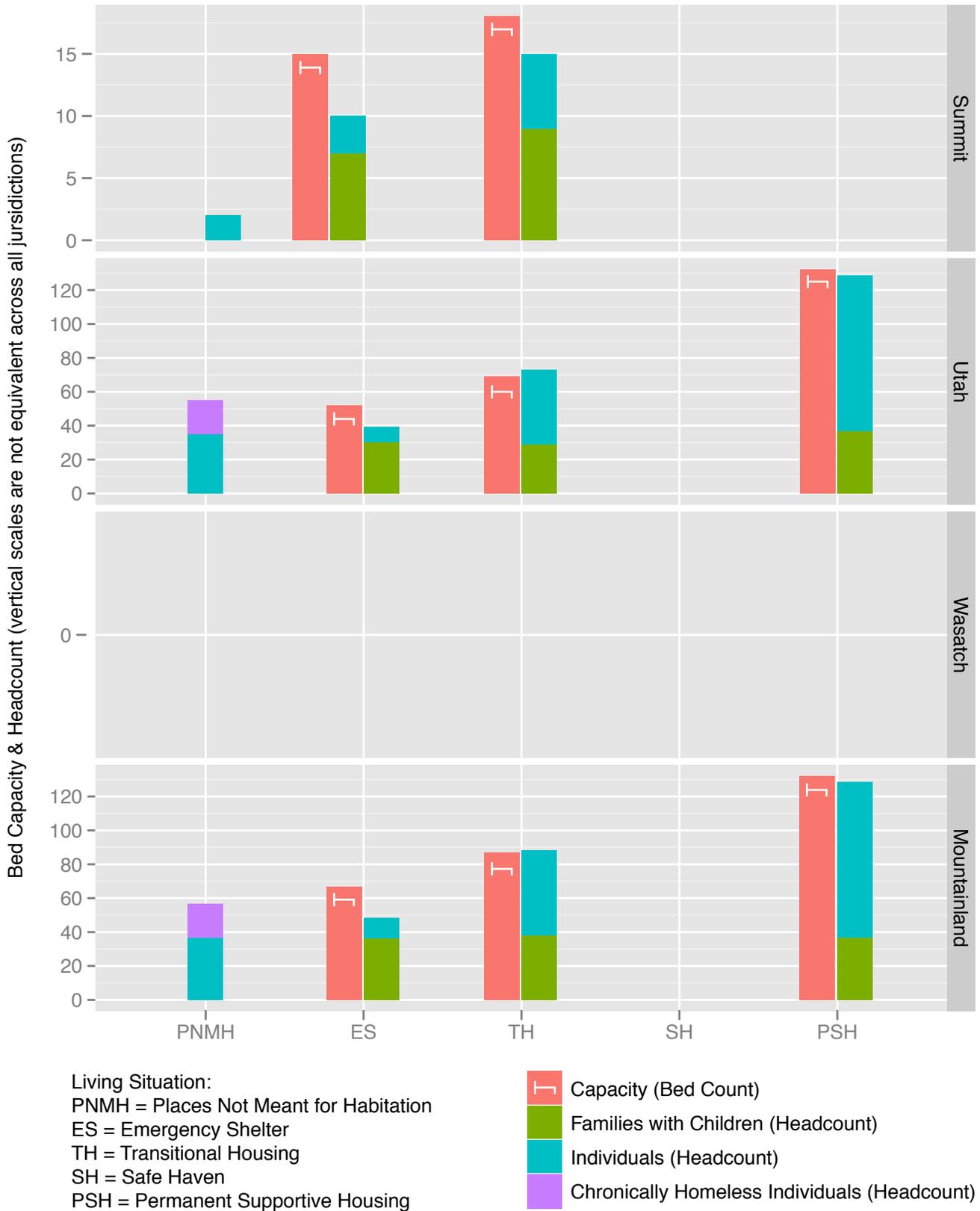
Emergency Shelter	15	52	0	67
Transitional Housing	18	69	0	87
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	132	0	132
Total	33	253	0	286

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

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Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Mountainland AOG

		Summit	Utah	Wasatch	Mountainland AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>					
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	0	42	0	42
	Chronic Substance Abuse	1	30	0	31
	HIV/AIDS	0	1	0	1
	Victims of Domestic Violence	11	18	0	29
	Veterans	1	6	0	7
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0	0	0	0
	Unsheltered	0	20	0	20
	Total	0	20	0	20
	Annualized Total ²	0	40	0	40
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	0.00%	5.16%		4.40%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	45	420	0	465
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	80	295	0	375
	Families of Adults	10	60	0	70
	Total	135	775	0	910
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.37%	0.15%	0.00%	0.16%

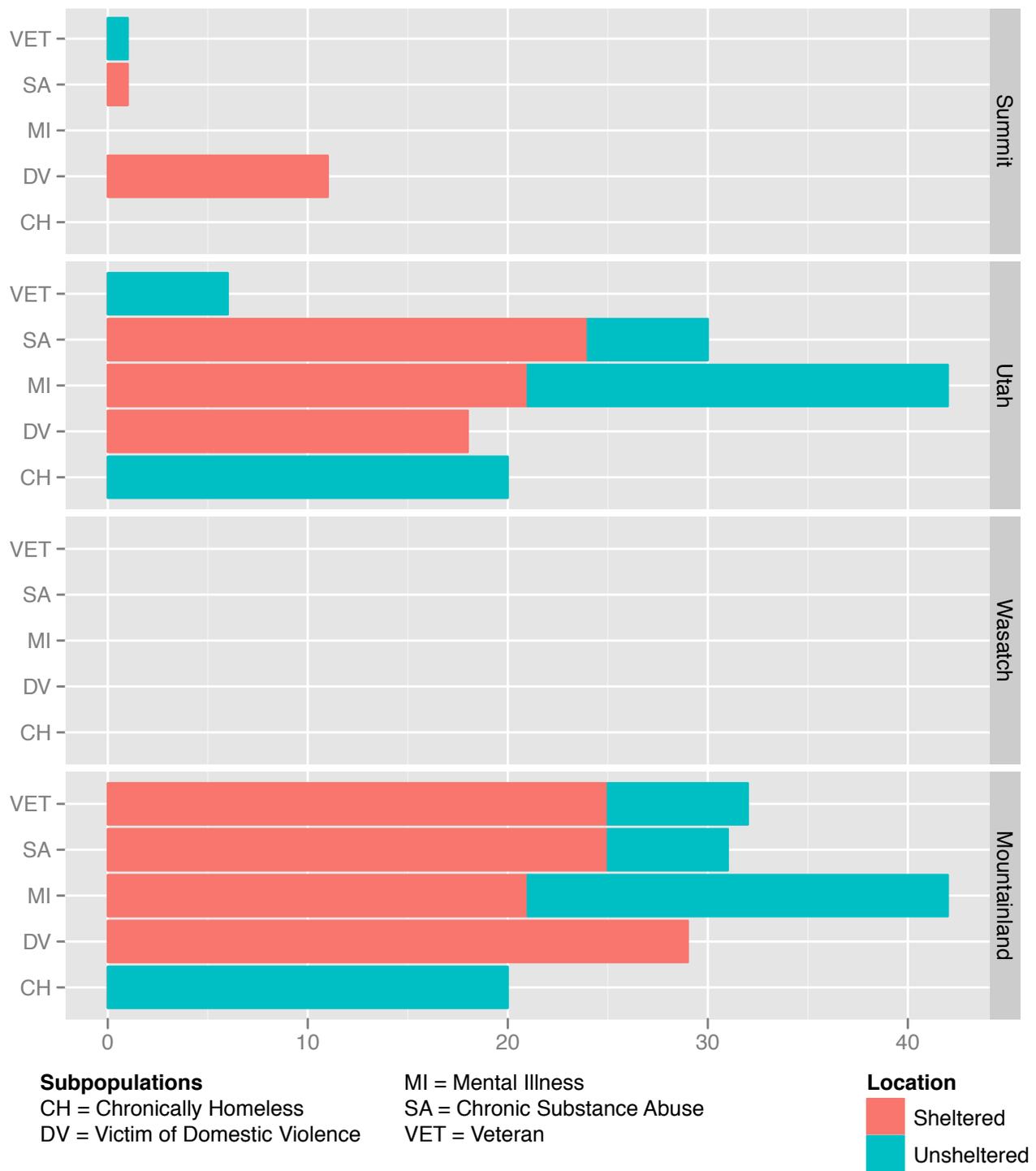
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	20	2,315	199	2,534
Live in a hotel or motel	0	59	3	62
Live in a shelter	3	24	0	27
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	0	12	0	12
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	0	69	0	69
Unaccompanied minor	1	24	0	25
Total Homeless Children	24	2,503	202	2,729
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	6,943	112,221	5,181	124,345
Homeless as % of Enrollment	0.35%	2.23%	3.90%	2.19%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	36,324	516,564	23,530	576,418
Poverty Rate ⁶	7	13.1	7.8	-
Unemployment Rate ⁷	7.5	7.7	9.2	-
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	232	146	155	533

