COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

State of Utah 2016

Department of Workforce Services

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Funding

Funding for this report was provided by the State of Utah Housing and Community Development Division through the Pamela Atkinson Homeless Trust Fund.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank all those who supported the data collection and analyses, and who provided information and expertise in preparation of this report.

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Introduction

The State of Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division, and its Community Services Office are pleased to present the 2016 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. This report includes homeless data organized in geographic areas and information on best practices and homeless system initiatives.

2016 has been a year of renewed interest and targeted intent to better understand and address homelessness in all its facets. Specific efforts were undertaken to secure new funding on a state level, to address the need for reconfigured emergency shelters, and to coordinate efforts statewide for a "no wrong door" emergency housing crisis response.

Data must be used to inform and drive new best practices while prioritizing funding and services to the most vulnerable parties. System-level planning and performance measurements are key principles of such efforts. These principles are at the forefront of service planning that ensures homelessness is brief, rare, and nonrecurring for Utahns who experience it.

Greater attention to families and youth experiencing homelessness must begin with diversion from emergency homeless shelters when safe and appropriate, while connecting diverted households to support and resources that can be accessed without ever spending a night in a shelter. Through data from the Utah Homeless Management Information System (UHMIS), we know that most Utahns who experience shelter stays will self-resolve their housing crisis and leave the system with little or no support to reconnect to the natural support system that previously helped them maintain housing. Diversion expedites this process, reducing the length of time a household experiences homelessness and reserving precious emergency shelter resources for the most vulnerable people who cannot access other natural supports.

Utah is known and commended nationally for collaboration among state and local leaders, faith-based organizations, and nonprofits as well as for significant local volunteer involvement. This rich environment has served us well to provide emergency support when needed and permanent housing for those who could obtain it by no other means to end their homelessness. We believe this intentional commitment from policy to performance to reduce the time anyone experiences homelessness is worthy of our best efforts, and we thank the homeless service-provider community for its continued efforts.

— **Jonathan Hardy,** *Director*
Housing and Community Development Division

Measuring Homelessness

Homelessness is a challenging issue that is experienced by a fluid population. The complexity of homelessness is underscored by its many definitions, even among federal agencies. The scope of homelessness is difficult to measure because homeless individuals have no fixed residence and, therefore, move in and out of homelessness, often for short periods of time. In order to measure this population, community leaders must rely on a variety of data sources to inform them about trends, demographics, and outcomes. The prevailing data used is collected in a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

The Continuum of Care

The Continuum of Care (CoC) is the primary decision-making entity that is defined in the funding application to HUD as the official body representing a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. Utah has three CoCs: Salt Lake, Mountainland, and Balance of State. The Salt Lake continuum consists of Salt Lake County. The Mountainland continuum consists of Utah, Summit, and Wasatch counties. The Balance of State continuum consists of all other counties not contained in the other two continua. The CoCs have a variety of responsibilities such as "oversight of the Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS), developing and implementing strategic plans, identification of housing and service capacity and gaps, ensuring broad and inclusive participation, overseeing and submitting the consolidated annual homeless assistance application" (Technical Assistance Collaborative Inc, Abt Associates).

The Definition of Homelessness

Understanding terms helps define the work that needs to be done. There are many definitions of homelessness even within the federal governmental agencies. The variation in definitions between these agencies can further complicate data collection. For example, some agencies, such as the Utah State Office of Education (USOE), are guided by other federal definitions and, therefore, include broader estimates, such as the number of school children living in "doubled-up" situations.

This report primarily refers to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of literal homelessness as defined in the Final Rule of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH Act), as described in the following four categories:

1. Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including a subset for an individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution
2. Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence
3. Unaccompanied youth and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statutes who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition
4. Individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "HEARTH: Defining Homeless" 2)

Utah Homeless Management Information System (UHMIS)

History of UHMIS

In 2001, Congress asked HUD to take the lead in gathering better-quality data about homelessness. In order to meet this objective, HUD required federally funded public and nonprofit organizations to implement homeless management information systems (HMIS). Although initially HMIS was mandated for use by specific federal funding sources, additional federal, state, and local funding sources have begun to use HMIS as a means of data collection. The three Continua of Care (CoCs) in Utah have chosen to work together and have a single, statewide implementation of an HMIS known as UHMIS.

UHMIS Capacity and Impact

HMIS software applications are designed to record and store longitudinal, client-level information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless individuals. The ability to study and analyze service utilization on both a client and system level is a key strength to an effective HMIS. HMIS implementations are also vital in developing unduplicated counts, analyzing utilization patterns of people entering and exiting the homeless assistance system, and evaluating the effectiveness of these systems. HMIS also contains client assessment data on housing barriers, income, and other factors that may contribute to their homelessness. Much of these assessment data are self-reported.

These HMIS are often web based and allow homeless assistance providers to create a coordinated and effective housing and service delivery system. As communities come to understand the complex needs that people experiencing homelessness face, they are better able to provide a more responsive system of homeless service provisions.

UHMIS Limitations

Although UHMIS is used by a majority of homeless service providers statewide, there are some agencies that do not actively enter data into the system. For example, due to confidentiality laws in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), domestic violence (DV) service-provider agencies are not able to share any identifying information of the people they serve, including names, through UHMIS or any other system.

Note on Literal Homelessness

This report utilizes HUD's definition of literal homelessness that is found in the HEARTH Act. This definition of homelessness does not include individuals who move in with family or friends, a housing situation also known as "doubling up" or "couch-surfing."

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH): Defining "Homeless" Final Rule

"HUD published the final rule on the definition of homelessness in the Federal Register on December 5, 2011, which integrates the regulation for the definition of 'homeless,' and the corresponding recordkeeping requirements for the Shelter Plus Care (S+C) Program and the Supportive Housing Program (SHP). HUD incorporated this definition into the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program and the Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program (RHSP). This final rule also establishes the regulation for the definition 'developmental disability' and the definition and recordkeeping requirements for 'homeless individual with a disability' for the Shelter Plus Care Program and the Supportive Housing Program." (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development)

The Face of Homelessness

Homelessness is a complex social and economic problem that affects Utahns from all walks of life. According to the 2016 Point-in-Time count (PIT) in Utah, 65 percent of those experiencing homelessness are individuals and 35 percent are families (Utah Homeless Management Information System, "Statewide PIT Count 2016"). According to the 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) generated by UHMIS, homelessness tends to be episodic; 54 percent of Utah's homeless families and 68 percent of Utah's homeless individuals exit emergency shelters within one month of entering them (31).

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Homeless Individuals and Families in 2015-2016 PIT

	2015 PIT		2016 PIT
Homeless Individuals	1,798	0.7%	1,810
Persons in Homeless Families	1,216	-19.5%	979

Chronic Homeless Count in 2015-2016 PIT

	2015 PIT		2016 PIT
Chronically Homeless Individuals	178	-5.6%	168
Chronically Homeless Persons in Families	17	-64.7%	6
Chronically Homeless Veterans	18	16.7%	21

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Chronically Homeless

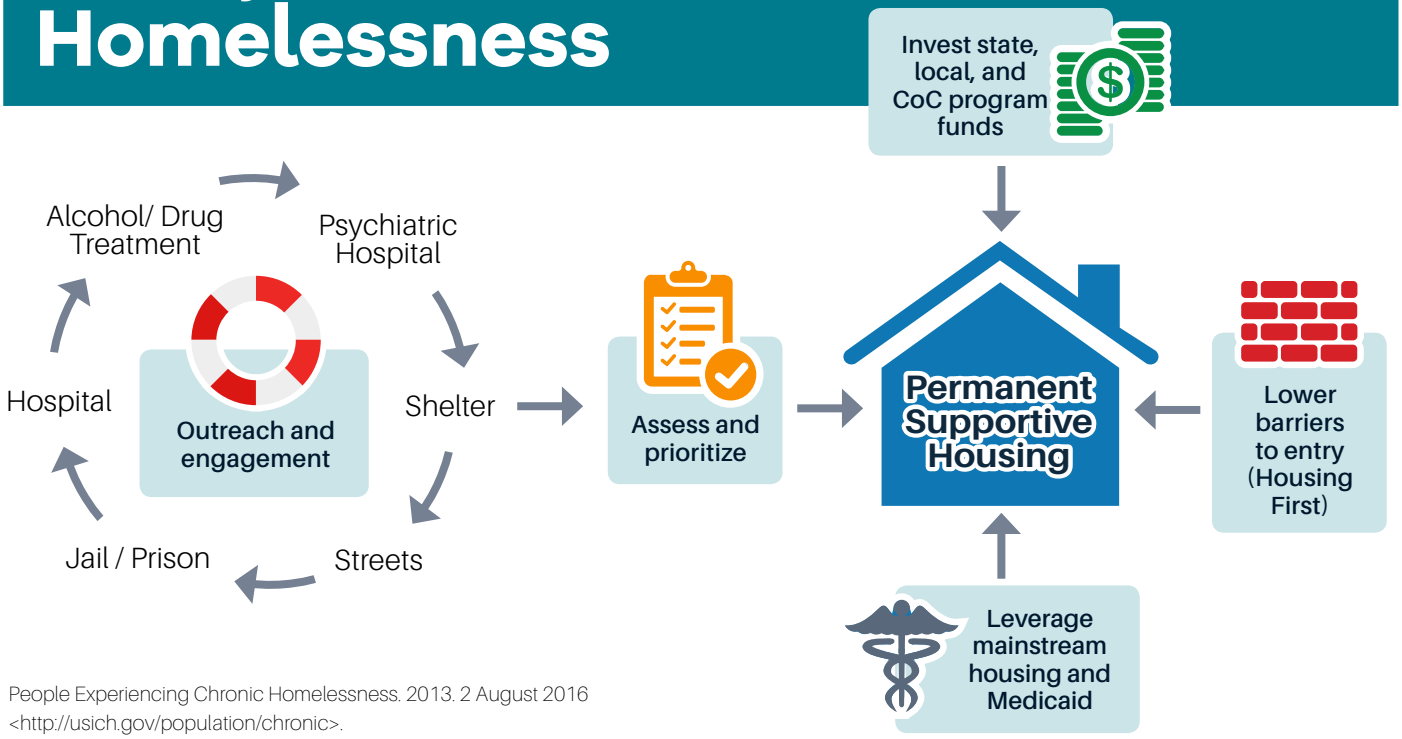
Chronic homelessness is defined as an unaccompanied homeless adult individual (persons 18 years or older) with a disability who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four separate occasions of homelessness in the past three years, where the combined occasions total a length of time of at least 12 months (U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, "HEARTH: Defining Chronically Homeless" 2). This population experiences a variety of health and social challenges, including substance abuse, mental health disorders, criminal records, and extended periods of unemployment. These challenges can pose significant barriers to maintaining stable housing.

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness notes, "People experiencing chronic homelessness cost the public between $30,000 and $50,000 per person per year through their repeated use of emergency rooms, hospitals, jails, psychiatric centers, detox, and other crisis services" ("People Experiencing").

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Since the 2015 PIT, there has been a 5.6 percent decrease in the number of chronically homeless individuals and a 64.7 percent decrease in chronically homeless families.

The Cycle of Chronic Homelessness



People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness. 2013. 2 August 2016 <http://usich.gov/population/chronic>.

Families

While the consequences of homelessness are devastating for anyone, families are particularly impacted. National research from the National Alliance to End Homelessness suggests that families found in shelters generally have younger heads of households and that more than half of the children living in shelters and transitional housing are under the age of five ("2015 Policy Snapshot" 8). The stress and challenges of homelessness often contribute to the break-up of families and adversely affect the development of children (The National Center on Family Homelessness 4–5). Nationally, shelters and transitional housing programs supported about 157,000 families last year ("2015 Policy Snapshot" 8). Of those families, national data indicate between 70 percent and 80 percent exit homelessness to stable housing within six months (9). In Utah, 298 homeless families were identified during the 2016 Point-in-Time (PIT) count. The PIT count reflects an 18.1 percent reduction from the 2015 PIT count for the number of families and coincides with an expansion in rapid re-housing programs for families (Utah Homeless Management Information System, "Statewide PIT Count").

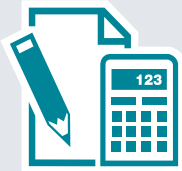
The negative impacts of homelessness on children are well documented. Nearly all aspects of life (including physical, emotional, cognitive, social, and behavioral) are affected by homelessness (Hart-Shegos 2). Children benefit from the early intervention of housing stability and supportive services (3).

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services and The Road Home

How the Stress of Homelessness & Poverty Impacts **Children's Academic Performance**

Studies show that **homeless children** are **2X** as likely to have **learning disabilities...**

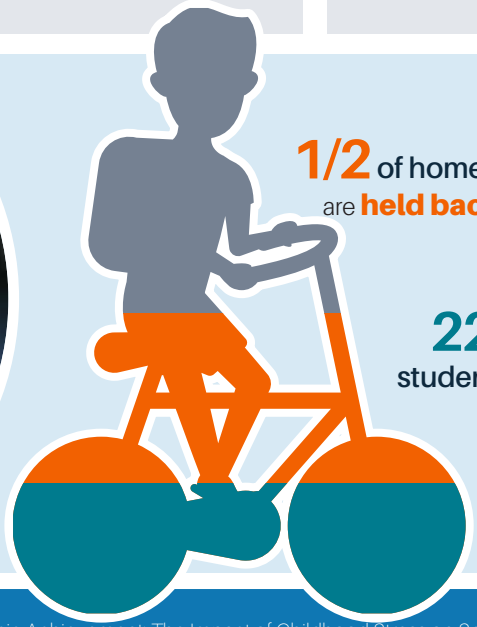
...and **3X** as likely to have an **emotional disturbance** than children who are not homeless.



48% of homeless **students** (grades 3–8) met statewide **math** standards during the 2011-2012 school year.

51% of homeless **students** (grades 3–8) met statewide **reading** standards during the 2011-2012 school year.

In 2008, the **dropout rate** for students living in **low-income families** was roughly **4.5X** greater than the rate of students from high income families.



1/2 of homeless students are **held back** for 1 grade.

22% of homeless **students** are **held back** for multiple grades.

Source: Firth, P. (2014, September 8). Homelessness and Academic Achievement: The Impact of Childhood Stress on School Performance. Retrieved from Firesteel: http://firesteelwa.org/2014/09/homelessness-and-academic-achievement-the-impact-of-childhood-stress-on-sc

Unaccompanied Youth

Youth (as identified on the PIT count) are unaccompanied persons up to the age of 24. Little is known nationally about the scope of youth homelessness. As Ann Marie Oliva notes:

> One of the challenges that we face is that we lack sufficient research and data to help us make more informed decisions about what works to end youth homelessness. We know that the strategies that work for chronic and veteran's homelessness are not always the right strategies for youth, but we need better data to craft youth-specific strategies. HUD requires communities to include youth experiencing homelessness in their Point-in-Time counts, and we are strongly encouraging communities to improve their outreach to ensure that all youth are counted and that programs serving youth are entering data into HMIS. ("Youth Homelessness")

The need for improved data prompted HUD to require the inclusion of Runaway Homeless Youth (RHY) data in HMIS ("Framework" 6). According to the 2016 PIT, there were 150 unaccompanied youth, 17 youth parents, and 30 children of youth parents experiencing homelessness in Utah in January 2016 (Utah Homeless Management Information System, "Statewide PIT Count 2016").

Youth

Youth (as identified on the Point-in-Time count) are unaccompanied persons under age 25 who are not present with or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian and are not a parent present with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren).

Parenting Youth

Parenting youth are youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more child(ren) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

Volunteers of America Utah Youth Resource Center

On May 26, 2016, Volunteers of America, Utah opened the Youth Resource Center. This 20,000 square foot facility serves youth ages 15–22 who are experiencing homelessness and other unstable housing situations. It provides a day drop-in center for youth to access meals, shower, laundry, and basic-needs items such as clothing and personal-care items. The program also provides 30 beds of emergency shelter for youth with no other place to turn. Currently the facility provides meals to an average of 60 youth per day. All 30 shelter beds are utilized most nights. With the additional stability and safety of shelter, many youth are able to gain employment, access substance-use treatment, or reunite with families. With the engagement-based shelter, each youth works with a VOA Youth Advocate to develop an individualized case plan that focuses on employment, education, and housing goals. Frequent contact with the Youth Advocate assists each youth in achieving goals and making progress toward independence.

2016 PIT Unaccompanied Youth

132 Sheltered
18 Unsheltered
Unaccompanied Youth

17 Sheltered
Youth Parent

30 Sheltered
Child of Youth Parent

Youth Futures

Youth Futures provides shelter, support, resources, and guidance to homeless, unaccompanied, runaway, and at-risk youth ages 12–18 in Northern Utah. Located in the heart of downtown Ogden, Youth Futures opened Utah's first homeless residential youth shelter on February 20, 2015. Youth Futures provides temporary, overnight shelter beds and daytime drop-in services to youth as well as intensive case management to help these youth become reunited with family or self-sufficiently contributing to our community. Programs connect each youth, on an individual basis, with resources to build the skills that are needed to support a healthy future. Each youth is guided in a loving, supportive, and productive way so as to encourage their own personal path for their future. Youth Futures always collaborates with the youth's family of origin first to facilitate understanding and reunification.

Domestic Violence Survivor Spotlight

"Ida" fled to Cedar City to escape domestic violence. She was a young, single adult rebuilding her life—having nothing more than the clothes on her back. After receiving temporary shelter, clothes, and a few "building blocks" from Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center, she was referred to Five County for additional services. Ida met with a case manager from Five County Community Action. Through bus passes, referrals, coordination with the Utah Department of Workforce Services, and deposit assistance, Ida worked towards self-sufficiency. She obtained employment that allows her to pay her rent and other bills, purchase food, and save for a car. Ida is now safe, employed, happy, and very proud of the life she is building.

Domestic Violence Victims

Safety is an especially important concern for those fleeing a domestic violence situation. Any information that is obtained from victims is not shared publicly but is tracked in an aggregated, de-identified form by the many domestic violence service providers throughout the state. The data provided for the 2016 PIT indicate more than an 18.2 percent decline in homeless domestic violence victims over the past year. The decline is encouraging as those fleeing domestic violence are more likely to become homeless or struggle with housing placement due to several factors, including urgency of need, limited social support, limited credit, and often a lack of child support (The National Center on Family Homelessness 3).

2016 PIT Survivors of Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence (Adults)	634 2015 PIT	-8.7%	579 2016 PIT
Domestic Violence (All)	981 2015 PIT	-18.2%	802 2016 PIT

Veterans

Nationally, about 13 percent of the adult homeless population is made up of veterans, while only 7 percent of the national population has veteran status (National Coalition for Homeless Veterans). According to HUD:

> On August 1, 2016, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the U.S Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) announced that the number of veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States has been cut nearly in half since 2010. The data revealed a 17 percent decrease in veteran homelessness between January 2015 and January 2016—quadruple the previous year's annual decline—and a 47 percent decrease since 2010 ("Obama Administration").

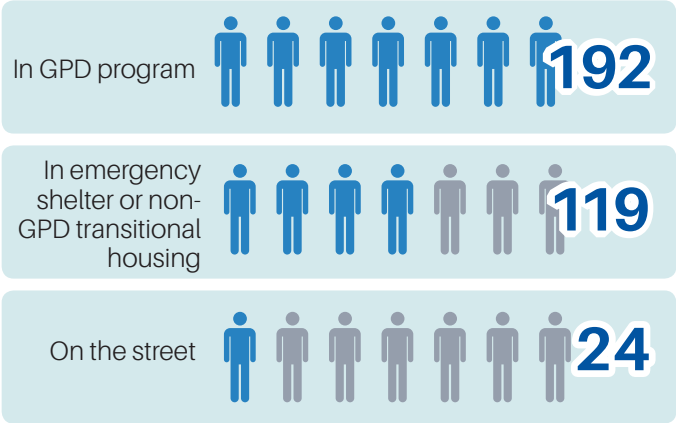
A study conducted by the Veterans Affairs Salt Lake City Health Care System found that veterans who were separated from the military for misconduct were five times more likely to become homeless than those who had non-misconduct-related separations from the military (Montgomery). The study did not include personnel with "dishonorable" discharges because that status makes veterans ineligible for U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) benefits. The study included "other than honorable" and "general" discharges for misconduct. These types of separations have seen sharp increases in recent years (The Associated Press).

