COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

State of Utah 2015

Department of Workforce Services

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

State of Utah 2015

Authors and Contributors

Alex Hartvigsen, *Utah Homeless Management Information System*
Karen Quackenbush, *State Community Services Office*
Patrick Frost, *Utah Homeless Management Information System*
Brett Coulam, *Utah Homeless Management Information System*
Michelle Smith, *Utah Homeless Management Information System*
Ashley Tolman, *State Community Services Office*
Tamera Kohler, Interim Director, *Housing and Community Development Division*

Department of Workforce Services • jobs.utah.gov

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division (HCDD), and its State Community Services Office (SCSO) present the 2015 Annual Report on Homelessness in Utah. This report is created annually to inform stakeholders and other interested parties about the state of homelessness in Utah, and highlight collaborative initiatives to coordinate services and quickly respond to the needs of Utahns experiencing homelessness. The report describes practices which helped reduce chronic homelessness by 91% since 2005 and reduce family homelessness by 10% over the last year.

The report also details the significant work undertaken by communities throughout the State to implement assessment tools and prioritize Utahns experiencing homelessness for housing. The report includes demographics and describes a systemic approach for solutions to homelessness. Targeted strategies to better align funds, leverage impact, and reduce overall homelessness experienced by Utahns are enumerated. The report concludes with demographics and local highlights for each of Utah's thirteen local homeless coordinating committees as a method to support local strategic planning.

Statewide Effort to Address Homelessness

The State of Utah supports a vision in which all Utahns have access to safe, decent, and affordable housing with the resources necessary to enable individuals to be self-sufficient and ensure a positive and healthy well-being. Homelessness is a multifaceted problem that directly challenges that vision. Communities must work together in order to return Utahns who are experiencing homelessness to stable housing as quickly as possible. Over the past year, Utah communities have come together to identify the most vulnerable, build accountable systems, create greater capacity, and quickly re-house and support those among us who are experiencing homelessness.
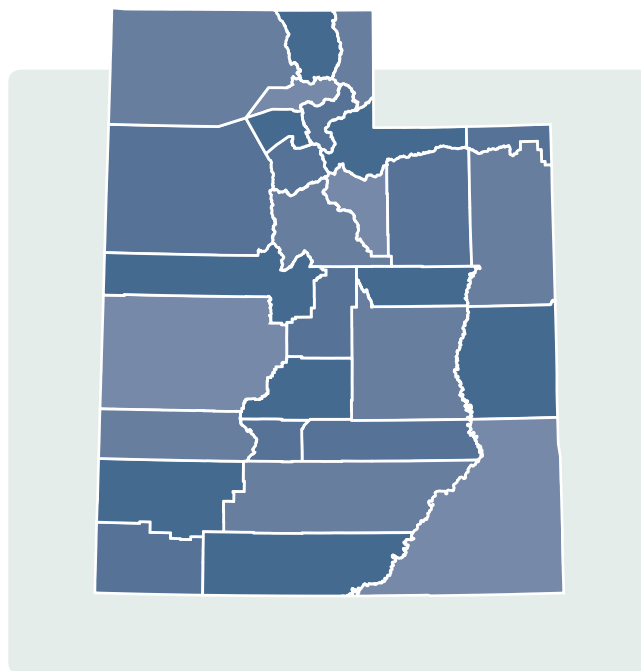
Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD)
Definition of Homelessness

Understanding terms helps define the work that needs to be done. 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. This report primarily refers to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of homelessness as described in the following four categories:
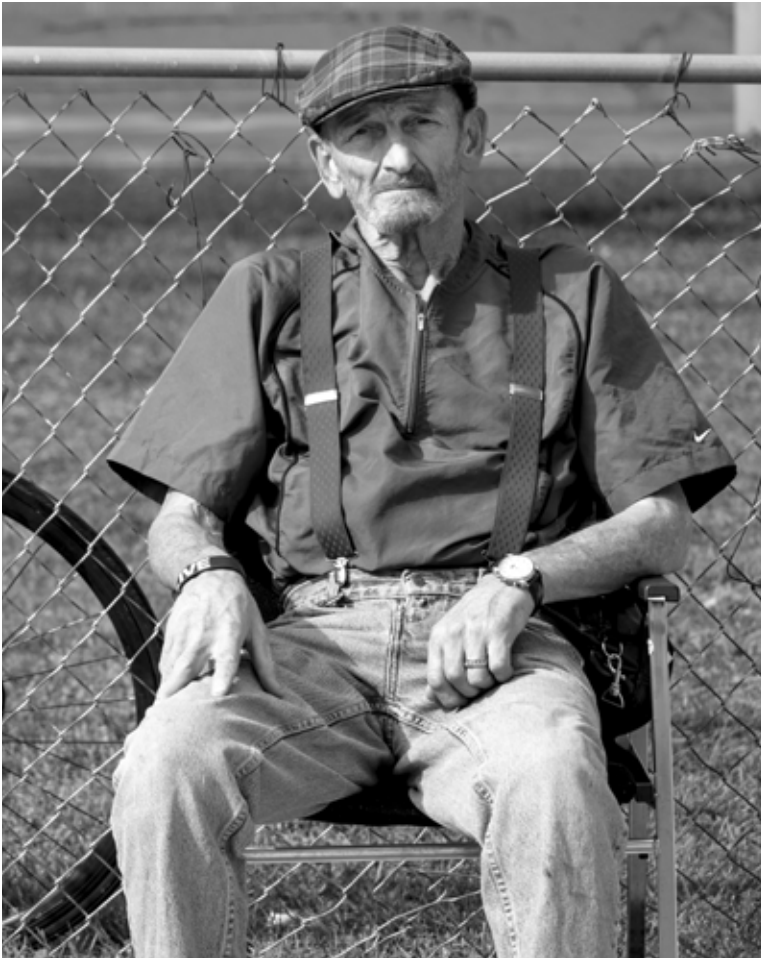
1. "Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes a subset for an individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately before 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).

Of note, HUD's definition of homelessness does not include individuals who move in with family or friends, also known as "doubling up" or "couch surfing." 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.

The Complexity of Counting

I t is difficult to measure the scope of homelessness 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. One of these sources is the HUD-mandated Point-in-Time (PIT) count. The PIT 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.

Percentage of National Homeless Population

On January 29, 2015, 3025 Utahns were identified at homeless — a 1.12 percent drop from the 2014 PIT.

UT
3,025

Share of Homeless Population

- Less than 1%
- 1%-2.9%
- 3%-6%
- Greater than 6%
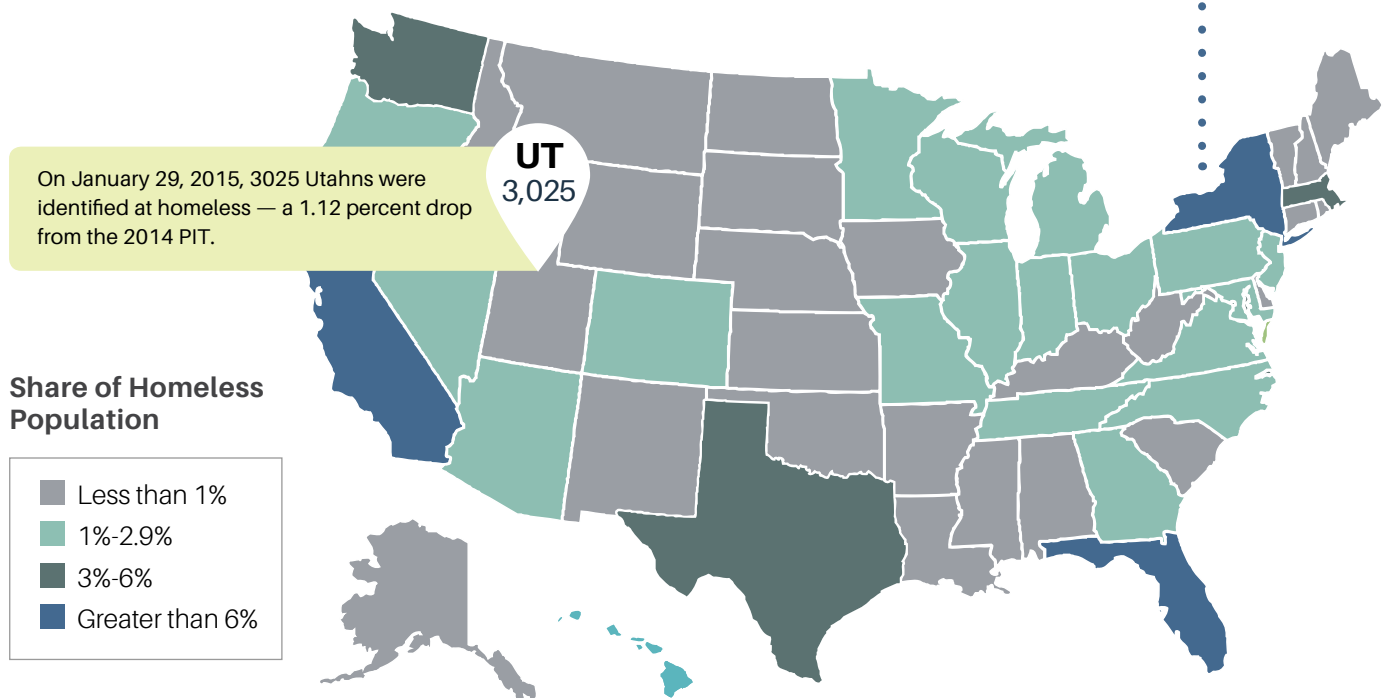
Source: US Housing and Urban Development Department. (2014, October). HUD Exchange. Retrieved from 2014 AHAR: Part 1- PIT Estimates of Homelessness (https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2014-AHAR-Part1.pdf)

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 Utah Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) 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 HMIS 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.

Overall State Utilization Rates of Homeless Dedicated Beds

Utilization Rate Type	
Overall ES	88%
DV ES	74%
NON-DV ES	93%
Overall TH	83%
DV TH	80%
NON-DV TH	85%
RRH	100%
PSH	92%
SH	92%
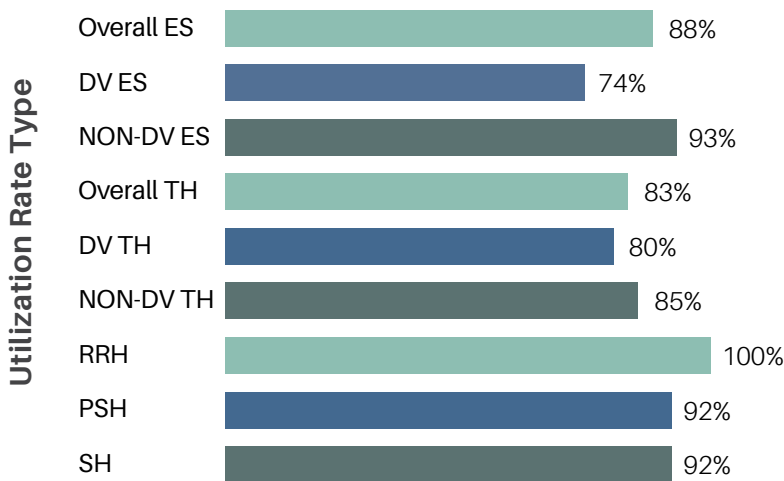
Key

ES: Emergency Shelter
DV: Domestic Violence
Non-DV: Non-Domestic Violence
TH: Transitional Housing

PSH: Permanent Supportive Housing
RRH: Rapid Re-Housing
SH: Safe Haven

Source: 2015 Housing Inventory Count

The complexity of counting

People who are housed in transitional housing during the PIT count are counted as homeless.