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
 3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.
 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Salt Lake County

Salt Lake County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹

Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	1,021
	Unaccompanied Minors	3
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	800
	Families of Adults	4
	Total	1,828
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	131
	Unaccompanied Minors	1
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0
	Families of Adults	26
	Total	158
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	1,152
	Unaccompanied Minors	4
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	800
	Families of Adults	30
	Total	1,986

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

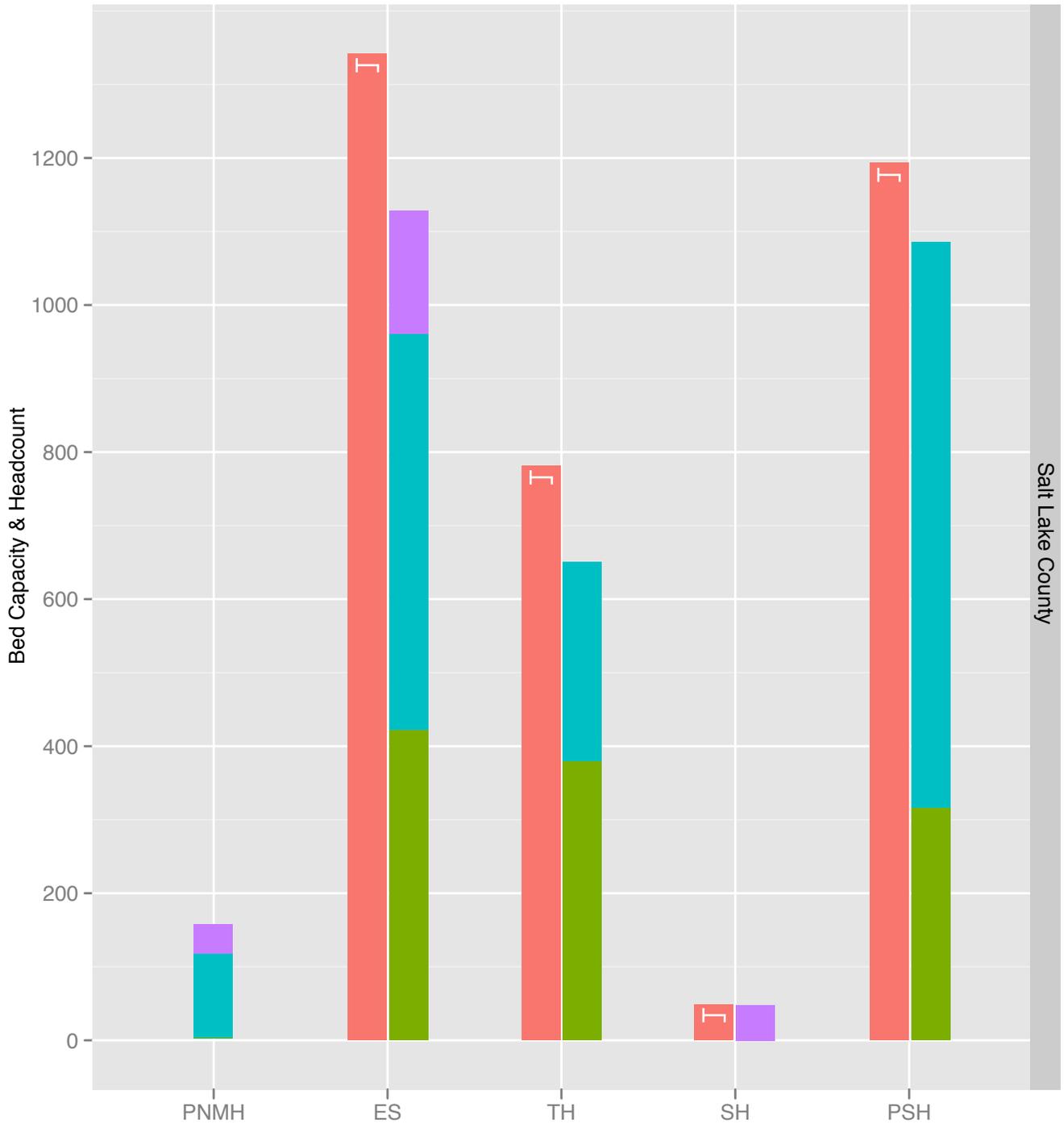
Emergency Shelter	1,342
Transitional Housing	781
Safe Haven	49
Permanent Supportive Housing	1,193
Total	3,365

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Living Situation:
 PNMH = Places Not Meant for Habitation
 ES = Emergency Shelter
 TH = Transitional Housing
 SH = Safe Haven
 PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

Capacity (Bed Count)
 Families with Children (Headcount)
 Individuals (Headcount)
 Chronically Homeless Individuals (Headcount)

Salt Lake County

Salt Lake County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals

Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	330
	Chronic Substance Abuse	376
	HIV/AIDS	6
	Victims of Domestic Violence	323
	Veterans	251
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	215
	Unsheltered	40
	Total	255
	Annualized Total ²	383
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	4.23%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	4,868
	Unaccompanied Minors	20
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	4,000
	Families of Adults	150
	Total	9,038
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.88%

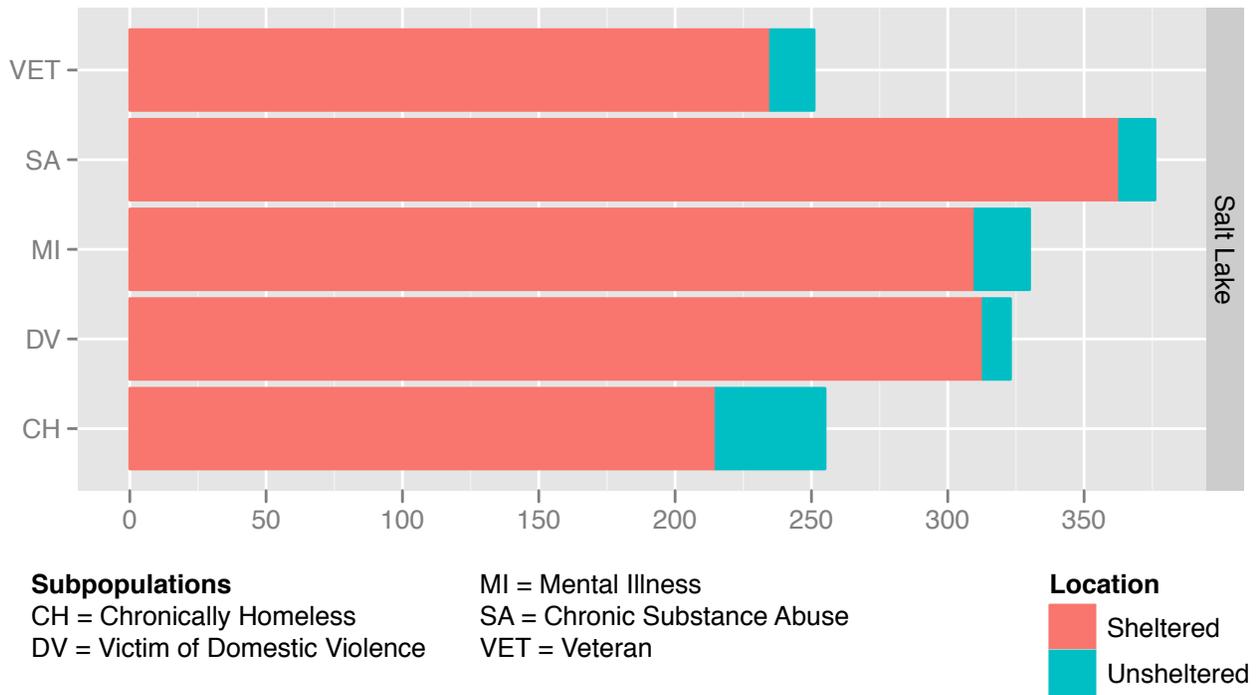
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	3,825
Live in a hotel or motel	78
Live in a shelter	387
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	16
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	93
Unaccompanied minor	254
Total Homeless Children	4,653
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	183,141
Homeless as % of Enrollment	2.54%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	1,029,655
Poverty Rate ⁶	9.3
Unemployment Rate ⁷	7.4
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	4,162