Communities are working to fully utilize housing that has been set aside for veterans. These housing programs include permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing options. Specific housing programs include the Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, which are similar to Section 8 housing vouchers provided by HUD but also provide case-management and clinical services through the VA. Utah currently has 514 VASH vouchers. The Supportive Services for Veterans and their Families (SSVF) housing program is a rapid re-housing program that enhances housing stability of homeless or at-risk veterans and their families. The Grant and Per Diem (GPD) program is a transitional housing option dedicated to veterans. GPD projects offer up to 24 months of housing in a supportive environment designed to promote stability, skill level, income, and self-determination.

PIT Homeless Veterans

2013	2014	2015	2016
321	317	336	335

Where are our Homeless Veterans?



Prioritizing Homeless Veterans

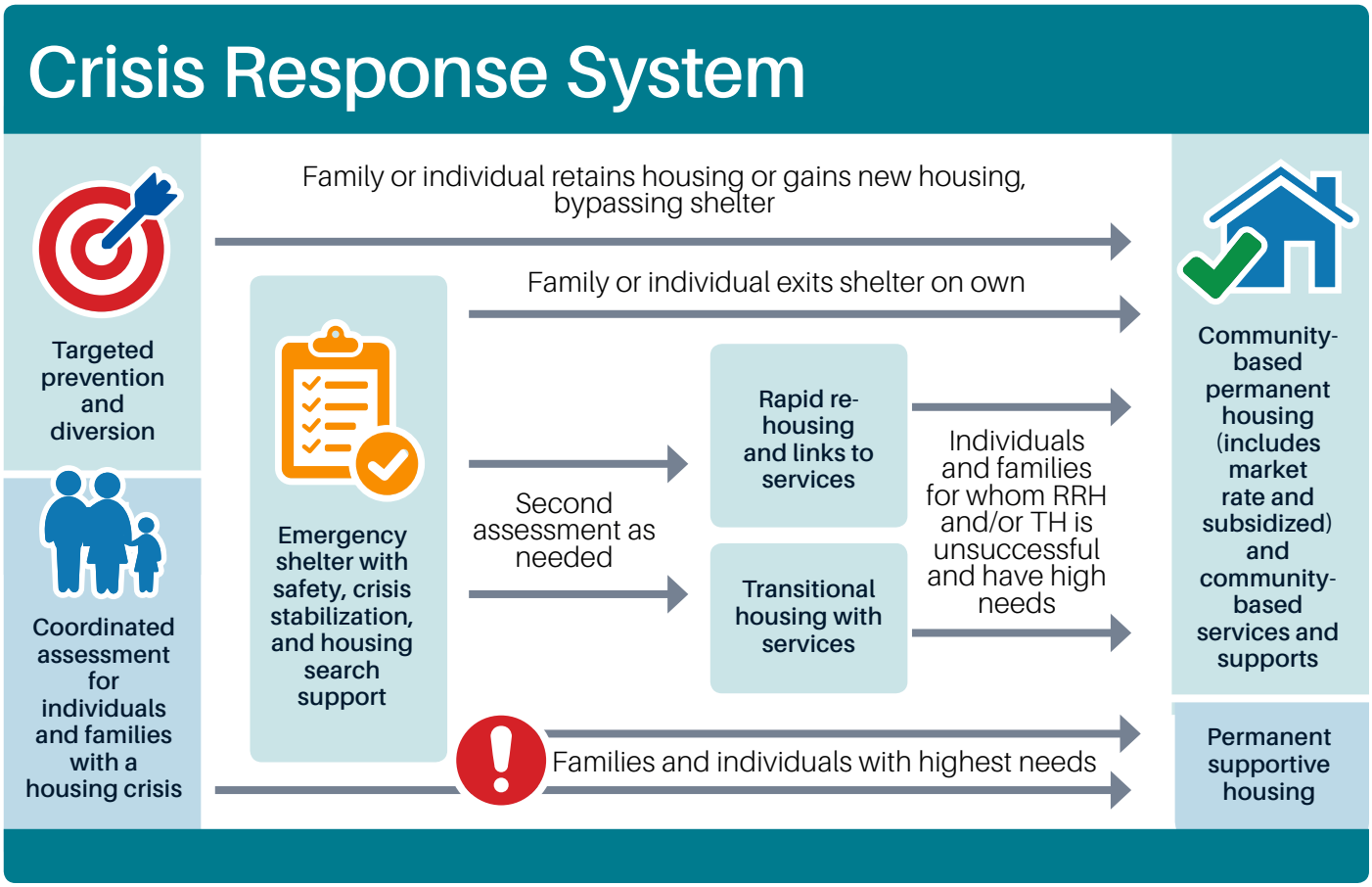
Efforts to maintain an accurate list of homeless veterans in a community have been a large focus this past year. Many communities around the state prioritize homeless veterans for housing using a centralized list coordinated though the UHMIS and community meetings. Service providers in the Salt Lake Continuum of Care have a weekly meeting to specifically coordinate housing homeless veterans. During this meeting, a community list of currently homeless veterans, stored in the UHMIS, is discussed. The community list also contains valuable information, including eligibility status from the VA and programs that the client is participating in, so that a client can be contacted quickly. During this weekly meeting, plans are made for those who need outreach, further assessment, and verification of eligibility status. Case managers also use this time to organize those eligible veterans who need a permanent housing option and those who qualified for housing assistance and are looking for a unit.

The goal to end homelessness among veterans has been a primary target for the State of Utah and homeless service providers. Working toward this goal has led to collaborations among many different partners. One of this year's major accomplishments was a closer connection between the VA and the UHMIS. VA staff now has direct access to the UHMIS and can, after having received a client's release of information, directly confirm a client's veteran status in the database. This direct confirmation can drastically speed up a service provider's ability to house eligible veterans. Efforts to collect these releases of information are happening at shelters across the state. As the federal plan to end homelessness has drawn nearer to the goal of ending homelessness among veterans, the State of Utah has seen an increase in resources geared for this population. When an individual or family is eligible for veteran housing resources such as SSVF, GPD, or VASH, they should be prioritized for, and strongly encouraged to take advantage of, these resources.

Though a person may have served in the U.S. Military, he or she may not qualify for any services for veterans. Verifying an individual's status through the proper channels is integral in aligning him or her with services such as housing, health care, financial benefits, mental health benefits, etc. Determining status can take days to months depending on the documentation, dates served, record retrieval speed, and previous experience with the VA. For this reason, it is important to begin the verification process early so that once they begin prioritization for housing, they have all possible options available to them.

A Systemic Approach for Solutions

Housing Crisis Response System



Source: United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

Utah's **Efficient** Shelter System

68% of individuals stay for 1 month or less in an emergency shelter

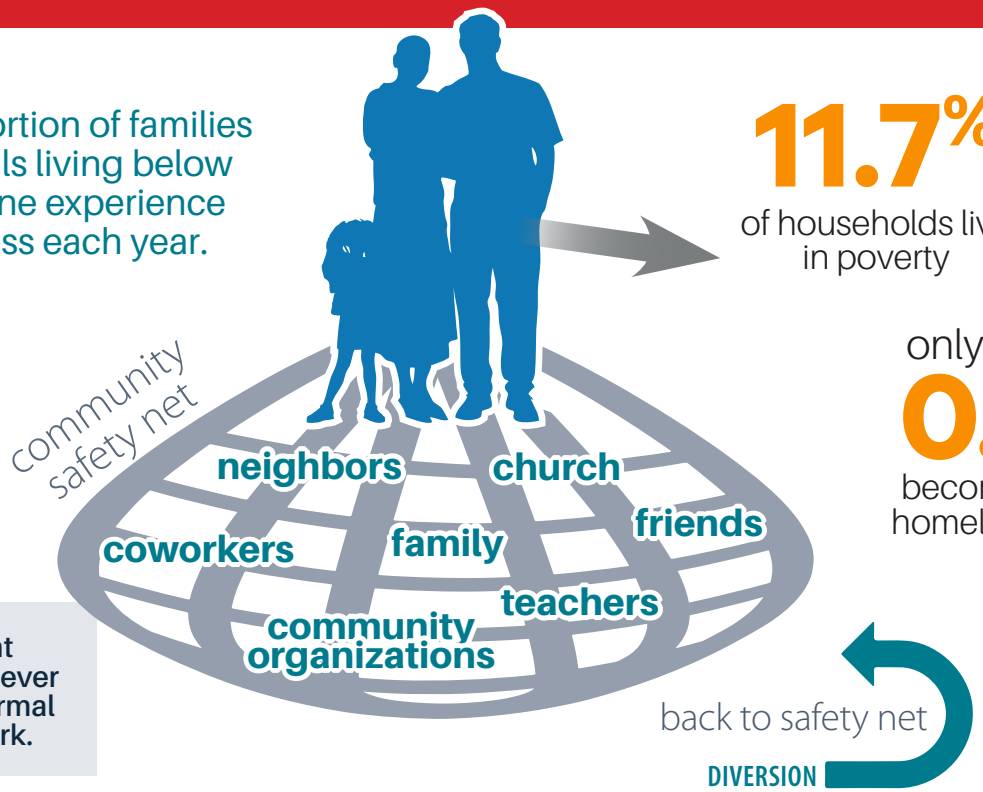
only **4%** stay more than 6 months

HOUSING CRISIS Support System

Only a small portion of families and individuals living below the poverty line experience homelessness each year.

11.7% of households live in poverty

only **0.5%** become homeless



A government program could never replace this informal support network.

While a wide array of events and circumstances could cause someone to experience homelessness, most households have extensive informal support networks to help prevent that from happening. A large or small network of family members, neighbors, co-workers, teachers, churches, and more can provide needed support. Every year, a small portion will slip through these supports and find themselves at an emergency shelter. Studies have shown we currently have no reliable way to predict who that will be or for whom the informal support network will not be sufficient, making early homeless prevention ineffective.

Housing First Philosophy

Oliva notes, "Housing First is a paradigm shift from the traditional 'housing ready' approach. According to the Housing First philosophy, everyone is ready for housing, regardless of the complexity or severity of their needs" ("Why Housing First" 1). Housing First reduces thresholds for entry to housing, including sobriety and mandated treatment. National studies indicate that this approach produces higher housing stability rates, lower rates of return to homelessness, and reductions in public costs stemming from crisis services and institutions (United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, "Housing First Checklist" 1). Utah communities recognize the success and embrace the effectiveness of the Housing First approach to housing the homeless.

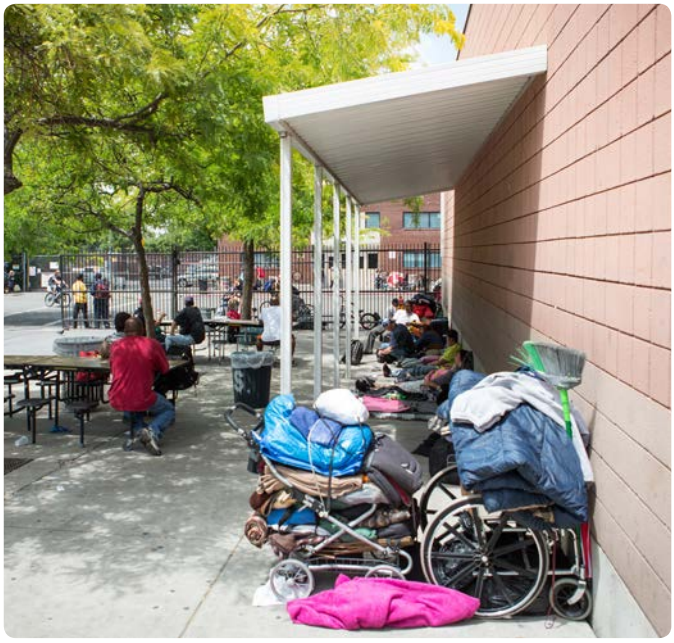


Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

In order for Housing First to be effective, clients' choices must be available in housing selection and service participation. When a client is able to exercise that choice, he or she is more likely to be successful in maintaining housing and making life improvements. The National Alliance to End Homelessness writes:

> Housing First does not require people experiencing homelessness to address the all of their problems including behavioral health problems, or to graduate through a series of services programs before they can access housing. Housing First does not mandate participation in services either before obtaining housing or in order to retain housing. The Housing First approach views housing as the foundation for life improvement and enables access to permanent housing without prerequisites or conditions beyond those of a typical renter. Supportive services are offered to support people with housing stability and individual well-being, but participation is not required as services have been found to be more effective when a person chooses to engage ("Housing First Fact Sheet" 1).

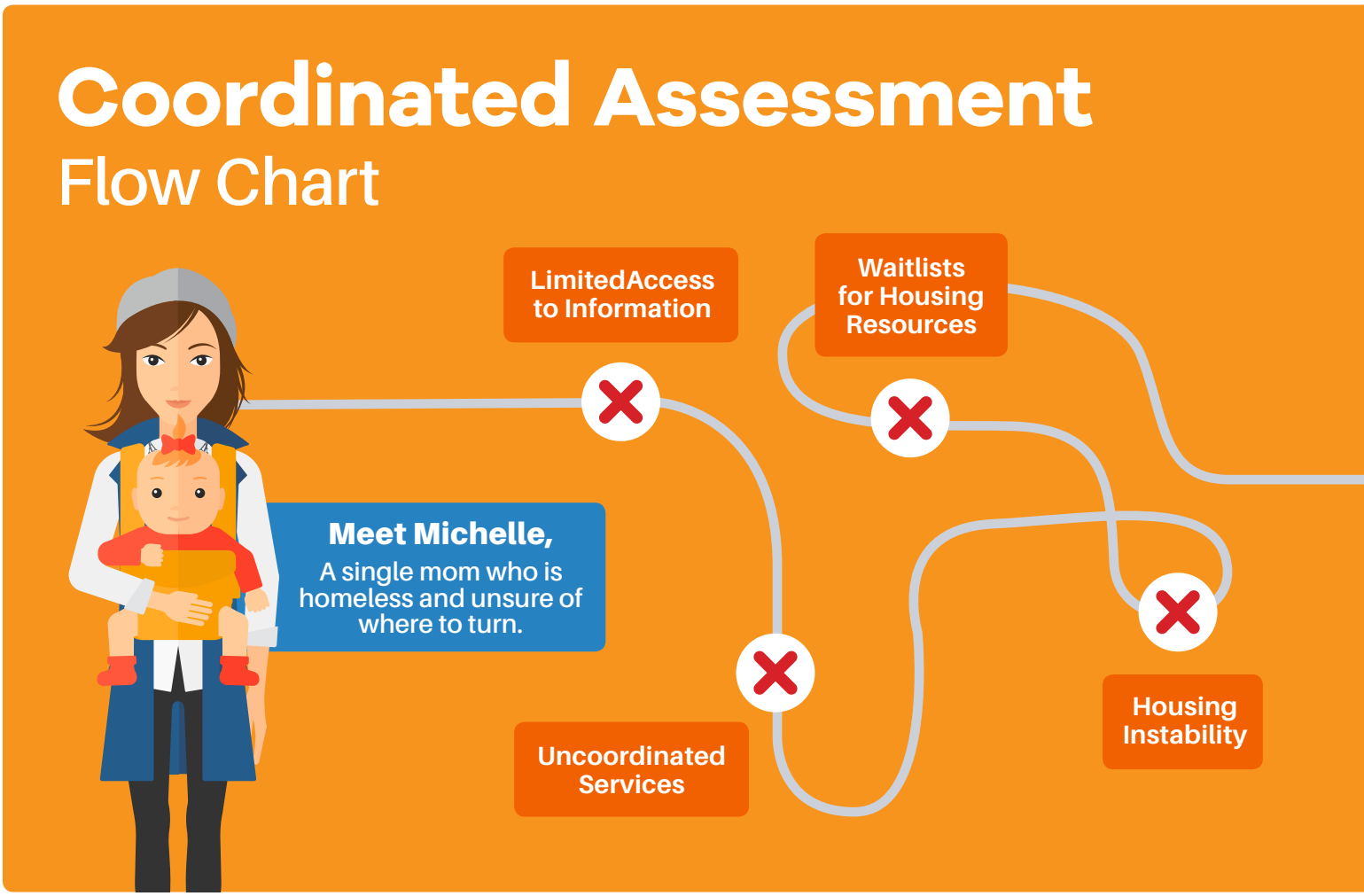
"Housing First is not a 'program,' it is a system-wide orientation and response."

Ann Marie Oliva
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Special Needs, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Coordinated Entry and Assessments

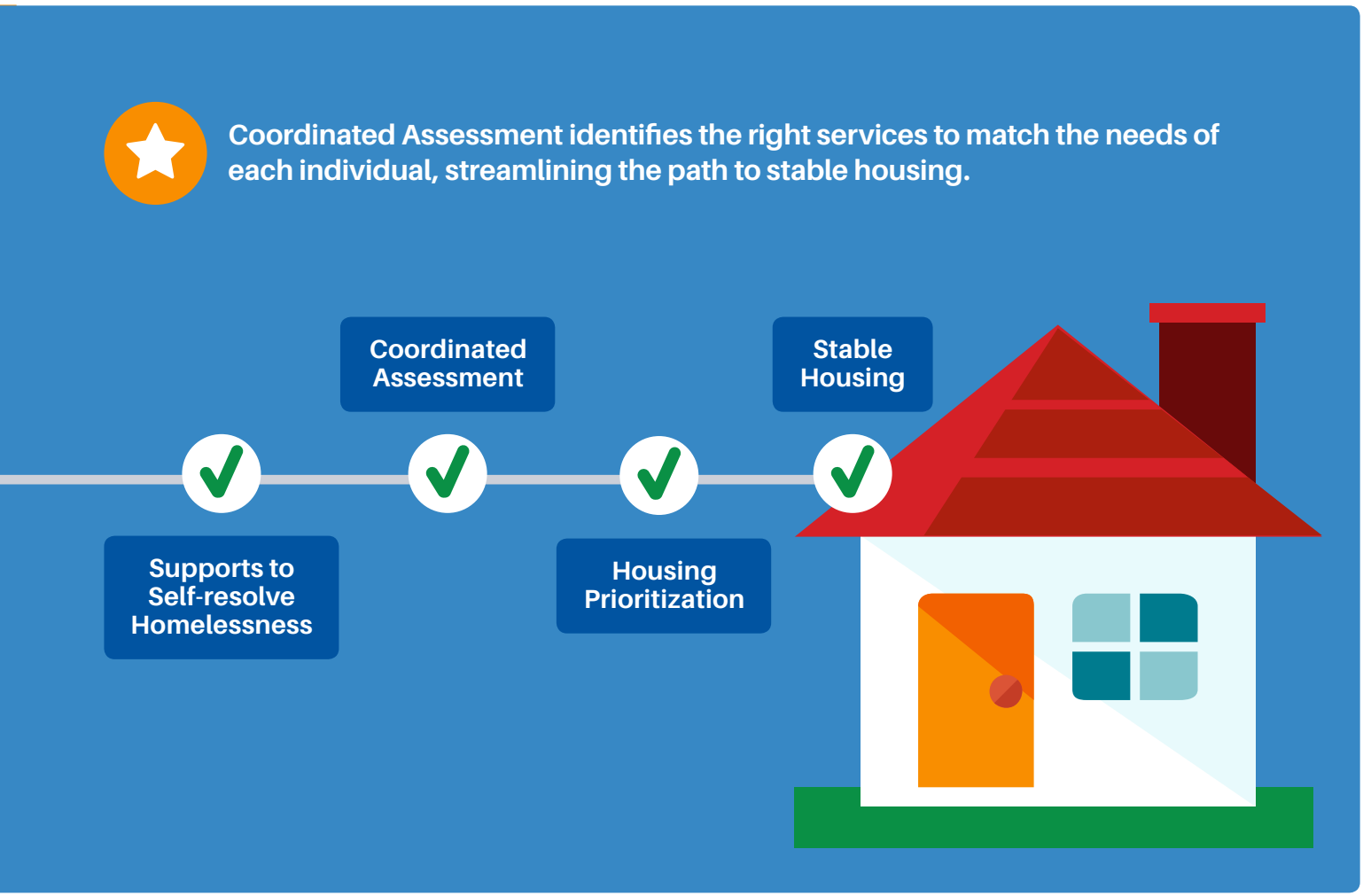
Coordinated assessment develops tailored interventions and right-sized assistance for Utahns experiencing homelessness. Coordinated entry considers an effective system to be person centered, to prioritize those with the greatest need without precondition, to include all subpopulations, and to coordinate so that wherever individuals seeking services enter, they will be able to participate in the same assessment and linkage process where providers use a uniform decision-making approach. Communities throughout the state have made significant progress to integrate coordinated assessment processes into their homeless service delivery system in a way that both meets the requirement under the HEARTH Act and the unique structure of each community.