. . . .

Homeless Management Information System

The HMIS is a computerized data collection application that facilitates the collection of information on homeless individuals and families who are using residential or other homeless assistance services, and stores that data in a centralized database for analysis.

The PIT is designed to be a snapshot of homelessness on a given night; it lacks the breadth to include those who experience only brief episodes of homelessness, or the influxes that may occur due to economic and social factors. For this reason, annualized approximations are generated using PIT numbers as the basis. It is estimated that 14,516 Utahns (or 0.50 percent of the State's population) will experience homelessness in 2015. These annualized estimates help agencies, communities, and leaders to determine service and funding-level decisions that are most appropriate for addressing local need.

Other sources of information include the Utah Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a statewide data collection system used by most homeless provider agencies. Due to privacy concerns, domestic violence shelters are prohibited from entering into HMIS. The data from these domestic violence shelters are released by the Utah Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) on an aggregated, de-identified basis. Together these two data sources offer an unduplicated record of homeless services provided statewide.

The chart below is generated from these data sources and reflects the overall trends in homelessness, including a slight drop in overall homelessness in the past year and a 91 percent reduction in chronic homelessness since 2005.

Utah Homeless Point-in-Time Count 2005–2015
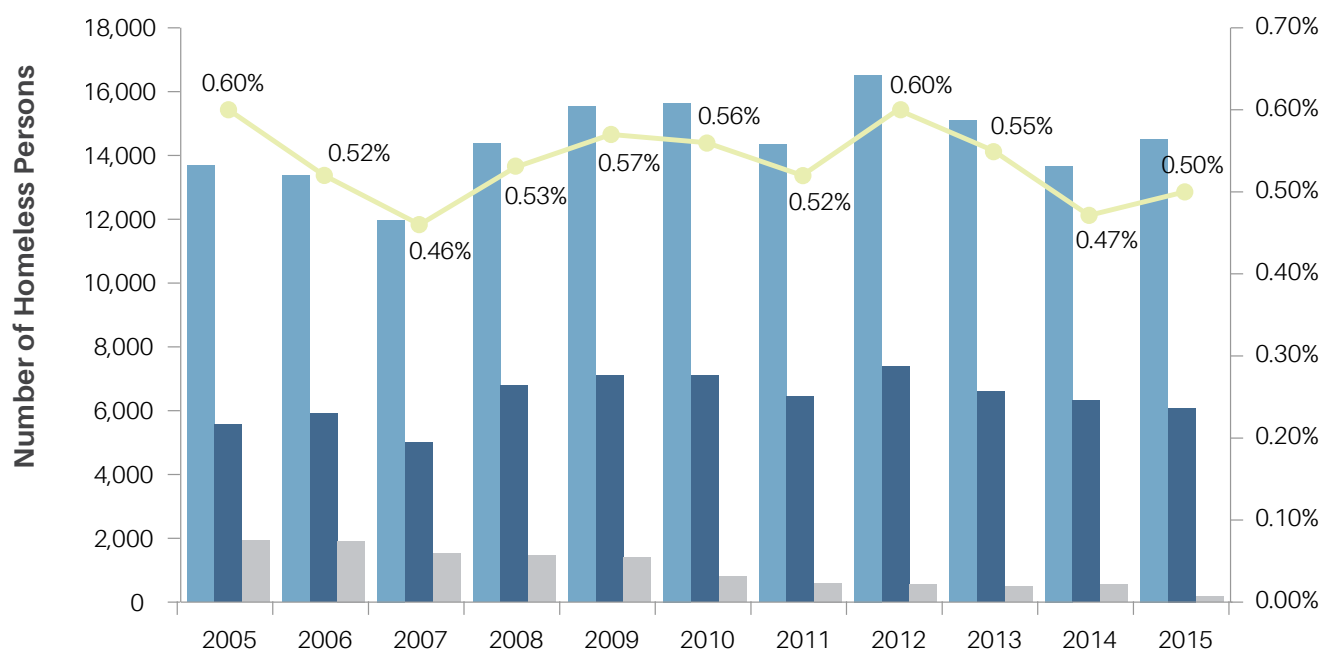
Share of Homeless Population

- ▉ Annualized total count
- ▉ Annualized number of persons in families
- ▉ Number of chronically homeless persons *
- ⬤ Total homeless persons as percent of total population

* 2013 & 2014 not including Safe Haven; 2005 to 2014 chronic count is annualized; 2015 chronic count was not annualized

Source: Annualized Utah Homeless Point-in-TIme Count and 2015 Point-in-Time Count

The Face of Homelessness

Homelessness is a complex social and economic problem that affects Utahns from all walks of life. In Utah, 60 percent of those experiencing homelessness are individuals and 40 percent are families. (Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division State Community Services Office) Homelessness tends to be episodic; 52 percent of Utah's homeless families and 67percent of Utah's homeless individuals exit shelter within one month of entering shelter.

Average Length of Time in Housing for Individuals and Families
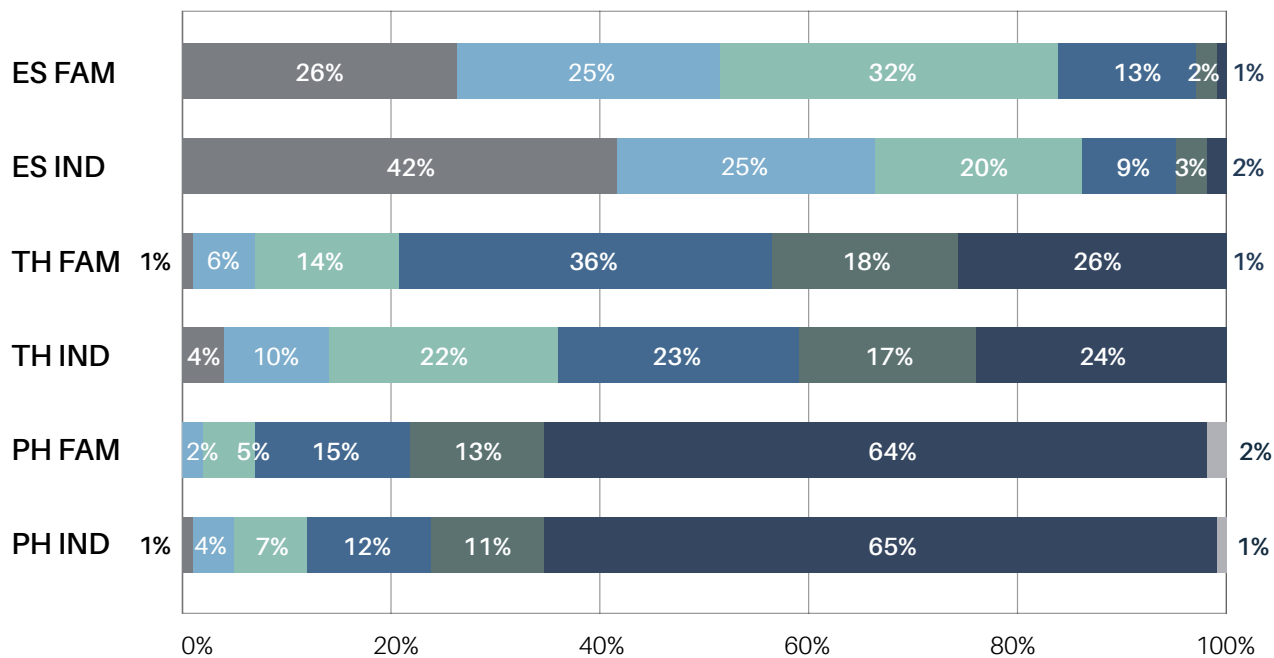
Key

IND: Individual
FAM: Family
ES: Emergency Shelter

TH: Transitional Housing
PH: Permanent Housing

Share of Homeless Population

- A week or less
- 1 week – 1 month
- 1 – 3 months
- 3 - 6 months
- 6 - 9 months
- 9 - 12 months
- Unknown

Number of Homeless Individuals and Homeless Persons in Families during the 2015 PIT Count

Year	Homeless Individuals	Persons in Homeless Families
2014 PIT	1,726	1,352
2015 PIT	1,798	1,216

The 2015 PIT count reflected a 4.2 percent increase in homeless individuals, which may be attributed to the addition of new reporting sources, as well as an 10.1 percent reduction in homeless families as compared to the 2014 count.

Chronically Homeless . . . .

An adult individual or adult member of a family is considered to be chronically homeless when he/she has a disability and has been continuously homeless for a year, or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years. (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) 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.

At any given time, according to the 2015 PIT, about 5.9 percent of Utahns experiencing homelessness are considered to be chronically homeless. When

homelessness is annualized, about 1.23 percent of the homeless population is chronic. As noted by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness:

"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…" (United States Interagency Council on Homelessness)

In 2005, Utah implemented a Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. Focus on this subpopulation has improved overall coordination and planning for housing and services. Since 2005, the chronic homeless population in Utah has dropped by 91 percent.