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.

3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.

4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.

5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.

6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.

7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.

8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

San Juan County

San Juan County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹

Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	4
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	4
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	3
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	3
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	7
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	7

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

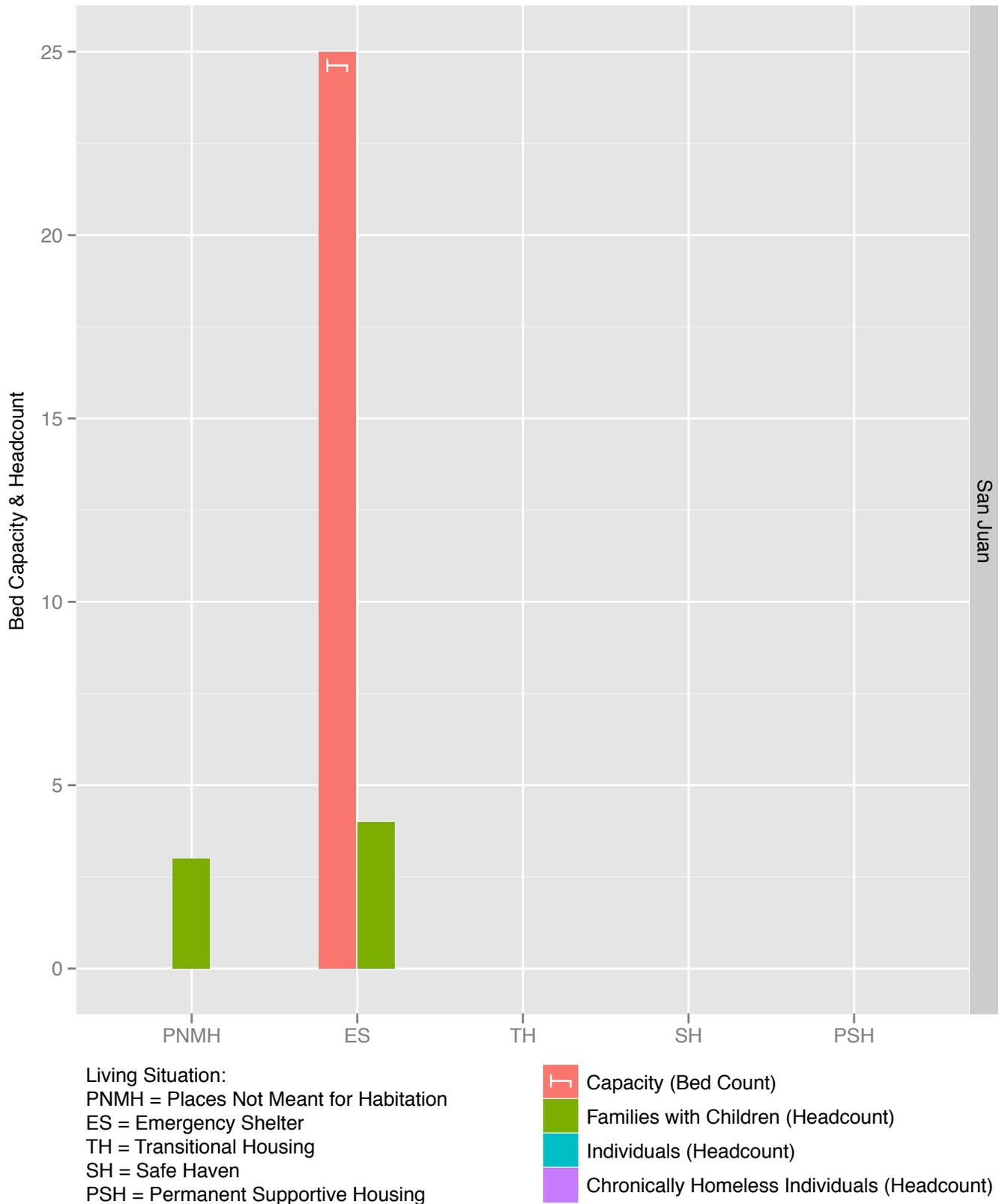
Emergency Shelter	25
Transitional Housing	0
Safe Haven	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0
Total	25

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



San Juan County

San Juan County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals

Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	0
	Chronic Substance Abuse	0
	HIV/AIDS	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	1
	Veterans	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0
	Unsheltered	0
	Total	0
	Annualized Total ²	0
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	0.00%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	0
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	35
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	35
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.24%

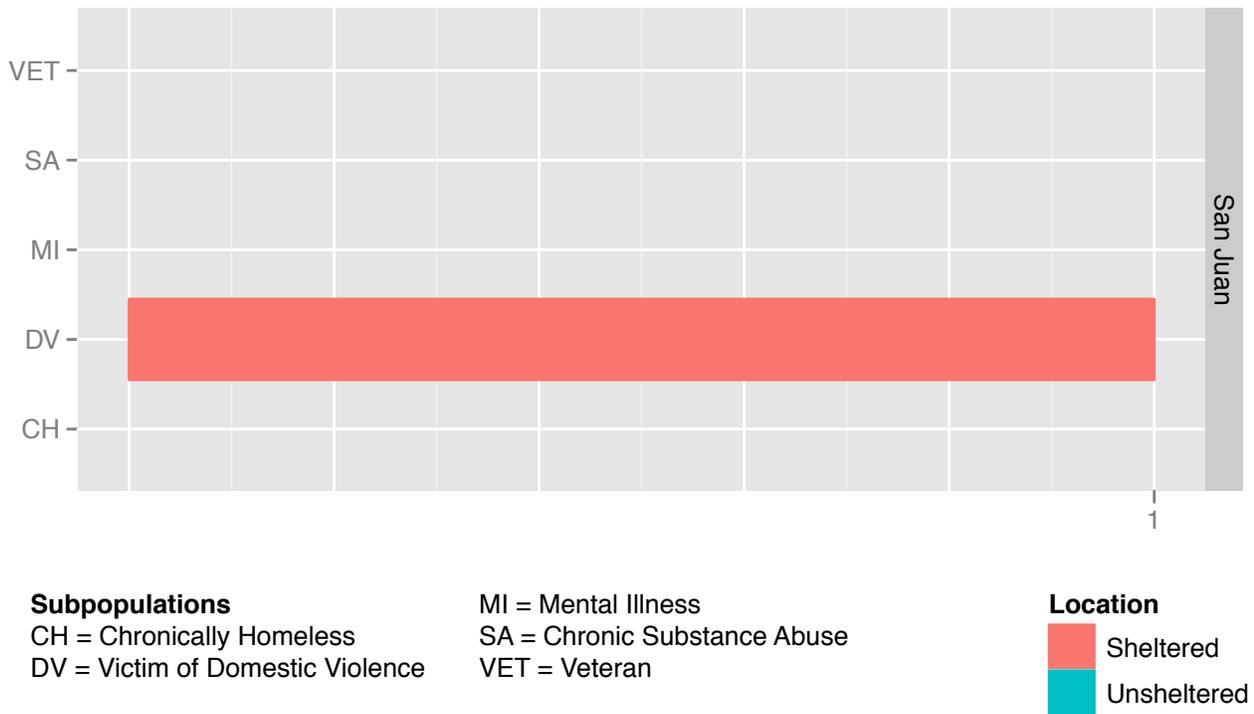
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	580
Live in a hotel or motel	4
Live in a shelter	0
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	13
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	201
Unaccompanied minor	1
Total Homeless Children	799
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	2,871
Homeless as % of Enrollment	27.83%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	14,746
Poverty Rate ⁶	28.7
Unemployment Rate ⁷	13.3
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	100