As communities have begun implementation efforts, it has become apparent that coordinated assessment is not only a best practice for serving consumers and a way to more efficiently use available resources, but it is also an excellent tool to shift agency and single-service-minded thinking to holistic services and overall community needs.



Assessments as a Tool for Prioritization

Communities in Utah have largely adopted a phased assessment approach for coordinated entry, where homeless service providers have access to multiple assessment tools to provide situational assessments. This approach follows the principle of only collecting as much information as is needed at a given time and avoids a depth of assessment that would be time consuming and unnecessary for a given household's current need. Service providers rely on a variety of different assessment tools in order to assess the needs of the people they serve. One of the more commonly adopted tools includes the Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) to quickly assess the acuity of homeless Utahns. The VI-SPDAT tool takes approximately eight minutes to complete. It is a triage tool intended to quickly identify persons who should be engaged for a more full assessment such as the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) and additional services. The VI-SPDAT prescreen is not intended to be a comprehensive assessment but a triage tool. Much like the way triage would work in a hospital emergency room setting, the VI-SPDAT prescreen is a brief, self-report assessment to help identify the presence of an issue based in that person's own perspective and prioritize persons for the more comprehensive assessment. The results of these assessments help providers identify whether additional assessments such as the longer SPDAT are needed and how to prioritize Utahns experiencing homelessness for housing and services based on greatest need.



SPDAT

The Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) is an evidence-informed tool to evaluate a person's acuity related to housing stability. It has been recognized nationally as an effective coordinated assessment tool to prioritize individuals and households for housing and services based on need. The Balance of State and Mountainland CoCs officially selected the SPDAT as a coordinated assessment prioritization tool, and all communities in those CoCs are working toward implementation.

There are three distinct functions that the State of Utah hopes to realize by using the SPDAT assessment. These functions are to: 1) Assist with service prioritization, 2) Help program participants and supportive service providers to identify areas of focus for service delivery, and 3) Help evaluate how individuals and families are changing over time.

Function 1: Assist with service prioritization

Several communities have chosen to use the SPDAT as a coordinated assessment service prioritization tool. In these communities, programs are asked to show that they have been drawing from the highest acuity households to identify new eligible placements for programming. This is of particular benefit to communities that have programs with a history of prioritizing clients who would likely be able to end homelessness with minimal intervention, if any. This approach also meets the requirements of coordinated assessment and brings community partners together with a common mode of communication to coordinate resources.

Function 2: Help program participants and supportive service providers to identify areas of focus for service delivery

Assessment tools are valued in service delivery for a wide variety of reasons, including the value it brings to the service provider and program participant in identifying strengths and areas for improvement. Unlike other measures of self-sufficiency, the SPDAT focuses assessment on domains that directly impact a participant's housing stability. There are several ways in which the SPDAT can be used to augment the work of case management and overall service delivery, from informing individualized service plans to advocating for clinical services.

Function 3: Evaluate how individuals and families are changing over time

Long-term assessment of performance measures such as SPDAT scores and outcome monitoring can be used to track changes in programming and service delivery as well as to inform adjustments to the level and type of services needed by clients. Over time, this will lead to healthy discussions about service delivery and show trends in program efficacy.

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

What the SPDAT is not:

- A case management employee evaluation tool: The SPDAT does not directly measure areas of case manager performance; rather, it helps to measure tenant/participant change in acuity in domains that directly impact housing stability. Like any other program measure, this can be correlated to several program inputs, including efficacy of case management. Employee work evaluation is left to the discretion of the agency and its management staff.
- A retroactive eligibility tool: It is important that one does not inappropriately apply one function of the tool to make claims regarding an unassociated activity or area. For example, an individual's acuity score once enrolled into a program does not indicate whether or not the client should have been served by that program.
- A replacement for the expertise and experience of an agency: The SPDAT should inform, not dictate, prioritization and supportive services.

Housing Prioritization Lists

Communities with limited emergency services will need to work with neighboring communities who provide such services to homeless persons in their area. All available resources should be prioritized and offered to individuals at the top of the SPDAT-assessed list and limited only by funding requirements. This list should be continually used by the community. Each of the highest acuity persons should be assigned lead case managers who will attempt diversion exercises, identify needed mainstream resources, and find creative solutions to transition out of homelessness regardless of which resources are and are not available. When a housing resource becomes available, the hosting agency should identify the first eligible person from the top of the list and assess them for program eligibility and intake. UHMIS allows persons anywhere within the Mountainland and Balance of State CoCs to be referred to a housing intervention within their home community. The unified system has the ability to bring great benefit to consumers.

Domestic Violence Victims and Coordinated Assessment

Due to confidentiality laws in the VAWA, domestic violence (DV) service provider agencies are not able to share any identifying information of the people they serve, including names, through HMIS or any other system. This has posed a significant challenge for including homeless DV survivors as a part of the coordinated assessment process and could have created a scenario where DV survivors would have been screened out of resources inadvertently. As of August 2015, DV service providers are now able to access the coordinated assessment list in UHMIS and, through use of an alias, the survivors they assess with the SPDAT show up in the single community prioritization list to receive services based on acuity.

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Domestic Violence Providers and Coordinated Entry

"Over the last year, we as a domestic violence service provider have been able to participate in coordinated entry within our area. From July 2014 to June 2015, before we participated in coordinated entry, 28 women and families were placed into independent housing. The next year, we began participating in coordinated entry. The results were dramatic. From July 2015 to June 2016, we placed more than 50 women and families. The use of the coordinated assessment process has empowered more people to be successful by lowering the housing barriers by using coordinated entry. In addition, this process has helped us to access community funding sources that were previously unavailable or unknown.

Although at first it was a challenge to provide victims of domestic violence and sexual assault with the same access to housing and other benefits while maintaining their confidentiality, more survivors than ever are starting their new lives with more hope and confidence thanks to a great community and statewide involvement to develop a system that protects victims' identities while offering services by using aliases and very specific consents to release information."

— Kaitlin Sorensen, *Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center*

Components of a Homeless Response System

Utah communities have refined interventions and housing projects to more appropriately meet the needs of Utahns experiencing homelessness. From programs that divert individuals and families from entering the homeless system to permanent supportive housing projects, the array of options has grown in recognition that one size does not fit all.

Diversion

Diversion programs target those who are applying for entry to shelter and seek to divert them from entering the homeless system (when safety is not a concern) by connecting them with alternative housing resources, including friends and family. Limited financial support may be provided to maintain permanent housing (National Alliance to End Homelessness, "Closing the Front Door" 1–3).

In spring 2016, the state sponsored Ed Boyte from the Cleveland Mediation Center to provide diversion training to homeless service providers statewide. Both Mountainland and Balance of State CoCs officially have adopted diversion as the front door of their coordinated entry system. It is expected that new diversion funding support will be available statewide as several homeless service providers newly adopt diversion as a preferred practice.

Utah Community Action Diversion

Photo Credit: The Road Home

Utah Community Action Program partnered in a diversion pilot with a local homeless shelter, The Road Home, and the United Way 2-1-1 to help families who present as first-time homeless in the shelter to find safe, alternative housing. Diversion has become a national best practice as it conserves resources, reduces the stress of shelter stays on families, and reduces entries into homelessness. The pilot initially planned on a 25 percent success rate in diverting families but has diverted more than 38 percent of the families brought into the pilot.

Day Shelters and Resource Centers

Homeless resource centers, also known as day shelters, provide safe places for homeless individuals to bathe, do laundry, eat, receive case management services, and work on self-resolution of their homeless issues.

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

The Weigand Center

The Weigand Homeless Resource Center of Catholic Community Services welcomes over 400 homeless clients to our facility every day. We use HMIS and wanted to develop a way to easily track services that utilized the well-established HMIS data tracking system. We also wanted to develop a way to expedite checking in clients as they arrive by the hundreds from the overnight shelter each morning. The result was developing and establishing the use of the Weigand Center ID card. The first cards were produced in October of 2015. During the first 10 months, 4,571 clients received a card that shows the client's picture, HMIS number, and a barcode that corresponds to their unique number. The benefits of using the cards have wildly exceeded our expectations. Clients love them.

The cards have virtually eliminated queuing at the front desk of our facility. Clients offer their cards to our intake personnel who scan the barcode on the card. Hundreds of clients can be entered per hour. The clients' HMIS numbers are recorded on the computer as they enter our facility. The cards have proved to be an efficient way to track all types of client services, including use of client computers, case management, bag storage, clothing room and more.

Use of the cards ensures that we keep an up-to-date photo library of clients. The cards provide clients with a form of identification that shows they are receiving homeless services in the neighborhood. The cards provide clients with a copy of their HMIS number, which can be used by all homeless service providers. In many cases, lost or stolen wallets (with vital documents) have been returned to us because the cards provided a place to which the wallet could be returned. Our clients are extremely happy when we inform them that we have their lost items. The cards are produced in house, and each card takes minutes to produce. Thus far, Catholic Community Service has managed the cost of producing the cards, although we hope to receive help with this as the cards become popular with other service providers who use HMIS.

Street Outreach

Sometimes those experiencing homelessness do not proactively seek services. Many agencies throughout the state have developed street outreach programs to find the homeless and connect them with services. Street outreach has grown over the past year in both breadth and depth. More communities have developed qualified teams that seek out unsheltered individuals, families, and youth. Outreach workers connect Utahns living on the streets (or in other places not meant for habitation) with shelter and services.

Utah Community Action Diversion Success Story

Alisha came to The Road Home looking for a place to stay. She and her two boys were living with her uncle while she worked to find a job, an apartment, and personal independence for herself and her family. After a verbal altercation with her uncle, she was asked to leave for a couple of days. Alisha indicated she had no place else to go, so she came to the shelter. After talking with her about her family, friends, and plans for the future, she began to realize she had several options available to her. Alisha had confidence she could mend the relationship with her uncle and move back in on a permanent basis. Now instead of looking for long-term shelter, she only needed a place for a couple of days. Alisha knew at least one of her other family members would allow her to stay for a few days until she patched up the relationship with her uncle. Alisha had already saved enough money for a down payment and almost had first month's rent on an apartment, even without a steady income. Alisha was sure she was close to finding steady employment. The Diversion Specialist and Alisha set goals to save the last bit of money needed, find her own place, and have the personal independence she needed for her family. The option of shelter stay never came up in our discussion. Instead, we focused on Alisha's success in the past and what she needed to continue on her path.

The Community Connection Center

The Community Connection Center is located on 511 West 200 South in Suite 120 and houses the Salt Lake City Police Department's Mental Health and Substance Abuse Unit. This unit is comprised of three teams: the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT), the Homeless Outreach Services Team (HOST), and the Community Connection Team (CCT). They have become the liaisons between front-line police work, the community, which includes service providers, and individuals/families that are experiencing homelessness or are in crisis. These teams work together to provide a safe environment for individuals and families to access individualized care, support, and appropriate community resources. We are open 8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and accept walk-ins and referrals from anyone in the community. The best way to refer to us is to call our main line, which is 801-733-3533.

CIT is SLCPD's longest standing team that has been working with individuals with mental health and substance abuse issues in the department and is comprised of four sworn officers. They provide in-depth training for officers on mental health and substance-abuse issues as well as provide follow up and coordination on chronic consumers in the community.

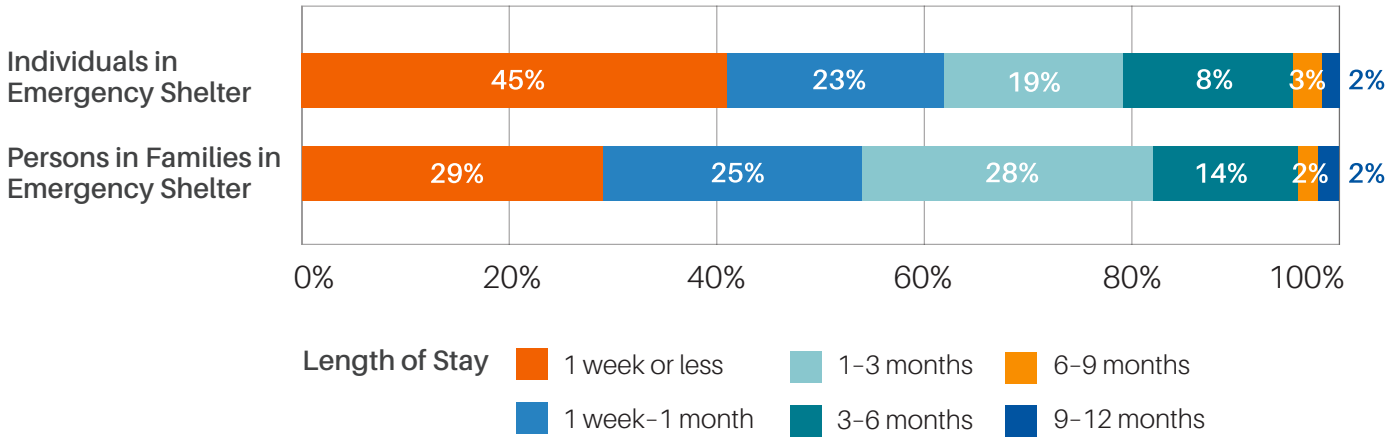
HOST is comprised of two sworn officers who focus on Salt Lake's homeless. They provide outreach to individuals experiencing homelessness and assist them with getting government-issued ID, employment, and access to housing as well as transportation. Both sworn units report to a unit sergeant who is also housed at the Community Connection Center.

CCT is comprised of four social workers, two transportation drivers, soon-to-be two social-work students, and one manager, and it is a new addition to the Salt Lake City Police Department. The services they provide include, but are not limited to, triage of an individual or family, intermittent short-term therapeutic intervention, care coordination between agencies, case management, navigation of the behavioral health system, and assistance with crisis intervention.

Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelters include any facility designed to provide overnight sleeping accommodations for the homeless. As McDivitt and Nagendra explain, "Emergency shelter serves as temporary, short-term crisis housing with crisis services to alleviate people's immediate housing crisis as a first step to being quickly and permanently re-housed" (56).

Length of Stay — Emergency Shelter



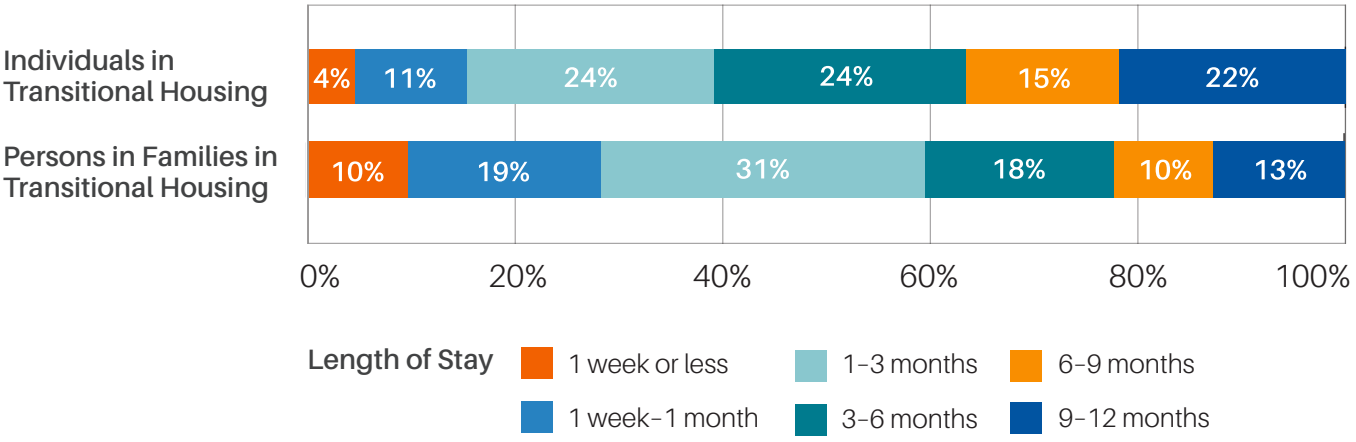
Transitional Housing

Transitional housing programs offer temporary housing (up to 24 months) as well as supportive services, including case management. This model may be appropriate for specific subpopulations, including:

- Survivors of domestic violence or other forms of severe trauma who may require and prefer the security and onsite services provided in a congregate setting to other available housing options
- Unaccompanied youth, including those who may be pregnant or parenting youth (ages 16–24), who are unable to live independently (e.g., unemancipated minors), or who prefer a congregate setting with access to a broad array of wraparound services to other available housing options
- Certain individuals and heads of households struggling with a substance-use disorder or individuals in early recovery from a substance-use disorder who may desire more intensive support to achieve their recovery goals

Important to Note: National best practices are showing that many people who historically have been assisted in transitional housing may be served more efficiently in other program models, such as rapid re-housing or permanent supportive housing. The majority of people experiencing homelessness do not require lengthy stays in transitional housing in order to successfully acquire and sustain permanent housing. People whose primary barrier to housing stability is economic in nature do not require transitional housing, nor do people with serious mental illnesses who may be served better by other program models. Long-term stays in transitional housing programs therefore should be reserved for those individuals with severe or specific needs who choose transitional housing over other services that would help them more quickly reconnect to permanent housing (National Alliance to End Homelessness, "The Role of Long-Term" 1–2). Over the last few years, several of these transitional housing programs in Utah have shifted to a rapid re-housing model as a way to serve more Utahns and better leverage limited resources.

Length of Stay — Transitional Housing



Rapid Re-Housing

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) is an approach which reconnects an individual or family to housing as quickly as possible and provides limited assistance to reestablish housing stability. Recently, RRH has emerged as a preferred model among several federal agencies, including HUD, the VA, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Federal support stems from several studies, including a Georgia HMIS study which identified persons exiting emergency shelter as being four times more likely to return to homelessness than those exiting an RRH program, and persons exiting from transitional housing being 4.7 times more likely to return to homelessness (National Alliance to End Homelessness, "Rapid Re-Housing" 3). In a study conducted in seven states, 75 percent of RRH clients exited to permanent housing (3). Moreover, recent studies indicate that it is much more cost effective to house families through RRH than to house families in emergency shelters (Spellman et al. 5).

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, in order to follow established best practices for an RRH model, there are four necessary activities that RRH programs should provide:

1. Standard Landlord Outreach: A RRH provider must have—either on staff or through a formal relationship with an organization—staff who recruit landlords and encourage them to rent to homeless households. The landlord outreach function should result in landlords reducing their barriers to homeless households accessing rental units. Organizations should be able to identify specific landlords that they have recruited into the program.

2. Financial Assistance: A RRH provider must provide—either directly or through formal agreement with another organization or agency—financial assistance for permanent housing costs, which may include rental deposits, first month's rent, last month's rent, or temporary rental assistance. Financial assistance is not contingent upon service compliance but rather upon compliance to the terms of the lease.

3. Case Management: A RRH provider must be able to provide home-based case management services—either directly or through a formal agreement with another organization or agency—that link program participants with services in the community, such as child care, employment, education, and other services as well as intervene in conflicts between the landlord and program participant.

4. Assessment of Housing Barriers: An RRH provider must assess the housing barriers of potential program participants with a focus on the immediate, practical barriers to moving into housing. The housing barrier assessment should be used to help program participants to move into housing. The housing barrier assessment is not a sustainability assessment ("Necessary Activities" 1).