Chronic Homeless Count PIT 2015
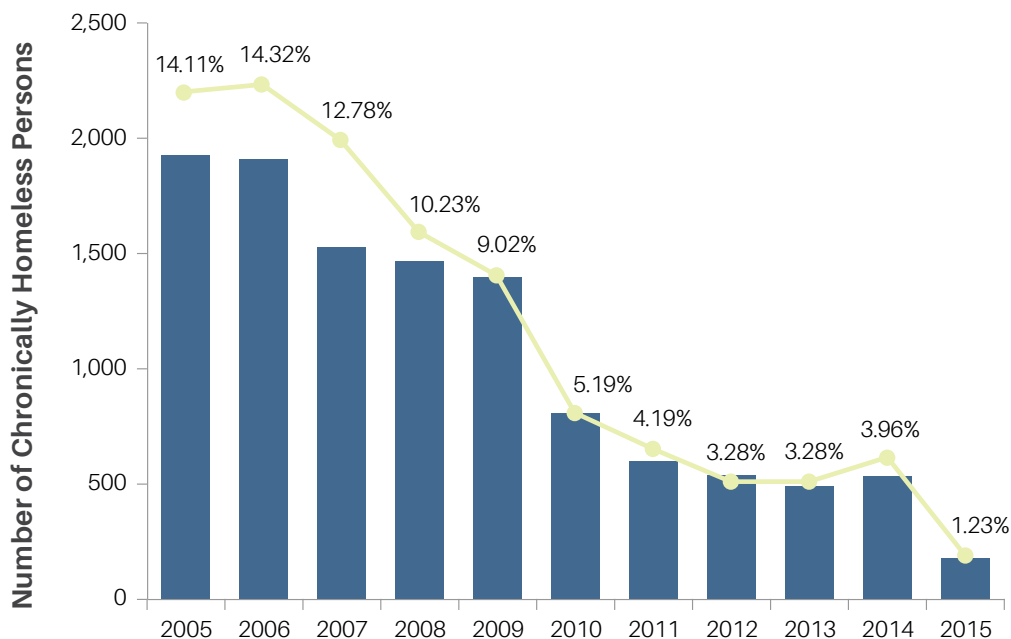
Number of chronically homeless persons

Percent of annualized homeless population who are chronic *

* 2013 & 2014 not including Safe Haven; 2005 to 2014 chronic count is annualized; 2015 chronic count was not annualized

Source: Annualized Utah Homeless Point-in-TIme Count and 2015 Point-in-Time Count

Families . . . .

While the consequences of homelessness are devastating for anyone, families are particularly impacted. National research suggests that families found in shelter generally have younger heads of households and that more than half the children living in shelters and transitional housing are under the age of five. (National Alliance to End Homelessness) 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) Nationally, shelters and transitional housing programs supported about 157,000 families last year. (National Alliance to End Homelessness) Of those families, national data indicate between 70 percent and 80 percent exit homelessness to stable housing within six months. (National Alliance to End Homelessness) In Utah, 364 homeless families were identified during the 2015 PIT. The PIT count reflects a 10.1 percent reduction from the 2014 PIT count for families and coincides with an expansion in rapid re-housing programs for families.

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) Children benefit from the early intervention of housing stability and supportive services. (Hart-Shegos). What do we know about Utah's children experiencing homelessness?

Utah State Office of Education Homeless Count of Enrolled School Children 2011–2015

Homeless by HUD's definition

785	678	826	829	898
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

USOE Homeless, doubled-up

12,068	12,365	11,922	11,026	11,283
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
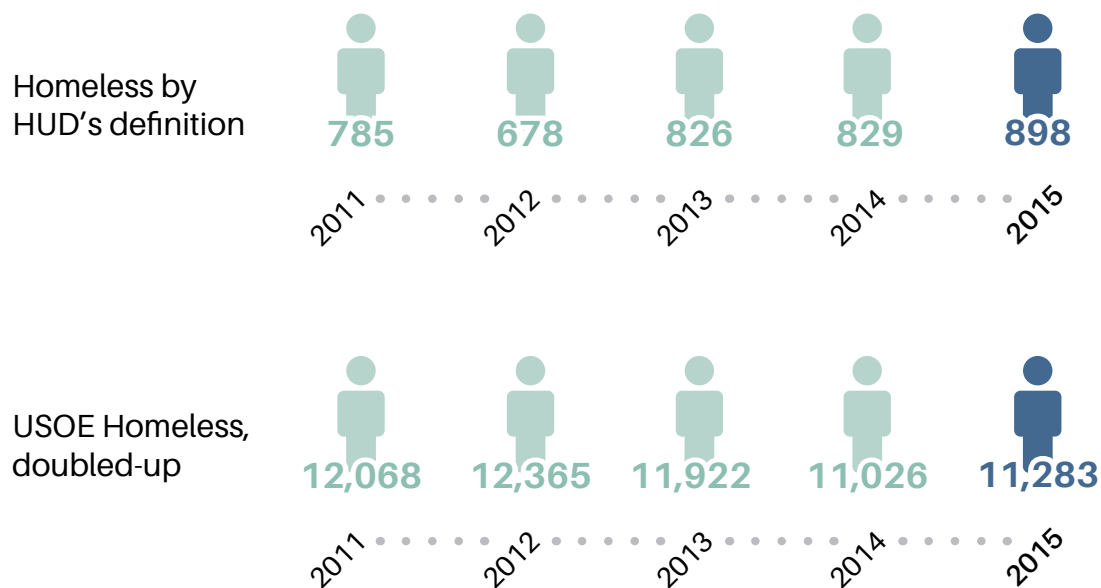
The Utah State Office of Education (USOE) gathers data annually on enrolled school children who are experiencing homelessness. Overall, about 2 percent of the enrolled student population experiences homelessness, as defined by the Department of Education. These data include estimations of the number of children living as guests with others, as well as for those living in places not meant for human habitation. The 2015 USOE count identified 11,283 K–12 students who were living in a doubled-up situation and 898 who would be recognized as literally homeless by HUD. These students face increased rates of illness, hunger, nutritional deficiency, obesity, and behavioral problems when compared to non-homeless students. (Muñoz)

Recent studies note a profound disruption to learning and an increase in instances of learning disabilities associated with homeless school children. (Firth)

Our Family's Journey

My family moved to Utah from Florida. Our plan was to live off $8,000 that we had in savings until I found a new job. However, our plans soon changed after our car broke down. Without reliable transportation, I was unable to quickly find a job. No one would rent an apartment to my family because I was unemployed. We found ourselves living in a motel and quickly running out of money. When we were unable to pay for our motel any longer, we were forced to live in our car. One day, while getting a food box from a food pantry, we were given the address to the shelter. We had never imagined that we could end up homeless. After an interview at the shelter, we were told that we could get assistance with an apartment and finding a job. If it weren't for the help we received, I don't know what would have happened to me and my family. *(Anonymous)*

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

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

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

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.**

48% of homeless students (3–8 grade) met statewide **math** standards during the 2011-2012 school year.
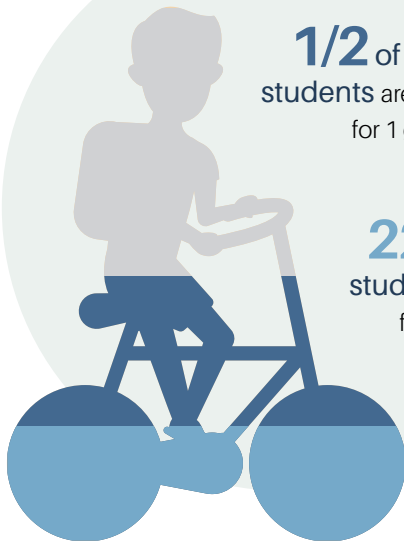
1/2 of homeless students are **held back** for 1 grade.

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

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

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

Domestic Violence . . . .

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 indicate more than a 10 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)

2015 PIT Survivors of Domestic Violence (DV)

2014

2015

DV All
DV Adults

1,091

981   **10% decline**

721

634   **12% decline**

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. The need for improved data prompted HUD to require the inclusion of Runaway Homeless Youth (RHY) data in HMIS as well as a new youth section on the PIT report (United States Interagency Council on Homelessness). The number of homeless Utahns noted on the 2015 PIT increased for young singles (18–24) by 13.76 percent and decreased for young families by 23.47 percent. The increase in the individual count may be attributed to RHY participation in the homeless counts.

2015 PIT Unaccompanied Youth

	2014	2015
Individuals: Number of Persons 18-24	109	124
Families: Number of Persons 18-24, Head of HH	98	75
Households Only Children (Under 18)	3	11

VOA – New Youth Resource Center

Volunteers of America, Utah is committed to providing a new and improved Youth Center for youth (15–22 years old) who are experiencing homelessness. The new Youth Center will be 20,000 square feet with an emergency shelter component for 30 youth, adequate private office space for therapists and case managers, a large industrial kitchen for volunteers to cook and serve meals, and group learning areas for expanded education and employment partnerships. The construction of the new facility is expected to be completed in spring 2016.

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).

A recent 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)

The White House and the VA undertook a national initiative in 2010 to end veteran homelessness by 2015. Partnerships were created at the Federal, State and local levels to meet this goal. Focused resources offered by the VA include veteran dedicated housing, outreach staff, health care, and other supportive services. (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs) In Utah, the VA Salt Lake City Health Care System – Homeless and Justice Clinical Recovery (HJCR) program fields outreach staff who coordinate with local homeless providers to find veterans and quickly connect them with housing and services. The thorough search for veterans may have contributed to the slight increase in the number of veterans identified on the 2015 PIT, but overall numbers of homeless veterans have remained consistent since 2013.

2015 PIT Homeless Veterans

321	**317**	**336**
Veterans	Veterans	Veterans
2013	2014	2015

Nearly **51%** (**171 individuals**) of the veterans counted as homeless on the 2015 PIT were housed in transitional housing programs for veterans.