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
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 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Six County AOG

		Juab	Millard	Piute	Sanpete	Sevier	Wayne	Six County AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>								
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	25	0	25

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

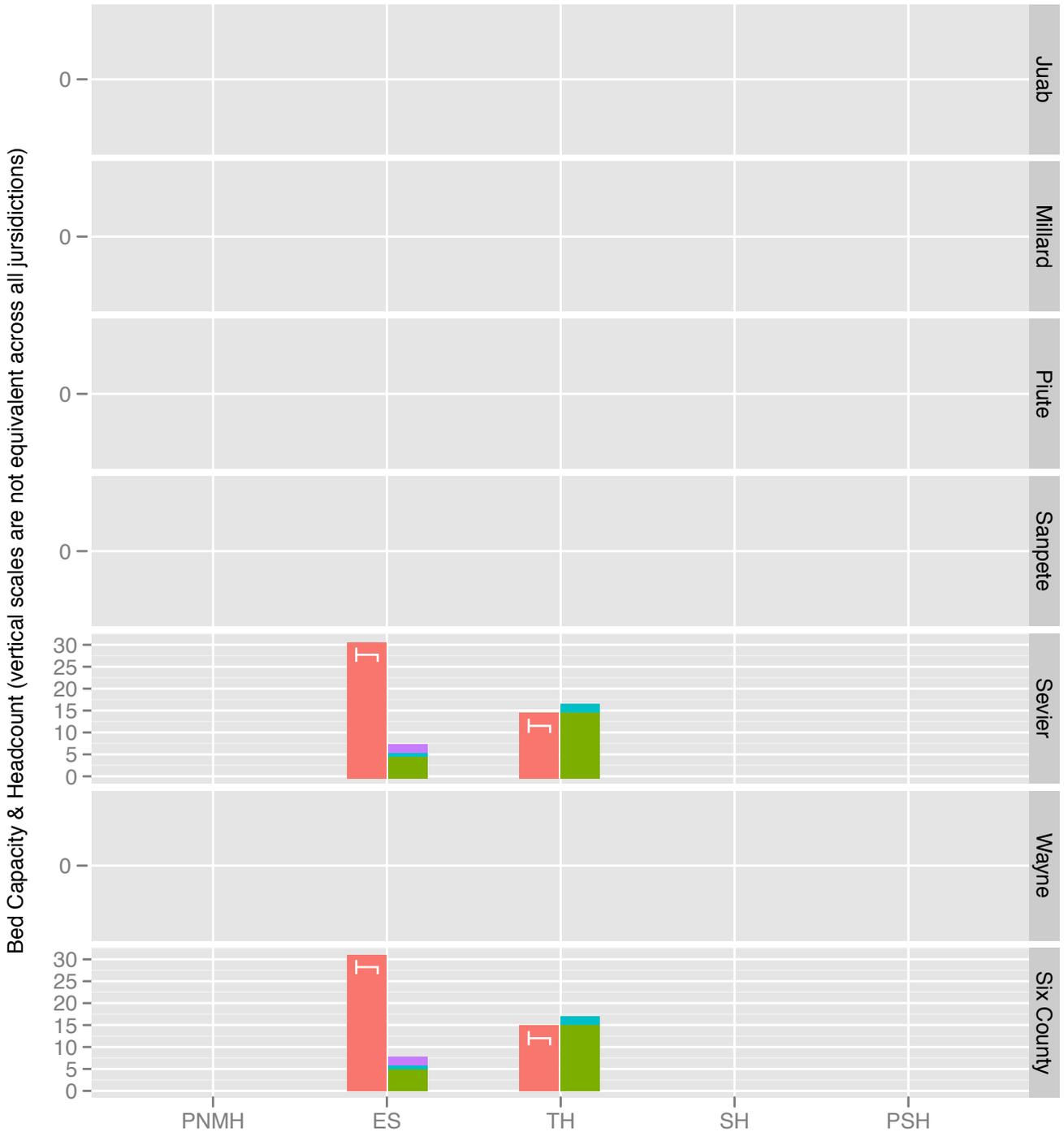
Emergency Shelter	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
Transitional Housing	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	46	0	46

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

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Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Living Situation:
 PNMH = Places Not Meant for Habitation
 ES = Emergency Shelter
 TH = Transitional Housing
 SH = Safe Haven
 PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

Capacity (Bed Count)
 Families with Children (Headcount)
 Chronically Homeless Individuals (Headcount)
 Individuals (Headcount)

Six County AOG

		Juab	Millard	Piute	Sanpete	Sevier	Wayne	Six County AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>								
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
	Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Unsheltered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Annualized Total ²	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²					3.36%		3.36%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	119	0	119
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	0.16%