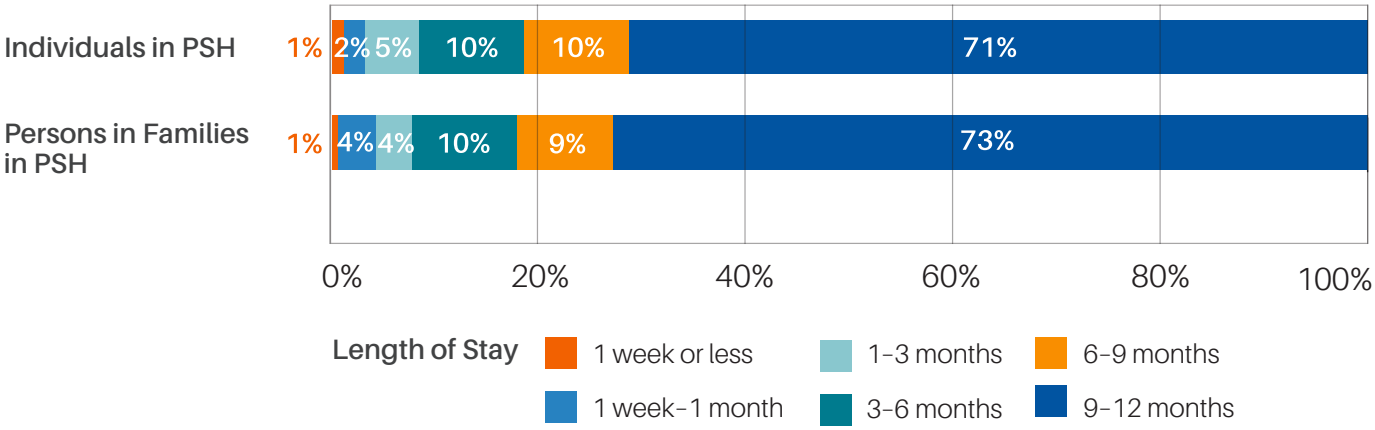
Five County Association of Governments is using Community Services Block Grant funds as a match and leverage for Continuum of Care Rapid Re-housing funding in five counties located in southwestern Utah.

They have partnered with local domestic violence shelters to make available this best-practices housing option while strengthening community partnerships and maximizing resources which help homeless individuals regain self-sufficiency.

Permanent Supportive Housing

The most intensive of housing options, permanent supportive housing (PSH) is only offered to those with a disability and generally serves the chronically homeless. The effectiveness of Housing First philosophy-based PSH programs have been documented well nationally; long-term housing, coupled with wraparound services, improves the stability and health of clients (United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, "Permanent Supportive Housing" 1–2). Moreover, this housing approach also creates a total savings for the system. A study in Denver noted an average net savings of $2,373 per person housed in PSH. The study examined public costs incurred for common homeless services, including health care and hospital stays, emergency room visits, and interactions with law enforcement, and weighed these costs against the cost for housing in a PSH project (Snyder).

Length of Stay — Permanent Supportive Housing

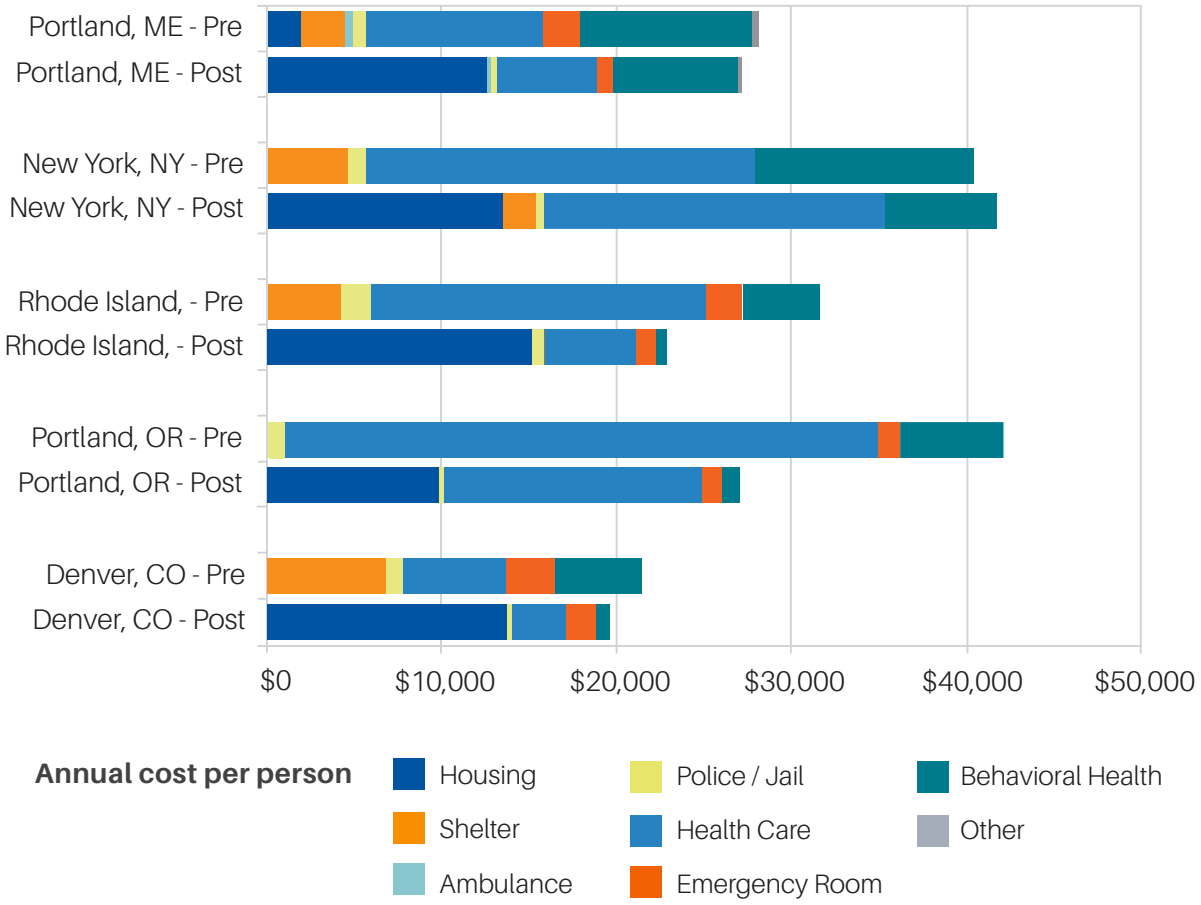


CABHI-UT

The Utah Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, was awarded a federal grant—Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI-UT)—by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to serve homeless veterans and other chronically homeless individuals with mental health and substance-use disorders. The grant also provides an opportunity for sustainability with the Utah Public Behavioral Health System. The grant has been implemented in four counties (Utah, Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber) to provide opportunities for housing and accessible, effective, comprehensive, and integrated evidence-based treatment and recovery services. The CABHI-UT program has been successful over the past two federal fiscal years, coordinating permanent supportive housing placements for 139 individuals and providing the needed services and supports for 212 individuals. The goal of the program is to serve a total of 268 individuals by September 30, 2017.

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Cost Before and After Permanent Supportive Housing Placement



Source: National Alliance to End Homelessness

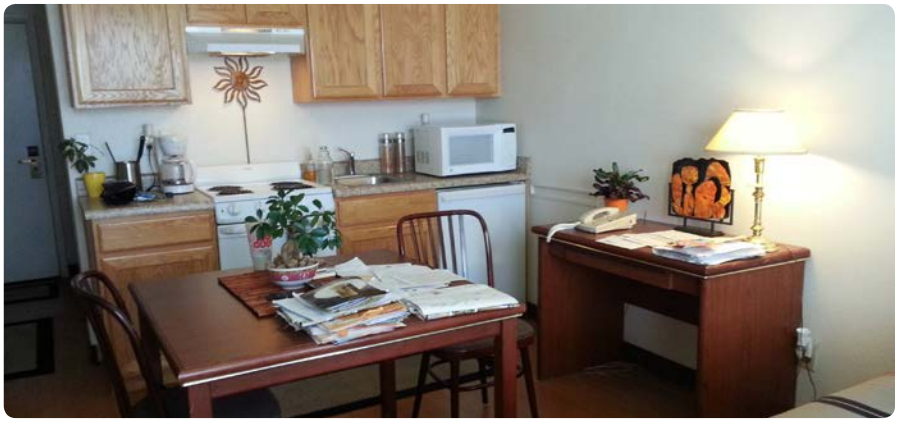
Permanent Supportive Toolkit

The Pathways Home Supportive Housing Toolkit is a series of technical assistance and peer-learning sessions designed to help nonprofits, housing authorities, and other homeless service providers develop high-quality permanent supportive housing.

As a result of this toolkit, participants hope to create more than 75 new units of permanent supportive housing in participating communities by 2018.

Affordable Housing

In Utah, the Department of Workforce Services and other government entities believe the solution to homelessness is housing. Connecting homeless people to housing ends their homelessness, but finding the resources to help people access housing isn't always easy. Unfortunately, economic trends are making this task even harder. There simply is not enough extremely affordable housing available in Utah to move people out of homelessness as quickly as needed with very limited housing stock and a tight rental market.

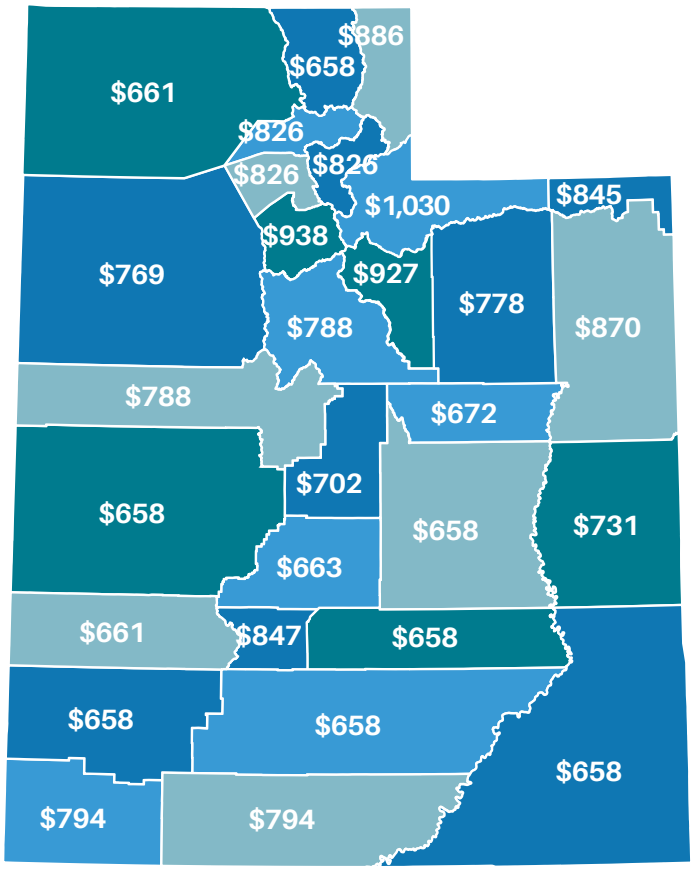


New Permanent Housing Units in Utah County Area

The creation of new permanent supportive housing units (set-asides) for the homeless in the Utah County area has been an exciting development for the Mountainland Continuum of Care. Thanks to the construction of new, beautiful low-income housing tax projects opening in both Provo (Start-Up Crossing and Cascade Gardens) and Springville (Cedar View Apartments), there was an increase in 15 set-asides for the homeless. In August 2016, there will also be a new low-income housing tax project opening in Summit County called Richer Place (about five new homeless set-asides). This increase in inventory is a great help for homeless clients who may be veterans, once enrolled in foster care, or may have been a victim of domestic violence. One of the housing authorities was also able to obtain new permanent housing bonus money through the NOFA competition to lease nine more permanent housing units. Although many more units are needed, these beautiful new projects are an encouraging start.

Utah has a shortage of affordable housing. Creating a sufficient supply of affordable units alleviates pressure on the homeless system placed by those who simply cannot afford rent. Affordable rent, as defined by HUD, is 30 percent of income. The average Fair Market Rent (FMR) in Utah for a two-bedroom apartment, as established by HUD for 2016, is $849 per month. The hourly wage needed to afford that rent is $16.32 per hour, but the average renter wage is $12.39 per hour (National Low Income Housing Coalition, "Out of Reach" 223). An affordability gap exists even among those employed at average renter wage. Most homeless people earn far less than this amount. Many simply receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and affordability becomes that much more of a challenge. Unit affordability and availability is not an issue exclusive to the Wasatch Front but is a challenge faced by communities statewide. The credit and criminal histories that challenge many experiencing homelessness further limit unit availability.

FY2016 Utah FMR Local Area Summary



Wages & Affordability of Fair Market Rent for 2 BDRM/Month

Rent cost for 2 BDRM FMR: $849

$377
Rent affordable with full-time job paying min. wage

$644
Rent affordable w/full-time job paying mean renter wage.

$525
Rent affordable to household at 30% Area Median Income (AMI)

$227
Rent affordable to SSI recipient

Average Housing Costs by Metro Area

Box Elder County UT HUD Metro FMR Area	**$661**
Logan UT-ID Metro Statistical Area	**$658**
Ogden-Clearfield UT HUD Metro FMR Area	**$826**
Provo-Orem, UT Metro Statistical Area	**$788**
Salt Lake City UT HUD Metro FMR Area	**$938**
St. George UT Metro Statistical Area	**$794**
Tooele County UT HUD Metro FMR Area	**$769**

FY2016 Utah FMR Metropolitan Area Summary for 2 BDRM/Month

2016 Homeless Initiatives

Homeless to Housing Reform Fund

As a part of the most recent legislative session, a coalition led by Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City governments requested $27 million for homeless services. The primary intent of the funding was to build and operate two new shelters in the Salt Lake area with additional funds to support a statewide response to homelessness. This effort resulted in $9.25 million awarded in FY 2017 and includes both state general funds and federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds.

Homeless to Housing Reform Fund Requirements

- Be a new or expanded service (started on or after March 15, 2016)
- Maximum award amount of $100,000
- Fill a specific unmet need in the community that can be substantiated through the application
- Satisfy the conditions specified in Utah Code 35A-8-604 in accordance with the Homeless to Housing legislative intent
- Meet one of the four purposes of TANF
  - Provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes
  - Reduce the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage
  - Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies
  - Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families
- Serve a TANF-eligible population (usually households with minors or youth meeting the income guidelines) and be able to determine eligibility of TANF households and demonstrate this within the application (see http://jobs.utah.gov/services/tevs/tanfcontract.html under "TANF Eligibility" for more specific information about eligible populations)
- Provide an evidence-based approach to delivering services
- Clearly delineate funds are for pilot project purposes and there is no guarantee of ongoing funding
- Clearly delineate the funds, if awarded, will operate on a reimbursement basis
- Prior experience with federal funding preferred
- Projects need to show significant leveraging of funds specific to the proposed, new, or expanded project
- Where this is one-time funding to be expended by July 30, 2017, it is important that the agency experience, timeline for implementation, and commitment of leveraging be expressed through the application. High-performing projects may have the opportunity to apply for continued funding in years two and three.

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Salt Lake City Site Location Committee

Since early 2015, community leaders, service providers, and elected officials have been meeting regularly to develop a new model and find lasting solutions to Utah's homelessness and housing crisis. As part of this effort, Salt Lake City formed a Homeless Services Site Evaluation Commission with the task of recommending the best configuration and location for shelter and emergency homeless services. The recommended "scattered site model"—which calls for separate sites for identified sub-populations—was adopted by the commission with public input in the fall of 2015. Adoption of a new model for providing crisis services to the homeless community marked the end of the first phase of the commission's work.

Following the 2016 state legislative session, in which the legislature provided $9.25 million in funding to begin implementing a new service and housing model, Mayor Jackie Biskupski reconvened the Homeless Services Site Evaluation Commission, led by Gail Miller and Palmer DePaulis, to take the next steps of advising and recommending locations for resource centers. The goals of this phase of the commission include:

1. Determine appropriate sites for up to two resource centers in Salt Lake City. These resource centers are projected to serve the single male and single female populations. Resource centers will provide housing as well as treatment and services.
2. Develop a site selection model to be used by communities across the state.

Working with the public, Salt Lake City and the Homeless Services Site Evaluation Commission are currently determining the best two locations in Salt Lake City.

Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services and The Road Home

Salt Lake County Collective Impact

Using a Collective Impact approach, Salt Lake County is working with providers and other stakeholders to set a common agenda, determine outcome measures, and foster a culture of continuous improvement in homeless service delivery.

In 2016, following two years of work by stakeholders' organizations and agencies, Salt Lake County Mayor Ben McAdams proposed an action plan to minimize homelessness and foster continuous improvement in homeless service delivery.

The action plan is informed by the shared outcomes and recommendations of Salt Lake County's Collective Impact on Homelessness Steering Committee. The plan focuses on preventing and minimizing homelessness; strengthening emergency service delivery; and aligning homeless services with other public and private systems such as health and human services, job services, legal services, and public education.

In 2016, the steering committee's efforts led to historic legislation and state funding for homelessness, which will be matched by local public and private funds. Combined, this support will help build two emergency shelters for single adults in Salt Lake City; sustain year-round operations for a family shelter in Midvale City; and support the development and implementation of new service programs and interventions statewide that focus on making episodes of homelessness rare, brief, and nonrecurring.

Collective Impact on Homelessness Outcomes

Outcomes for County Residents Experiencing or At Risk for Homelessness:

- Successfully divert individuals and families from emergency shelter whenever possible
- Meet the basic needs of those in crisis
- Provide individuals and families with stabilization services when they need them

Outcomes for the County's Homeless Service and Housing Systems:

- Decrease Salt Lake County's homelessness rates over time
- Provide appropriate, timely access to services across the system through coordinated entry and a common, consistent assessment tool so there is "no wrong door"
- Cultivate a relationship between individuals who are homeless and a caseworker or similar individualized support system
- Help Individuals who exit homelessness become employed and/or have increased income/ financial stability

Outcomes to Prevent Homelessness:

- Salt Lake County's housing supply meets the demand and needs of all residents
- People have access to the specific services and supports they need to avoid homelessness
- Children and adolescents transitioning to adulthood do not experience homelessness
- If individuals and families become homeless, prevent it from happening again

Outcomes for Communities and Public Spaces:

- Neighborhoods that host homeless service facilities are welcoming and safe for all who live, visit, work, recreate, receive services, or do business there
- Neighborhoods offering services also offer access to employment, job training, and positive activities during the day

Data Match

One important use of UHMIS data has been to do data matches with different sources. These matches show overlaps in service provisions and paint a clearer picture of the service need for the given populations. One of the main data matches performed this year was matching UHMIS data to the individuals who have been experiencing intergenerational poverty. This match revealed that 43 percent of individuals in the UHMIS are either experiencing or are at risk of experiencing intergenerational poverty. This match also showed that for adults experiencing intergenerational poverty, emergency shelter stays account for 41 percent of all of their interactions with homeless services system. UHMIS data has also been matched with Salt Lake Behavioral Health data, Salt Lake County Jail data, and statewide TANF data. This has been done in an effort to plan future services in Salt Lake County, including shelter composition and the Pay for Success program. These matches showed significant overlaps in these systems and, with better coordination, provided the opportunity to provide better care for individuals served and reduce costs.

Medicaid Expansion

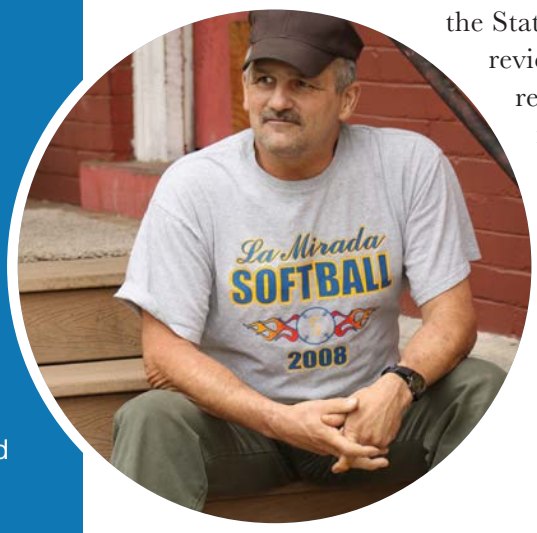
For those without health insurance, a single accident or serious illness could result in loss of housing (HomeAid America). Without insurance, individuals are more likely to incur debt when faced with a health crisis or a disabling condition, such as a physical disability or a mental illness. Many homeless individuals are already burdened with disabling conditions, often including a mix of physical, social, psychiatric, and substance-abuse challenges (National Health Care for the Homeless Council 1). Conditions may worsen as those without health insurance frequently choose to forego preventative medical checkups or needed health care treatments due to the inability to afford such services or appropriately store medications (1). The interdependent relationship of housing and health has begun to be addressed in House Bill 437 and signed into law by Governor Gary Herbert.