Utah Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) 2015

Monthly goal — Actual household

Remaining number of homeless veterans if average is maintained

Provo / Mountainland Continuum of Care (CoC) 2015

Monthly goal — Actual household

Remaining number of homeless veterans if average is maintained
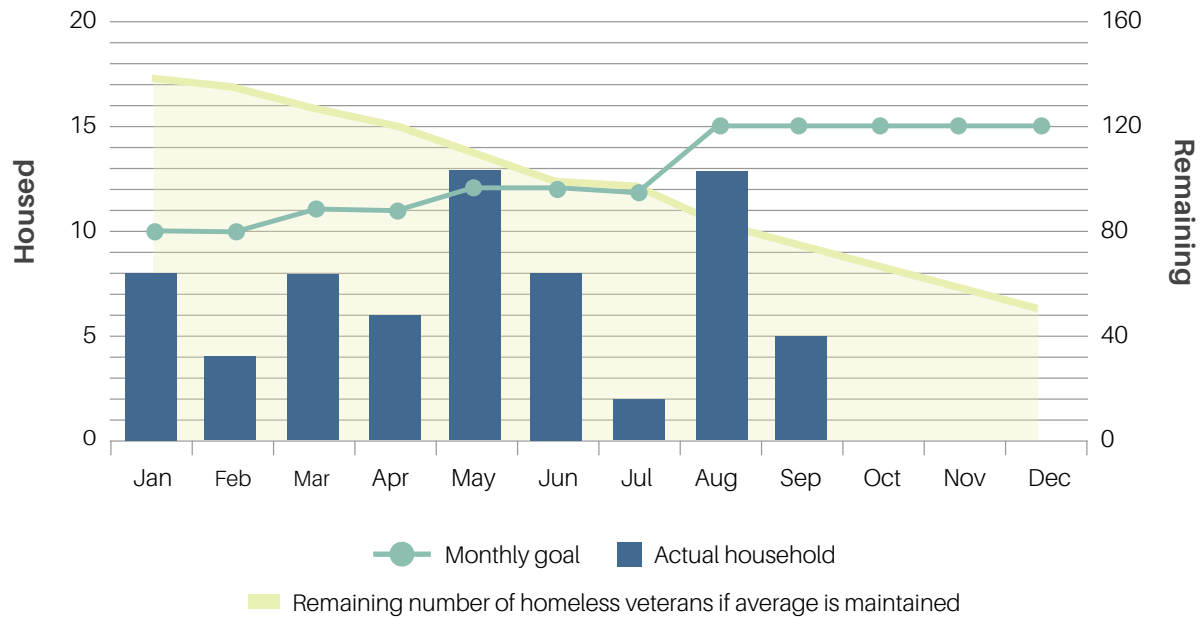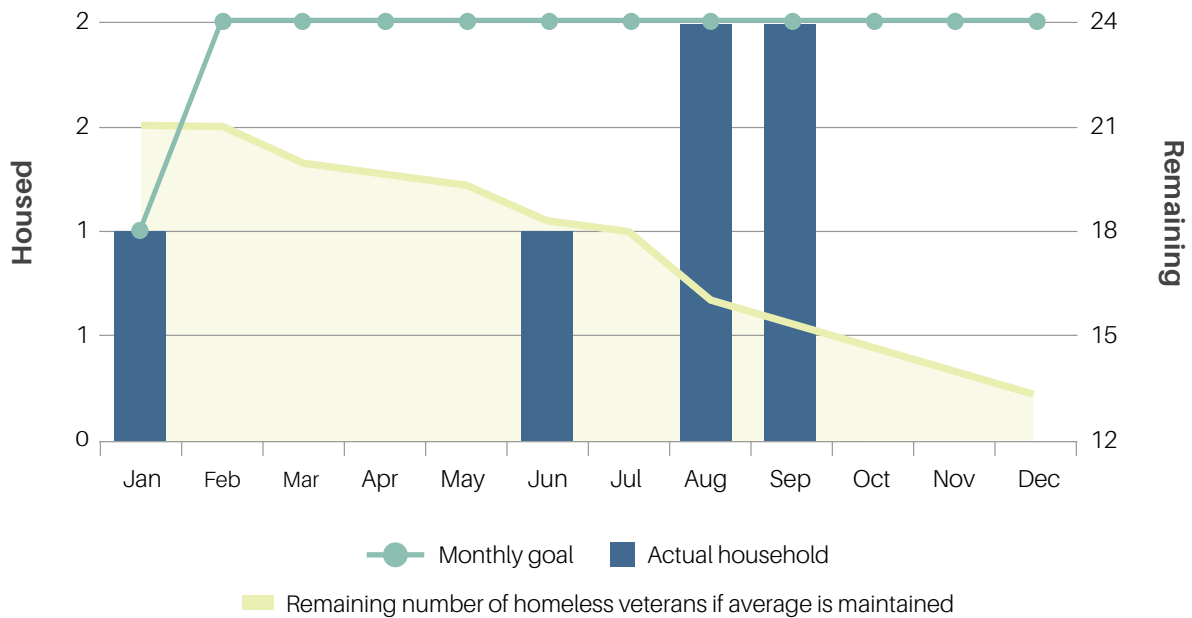
Salt Lake County Continuum of Care (CoC) 2015

● Monthly goal   ■ Actual household

Remaining number of homeless veterans if average is maintained
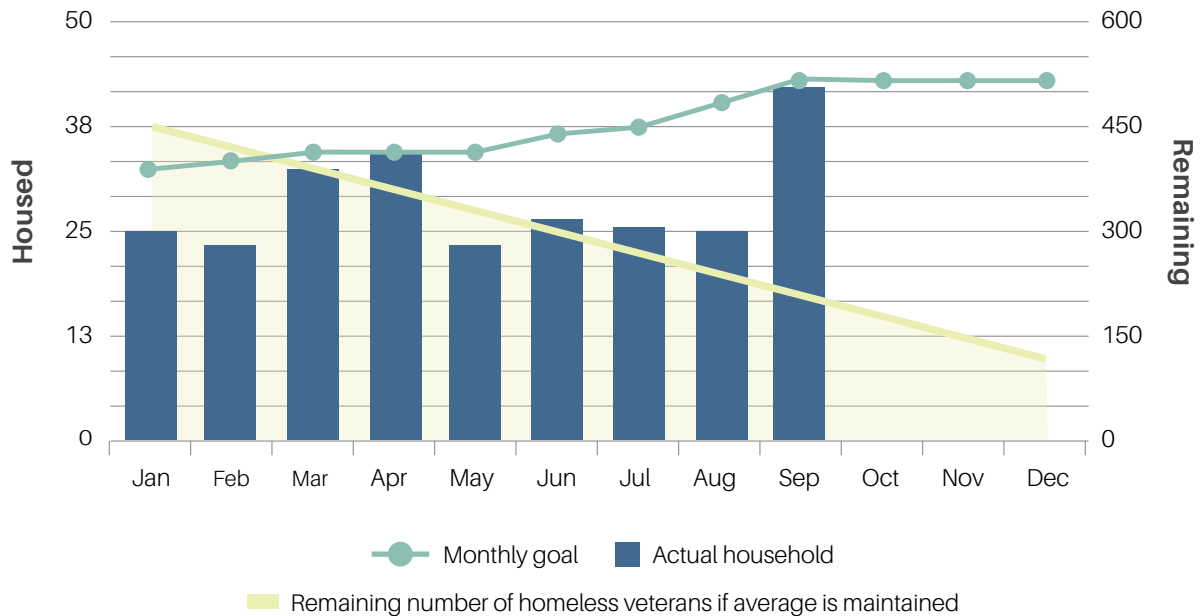
Zero: 2016

All three of Utah's Continua of Care applied and were accepted to participate in Zero:2016, a national movement of communities committed to the work of ending veteran homelessness by December 31, 2015 and ending chronic homelessness by the close of 2016. Participating communities will develop "take down targets" for housing placement and report placements at least monthly.

Where are our Homeless Veterans?

In GPD program — **171**

In emergency shelter or non-GPD transitional housing — **141**

On the street — **24**

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 392 VASH vouchers. The Supportive Services for Veterans and their Families (SSVF) housing program is a rapid re-housing project 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.

A Systemic Approach for Solutions

Crisis Response System . . . .

Targeted prevention and diversion

Coordinated assessment for individuals and families with a housing crisis

Family or individual retains housing or gains new housing, bypassing shelter

Emergency shelter with safety, crisis stabilization, and housing search support

Family or individual exits shelter on own

Second assessment as needed

Rapid re-housing and links to services

Transitional housing with services

Individuals and families for whom RRH and/or TH is unsuccessful and have high needs

Families and individuals with highest needs

Community-based permanent housing

(includes market rate and subsidized)

& Community-based services and supports

Permanent supportive housing

Source: United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

Coordinated Entry and Assessment . . . .

The way Utahns engage with the homeless system has changed over the past year as coordinated assessment has become a statewide practice. Coordinated assessment is a system-wide process designed to more efficiently connect people with resources and housing, reduce new entries into homelessness, and improve data collection and quality. (National Alliance to End Homelessness) This approach develops tailored interventions and right-sized assistance for Utahns experiencing homelessness.

Coordinated entry considers an effective system to be person-centered, prioritizes those with the greatest need without precondition, includes all subpopulations, and is coordinated such 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 Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act and meets the unique structure of each community.

Domestic Violence Victims and Coordinated Assessment . . . .

Due to Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) confidentiality laws, 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 inadvertently screened out of resources. As of August 2015, DV service providers are now able to access the coordinated assessment list in HMIS and, through use of an alias, the survivors they assess with the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) show up in the single community prioritization list to receive services based on acuity.
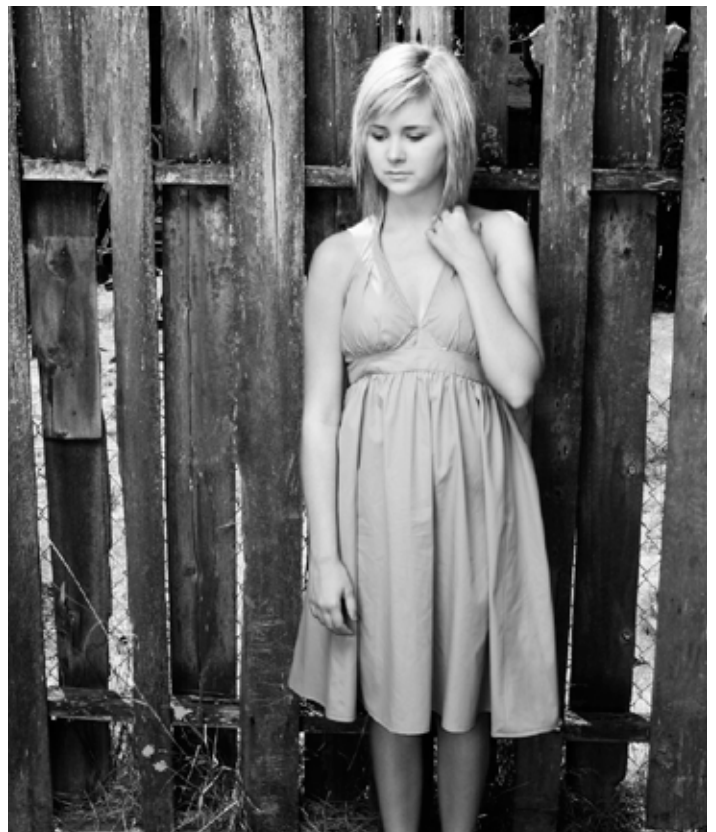
The Lethality Assessment Program . . . .

In order to safely connect domestic violence survivors with housing resources, the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) was established as a pilot program in July 2015. The LAP helps first responders and victim advocates identify high-risk survivors and expedite essential services with the goal of reducing the incidence of domestic violence related homicide in Utah. The LAP was established as a joint project between the Utah Domestic Violence Coalition, local victim service providers, and local law enforcement agencies in four pilot regions across the State with $693,500 of funds from the Utah Legislature. The LAP is an evidence-based protocol that includes 11 screening questions to be asked of a survivor on the scene of a law enforcement response to domestic violence. The LAP gets law enforcement and victim service providers speaking the same language, using the same evidence-based questions and risk scoring.

The pilot program has already trained more than 150 law enforcement officers and more than 100 victim advocates

in the LAP. Additional funding is being requested to expand the program statewide as more service provider and law enforcement partners are identified.

Lethality Assessment Program Pilot Project Partners

Region	Lead Victim Service Provider	Support Victim Service Provider	Law Enforcement Agencies
Northern Utah	CAPSA	New Hope Crisis Center	Cache County Sheriff Logan City PD
North Wasatch Front	Safe Harbor Crisis Center	YCC Ogden	Bountiful PD North Salt Lake PD
Wasatch Front	South Valley Services	Peace House	West Jordan PD
Southern Utah	Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center	The DOVE Center	Cedar City PD Enoch City PD

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)

Emergency Shelter . . . .