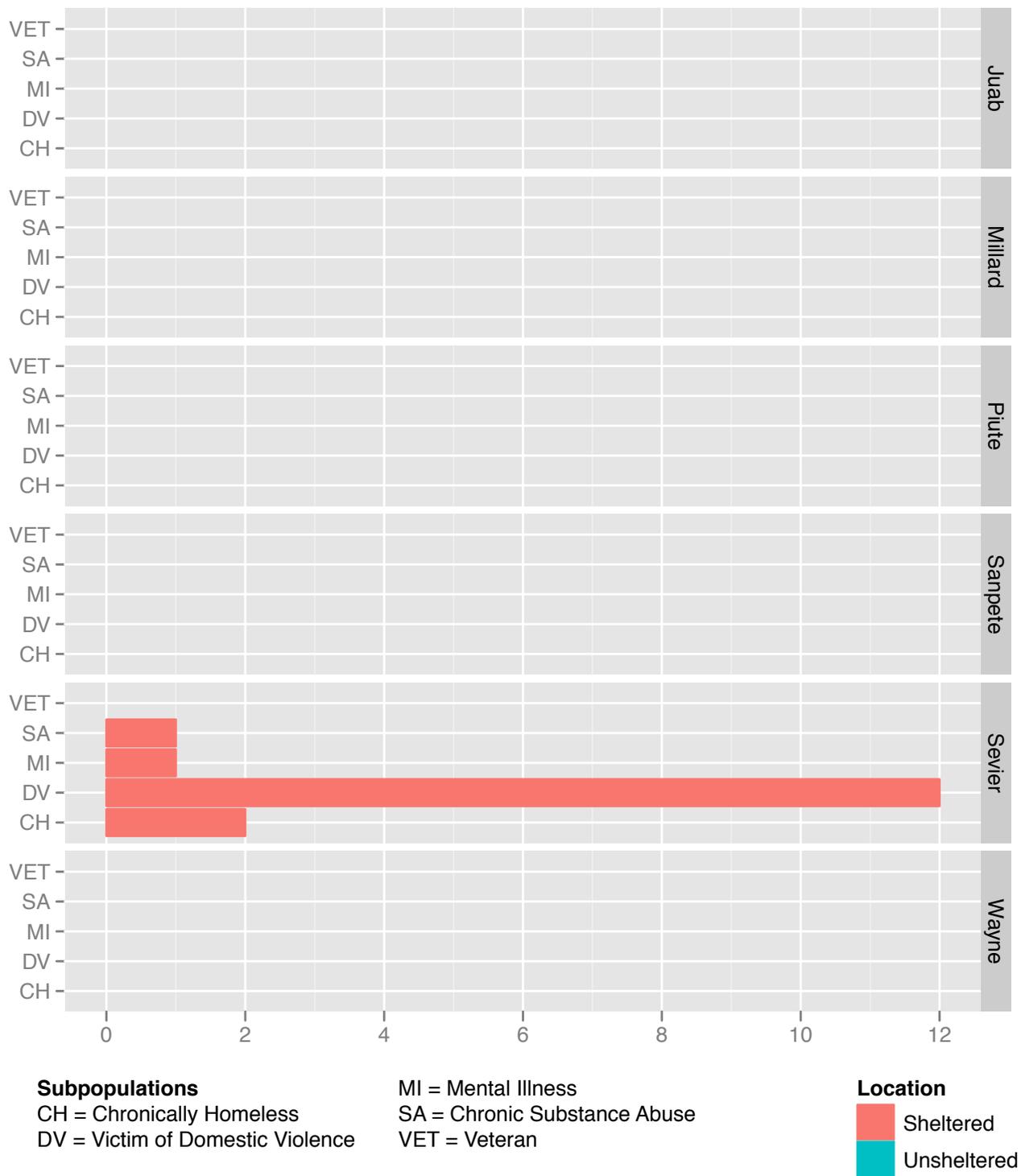
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	26	62	15	94	74	3	274
Live in a hotel or motel	0	5	0	0	1	0	6
Live in a shelter	0	0	0	2	5	0	7
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	4	5	0	1	3	0	13
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	6	4	0	2	1	0	13
Unaccompanied minor	1	6	0	5	5	0	17
Total Homeless Children	37	82	15	104	89	3	330
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	2,323	2,840	295	5,638	4,614	586	16,296
Homeless as % of Enrollment	1.59%	2.89%	5.08%	1.84%	1.93%	0.51%	2.03%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	10,246	12,503	1,556	27,822	20,802	2,778	75,707
Poverty Rate ⁶	10.8	13.1	10.5	17.5	9.8	10	-
Unemployment Rate ⁷	10.5	6.5	7.6	9.4	8.3	9.3	-
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	0	0	0	100	66	0	166

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
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 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Tooele County

Tooele County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹

Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	1
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	5
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	6
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	8
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	22
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	30
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	9
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	27
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	36

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

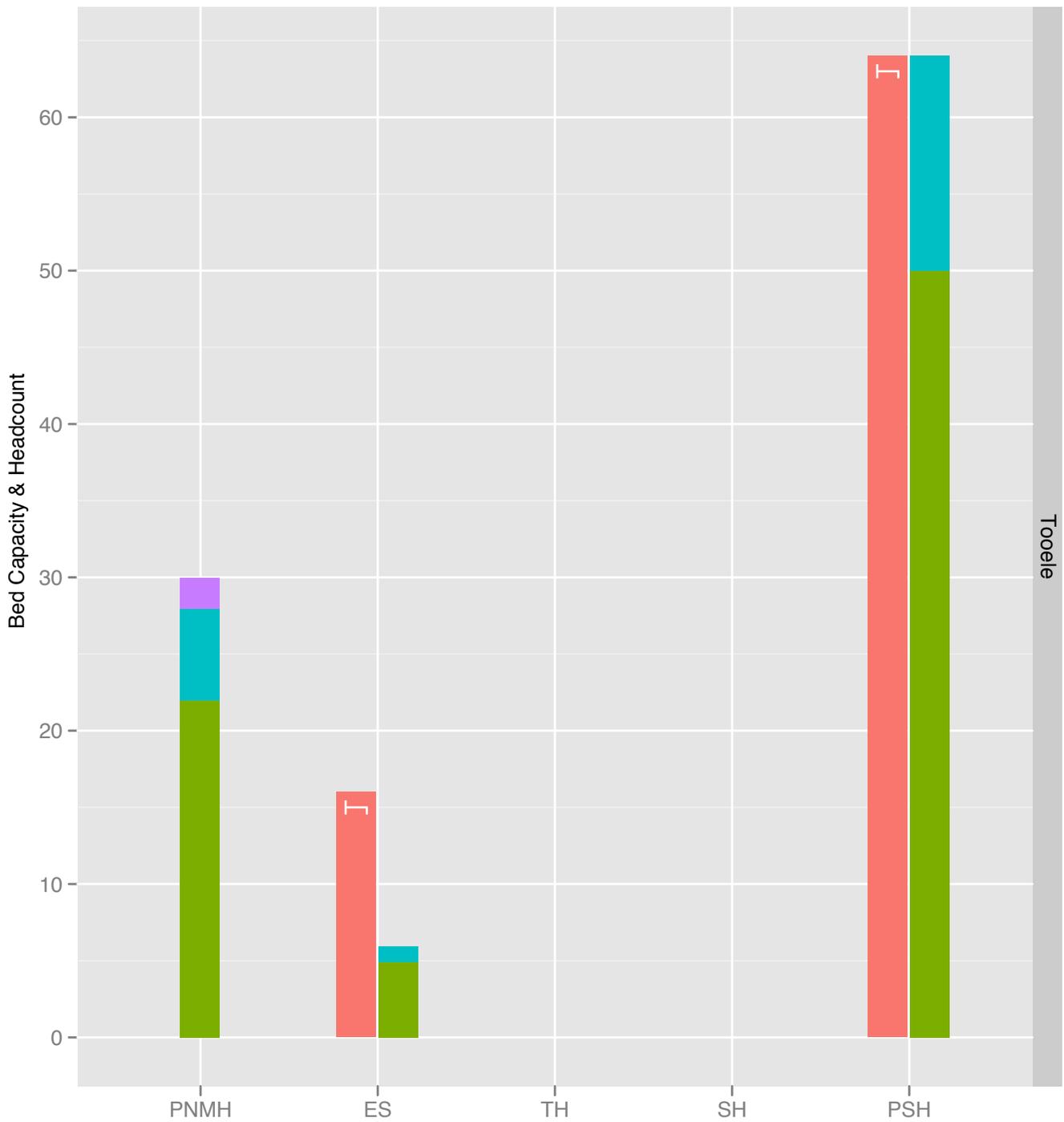
Emergency Shelter	16
Transitional Housing	0
Safe Haven	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	64
Total	80

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

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Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Living Situation:
 PNMH = Places Not Meant for Habitation
 ES = Emergency Shelter
 TH = Transitional Housing
 SH = Safe Haven
 PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

Capacity (Bed Count)
 Families with Children (Headcount)
 Individuals (Headcount)
 Chronically Homeless Individuals (Headcount)

Tooele County

Tooele County

Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals

Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	3
	Chronic Substance Abuse	1
	HIV/AIDS	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	3
	Veterans	3
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0
	Unsheltered	2
	Total	2
	Annualized Total ²	4
Annualized Headcount ²	Total as % of Annual Homeless ²	2.30%
	Unaccompanied Individuals	39
	Unaccompanied Minors	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	135
	Families of Adults	0
	Total	174
	Total as % of Total Population ³	0.30%