Medicaid Adult Expansion Overview

During the 2016 General Session of the Utah State Legislature, House Bill 437 passed and was signed into law by Governor Gary Herbert on March 25, 2016. This bill directs the Department of Health (DOH) to expand coverage for parents and to develop criteria for three new eligibility groups of adults without dependent children. DOH must submit a plan to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to modify the current Utah Medicaid program accordingly. It is estimated that 9,000–11,000 adults will be covered through these changes.

Data Bill and Data Matches

This year, the Utah Legislature passed House Bill 328. The end product will be a needs assessment presented to the Homeless Coordinating Committee by October 1, 2016. This bill requires the State Homeless Coordinating Committee to review data-gathering and reporting efforts related to homelessness in the state and to make technical and conforming changes. It is possible it will be integrated into a series of data initiatives related to justice reform.



Health Care and Housing

In the spring of 2016, the Association for Utah Community Health (AUCH)—Utah's federally recognized primary care association—joined The Fourth Street Clinic and the Salt Lake County Housing Authority in convening a group of housing and community health care providers to identify current health care needs for people experiencing homelessness, including individuals in permanent supportive and transitional housing, and to develop a cost-effective integrated health care delivery system. The working group was formed to complement the efforts of the Salt Lake County Collective Impact on Homelessness.

The group developed a proposal with the two immediate goals of improving the physical health of those experiencing homelessness and reducing avoidable emergency room and hospital visits. Health care services to be provided include preventive and ongoing care for acute and chronic conditions, pharmacy, preventive dental, behavioral health, and substance-use disorder services.

To better address the health care needs of people experiencing homelessness in the metropolitan Salt Lake City area, including individuals moved into the emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing system, the group proposes to establish a second homeless health center, to be located at Palmer Court in conjunction with a mobile medical clinic, to better serve the various housing sites throughout the county. These individuals will also be able to receive care at community health centers located near their housing locations.

Our approach to health care is centered on the patient and led by a multidisciplinary team that includes on-site nurse care managers. Nurse care managers will establish relationships with patients, assess their health care needs, triage urgent and emergency health care situations, assist with medication management, provide health education, and improve patient engagement and self-sufficiency. Physicians, nurses, social workers, substance-use counselors, case managers, patient navigators, community health workers, peer mentors, outreach workers, and other service providers will work together with the person seeking care to reduce or eliminate barriers to healing and recovery. All efforts will be made to avoid duplicating services and to work collectively with service providers.

Our long-term goal is to develop a fully integrated system of care. Currently, primary care, mental health care, and addictions treatment are provided by different agencies throughout the community. The service system is extremely complex and difficult to navigate. This complexity is amplified for people who are homeless, particularly those with mental illness or substance-use disorders. Providing high-quality, coordinated physical health, mental health, and substance-use disorder treatment in one location and from one care team is our ultimate goal in establishing a fully integrated health care delivery system for people experiencing homelessness.

Homeless System Performance Measures

Statewide Performance Measures

The State Community Services Office (SCSO) has been examining more closely what outcomes contribute most to the stabilization of those experiencing homelessness. SCSO presently utilizes performance measures as a means to score and prioritize applications to receive state funding. By monitoring performance outcomes, it will be possible to create a baseline from which to improve, gauge programs in relation to HUD system performance measures, and inform the programmatic approach that should be taken to homelessness in Utah. These measures will reflect many of the system-level performance measures issued by HUD but will be measured on an agency level.

Photo Credit: The Road Home

Federal HUD System Performance Measures

For many years, HUD's review of the impact of its funds on reducing homelessness has been conducted on a program-by-program basis. A community-level understanding of performance had to be pieced together. However, with the passing of the HEARTH Act, a system-level evaluation of performance became law. HUD developed several system-level performance measures in order to help CoCs more accurately measure their impacts, successes, and challenges in regard to homeless prevention and ending homelessness. These system-level performance measures will provide communities with data that will help inform strategic decisions in the development of the homeless system.

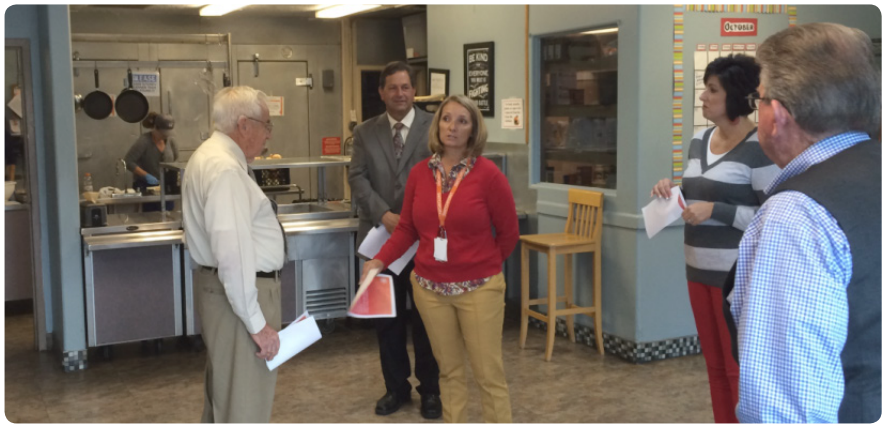
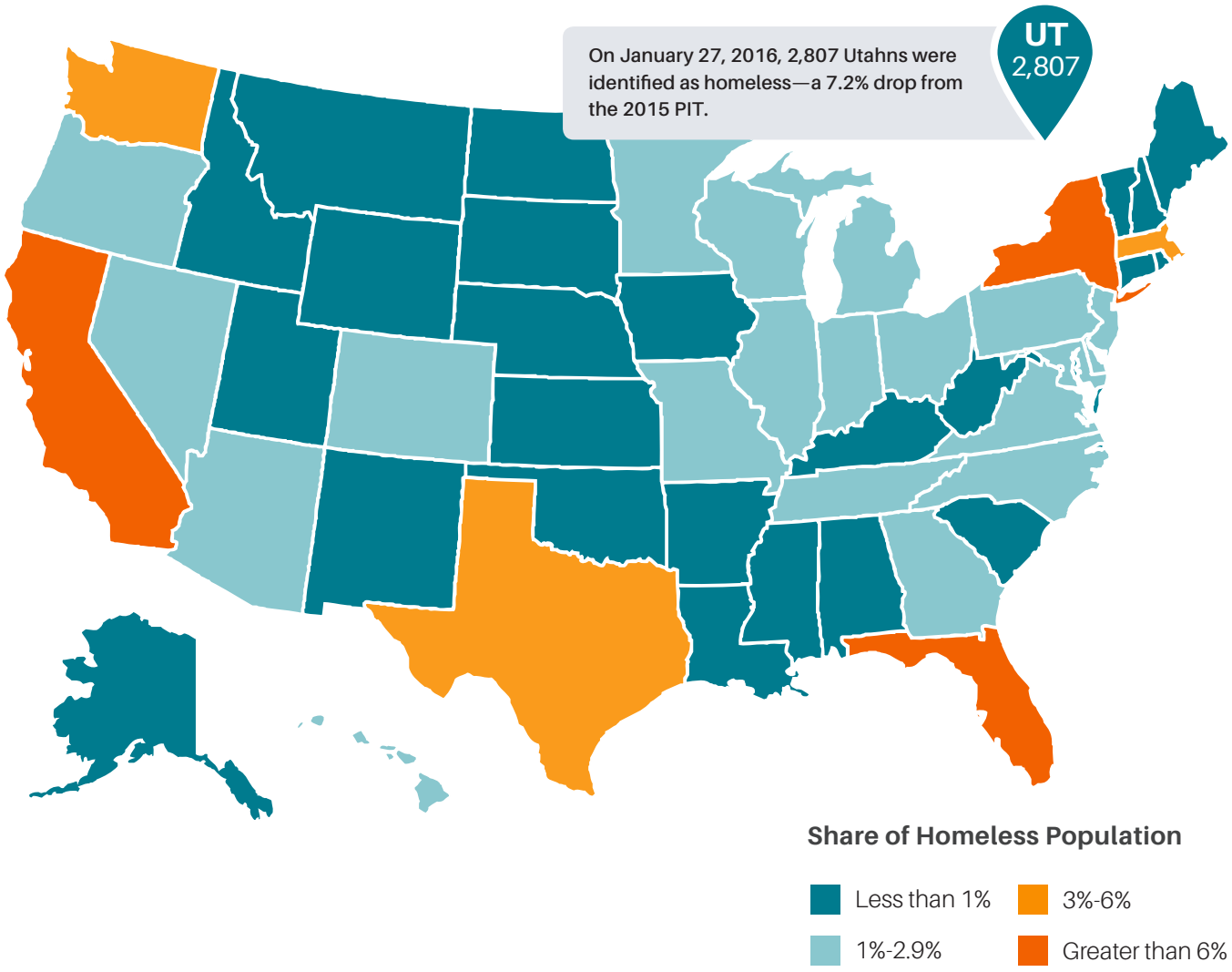


Photo Credit: Spectrum News, St. George News and Switchpoint

The Complexity of Counting

The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a physical count of all homeless persons who are living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night. This count is conducted annually in Utah during the last week in January and provides a snapshot of homelessness on a single night. The data gathered from the PIT not only better inform community leaders and providers about whom they serve and the difference they make, but also indicate where Utah stands in its work to help those experiencing homelessness relative to the nation.

Estimates of Homeless People by State 2015



The PIT is the result of extraordinary community collaboration and includes a statewide effort to engage and assess the unsheltered population. The PIT requires participation by all shelters in the State of Utah, including shelters that do not normally participate in the UHMIS data collection. After the PIT data are collected, the data are carefully validated, clarified, and cleaned in order to meet HUD's high data quality standards. Ongoing, quarterly PIT counts are conducted throughout the year. These quarterly PITs are more limited in scope than the annual PIT count as only about 80 percent of the homeless providers participate. The only providers that participate in the quarterly PIT counts are those that contribute to the UHMIS data collection system.

In addition to the PIT, a simultaneous annual inventory is conducted of all housing dedicated to the homeless. The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is conducted to assess bed capacity against need as measured by the PIT. The number of clients enrolled in housing programs on a single night is compared to the number of program beds available that night. The resulting utilization rate informs communities about the capacity that currently exists within the homeless network and identifies housing types where additional capacity may be needed.

Photo Credit: The Road Home

The HIC serves as an annual Point-in-Time count of housing dedicated to homeless individuals and families. For a program's bed to be counted in the HIC, homelessness must be included in eligibility determination. The HIC includes a variety of homeless housing options, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, safe havens, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing programs. While the PIT counts homeless families and individuals housed in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens, the HIC counts beds for homeless in additional settings. As transitional housing programs have shifted and retooled to become better aligned with best practices as permanent housing programs—either rapid re-housing or permanent supportive programs—the number of homeless individuals and families captured on the PIT count has been affected while the HIC reflects the shift in housing type.

The HIC examines the resources available to serve the homeless on the same night the PIT assesses the number of homeless individuals and families within the system. The number of clients enrolled in a housing program is measured against the number of beds available within that program. Comparing the number of people to the number of beds creates a snapshot of utilization of resources and system capacity.

Note on Transitional Housing

People who are housed in transitional housing during the Point-in-Time (PIT) count are counted as homeless.

When people change from transitional housing programs to permanent housing such as Rapid Re-Housing, they are no longer classified as homeless on the PIT count.

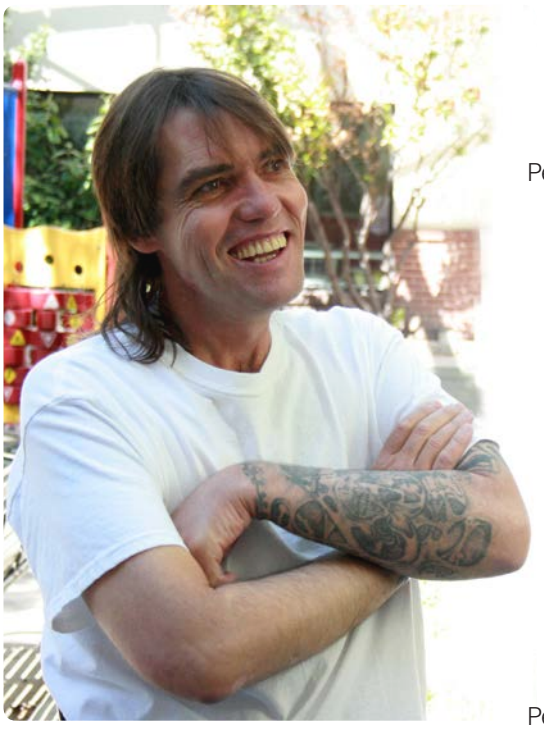
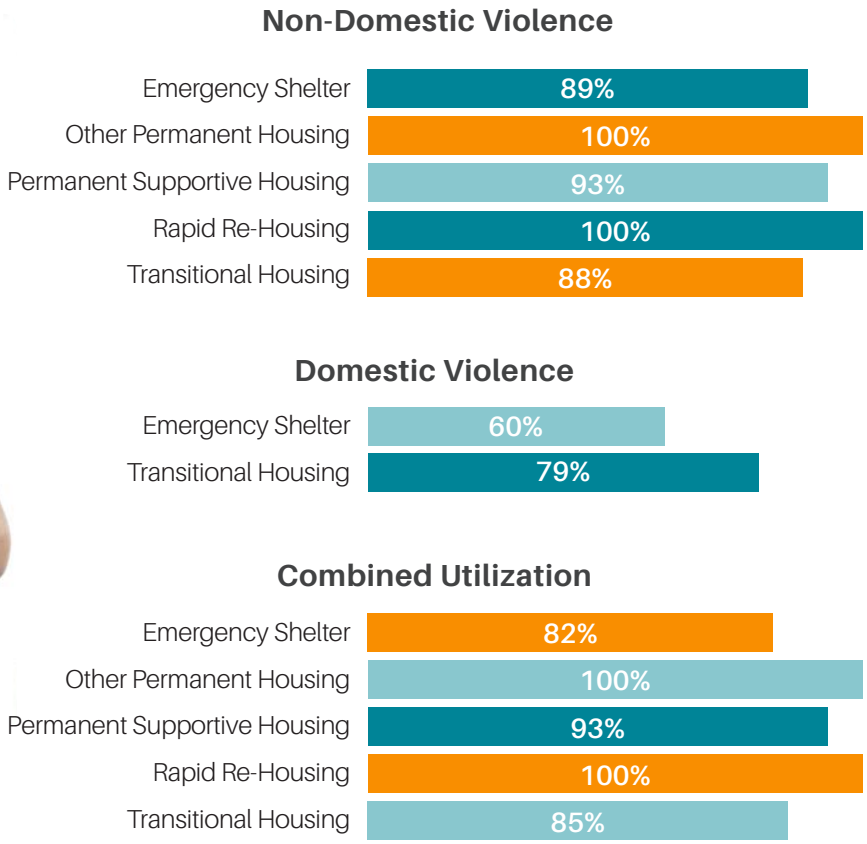


Photo Credit: The Road Home

Utilization of Beds 2016 PIT



What is Counted on the HIC and PIT

Point-in-Time Count:

Persons in:

- Emergency Shelters
- Transitional Housing
- Safe Havens
- Unsheltered Persons (people who are staying in public or private places not designated for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including cars, parks, abandoned buildings, bus or train stations, airports, or camping grounds during the hours between sunset and sunrise.)

Housing Inventory Count:

Number of beds and units available on the night of the PIT, including domestic violence providers:

- Emergency Shelters
- Transitional Housing
- Safe Havens
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Other Permanent Housing

Point-in-Time in Utah Fact Sheet

The Point-in-Time Count is a federally mandated count that occurs in January each year and allows the state to get a broad set of data for that one point in time. In addition to shelter counts, hundreds of volunteers fan out across the state and conduct in-depth surveys with people spending the night in tents, cars, parks, and other places not meant for human habitation.

Utah 2015 PIT and 2016 PIT Counts Comparison

Total Number of Homeless Individuals Age 18-24

124 2015 PIT **134** 2016 PIT

Total Number of Homeless Persons in Families With Children

1,216 2015 PIT **979** 2016 PIT

Total Utahns Experiencing Homelessness

3,025 2015 PIT **2,807** 2016 PIT

Chronically Homeless

178 2015 PIT **168** 2016 PIT

Homeless Veterans

336 2015 PIT **335** 2016 PIT

Chronic Homelessness in Utah Fact Sheet

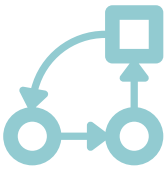
In 2005, the State of Utah launched a 10-year plan to tackle chronic homelessness.

- According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, people who have experienced homelessness for longer than one year or at least four episodes in a three year period that total one year and have an assessed disabling condition are considered chronically homeless.
- Disabling conditions include mental illness, alcoholism, and drug addiction.
- In 2005, there were 1,932 individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in Utah.

The 10-year plan was a collaborative community effort, focused on Housing First and required:

- Collaboration among local and state governments and community partners.
- Coordinated efforts to provide the most appropriate services and target the most vulnerable people experiencing homelessness.
- Increased permanent supportive housing primarily for chronically homeless people.

The reduction in chronic homelessness is primarily due to the provision of permanent supportive housing for targeted individuals using the Housing First approach.



- Combines housing with supportive treatment services in mental and physical health, substance abuse, education, and employment.

At the conclusion of the 10-year plan, the January 2015 annual Point-in-Time Count showed 178 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness in Utah, demonstrating the success of the plan.

Chronic homelessness in Utah continues to decrease, as focus shifts to other subpopulations.

- The 2016 Point-in-Time Count showed 168 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness.
- Community partners are now taking what was learned from the efforts in chronic homelessness and applying them to subpopulations like families, single women, and single men.

Veteran Homelessness in Utah Fact Sheet

Great progress has been made nationally in reducing veteran homelessness.

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States has been cut nearly in half since 2010 — a 47 percent decrease.
- From January 2015 to January 2016 veteran homelessness decreased 17 percent, quadruple the previous year's annual decline.

Veterans are still more likely to experience homelessness than non-veterans.

- Nationally, about 13 percent of the adult homeless population is made up of veterans, while only 7 percent of the national population has veteran status (National Coalition for Homeless Veterans).

Housing programs for veterans include permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing options.

- Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers help pay for housing, like Section 8 housing vouchers, but also provide case-management and clinical services through the VA. Utah currently has 514 VASH vouchers.
- The Supportive Services for Veterans and their Families (SSVF) housing program is a rapid re-housing option that enhances housing stability of homeless or at-risk veterans and their families.
- The Grant and Per Diem (GPD) program is a transitional housing option that can provide 24 months of housing in a supportive environment designed to promote stability, skill level, income, and self-determination.

Utah veteran homelessness has remained relatively steady over the past four years.