Emergency shelters include any facility designed to provide overnight sleeping accommodations for the homeless. Utah's emergency shelter system included the replacement of aging structures with two new facilities last year: the Lantern House in Ogden and Switchpoint Community Resource Center in St. George. Responding to community need, these projects leveraged funds to maximize beds and services created for each community.

Diversion Pilot

Salt Lake Community Action Program (SLCAP) is developing a Diversion Pilot Project that will target vulnerable households at risk of becoming homeless. Through partnerships with other local service providers, diversion case managers will be strategically placed and will dedicate a portion of intake assessment to diversion services.

Lantern House

The Lantern House, which replaces St. Anne's emergency shelter in Ogden, resulted from effective collaboration between St. Anne's Center, the City of Ogden, Midtown Clinic, Ogden Police Department, and other local providers. The 300-bed emergency shelter was designed to provide a variety of services that better meet the needs of clients, including a separate wing for family housing and a diversion area.

Switchpoint Community Resource Center

St. George City invested in a new emergency shelter, Switchpoint, which opened at the end of 2014 and replaced an older facility. Switchpoint offers 76 beds, rapid re-housing assistance, an emergency food pantry, a community resource center, and case-management services.

Housing Stabilization . . . .

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.

Utah communities recognize the success and embrace the effectiveness of the Housing First approach to housing the homeless. 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).

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 re-establish 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 a person exiting an RRH program, and a person exiting from transitional housing being 4.7 times more likely to return to homelessness. (National Alliance to End Homelessness).

In a study conducted in seven states, 75 percent of RRH clients exited to permanent housing (National Alliance to End Homelessness). Moreover, recent studies indicate that it is much more cost effective to house families through RRH than to house families in emergency shelters. (Spellman, Khadduri and Sokol)

In the Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), which includes all counties in Utah except Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Summit and Wasatch, RRH capacity has grown from 95 beds to 284 beds over the past year as communities embrace the effectiveness of this approach.

Workforce Services and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

The State of Utah has chosen to dedicate TANF funds for Rapid Re-Housing of families. This program is directed and administered by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, and quickly reconnects families with stable housing.

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 PSH programs has been well documented nationally: long-term housing coupled with wrap-around services improve stability and health of clients (United States Interagency Council on Homelessness).

Moreover, this housing approach also creates a total savings for the system. A recent 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 healthcare 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)

Cost Before and After Permanent Supportive Housing Placement

Annual cost per person

Legend: Housing, Shelter, Ambulance, Police / Jail, Health Care, Emergency Room, Behavioral Health, Other
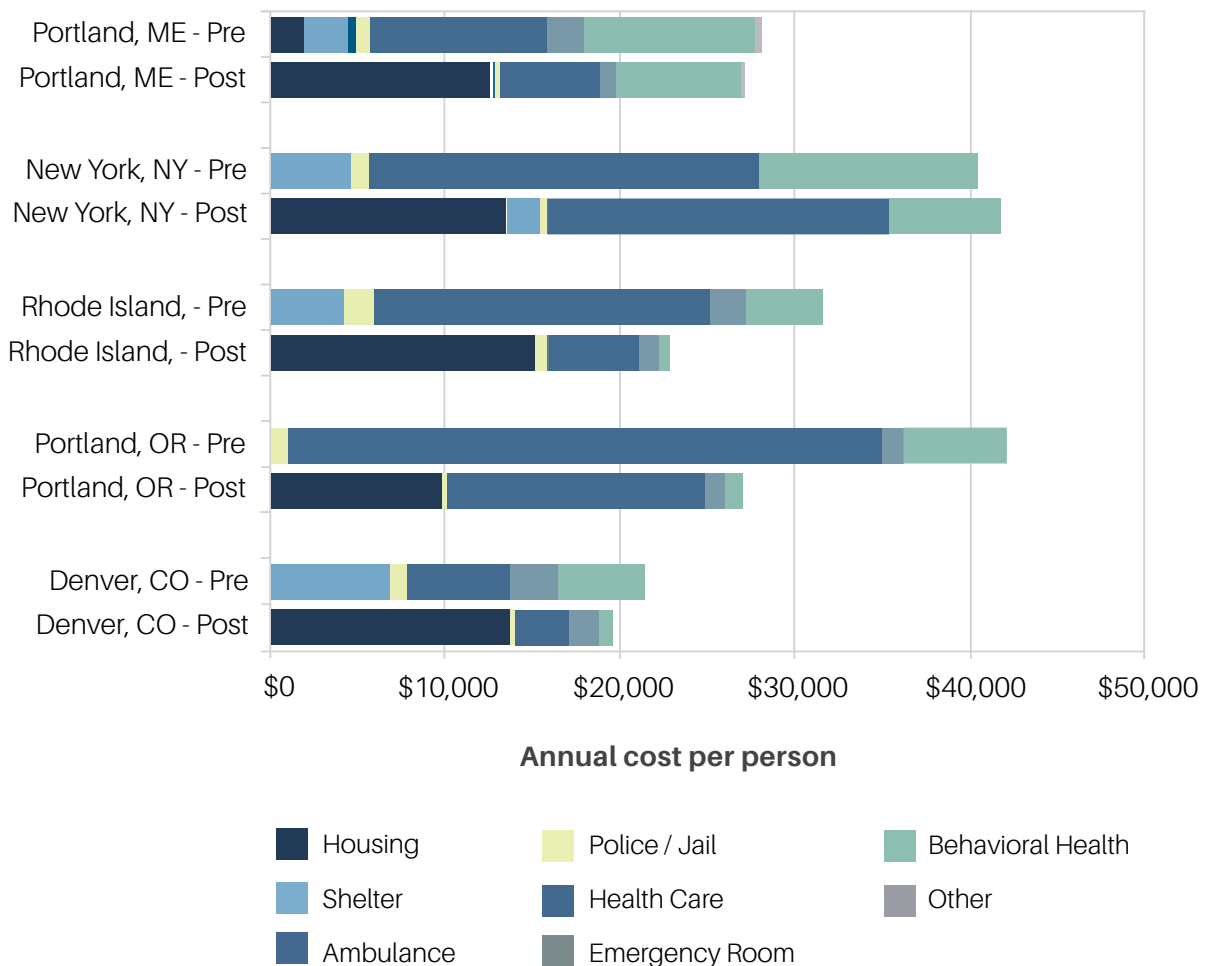
Source: National Alliance to End Homelessness

Build Affordable Housing . . . .

Utah has a shortage of affordable housing. The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports that Utah lacks 46,036 units to meet the need of extremely low-income renters, and that this total reflects an increase in need by 1,571 units over the past year (Utah Housing Coalition). Creating sufficient supply of affordable units alleviates pressure on the homeless system placed by those who simply cannot afford rent. (National Low Income Housing Coalition)

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 2015, is $813 per month. The hourly wage needed to afford that rent is $15.63 per hour, but the average renter wage is $12.25 per hour. (National Low Income Housing Coalition) An affordability gap exists even among those employed at average renter wage. Most homeless 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. Vacancy rates have steadily declined to a statewide average of 4.9 percent for 2014. (EquiMark Multifamily Investment Services) Salt Lake County, in particular, dropped from a 3.9 percent to 3 percent rental vacancy rate over the past year, a low not seen in 13 years, and studio apartments, a key resource for housing homeless individuals, have a vacancy rate of less than 2 percent. (Cushman and Wakefield) The credit and criminal histories that challenge many experiencing homelessness further limit unit availability.

Wages and Affordability of Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 2 BDRM (Per Month)

Rent cost for 2 BDRM FMR: **$813**

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

$637
Rent affordable w/ full-time job paying mean renter wage.

$520
Rent affordable to household at 30% Area Median Income (AMI)

$220
Rent affordable to SSI recipient

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition

Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 2 BDRM by County

Work hours per week at minimum wage needed to afford 2 bdrm FMR:

Salt Lake
96 hrs. • • • $901

Weber
83 hrs. • • • $778

Utah
81 hrs. • • • $763

San Juan
64 hrs. • • • $606

$649
$606
$606
$778
$778
$778
$1,014
$795
$901
$757
$868
$735
$859
$763
$763
$608
$606
$637
$606
$757
$606
$606
$794
$606
$606
$692
$606
$763
$606
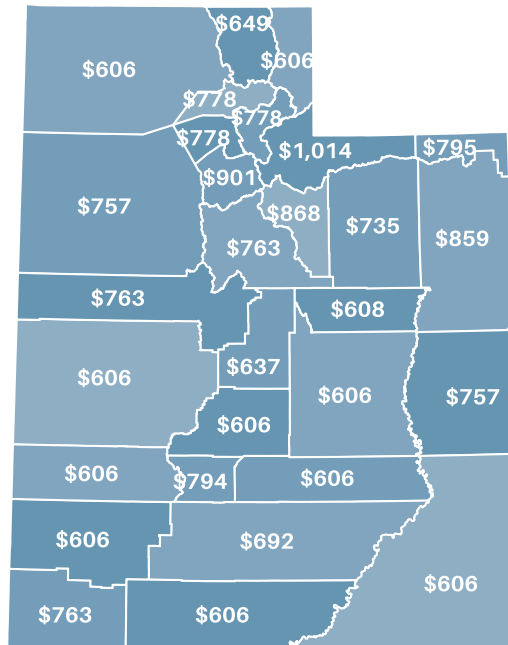
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Transitional Housing ....

Transitional housing programs offer temporary housing (up to 24 months) as well as supportive services, including case management. Traditionally, transitional housing has been used as a tool to better prepare clients for housing. A short-term and intensive intervention, several of these programs have shifted to a rapid re-housing model in recent years as a way to serve more Utahns and better leverage limited resources. (Spellman, Khadduri and Sokol)

5000 Doors

Salt Lake City has created a comprehensive housing initiative to address its lack of housing options affordable to low-wage workers and moderate income families, persons with disabilities, and those on fixed incomes. 5000 Doors will support Salt Lake City residents with a range of incomes and increase economic diversity within neighborhoods.
Half of the 5,000 units are targeted to extremely low-income renter households. The other 2,500 units will expand home ownership and housing opportunities for low to middle-income families and individuals. 300 of the 2,500 units targeted to extremely low-income households will be new permanent supportive housing units in Salt Lake City. The first 50 permanent supportive housing units will be part of a mixed income historic development at 200 South and 300 East.

—Mayor Ralph Becker, Salt Lake City

Connection to Services

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 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.

The challenges and crises faced by some of the chronically homeless demand more comprehensive services, and this past year Utah's outreach services expanded to include five Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams. The teams are comprised of highly skilled professionals who can provide wrap-around services, such as mobile psychiatric treatment services.