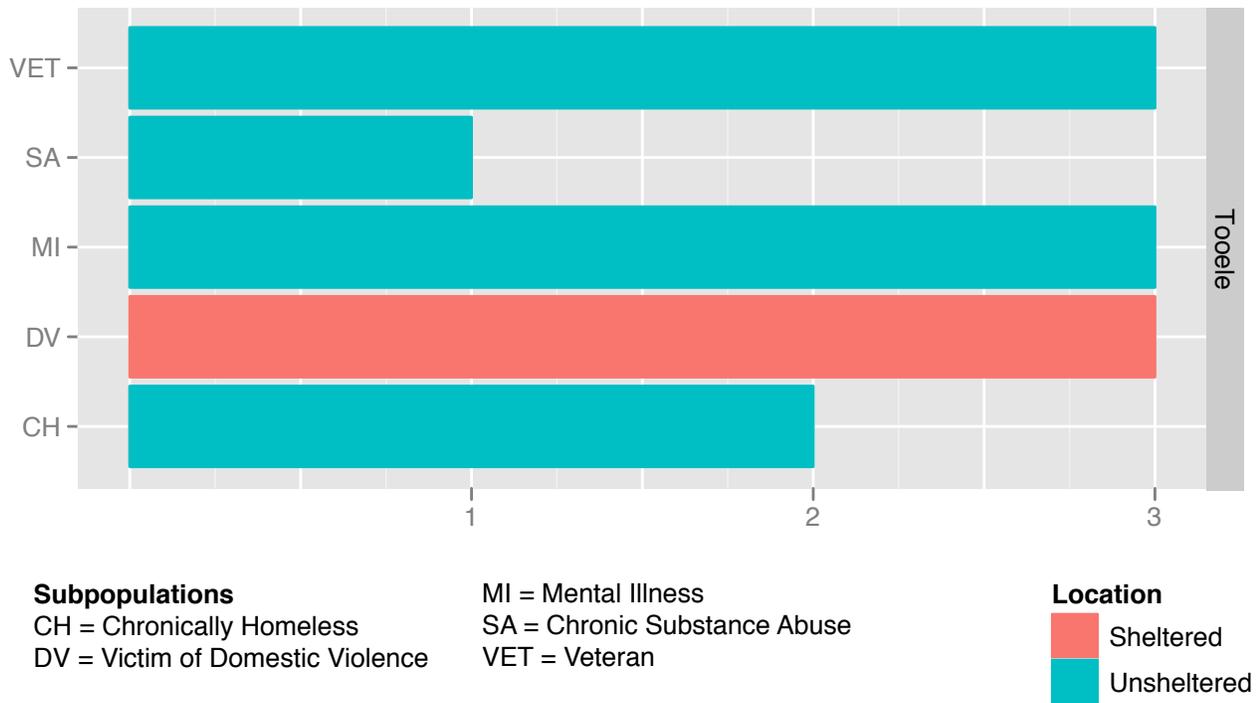
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	536
Live in a hotel or motel	36
Live in a shelter	17
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	3
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	51
Unaccompanied minor	78
Total Homeless Children	721
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	13,935
Homeless as % of Enrollment	5.17%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	58,218
Poverty Rate ⁶	5.9
Unemployment Rate ⁷	8.1
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	419

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



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 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Uintah Basin AOG

		Daggett	Duchesne	Uintah	Uintah Basin AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>					
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	0	2	2
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	5	10	15
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	5	12	17
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	21	1	5	27
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	0	0	0
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0
	Total	21	1	5	27
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	21	1	7	29
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	5	10	15
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0
	Total	21	6	17	44

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

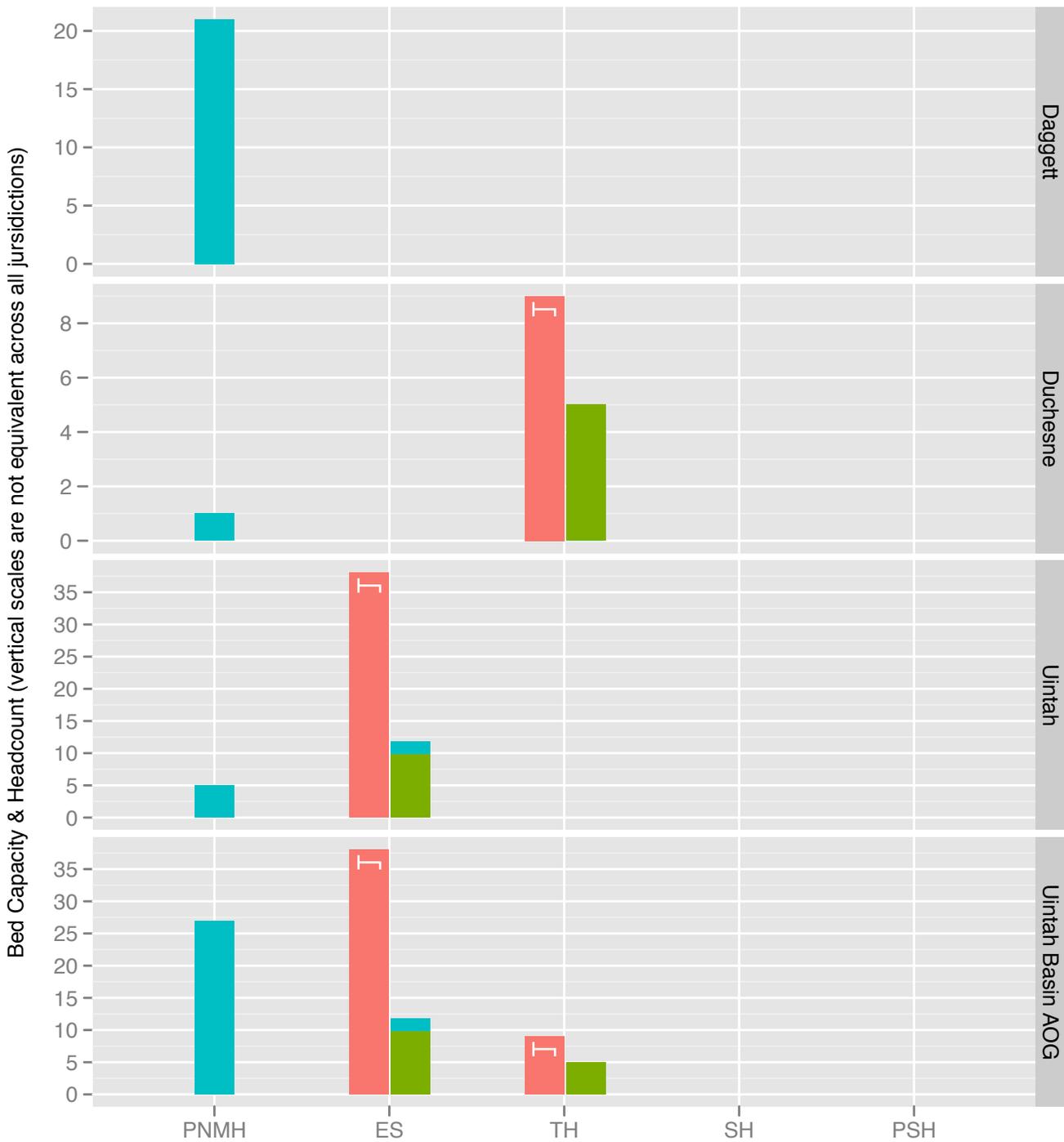
Emergency Shelter	0	0	38	38
Transitional Housing	0	9	0	9
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	0	0
Total	0	9	38	47

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

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Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Living Situation:
 PNMH = Places Not Meant for Habitation
 ES = Emergency Shelter
 TH = Transitional Housing
 SH = Safe Haven
 PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

Capacity (Bed Count)
 Families with Children (Headcount)
 Individuals (Headcount)
 Chronically Homeless Individuals (Headcount)

Uintah Basin AOG

		Daggett	Duchesne	Uintah	Uintah Basin AOG
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>					
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	0	0	3	3
	Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	5	5
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
	Victims of Domestic Violence	0	3	4	7
	Veterans	0	1	0	1
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0	0	0	0
	Unsheltered	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
	Annualized Total ²	0	0	0	0
Total as % of Annual Homeless ²		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	105	5	35	145
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	25	50	75
	Families of Adults	0	0	0	0
	Total	105	30	85	220
	Total as % of Total Population ³		9.92%	0.16%	0.26%