2016 PIT Homeless Veterans

2013	2014	2015	2016
321	317	336	335

How to Help People in Homelessness

Volunteer Resources

If you would like to volunteer and help make a difference for fellow Utahns experiencing homelessness, there are many opportunities to participate:

1 Contact your Local Homeless Coordinating Committee (LHCC) and attend local meetings:

BRAG LHCC (Box Elder, Cache, Rich)
Contact: Stefanie Jones • stefaniej@brag.utah.gov

Carbon/Emery Counties LHCC
Contact: Barbara Brown • barbjobrown@gmail.com

Davis County LHCC
Contact: Kim Michaud • kim@daviscommunityhousing.com

Grand County LHCC
Contact: See local agencies listed on LHCC profile

Iron County LHCC (Iron, Beaver, Garfield, Kane)
Contact: Kaitlin Sorenson • kaitlin@cwcc.org

Mountainland LHCC (Utah, Summit, Wasatch)
Contact: Marie Schwitzer • maries@unitedway.org

Salt Lake County LHCC
Contact: Megan Mietchen • mmietchen@hacsl.org

San Juan County LHCC
Contact: See local agencies listed on LHCC profile

Six County LHCC (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)
Contact: See local agencies listed on LHCC profile

Tooele County LHCC
Contact: Tooele Valley Resource Center • (435-566-5938)

Uintah Basin LHCC (Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah)
Contact: Kim Dieter • kimd@ubaog.org

Washington County LHCC
Contact: Karen Christensen • karen.christensen@sgcity.org

Weber/Morgan Counties LHCC
Contact: Shelly Halacy • shalacy@co.weber.ut.us

Photo Credit:: CCS Homeless Services

Photo Credit:: Switchpoint

2 Call 2-1-1 to find local agencies in need of assistance.

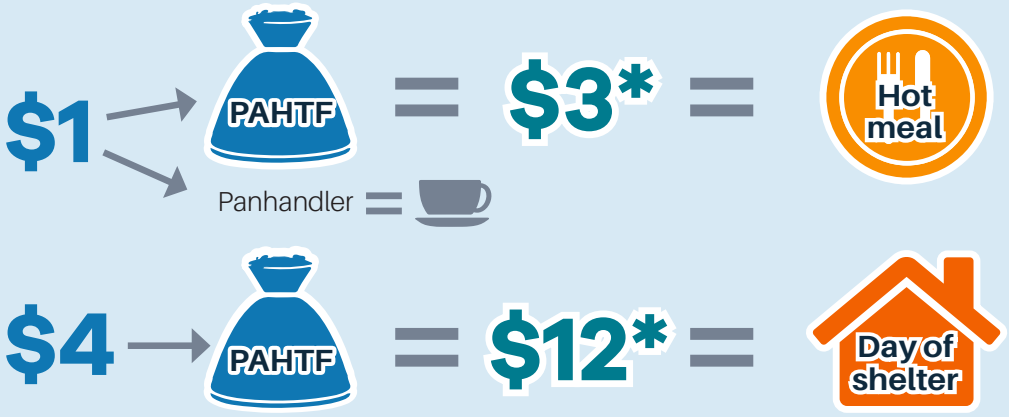
3 Contact your local volunteer center for additional opportunities:

http://heritage.utah.gov/userveutah/find-volunteer-opportunities

Pamela Atkinson Homeless Trust Fund

Donate on your Utah State tax form

Your small donation can make a **BIG** difference



*Donations are leveraged with state and federal funding, increasing value. Dollar amounts are approximate.

Unsheltered PIT Volunteer Success

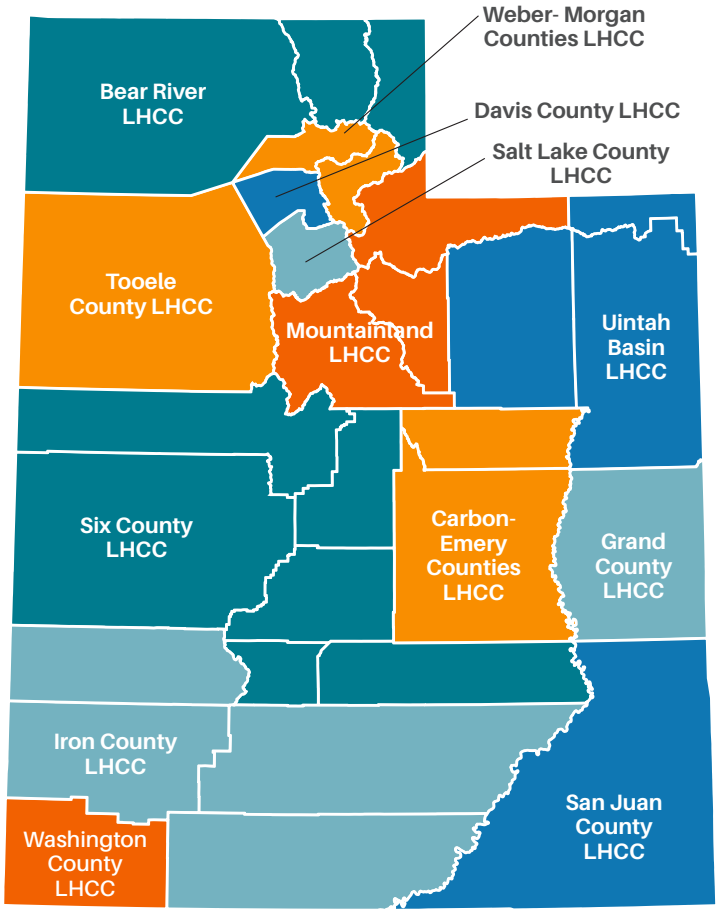
The 2016 Point-in-Time Count within Utah, Wasatch, and Summit counties was a huge success thanks to an incredible volunteer turnout this year. The primary volunteer partnership was with students from the BYU School of Family Life who all contributed eight to 10 hours of volunteer time for a research course assignment requirement. Over 100 volunteers contributed time on all three days. Volunteers were professional, reliable, and did a great job respectfully interacting with the homeless individuals they came across during our outreach effort. There were some great homeless-to-housed stories from clients that were found during this year's unsheltered count, and our volunteers were major players in making sure these clients were reached in their time of need.

Local Homeless Coordinating Committee (LHCC) Profiles

State of Utah

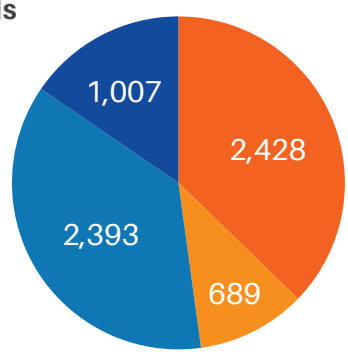
Data Sources

- 2016 Utah Housing Inventory Count
- 2016 Utah Point-in-Time Count
- Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division, State Community Services Office



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

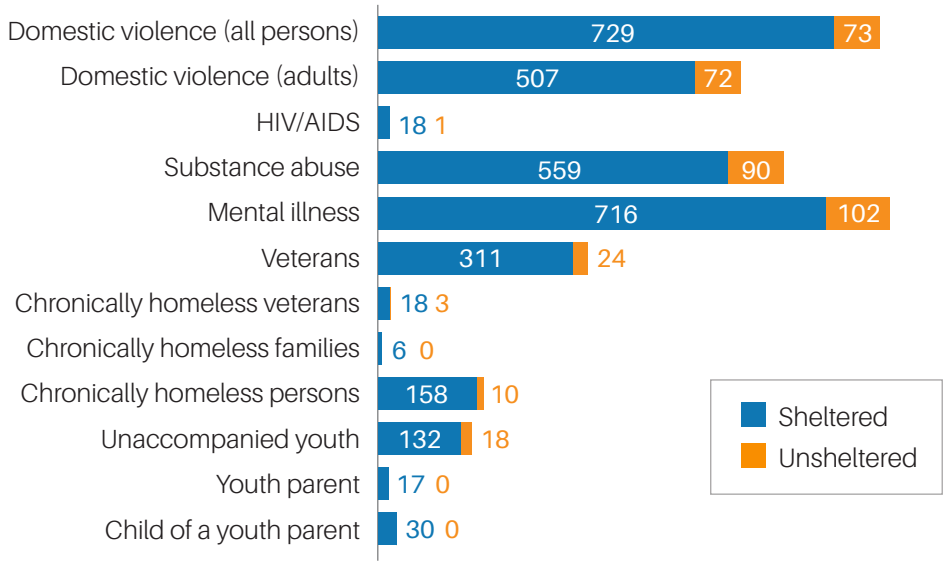
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		2014 State Total	2015 State Total	2016 State Total
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	1,228	1,194	959
	Households only children	3	11	17
	Households no children	1,537	1,594	1,595
	Total	2,768	2,799	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	124	22	20
	Households only children	-	-	1
	Households no children	189	204	215
	Total	313	226	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	1,352	1,216	979
	Households only children	3	11	18
	Households no children	1,726	1,798	1,810
	Total	3,081	3,025	2,807
Households		**2014 State Total**	**2015 State Total**	**2016 State Total**
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	380	357	291
	Households only children	3	11	17
	Households no children	1,525	1,577	1,587
	Total	1,908	1,945	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	18	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	1
	Households no children	176	194	207
	Total	194	201	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	398	364	298
	Households only children	3	11	18
	Households no children	1,701	1,771	1,794
	Total	2,102	2,146	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 PIT Count



Bear River Association of Government (BRAG) LHCC

Box Elder, Cache, & Rich

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

Brigham City (866) 435-7414
138 West 990 South
Brigham City, UT 84302

Logan (866) 435-7414
180 North 100 West
Logan, UT 84321

Chair	**Kathy Robison** Cache County Council Member
Vice-Chair	**Stefanie Jones** Homeless Coordinator, BRAG

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

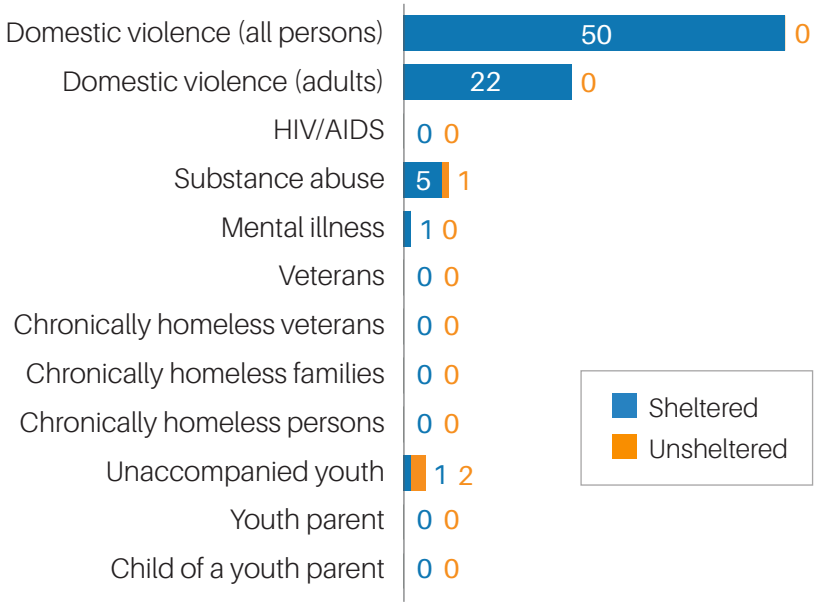
- Bear River Association of Governments (BRAG)
- Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency (CAPSA)
- New Hope Crisis Shelter

Highlight

BRAG has had great success serving individuals in need, including a mother who removed her children from an abusive situation. She called the police who took the family to CAPSA, a domestic violence shelter. The mother didn't know what to do without her husband's income, but she was able to access crisis Section 8 assistance, food stamps and HEAT, and legal services. With increased hours at work, her family is now in a safe and stable situation.

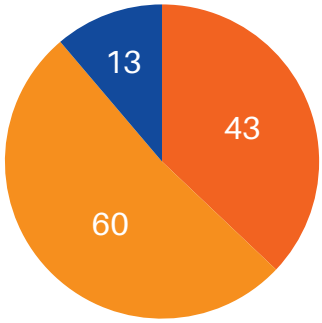
One family was found camping in Logan Canyon, with three children, the oldest of whom has autism. They were homeless for a month before outreach brought them to BRAG. They were supported for five months while the mother finished her CNA training and gained full-time employment, and now they no longer need assistance.

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		BRAG LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	75	40	41	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	6	6	9	334	1,595
	Total	81	46	50	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	1	5	2	117	215
	Total	1	5	2	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	75	40	41	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	7	11	11	451	1,810
	Total	82	51	52	738	2,807

Households		BRAG LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	24	15	12	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	6	6	8	330	1,587
	Total	30	21	20	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	1	4	1	114	207
	Total	1	4	1	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	24	15	12	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	7	10	9	444	1,794
	Total	31	25	21	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

Carbon-Emery Counties LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

Price
(866) 435-7414
475 W. Price River Dr. #300
Price, UT 84501

Emery County
(866) 435-7414
550 West Highway 29
Castle Dale, UT 84513

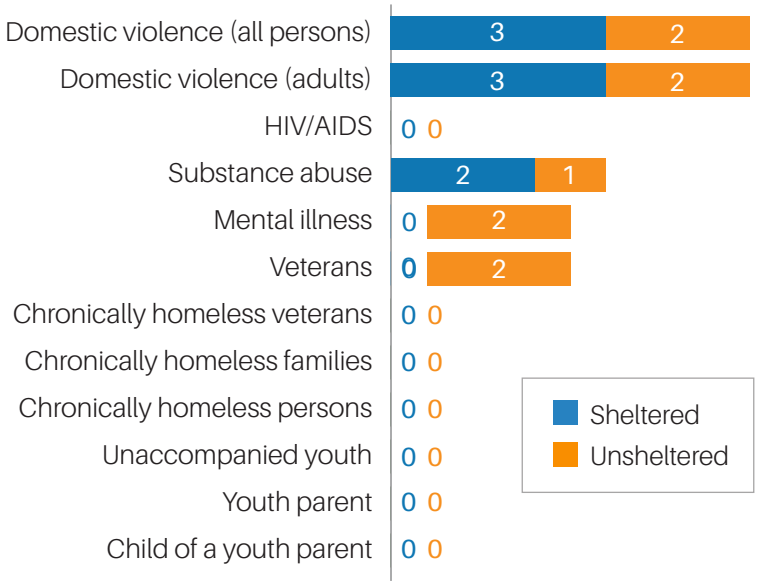
Chair	**Joe Piccolo** Mayor of Price City
Co-Chair	**Layne Miller** Price City Council Member
Secretary	**Barbara Brown**

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Colleen Quigley Women's Shelter
- Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments

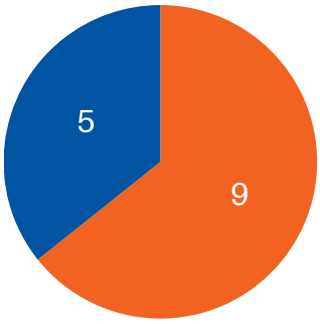
Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

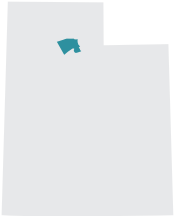
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Carbon-Emery LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	5	4	-	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	1	1	3	334	1,595
	Total	6	5	3	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	4	117	215
	Total	-	-	4	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	5	4	-	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	1	1	7	451	1,810
	Total	6	5	7	738	2,807

Households		Carbon-Emery LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	2	-	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	1	1	3	330	1,587
	Total	3	3	3	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	4	114	207
	Total	-	-	4	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	2	2	-	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	1	1	7	444	1,794
	Total	3	3	7	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present



Davis County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

Clearfield
(866) 435-7414
1290 East 1450 South
Clearfield, UT 84015

South Davis
(866) 435-7414
763 West 700 South
Woods Cross, UT 84087

Chair	**Jim Smith** Davis County Commissioner
VIce-Chair	**Kim Michaud** Deputy Director, Davis Community Housing

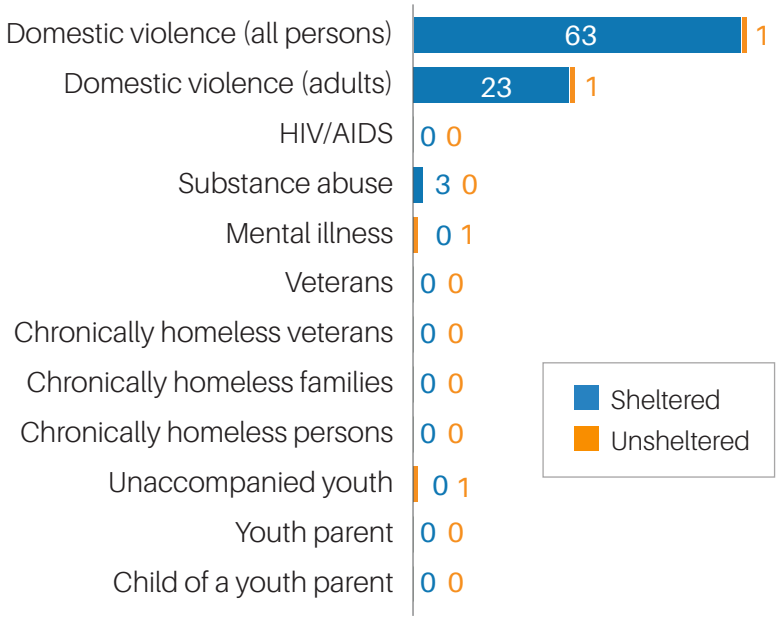
Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Davis Behavioral Health
- Davis Citizens Coalition Against Violence (DCCAV)
- Davis Community Housing Authority
- Family Connection Center

Highlight

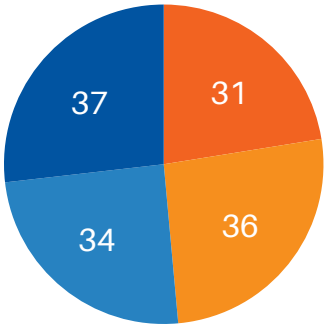
Through the last year, Family Connection Center has partnered closely with other agencies in the community to enhance homeless services and reduce length of time spent homeless. Community efforts, such as the annual Point-in-Time Count and LHCC participation, have served to bring agencies closer together and get in touch with the needs of Davis County's homeless population. Commissioner Jim Smith has taken a more proactive role in leading the LHCC so that all agencies may better understand the collective goals of the Committee and how to achieve those goals. Additionally, the LHCC has sought to expand membership by reaching out to community organizations such as the Utah Pride Center and by identifying a formerly homeless individual to participate in LHCC meetings and activities. Family Connection Center also completed the 2016 Three-Year Needs Assessment. Community partners, stakeholders, and Family Connection Center participants were involved in the creation and execution of the assessment to ensure it was thorough and all-inclusive.

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Davis County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	81	45	54	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	8	9	9	334	1,595
	Total	89	54	63	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	3	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	8	15	5	117	215
	Total	8	18	5	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	81	48	54	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	16	24	14	451	1,810
	Total	97	72	68	738	2,807

Households		Davis County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	27	12	14	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	8	9	9	330	1,587
	Total	35	21	23	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	1	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	7	14	5	114	207
	Total	7	15	5	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	27	13	14	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	15	23	14	444	1,794
	Total	42	36	28	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

Grand County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

Moab (866) 435-7414
457 Kane Creek Blvd
Moab, UT 84532

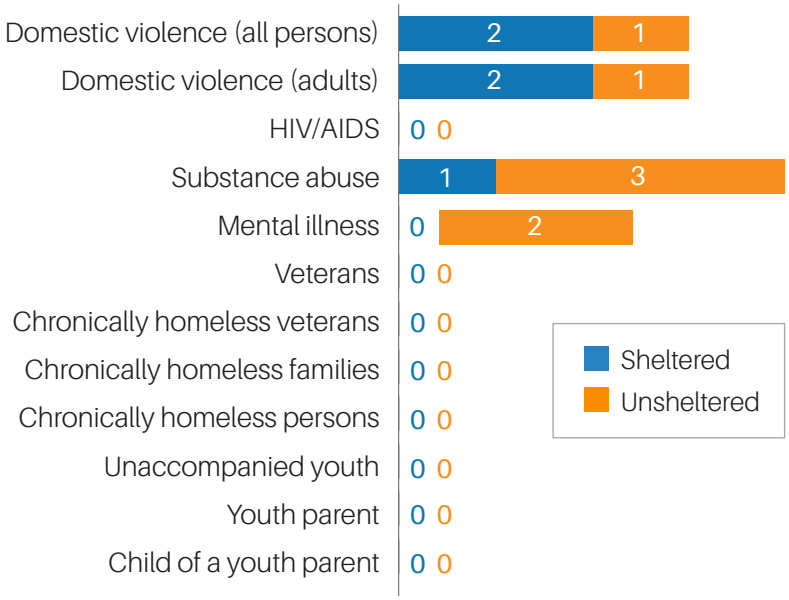
Chair	**Kirstin Peterson** Moab City Council Member
Co-Chair	**Jaylyn Hawks** Grand County Council Member

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Four Corners Behavioral Health
- Moab Solutions
- Seek Haven

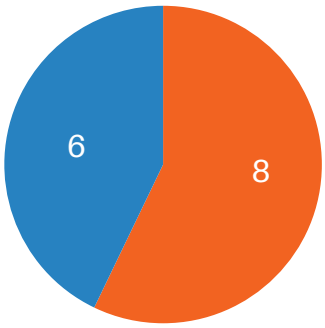
Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Grand County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	5	-	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	2	5	2	334	1,595
	Total	4	10	2	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	9	117	215
	Total	-	-	9	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	2	5	-	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	2	5	11	451	1,810
	Total	4	10	11	738	2,807

Households		Grand County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	2	-	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	2	4	2	330	1,587
	Total	3	6	2	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	9	114	207
	Total	-	-	9	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	1	2	-	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	2	4	11	444	1,794
	Total	3	6	11	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

Iron County LHCC

Iron, Beaver, Garfield, & Kane Counties

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

Beaver	(435) 438-3580 875 North Main Beaver, UT 84713
Cedar City	(435) 865-6530 176 East 200 North Cedar City, UT 84721
Kanab	(435) 644-8910 468 East 300 South Kanab, UT 84741
Panguitch	(435) 676-1410 665 North Main Panguitch, UT 84759

Chair	Ron Adams Cedar City Council Member
Co-Chair	Lee Larson
Secretary	Cindy Rose

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

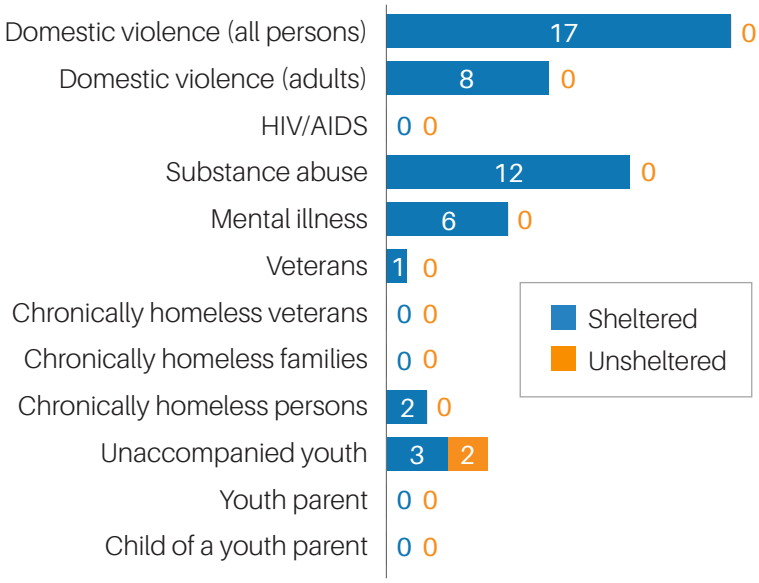
- Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center
- Cedar City Housing Authority
- Iron County Care & Share

Highlight

The Iron County Homeless Coordinating Committee has truly come alive in the past year, with organizations and individuals across the spectrum of services coming to the table, including elected officials, the housing authority, adult probation, government agencies, health care, landlords, and formerly homeless.