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Teams

Five Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams have been developed along the Wasatch Front in order to serve our most vulnerable citizens who experience serious mental illness and or a diagnosable substance use disorder. ACT is an evidence-based approach to treatment where services are provided by a multidisciplinary team of specialists who join together to give individualized care. Services are provided where and when they are needed, which may mean services are rendered on a street corner, in a restaurant, at home, or in an office and that services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week in case of emergency. Utah press has called it a "hospital without walls." Research shows that ACT teams are highly effective in reducing hospitalizations with high rates of consumer satisfaction at cost rates that are no higher than traditional care.

Health . . . .

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 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) 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. (National Health Care for the Homeless Council)The interdependent relationship of housing and health has been highlighted in a new initiative sponsored by several state agencies.

2014-2015 PIT Count of Homeless Persons Reporting Mental Illness and/or Substance Abuse

Percent Change from 2014-2015	
Mental Illness	3.75% (Increase)
Substance Abuse	6.06% (Decrease)

Percent of 2015 PIT	
Mental Illness	25.6%
Substance Abuse	21.5%

Bar chart — 2014: Mental Illness 746, Substance Abuse 693; 2015: Mental Illness 774, Substance Abuse 651. Legend: Mental Illness, Substance Abuse.
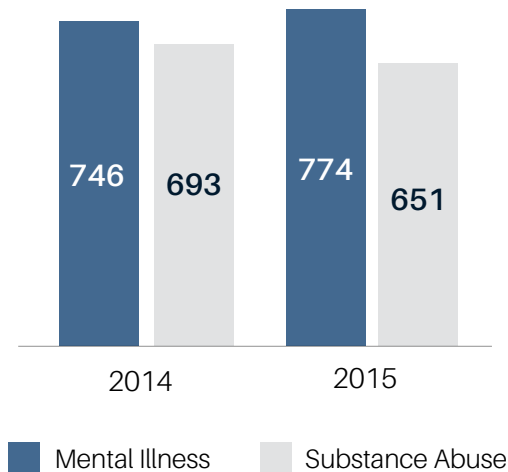
Connecting to Employment

The Utah Workforce Development Division's Homeless Support Team (HST) provides on-site services at local shelters and permanent supportive housing sites. The HST team connects customers with financial assistance, Food Stamps, Medicaid, and TANF Rapid Re-Housing and offers help with individualized job search efforts. HST works with their onsite housing partners at least quarterly on training and other projects and initiatives.

Housing and Healthcare

In late 2014, HUD announced a new technical assistance initiative, H² (Housing and Healthcare). Jointly sponsored by HUD Special Needs Assistance Programs Office, Office of Healthy Homes, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness and Homeowner Supportive Services, H² is a series of training and technical assistance opportunities to better address health-related needs of people who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. In early 2015, Utah was one of few sites nationally selected to receive an on-site technical assistance session to address gaps and brainstorm solutions specific to Utah. A multi-agency team of technical assistance specialists came to Utah to conduct an action planning session. The two-day session was attended by more than 40 participants, made up of representation along the Wasatch Front from state and local government, major homeless and healthcare service funders, homeless service providers, behavioral healthcare providers, general healthcare providers, and health and homeless advocacy groups. Participants discussed strengths and gaps in integration, categorized issues, received training on leading innovations nationwide, and developed content for a statewide housing and healthcare action plan.

Utah's local H² leadership team further refined this content and divided specific actionable items into five overarching goals:

- Improve knowledge base of providers and consumers of existing resources to reduce barriers and improve access to housing, services and treatment

- Integrate and coordinate health and housing efforts to improve quality of care, outcomes and cost-effectiveness

- Improve prevention, early intervention, and access to health and behavioral health care to support better health, recovery and housing retention

- Facilitate access to affordable housing linked with services that promote residential stability

- Establish data-driven decision-making and service interventions based on an accurate, timely and comprehensive data-sharing system

The leadership team has already begun working on actionable steps under each of these items, including de-identified data matches between the Homeless Management Information System and Medicaid enrollment data.

–Ashley Tolman, Special Projects Manager, State Community Services Office

Targeted Strategies

Evidence-Based Practices . . . .

Having developed effective plans and approaches to reduce homelessness among chronically homeless and homeless veterans, the State and its many partners are developing new methods and initiatives based on evidence-based practices to better align funds, leverage impact, and reduce overall homelessness experienced by Utahns. These initiatives include the development of assessments as a tool for prioritization, Pay for Success and Collective Impact programs, and the implementation of system performance measures.

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 results of these assessments help providers identify whether additional assessments, such as the longer Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT), are needed and how to prioritize Utahns experiencing homelessness for housing and services based on greatest need.

Assesment Tools

LAP

Lethality Assessment Program

VI-SPDAT Prescreen

Combined Vulnerability Index and Abbreviated Service Prioritization Tool

SPDAT

Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool
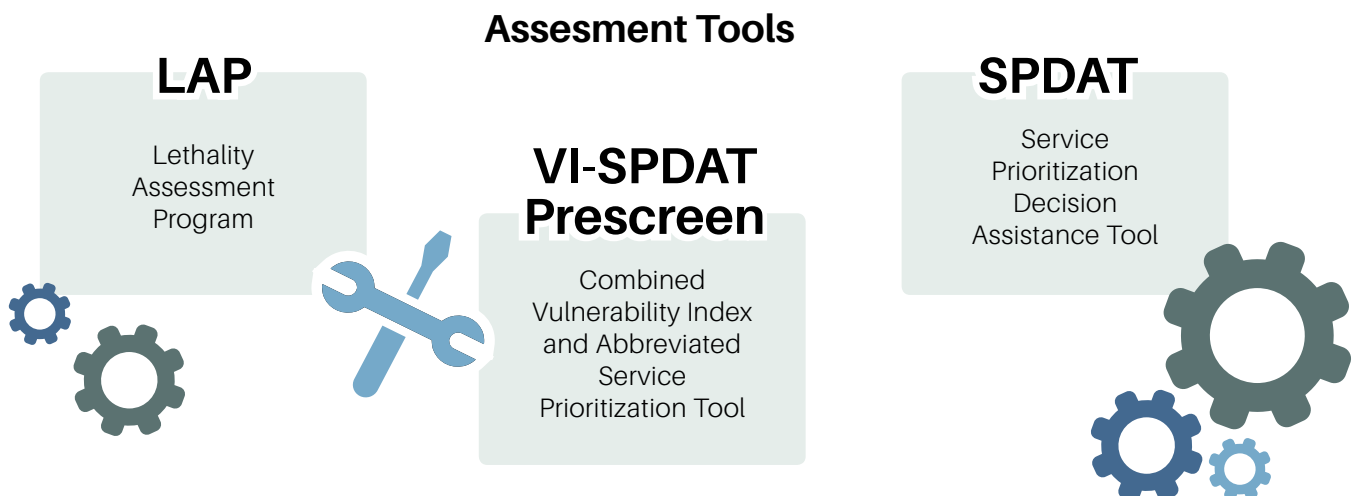
SPDAT

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 SPDAT not only prioritizes who to serve next, but also identifies areas where supports are needed to avoid housing instability. In this way, the SPDAT is also effective as a case management tool to help case managers and clients mutually identify areas of high acuity that have been shown to directly impact housing stability, which can then be used to inform linkages to community-based services and individualized service plans. The SPDAT has officially been selected by the

Balance of State and Mountainlands Continua of Care (CoC) as a coordinated assessment prioritization tool and all communities in those CoCs are working toward implementation. The data generated from implementation have allowed both CoCs to generate a housing prioritization list based on acuity and accessed by housing partners.

Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI) grant funded teams are also using the SPDAT tool to select clients and evaluate progress over time; and the State of Utah has recently incorporated use of the SPDAT in Unified Funding contracts for ongoing assessment in permanent supportive housing projects.

Pay for Success

Pay for Success is a tool that was developed based on the model of performance-based contracting. Using the Pay for Success model, the government only pays for the cost of a program if specified results are achieved. Private funders pay the upfront costs for services, allowing more people to be helped more quickly.

Pay for Success Salt Lake County

Salt Lake County uses the Pay for Success model to procure contracts with a nonprofit service provider whose services are rigorously and independently evaluated. If the desired outcomes are achieved, the private funders are repaid. The benefits of Pay for Success include private sector creativity and discipline, minimal risk to taxpayers, and the knowledge that a program works. Salt Lake County is pursuing Pay for Success in the homeless arena. It is expected this program will begin during the second quarter of calendar year 2016.

— Mayor Ben McAdams, Salt Lake County

Collective Impact ....

Nationally, homeless assistance funders and community leaders have come together and identified shared visions, goals, and outcomes, as well as backbone agencies to plan, oversee, and coordinate activities to quickly and stably re-house the homeless. (Suchar) The practice, known as Collective Impact, is designed to streamline process and improve outcomes for those experiencing homelessness.

Salt Lake County Collective Impact

Salt Lake County together with the State of Utah, Salt Lake City, and other local governments, businesses, and nonprofit partners, is coordinating a system-wide effort to identify gaps in current homeless services and improve delivery of services to individuals and families experiencing or at risk for homelessness. This collective effort helps to identify best practices and drive our resources where they will have the greatest impact. Members of the Collective Impact Steering Committee meet to further refine Utah's efforts on reducing homelessness.

Through this approach, we are creating:

1. A shared vision of what we want as a community
2. A set of shared clear, defined, measurable outcomes to describe how we will get there
3. Indicators and shared data to tell us if we are achieving the future we envision

— *Mayor Ben McAdams, Salt Lake County*

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. With the passing of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act, a system-level evaluation of performance became law. The intent of the community measure is to examine impact and success of all homeless services within the community. These system-level performance measures will provide communities with data that will help inform strategic decisions in the development of the homeless system. The most common level of system evaluation will take place at the Continuum of Care level. In preparation for these new performance measures, HUD has been working with HMIS software providers to have the appropriate reports ready by the first part of 2016.