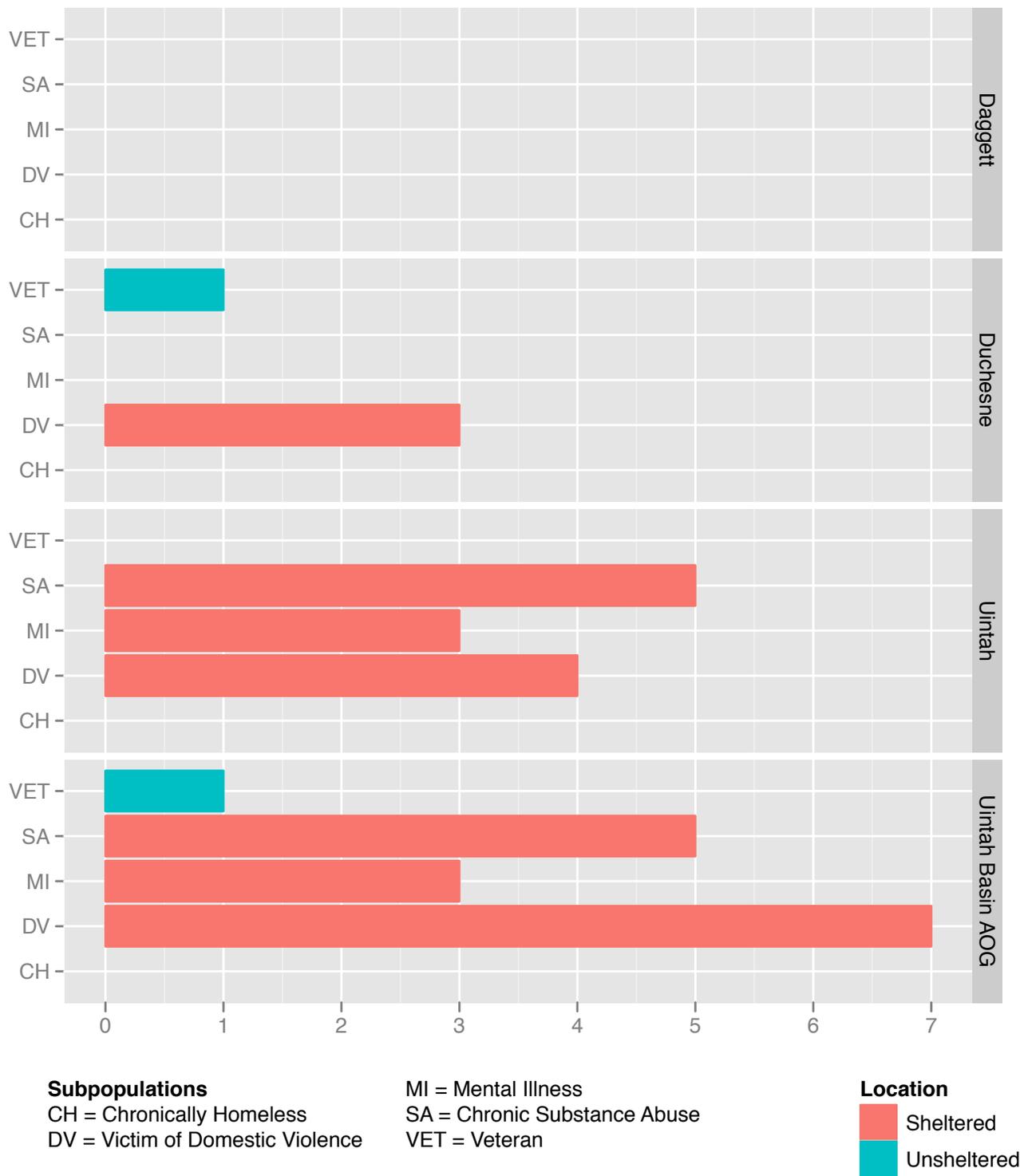
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	0	92	60	152
Live in a hotel or motel	0	1	5	6
Live in a shelter	0	1	3	4
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	0	2	2	4
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	0	9	8	17
Unaccompanied minor	0	1	0	1
Total Homeless Children	0	106	78	184
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	214	4,478	6,922	11,614
Homeless as % of Enrollment	0.00%	2.37%	1.13%	1.58%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	1,059	18,607	32,588	52,254
Poverty Rate ⁶	6.2	10.3	10.4	-
Unemployment Rate ⁷	7	8	7.2	-
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	0	103	135	238

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
 3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.
 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
 6 US Census Bureau, 2010 Annual Poverty Rates.
 7 US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment 2010 Annual Rate.
 8 Utah Housing Corporation 2011 Housing Set-asides.

Weber & Morgan Counties

		Morgan	Weber	Weber & Morgan
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals¹</i>				
Sheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	150	150
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	61	61
	Families of Adults	0	17	17
	Total	0	228	228
Unsheltered Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	34	34
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	7	7
	Families of Adults	0	10	10
	Total	0	51	51
Total Headcount	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	184	184
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	68	68
	Families of Adults	0	27	27
	Total	0	279	279

Homeless Housing Inventory: Capacity of Homeless Beds²

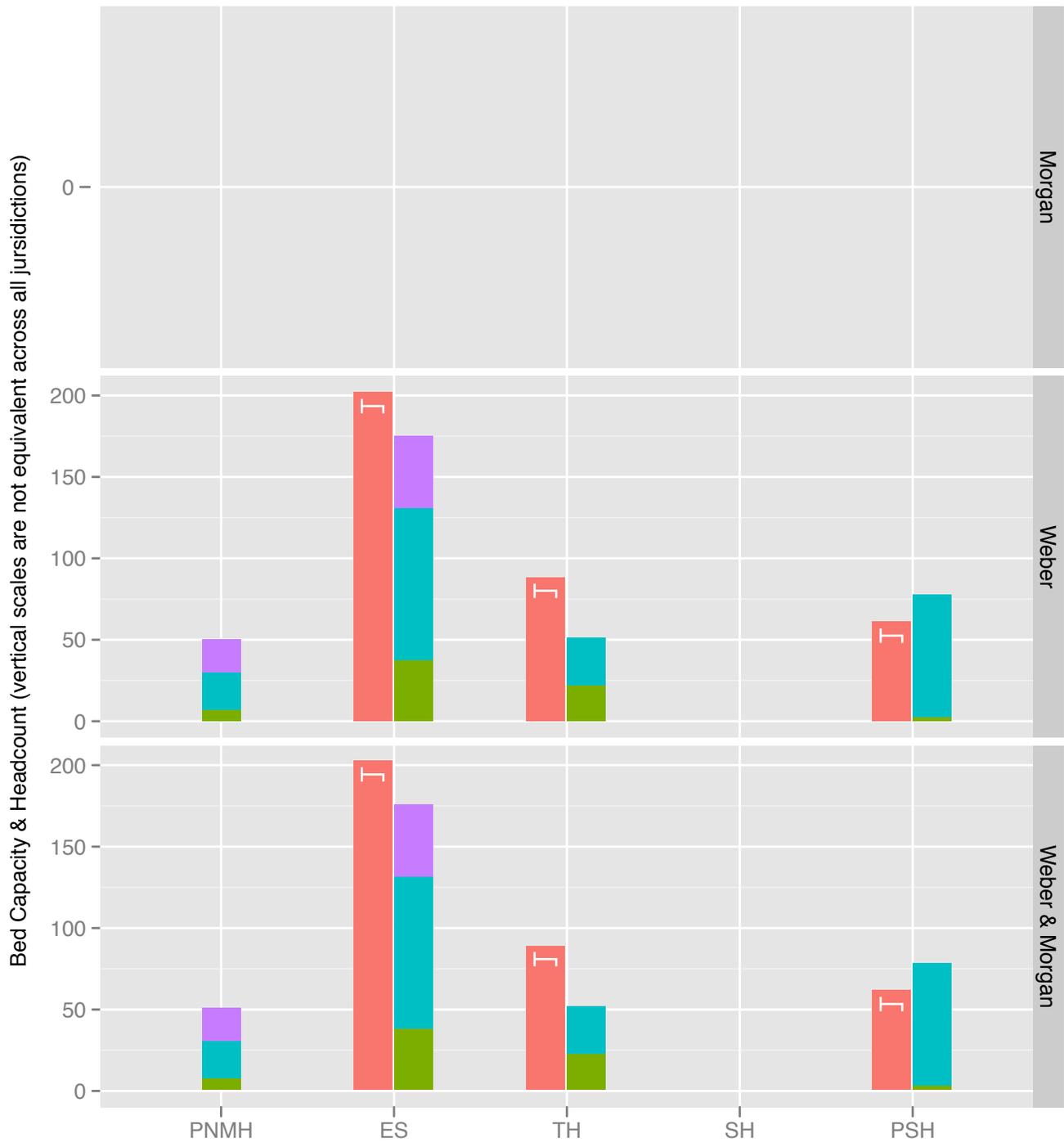
Emergency Shelter	0	202	202
Transitional Housing	0	88	88
Safe Haven	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	61	61
Total	0	351	351

¹ Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.