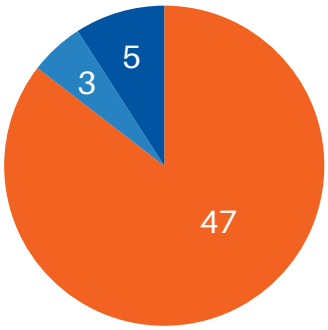
The barriers presented by clients are brought to the table and the group brings together their ideas, connections, and network to reduce and overcome those challenges. The Committee meets weekly with the case managers from the organizations, and any gaps that may have prevented us from networking are closing. They also hold events, like a luncheon for local landlords and real estate agents to solidify relationships.

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

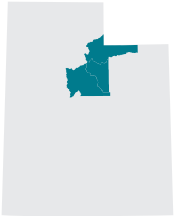
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Iron County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	22	26	19	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	31	25	24	334	1,595
	Total	53	51	43	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	1	4	117	215
	Total	-	1	4	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	22	26	19	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	31	26	28	451	1,810
	Total	53	52	47	738	2,807

Households		Iron County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	7	7	6	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	30	25	24	330	1,587
	Total	37	32	30	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	1	4	114	207
	Total	-	1	4	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	7	7	6	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	30	26	28	444	1,794
	Total	37	33	34	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present



Mountainland Association of Governments LHCC

Summit, Utah, & Wasatch Counties

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

Park City (801) 526-0950
1960 Sidewinder Drive #103
Park City, UT 84068

Heber (801) 526-0950
69 North 600 West Suite C
Heber City, UT 84032

Lehi (801) 526-0950
557 West State Street
Lehi, UT 84043

Provo (801) 526-0950
1550 North 200 West
Provo, UT 84604

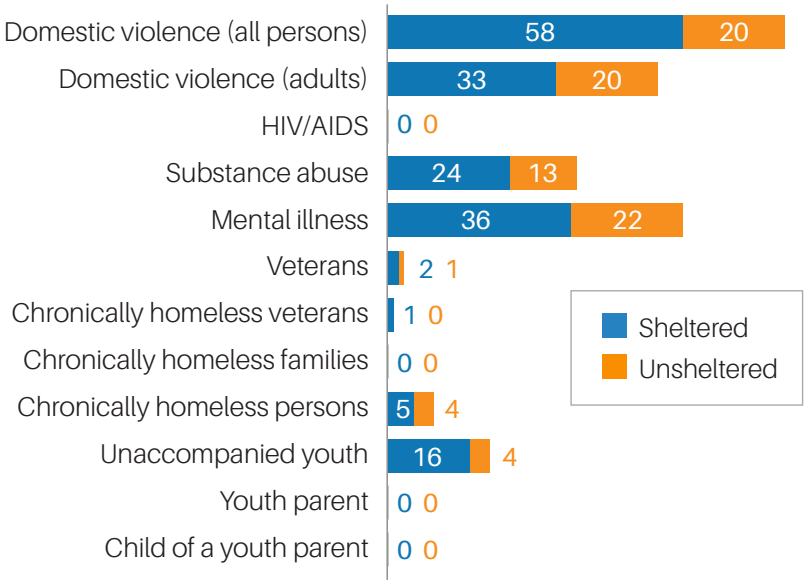
Spanish Fork (801) 526-0950
1185 North Canyon Creek Pkwy.
Spanish Fork, UT 84660

Chair	Larry Ellertson Utah County Commissioner
Vice Chair	Lynell Smith Deputy Director Housing Authority of Utah County
Admin. Assistant	Marie Schwitzer

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

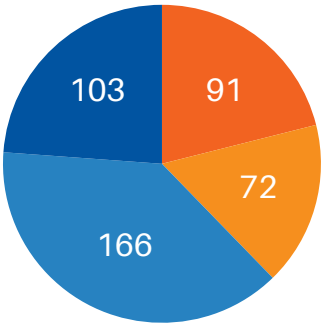
- Center for Women and Children in Crisis
- Community Action Services and Food Bank
- Food and Care Coalition / Friends of the Coalition
- Golden Spike
- Housing Authority of Utah County
- Mountainlands Community Housing Trust
- Peace House
- Provo City Housing Authority
- Transient Services Office
- United Way—Utah County
- Wasatch Mental Health

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

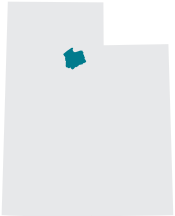
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Mountainland LHCC			2016 Mountainland CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	68	94	71	71	959
	Households only children	-	11	8	8	17
	Households no children	46	60	58	58	1,595
	Total	114	165	137	137	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	5	3	-	-	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households no children	30	35	41	41	215
	Total	35	38	41	41	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	73	97	71	71	979
	Households only children	-	11	8	8	18
	Households no children	76	95	99	99	1,810
	Total	149	203	178	178	2,807

Households		Mountainland LHCC			2016 Mountainland CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	21	29	23	23	291
	Households only children	-	11	8	8	17
	Households no children	45	56	56	56	1,587
	Total	66	96	87	87	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	1	-	-	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households no children	26	32	39	39	207
	Total	27	33	39	39	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	22	30	23	23	298
	Households only children	-	11	8	8	18
	Households no children	71	88	95	95	1,794
	Total	93	129	126	126	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present



Salt Lake County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

Metro (801) 526-0950
720 South 200 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Midvale (801) 526-0950
7292 South State Street
Midvale, UT 84047

South County (801) 526-0950
5735 South Redwood Road
Taylorsville, UT 84123

Chair	Dan Adams
Vice-Chair	Rob Wesemann
Secretary	Meghan Mietchen

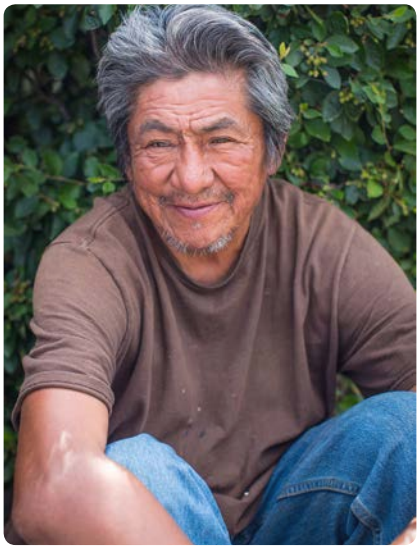
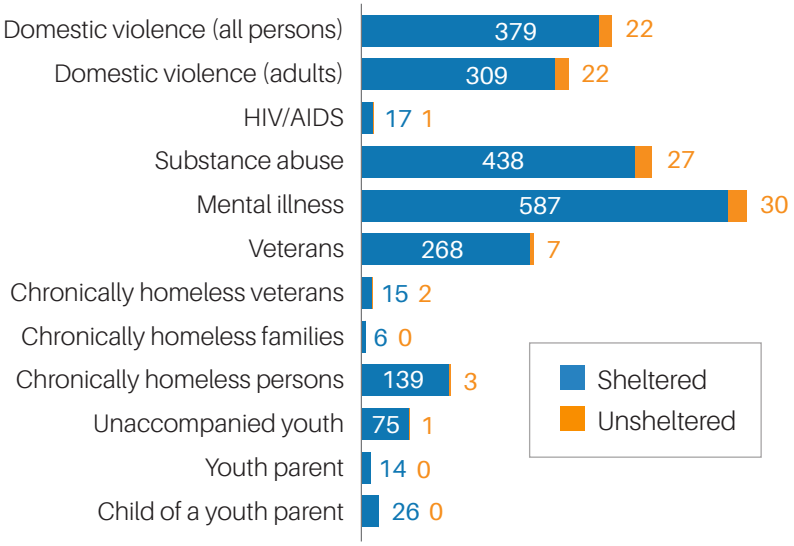


Photo Credit: CCS Homeless Services

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

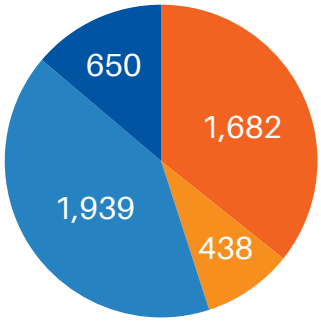
- Asian Association of Utah
- Catholic Community Services
- Family Promise Salt Lake
- Family Support Center
- First Step House
- Housing Assistance Management Enterprise
- Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake
- Housing Authority of Salt Lake City
- Housing Opportunities Inc.
- Rescue Mission of Salt lake
- Salt Lake County Youth Services
- South Valley Sanctuary
- The Road Home
- Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation
- Valley Behavioral Health
- Volunteers of America
- Wasatch Homeless Healthcare
- West Valley City Housing Authority
- YWCA Salt Lake City

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Salt Lake County LHCC			2016 Salt Lake CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	783	809	625	631	959
	Households only children	2	-	-	-	17
	Households no children	1,219	1,253	1,198	1,203	1,595
	Total	2,004	2,062	1,823	1,834	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	6	-	-	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households no children	92	72	57	57	215
	Total	92	78	57	57	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	783	815	625	631	979
	Households only children	2	-	-	-	18
	Households no children	1,311	1,325	1,255	1,260	1,810
	Total	2,096	2,140	1,880	1,891	2,807

Households		Salt Lake County LHCC			2016 Salt Lake CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	240	236	186	188	291
	Households only children	2	-	-	-	17
	Households no children	1,213	1,248	1,196	1,201	1,587
	Total	1,455	1,484	1,382	1,389	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	2	-	-	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households no children	89	72	54	54	207
	Total	89	74	54	54	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	240	238	186	188	298
	Households only children	2	-	-	-	18
	Households no children	1,302	1,320	1,250	1,255	1,794
	Total	1,544	1,558	1,436	1,443	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

San Juan County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

Blanding (866) 435-7414
544 North 100 East
Blanding, UT 84511

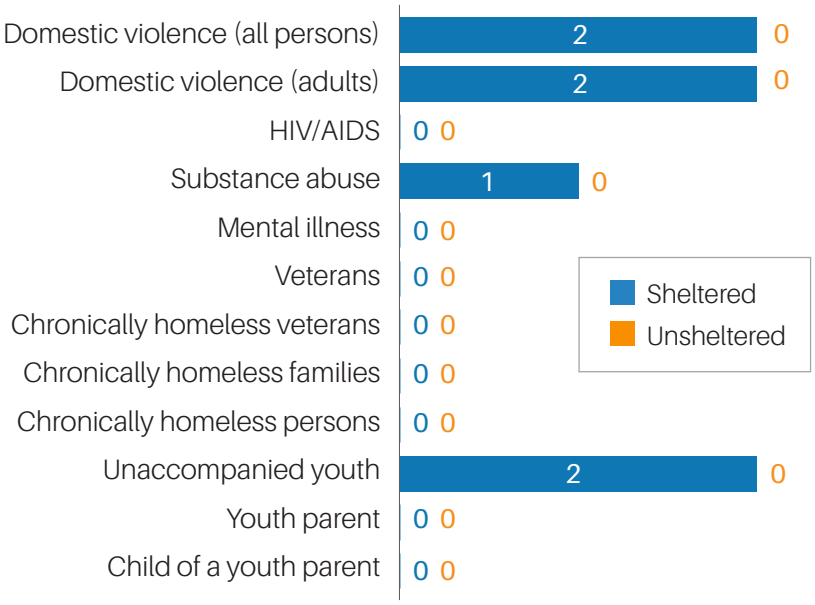
Chair	Currently vacant

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Gentle Ironhawk Shelter

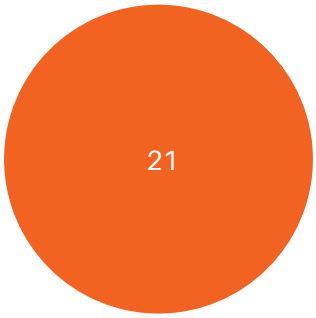
Photo Credit: The Road Home

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



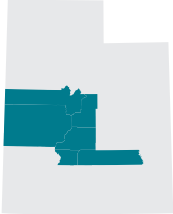
Type of Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		San Juan County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	9	4	-	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	-	1	2	334	1,595
	Total	9	5	2	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	-	117	215
	Total	-	-	-	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	9	4	-	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	-	1	2	451	1,810
	Total	9	5	2	738	2,807
Households		**San Juan County LHCC**			**2016 BOS CoC Total**	**2016 State Total**
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	2	-	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	-	1	2	330	1,587
	Total	2	3	2	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	-	114	207
	Total	-	-	-	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	2	2	-	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	-	1	2	444	1,794
	Total	2	3	2	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present



Six County Association of Government LHCC

Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Piute, Sevier, & Wayne Counties

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

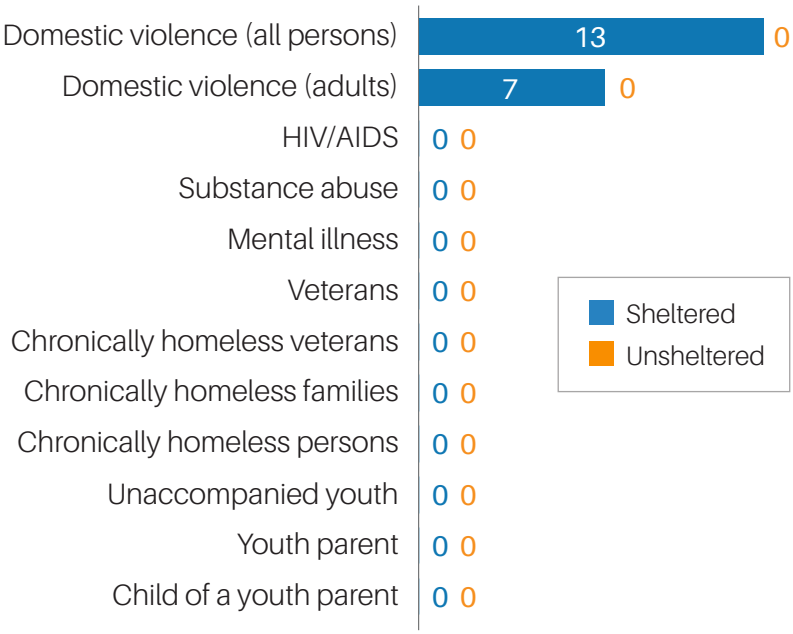
Nephi	(801) 526-0950 625 North Main Nephi, UT 84648
Delta	(435) 864-3860 44 South 350 East Delta, UT 84624
Manti	(435) 835-0720 55 South Main Suite 3 Manti, UT 84642
Richfield	(435) 893-0000 115 East 100 South Richfield, UT 84701
Junction	(435) 893-0000 550 North Main Junction City, UT 84740
Loa	(435) 893-0000 18 South Main Loa, UT 84747

Chair	**Currently vacant**

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

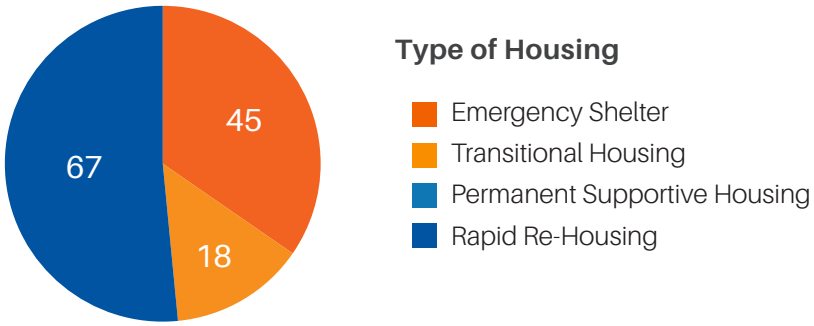
- New Horizons Crisis Center
- Six County AOG

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Six County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	15	21	10	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	17	11	3	334	1,595
	Total	32	32	13	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	-	117	215
	Total	-	-	-	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	15	21	10	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	17	11	3	451	1,810
	Total	32	32	13	738	2,807

Households		Six County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	5	8	4	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	17	11	3	330	1,587
	Total	22	19	7	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	-	-	114	207
	Total	-	-	-	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	5	8	4	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	17	11	3	444	1,794
	Total	22	19	7	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

Tooele County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

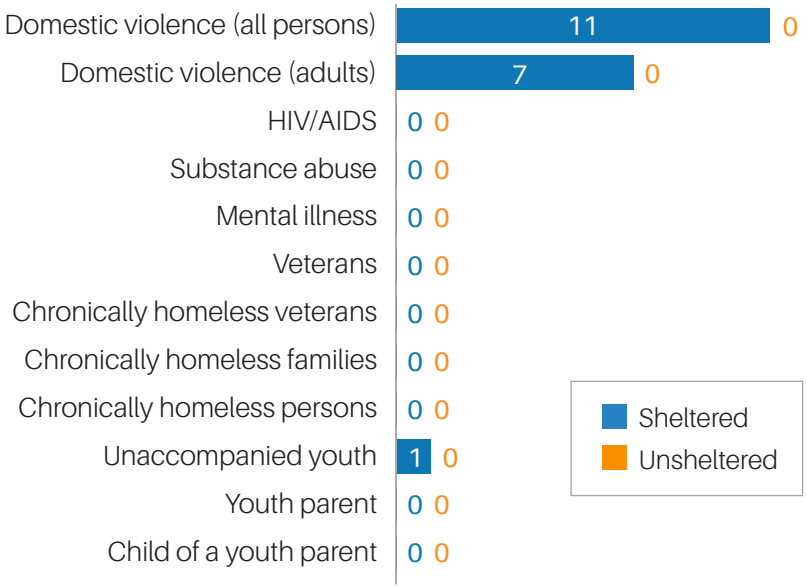
Tooele EC
(866) 435-7414
305 North Main
Street Suite 100
Tooele, UT 84074

Chair	**Kendall Thomas** Tooele County Commissioner
Co-Chair	**DeAnn Christiansen**