HUD System Performance Measures

- Length of episode
- Job and income growth for homeless persons
- Number of homeless persons
- Homeless prevention/placement
- Number of persons homeless for the first time
- Return to homelessness
- Successful placement in permanent housing
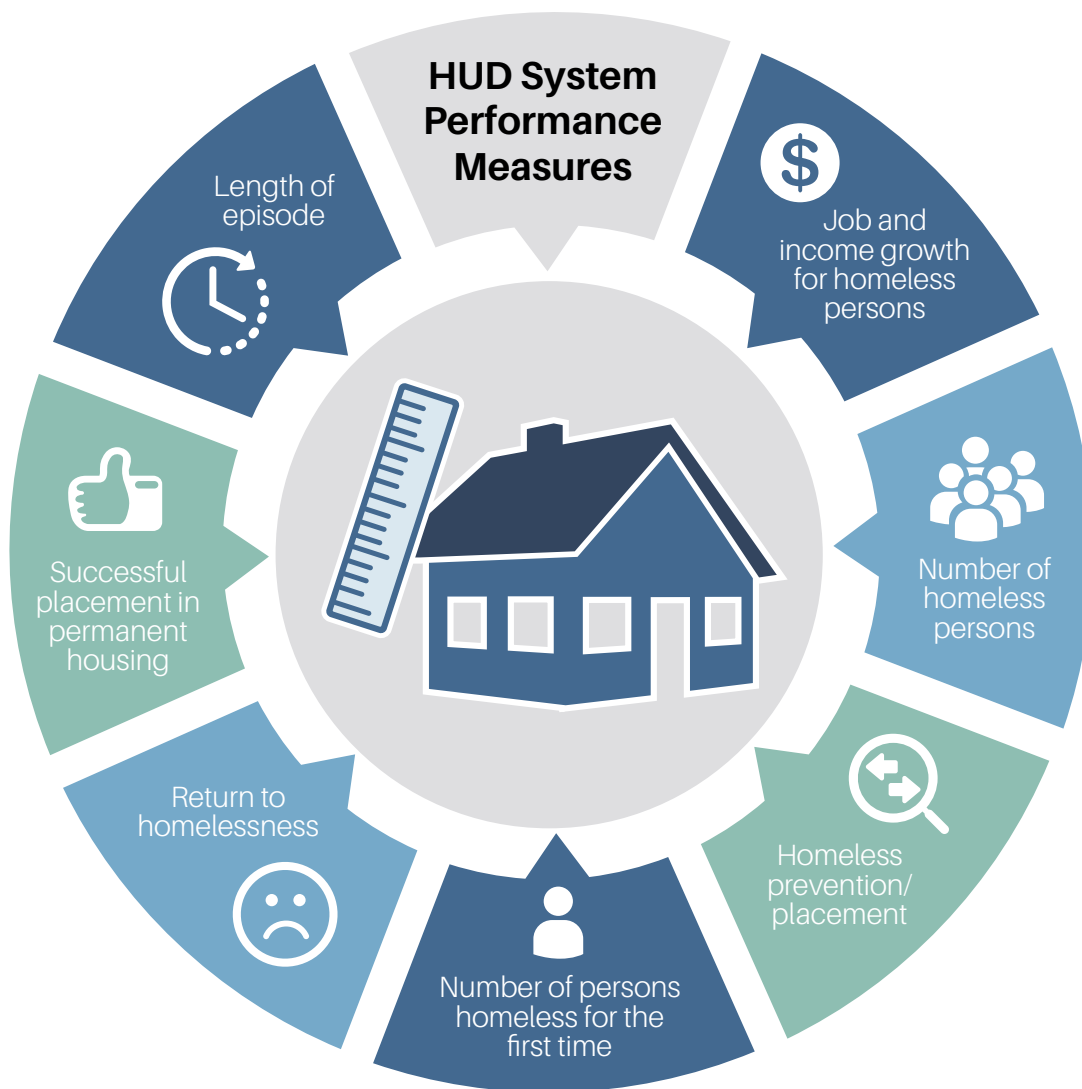
"One of my favorite acronyms is T.E.A.M.
Together Everyone Achieves More."

— Pamela Atkinson, homeless advocate

Local Homeless Coordinating Committee (LHCC) Profiles

State of Utah

Data Sources

- 2015 Utah Housing Inventory Count
- 2015 Utah Point-in-Time Count
- Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division, State Community Services Office

Weber- Morgan Counties LHCC
Davis County LHCC
Salt Lake County LHCC
Bear River LHCC
Tooele County LHCC
Mountainland LHCC
Uintah Basin LHCC
Six County LHCC
Carbon-Emery Counties LHCC
Grand County LHCC
Iron County LHCC
San Juan County LHCC
Washington County LHCC

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

24
637
2166
2403
1039
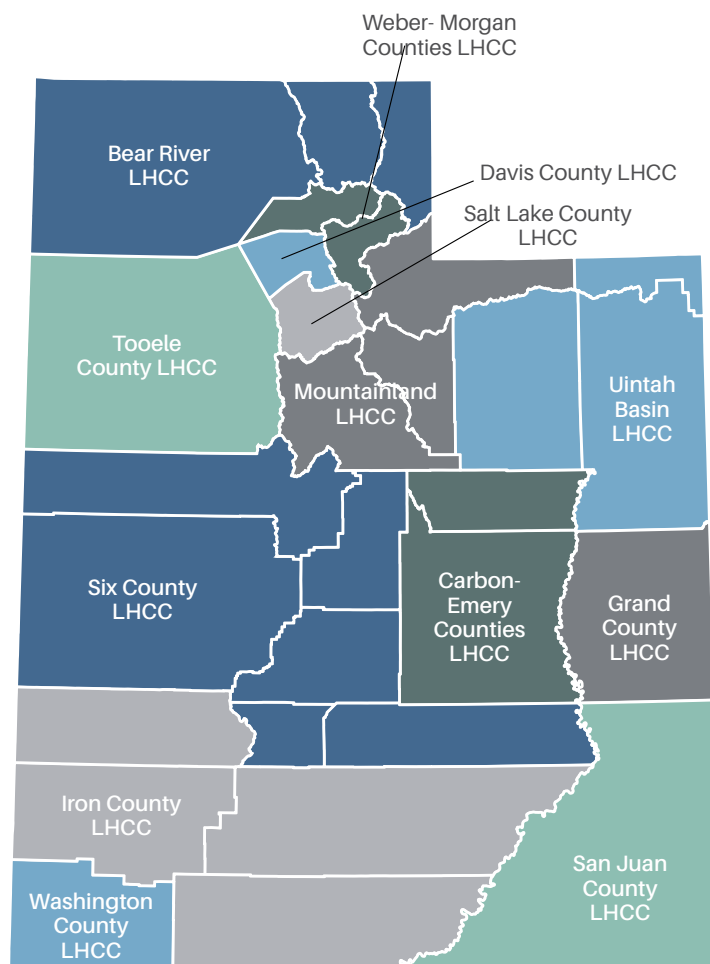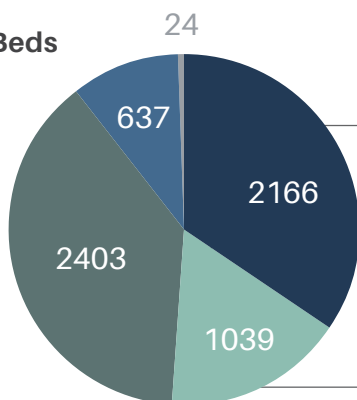
Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Headcount		2013 State Total	2014 State Total	2015 State Total
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	1,266	1,228	1,194
	Households only children	12	3	11
	Households no children	1,581	1,537	1,594
	Total	2,859	2,768	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	52	124	22
	Households only children	1	-	-
	Households no children	361	189	204
	Total	414	313	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	1,318	1,352	1,216
	Households only children	13	3	11
	Households no children	1,942	1,726	1,798
	Total	3,273	3,081	3,025
Households		**2013 State Total**	**2014 State Total**	**2015 State Total**
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	391	380	357
	Households only children	12	3	11
	Households no children	1,574	1,525	1,577
	Total	1,977	1,908	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	15	18	7
	Households only children	1	-	-
	Households no children	338	176	194
	Total	354	194	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	406	398	364
	Households only children	13	3	11
	Households no children	1,912	1,701	1,771
	Total	2,331	2,102	2,146

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

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 PIT Count

Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	914	67
Domestic violence (adults)	567	67
HIV/AIDS	33	2
Substance abuse	600	51
Mental illness	699	75
Veterans	312	24
Chronically homeless veterans	17	1
Chronically homeless families	16	1
Chronically homeless persons	166	12
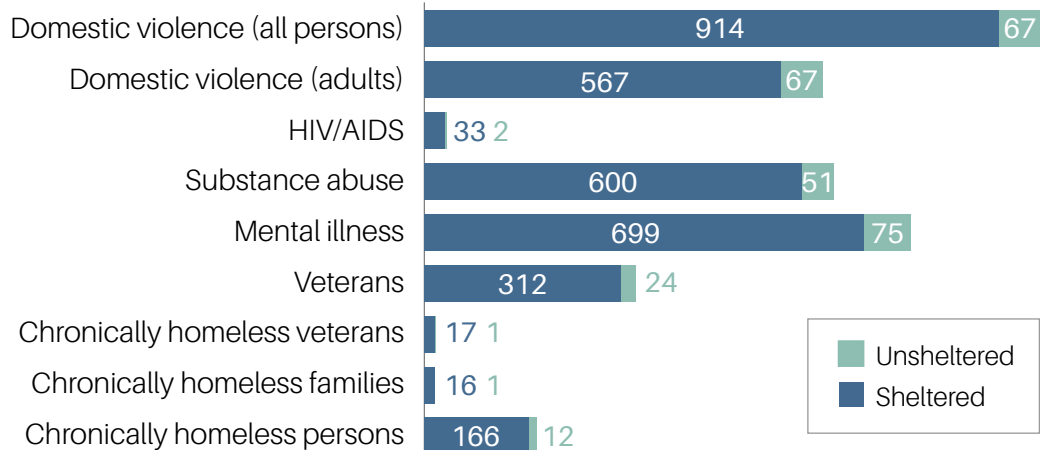
Bear River Association of Government (BRAG) LHCC

(Box Elder, Cache, & Rich)

Chair	Kathy Robison
Cache County Council Member
Vice-Chair	Stefanie Jones
Homeless Coordinator, BRAG
stefaniej@brag.utah.gov

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

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

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

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

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

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count

Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	46	2
Domestic violence (adults)	21	2
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	2	0
Mental illness	2	2
Veterans	0	1
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	0

Legend: Unsheltered, Sheltered
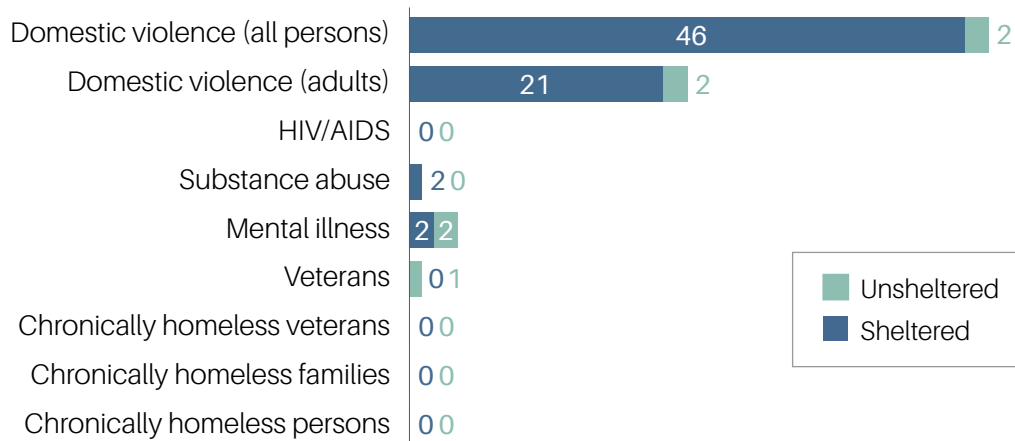
Highlight

This year, BRAG LHCC targeted after-hours homeless assistance as a priority and coordinated this effort with local law-enforcement. BRAG LHCC members are also focused on developing landlord relationships.