² Utah 2011 Housing Inventory Chart, year-round and seasonal, and current and new inventories; totals assessed after the VA bed reconciliation which affect ES and PSH totals.

³ Unaccompanied minors are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the family category. Families of adults are not represented as an independent category; this category is included in the individuals category.

Figure A: Homeless Shelter & Housing Capacity with Single-night's Utilization Headcount^{1, 2, 3}



Living Situation:
 PNMH = Places Not Meant for Habitation
 ES = Emergency Shelter
 TH = Transitional Housing
 SH = Safe Haven
 PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

Capacity (Bed Count)
 Families with Children (Headcount)
 Individuals (Headcount)
 Chronically Homeless Individuals (Headcount)

Weber & Morgan Counties

		Morgan	Weber	Weber & Morgan
<i>Point-in-Time: Number of Homeless Individuals</i>				
Adult Subpopulations ¹	Mental Illness	0	66	66
	Chronic Substance Abuse	0	102	102
	HIV/AIDS	0	4	4
	Victims of Domestic Violence	0	48	48
	Veterans	0	57	57
Chronically Homeless Individuals ¹	Sheltered	0	44	44
	Unsheltered	0	20	20
	Total	0	64	64
	Annualized Total ²	0	128	128
Total as % of Annual Homeless ²			10.64%	10.64%
Annualized Headcount ²	Unaccompanied Individuals	0	728	728
	Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0
	Families of Both Minors & Adults	0	340	340
	Families of Adults	0	135	135
	Total	0	1,203	1,203
Total as % of Total Population ³		0.00%	0.52%	0.50%

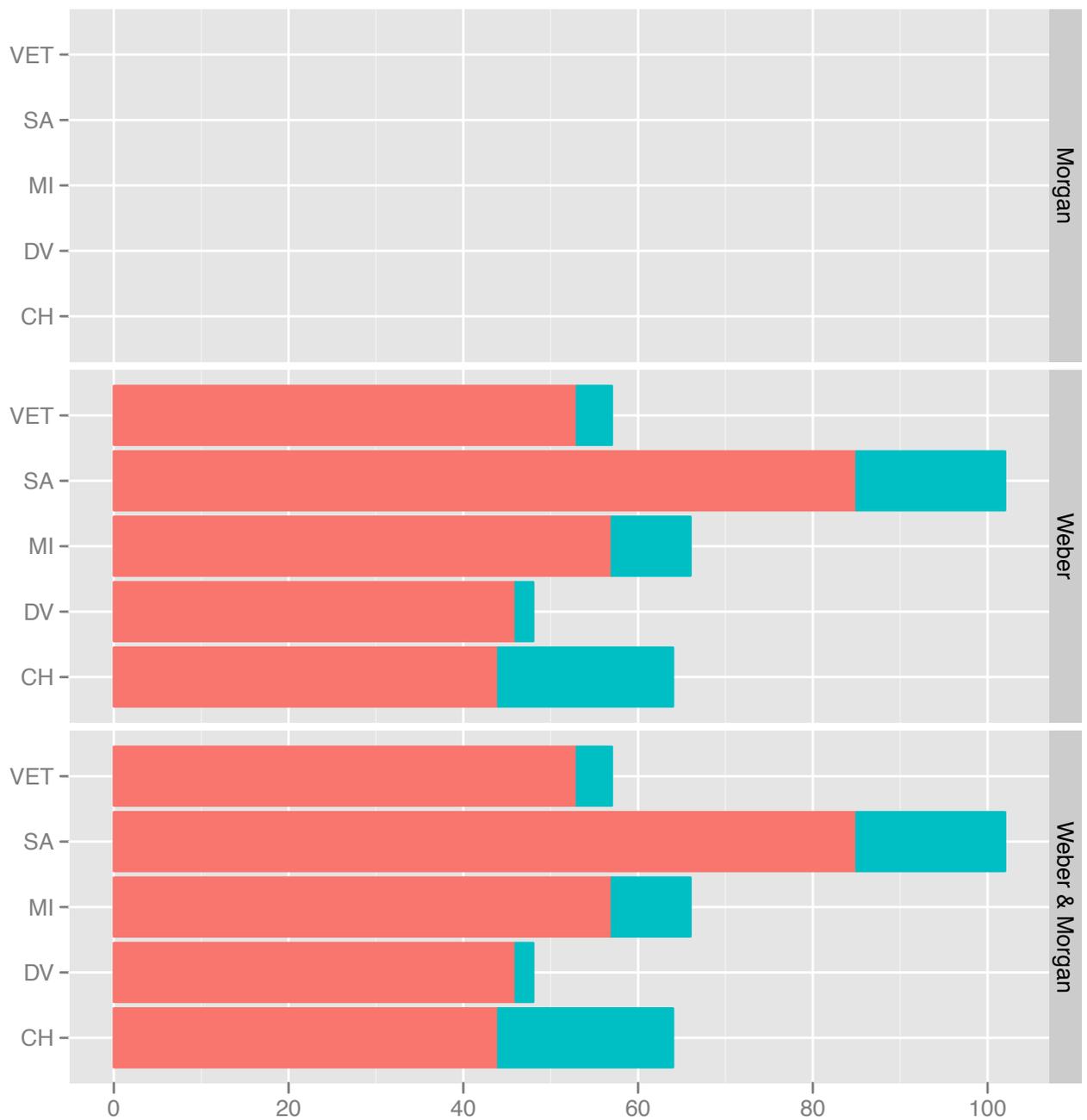
Homeless School Children⁴

Doubled with another family	9	1,059	1,068
Live in a hotel or motel	0	32	32
Live in a shelter	0	26	26
Live in a car, park, campground or public place	0	4	4
Live in a place w/o adequate facilities	0	50	50
Unaccompanied minor	6	42	48
Total Homeless Children	15	1,213	1,228
2011 School Year Enrollment ⁵	2,542	43,577	46,119
Homeless as % of Enrollment	0.59%	2.78%	2.66%

Jurisdiction Characteristics

Population ³	9,469	231,236	240,705
Poverty Rate ⁶	3.1	11.2	-
Unemployment Rate ⁷	7.4	8.6	-
# of Tax Credit Set-aside Units ⁸	0	1,288	1,288

Figure B: Subpopulations for Literally Homeless Adults, Sheltered & Unsheltered, 2011¹



Subpopulations

CH = Chronically Homeless
 DV = Victim of Domestic Violence

MI = Mental Illness

SA = Chronic Substance Abuse
 VET = Veteran

Location

Sheltered
 Unsheltered

1 Utah 2011 Single-night Point-in-Time Count.
 2 Utah 2011 Annualized Point-in-Time Count.
 3 US Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates.
 4 Utah State Office of Education 2011 Point-in-Time Count.
 5 Utah State Office of Education Enrollment Projections; charter schools are only included in the state-wide enrollment total.
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