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

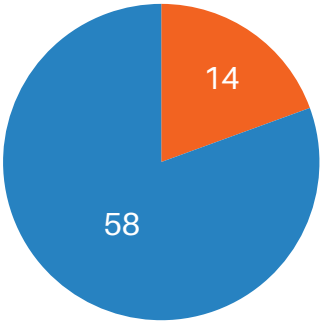
- Tooele County Housing Authority
- Valley Behavioral Health/Tooele County Relief Services
- Valley Behavioral Health/Tooele Valley Resource Center

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

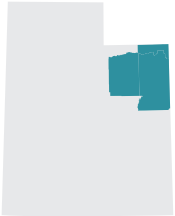
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Tooele County LHCC			2016 Salt Lake CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	30	15	6	631	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	17
	Households no children	6	9	5	1,203	1,595
	Total	36	24	11	1,834	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	5	-	-	-	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households no children	13	12	-	57	215
	Total	18	12	-	57	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	35	15	6	631	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	18
	Households no children	19	21	5	1,260	1,810
	Total	54	36	11	1,891	2,807

Households		Tooele County LHCC			2016 Salt Lake CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	9	5	2	188	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	17
	Households no children	5	7	5	1,201	1,587
	Total	14	12	7	1,389	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	-	-	-	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	1
	Households no children	10	12	-	54	207
	Total	11	12	-	54	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	10	5	2	188	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	18
	Households no children	15	19	5	1,255	1,794
	Total	25	24	7	1,443	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present



Uintah Basin Association of Government LHCC

Daggett, Duchesne, & Uintah Counties

Local Workforce Services Employment Centers

Roosevelt (866) 435-7414
140 West 425 South 300-13
Roosevelt, UT 84066

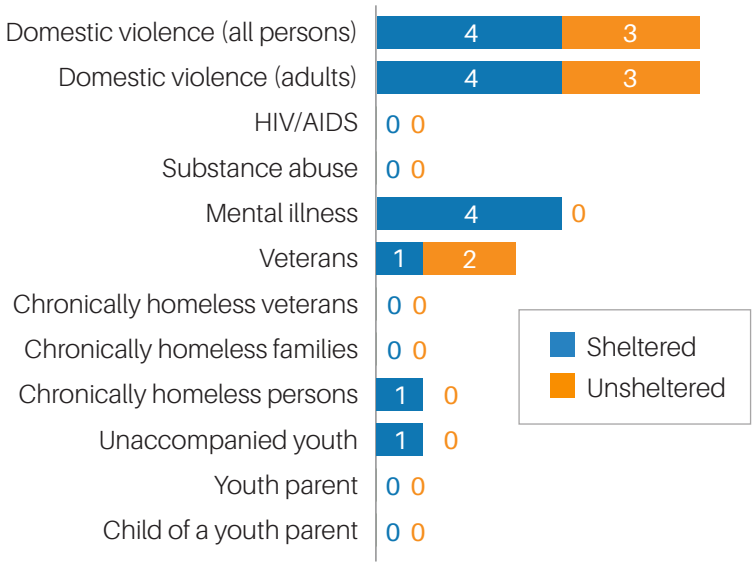
Vernal (866) 435-7414
1050 West Market
Drive Vernal, UT 84078

Chair	**Vaun Ryan** Roosevelt City Mayor
Contact	**Kim Dieter**

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Uintah Basin AOG
- Uintah County
- Women's Crisis Center
- Turning Point Shelter

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count



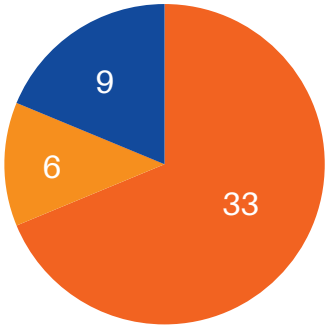
Highlight

The Uintah Basin has recently experienced considerable hardship amongst its residents due to the economic decline in the oil and gas industry. The Uintah Basin LHCC has assisted families affected by job loss, homelessness, and financial crisis as a result of the local economy. Gaining funding through the TANF Rapid Re-Housing program has made an incredible impact in our community and is the distinct reason why 24 families who sought help are now living in safe, affordable housing. The Uintah Basin LHCC surpassed the number of families assisted in their three-year goal in only a year. There continues to be an overwhelming need for assistance in the Uintah Basin.

In addition, the VITA program successfully surpassed its second-year goals by providing 288 taxpayers and their families with the means to file their income tax returns for free. Through federal income tax refunds and the Earned Income Tax Credit, $294,570 dollars were brought back to the residents of the Uintah Basin. These funds were re-invested in the community, used by families to cover expenses, and some were saved for a rainy day; all contributing to the well-being of the people living in our community as we all share this hard time together. Through partnerships and collaborations with other agencies and programs, we are able to collectively confront the issues of homelessness in the Uintah Basin.

2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Uintah Basin LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	7	15	3	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	6	10	9	334	1,595
	Total	13	25	12	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	6	9	117	215
	Total	2	6	9	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	9	15	3	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	6	16	18	451	1,810
	Total	15	31	21	738	2,807

Households		Uintah Basin LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	5	1	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	6	10	9	330	1,587
	Total	8	15	10	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	-	6	9	114	207
	Total	1	6	9	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	3	5	1	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	-	10	18
	Households no children	6	16	18	444	1,794
	Total	9	21	19	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

Washington County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

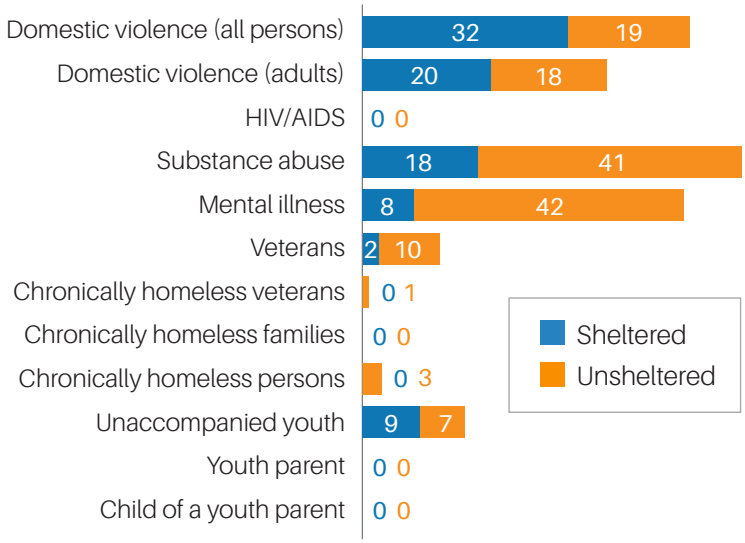
St. George
(435) 674-5627
162 North 400 East
Suite B100
St. George, UT 84770

Chair	Jimmie Hughes City of St. George Council Member
Vice-Chair	Matt Loo Economic and Housing Director, City of St. George
Secretary	Karen Christensen

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Dove Center
- Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation
- Five County AOG
- Southwest Behavioral Health
- St. George City
- St. George Housing Authority
- Switchpoint CRC—Friends of the Volunteer Center

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count

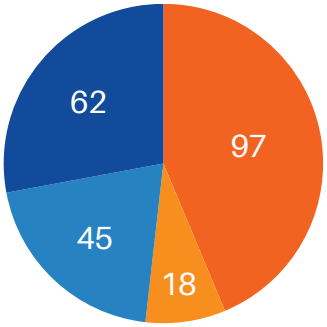


Highlight

"Julie" is a single female with grown children. She was homeless and living at Switchpoint after losing a long-standing rental in Salt Lake City, which she left to get away from triggers of long-time meth use. Julie moved to Kanab with her niece, who had two children. Julie helped her niece with rent while also saving money for her own place, and they alternated work schedules to ensure the children had proper supervision. With case management and support from Five County and Switchpoint, Julie finally moved into her own housing, became involved in her church and engaged in her daughter's life again. She is currently saving up for a car and rebuilding her credit with the assistance of AAA Fair Credit.

2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

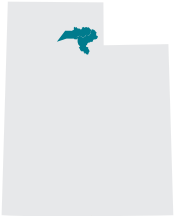
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Washington County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	51	49	30	257	959
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	43	58	59	334	1,595
	Total	94	107	89	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	112	10	20	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	1	1	1
	Households no children	24	35	73	117	215
	Total	136	45	94	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	163	59	50	277	979
	Households only children	-	-	1	10	18
	Households no children	67	93	132	451	1,810
	Total	230	152	183	738	2,807

Households		Washington County LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	15	14	10	80	291
	Households only children	-	-	-	9	17
	Households no children	42	54	57	330	1,587
	Total	57	68	67	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	15	3	7	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	1	1	1
	Households no children	23	30	71	114	207
	Total	38	33	79	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	30	17	17	87	298
	Households only children	-	-	1	10	18
	Households no children	65	84	128	444	1,794
	Total	95	101	146	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present



Weber-Morgan Counties LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

Ogden

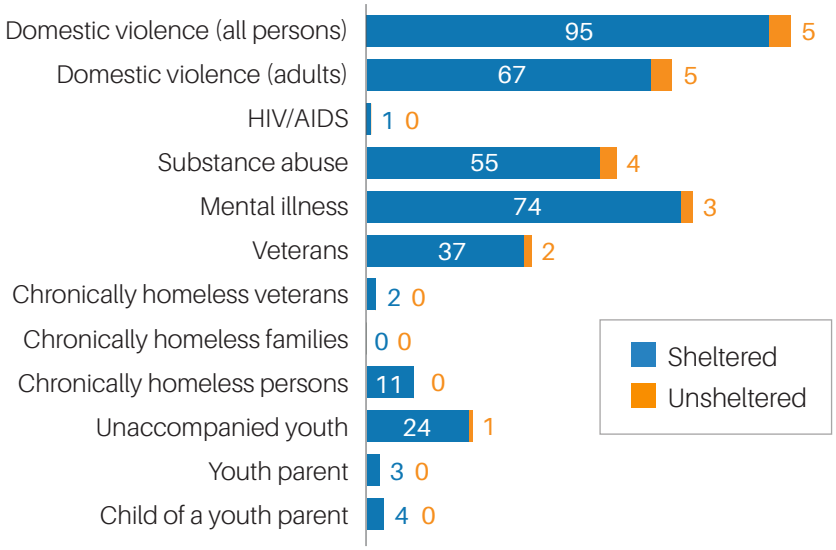
(866) 435-7414
480 27th Street
Ogden, UT 84401

Chair	**Neil Garner** Ogden City Council Member
Secretary	**Shelly Halacy**

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

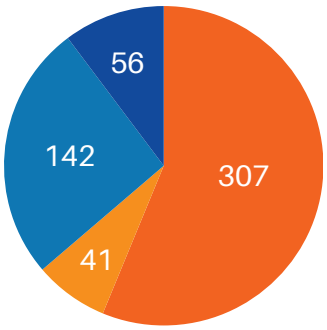
- Archway Youth Services
- Homeless Veterans Fellowship
- Housing Authority of Ogden City
- Ogden Rescue Mission
- St. Anne's Center
- Weber County Housing Authority
- Your Community Connection
- Youth Futures

Homeless Subpopulations: 2016 Single Night Count



2016 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds



Type of Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing

2014–2016 PIT Summary

Headcount		Weber-Morgan LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	80	67	100	257	959
	Households only children	1	-	9	9	17
	Households no children	152	146	214	334	1,595
	Total	233	213	323	600	2,571
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	20	20
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	21	23	11	117	215
	Total	21	23	11	138	236
Total	Family of adult and minor	80	67	100	277	979
	Households only children	1	-	9	10	18
	Households no children	173	169	225	451	1,810
	Total	254	236	334	738	2,807

Households		Weber-Morgan LHCC			2016 BOS CoC Total	2016 State Total
		2014	2015	2016		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	25	20	33	80	291
	Households only children	1	-	9	9	17
	Households no children	150	145	213	330	1,587
	Total	176	165	255	419	1,895
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	7	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	1	1
	Households no children	20	23	11	114	207
	Total	20	23	11	122	215
Total	Family of adult and minor	25	20	33	87	298
	Households only children	1	-	9	10	18
	Households no children	170	168	224	444	1,794
	Total	196	188	266	541	2,110

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present

Glossary of Terms

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)

An evidence-based approach to treatment where services are provided by a multidisciplinary team of specialists who join together to give individualized care.

Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

HUD's annual report to Congress on the nature and extent of homelessness nationwide. The report details yearly homelessness counts, demographics, trends, and service usage; reports are compared and contrasted to data collected for previous years, helping to determine if homelessness is increasing or decreasing.

Annual Performance Report (APR)

A performance-based report that HUD uses to track program progress and accomplishments of HUD homeless assistance programs on an annual basis. The majority of this report is pulled from the UHMIS system and then reported to HUD in the HDX system. This report was formerly known as the Annual Progress Report.

Bed Utilization

An indicator of whether shelter beds are occupied on a particular night or over a period of time.

Chronically Homeless Individual

An unaccompanied homeless adult individual (persons 18 years or older) with a disability who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four separate occasions of homelessness in the past three years where the combined total length of time is at least 12 months. Each period separating the occasions must include at least seven nights of living in a situation other than a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or in a safe haven. To be considered chronically homeless, persons must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter/safe haven during that time. Persons under the age of 18 are not counted as chronically homeless. For purposes of the PIT, persons living in transitional housing at the time of the PIT count should not be included in this subpopulation category.

Chronically Homeless Family

A household with at least one adult member (persons 18 or older) who has disability and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four separate occasions of homelessness in the past three years where the combined total length of time is at least 12 months. Each period separating the occasions must include at least seven nights of living in a situation other than a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or in a safe haven. To be considered chronically homeless, persons must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter/safe haven during that time. The subpopulation count should include all members of the household. For purposes of the PIT, persons living in transitional housing at the time of the PIT count should not be included in this subpopulation category.

Continuum of Care (CoC)

The primary decision-making entity defined in the funding application to HUD as the official body representing a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. Utah has three CoCs: Salt Lake, Mountainland, and Balance of State. The Salt Lake CoC consists of Salt Lake County. The Mountainland CoC

consists of Utah, Summit, and Wasatch counties. The Balance of State CoC consists of all other counties not contained in the other two continua.

Coordinated Assessment, Coordinated Entry, or Centralized Intake

A centralized or coordinated process designed to coordinate program participant intake assessment and provision of referrals. A centralized or coordinated assessment system covers the geographic area, is easily accessed by individuals and families seeking housing or services, is well advertised, and includes a comprehensive and standardized assessment tool.

Disability

The statutory definition requires that the individual or family has a head of household with a diagnosable disability that (a) is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and (c) is of such a nature that the individual's ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. Disabilities can include a diagnosable substance-use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, chronic physical illness or disability, the disease of AIDS or any conditions arising from the etiological agency for AIDS.

Diversion

A strategy that prevents homelessness by helping people at the point they seek help from the shelter system to identify permanent housing arrangements that are immediately available, and, if necessary, connecting them with services and financial assistance to help them return to permanent housing. Examples of the type of services diversion programs provide include landlord-tenant mediation, family mediation, and financial assistance.

Emergency Shelter (ES)

A homeless program that is intended to provide short-term support and emergency housing to homeless individuals. Individuals who are staying in an emergency shelter are still considered literally homeless. Emergency shelter may take the form of a congregate shelter, motel voucher, or domestic violence shelter.

Grant and Per Diem Program (GPD)

A grant program administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to promote the development and provision of service centers or transitional housing for veterans experiencing homelessness.

HEARTH Act

The first significant reauthorization of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance programs in nearly 20 years, it allocates funds to homelessness prevention, rapidly re-housing and providing permanent supportive housing for homeless people with disabilities. It also modernized and streamlined housing and services to more efficiently meet the needs of people seeking assistance. The bill reauthorized the HUD's McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance programs, which represent the largest federal investment in preventing and ending homelessness.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

The information system designated by the CoC to process Protected Personal Information (PPI) and other data in order to create an unduplicated accounting of homelessness within the CoC. An HMIS may provide other functions beyond unduplicated accounting.

Housing Inventory Chart (HIC)

The Point-in-Time inventory of provider programs within the CoC that provide beds and units dedicated to serve persons who are homeless. It should reflect the number of beds and units available on the night designated for the count that are dedicated to serve persons who are homeless, per the HUD homeless definition.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

A federal organization aiming to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination.

HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD VASH)

This program combines Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by VA. HUD and VA award HUD-VASH vouchers based on geographic need and public housing agency (PHA) administrative performance.

National Alliance to End Homelessness

A leading voice on the issue of homelessness. The Alliance analyzes policy and develops pragmatic, cost-effective policy solutions. The Alliance works collaboratively with the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to build state and local capacity, leading to stronger programs and policies that help communities achieve their goal of ending homelessness. It provides data and research to policymakers and elected officials in order to inform policy debates and educate the public and opinion leaders nationwide.

Participating CoC Program

A contributory CoC program that makes reasonable efforts to record all the universal data elements and all other required data elements as determined by HUD funding requirements on all clients served and then discloses these data elements through agreed upon means to the HMIS lead agency at least once annually.

Performance Measures

A process that systematically evaluates whether the program's efforts are making an impact on the clients that are served.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. This type of supportive housing enables the special-needs populations to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or in several structures and at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Point-in-Time (PIT)

A snapshot of the homeless population taken on a given day. Since 2005, HUD requires all CoC applicants to complete this count every other year in the last week of January. This count includes a street count in addition to a count of all clients in emergency and transitional beds.

Rapid Re-Housing

Housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help individuals or families living in shelters or in places not meant for human habitation move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Eligible costs also include utilities, rental application fees, security deposits, last month's rent, utility deposits and payments, moving costs, housing search and placement, housing stability case management, landlord-tenant mediation, tenant legal services, and credit repair.

Safe Haven

A form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services. A Safe Haven project that has the characteristics of permanent supportive housing and requires clients to sign a lease may also be classified as permanent housing when applying for HUD funds. It is expected that clients will be reengaged with treatment services as they become stabilized and learn to trust service providers.

Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT)

An evidence-informed tool to evaluate a person's acuity related to housing stability.

Street Outreach

Essential services related to reaching out to unsheltered homeless individuals and families, connecting them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services and providing them with urgent, non-facility-based care. Eligible costs include engagement, case management, emergency health and mental health services, and transportation.

Supportive Services For Veteran Families (SSVF) Program

A program administered by VA designed to rapidly re-house homeless veterans and their families and prevent homelessness for those at imminent risk of homelessness due to a housing crisis.

Supportive Services Only (SSO)

SSO projects address the service needs of homeless persons. Projects are classified as this component only if the project sponsor is not also providing housing to the same persons receiving the services. SSO projects may be in a structure or operated independently of a structure, such as street outreach or mobile vans for health care.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Money set aside to give assistance to families in danger of becoming homeless. This money can be used for such things as back rental or utility payments, deposits, rent, and utilities. This money is specific for preventing homelessness.

Transitional Housing (TH)

A housing component that facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. Homeless persons may live in transitional housing for up to 24 months and receive supportive services such as child care, job training, and home furnishings that help them live more independently.

Unaccompanied Youth

Young adults (up to age 24) and minors who are not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian, including those living in inadequate housing such as shelters, cars, or on the streets. Also includes those who have been denied housing by their families and school-age unwed mothers who have no housing of their own.

Unduplicated Accounting of Homelessness

An unduplicated accounting of homelessness includes measuring the extent and nature of homelessness (including an unduplicated count of homeless persons), utilization of homelessness programs over time, and the effectiveness of homelessness programs.

Unduplicated Count of Homeless Persons

The number of people who are homeless within a specified location and time period. An unduplicated count ensures that individuals are counted only once regardless of the number of times they entered or exited the homeless system or the number of programs in which they participated. Congress directed HUD to develop a strategy for data collection on homelessness so that an unduplicated count of the homeless at the local level could be produced.

U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH)

Council that coordinates and catalyzes the federal response to homelessness, working in close partnership with Cabinet secretaries and other senior leaders across our 19 federal member agencies. By organizing and supporting leaders such as governors, mayors, Continuum of Care leaders, and other local officials, USICH drives action to achieve the goals of Opening Doors and ensuring that homelessness is ended once and for all.

VI-SPDAT

A prescreen tool used by providers to quickly assess acuity and need for additional assessment.

Victim Service Provider

A nonprofit or non-governmental organization including rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Source: Department of Workforce Services. "About: Governance." 3 September 2014. Utah HMIS Data Support for Homeless Providers in Utah. 28 October 2015.<https://utahhmis.org/about/governance/>

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