2015 Housing Inventory
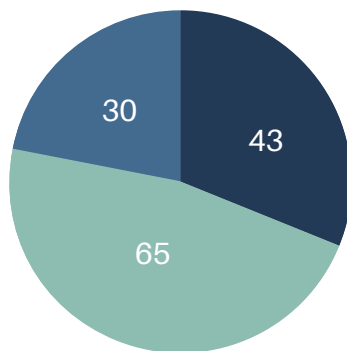
Number of Beds

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

BRAG LHCC	State
255	14,516

Headcount		BRAG LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	84	75	40	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	14	6	6	272	1,594
	Total	98	81	46	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	2	1	5	85	204
	Total	2	1	5	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	84	75	40	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	16	7	11	357	1,798
	Total	100	82	51	646	3,025

Households		BRAG LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	26	24	15	87	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	14	6	6	266	1,577
	Total	40	30	21	353	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	4	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	2	1	4	78	194
	Total	2	1	4	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	26	24	15	91	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	16	7	10	344	1,771
	Total	42	31	25	435	2,146

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 Center

Price
(435) 636-2300
475 W. Price River Drive #300
Price, UT 84501

Emery County
(435) 381-6100
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	
	barbjobrown@gmail.com	

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

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

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count
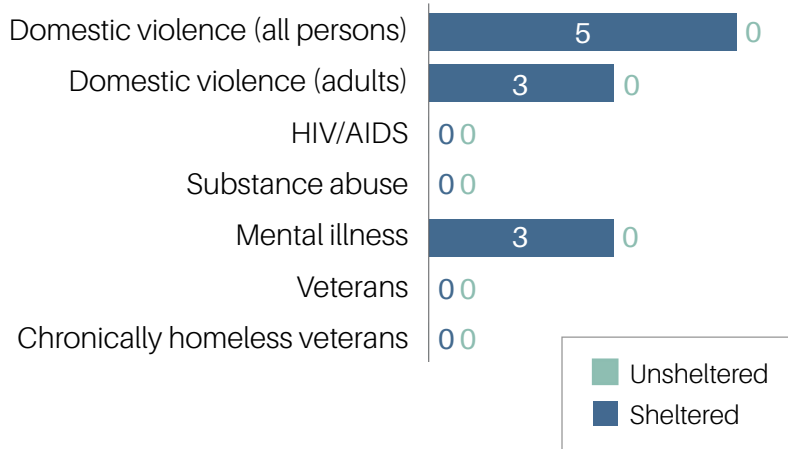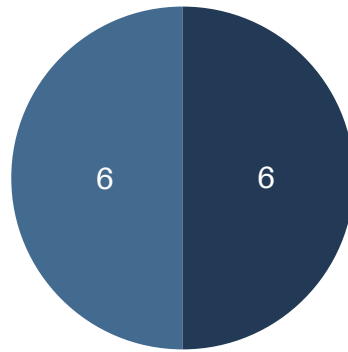
Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	5	0
Domestic violence (adults)	3	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	0	0
Mental illness	3	0
Veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0

Legend: Unsheltered, Sheltered

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

| 6 | 6 |

Type of Housing

- ■ Emergency Shelter
- ■ Transitional Housing
- ■ Permanent Supportive Housing
- ■ Rapid Re-Housing
- ■ Safe Haven

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Carbon-Emery LHCC	State
25	14,516

Headcount		Carbon-Emery LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	5	5	4	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	1	1	1	272	1,594
	Total	6	6	5	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	2	-	-	85	204
	Total	2	-	-	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	5	5	4	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	3	1	1	357	1,798
	Total	8	6	5	646	3,025

Households		Carbon-Emery LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	2	2	87	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	1	1	1	266	1,577
	Total	2	3	3	353	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	4	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	2	-	-	78	194
	Total	2	-	-	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	1	2	2	91	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	3	1	1	344	1,771
	Total	4	3	3	435	2,146

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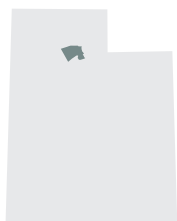
Davis County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

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 kim@daviscommunity-housing.com

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

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

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	53	4
Domestic violence (adults)	20	4
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	4	2
Mental illness	6	0
Veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	0

Legend: Unsheltered, Sheltered

Highlight

While conducting outreach, Family Connection Center staff found "Jim" setting up a tent. Suffering from a brain injury, "Jim" struggled to find housing. Outreach staff completes a VI-SPDAT assessment with "Jim," identified him as a vulnerable client in need of rapid placement, and found a permanent housing solution in a local apartment complex. With stable housing in place, "Jim" was reunited with his teenage son.

"Jim" worked on budgeting with his case manager and decided to supplement his disability income with employment. He secured employment with Walmart to ensure his housing stability. He later exited the program, moved to a different apartment complex, and accepted a new job that paid an additional $4.50/hour.

2015 Housing Inventory
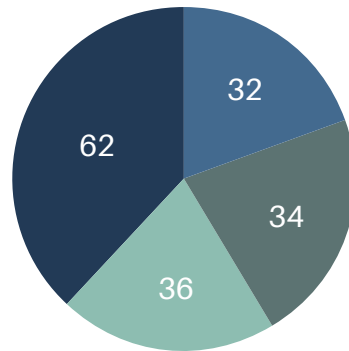
**Number of Beds**

| 62 | 32 | 34 | 36 |

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Davis County LHCC	State
360	14,516

Headcount		Davis County LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	89	81	45	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	5	8	9	272	1,594
	Total	94	89	54	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	3	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	9	8	15	85	204
	Total	9	8	18	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	89	81	48	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	14	16	24	357	1,798
	Total	103	97	72	646	3,025

Households		Davis County LHCC			2015 CoC 2015 Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	29	27	12	87	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	5	8	9	266	1,577
	Total	34	35	21	353	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	1	4	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	8	7	14	78	194
	Total	8	7	15	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	29	27	13	91	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	13	15	23	344	1,771
	Total	42	42	36	435	2,146

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

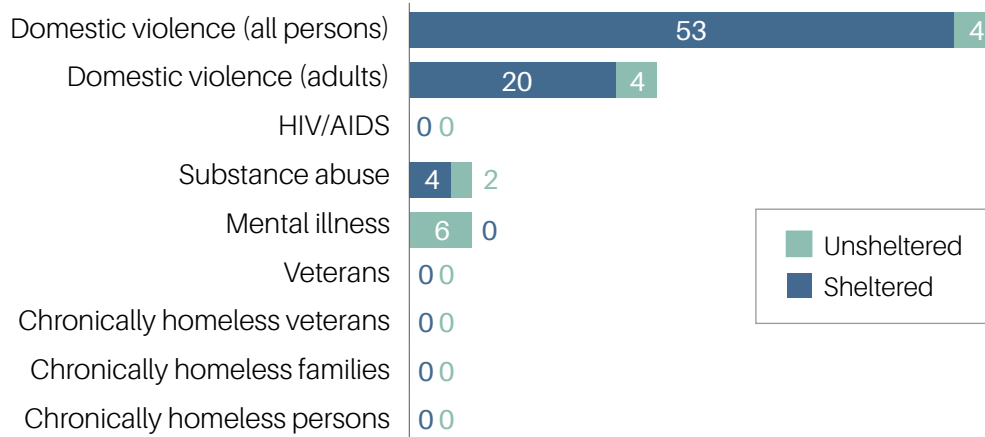# Grand County LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

Moab   (435) 719-2600
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

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count
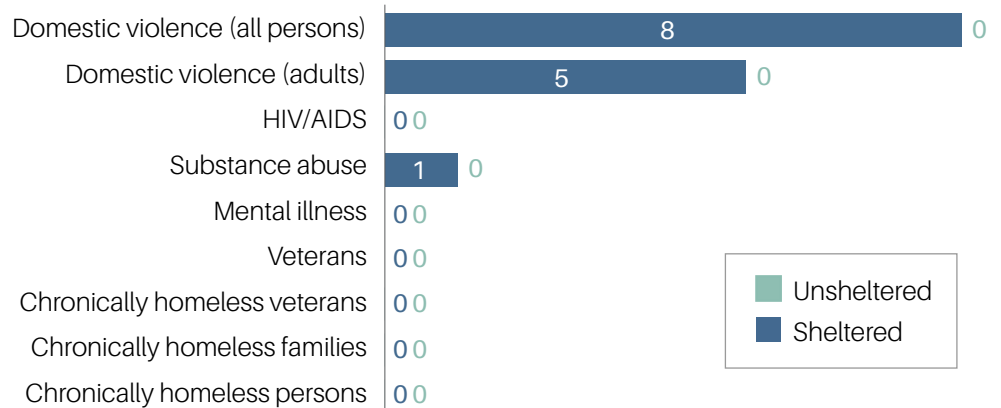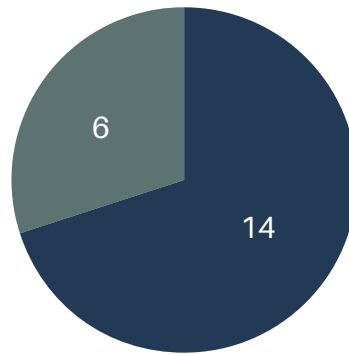
Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	8	0
Domestic violence (adults)	5	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	1	0
Mental illness	0	0
Veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	0

Legend: Unsheltered, Sheltered

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

| | 14 | 6 |

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Grand County LHCC	State
50	14,516

Headcount		Grand County LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	2	5	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	5	2	5	272	1,594
	Total	5	4	10	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	9	-	-	85	204
	Total	9	-	-	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	-	2	5	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	14	2	5	357	1,798
	Total	14	4	10	646	3,025

Households		Grand County LHCC			2015 CoC 2015 Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	1	2	87	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	5	2	4	266	1,577
	Total	5	3	6	353	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	4	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	8	-	-	78	194
	Total	8	7	15	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	-	1	2	91	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	13	2	4	344	1,771
	Total	13	3	6	435	2,146

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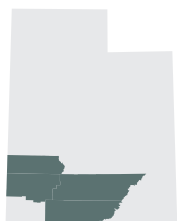
Iron County LHCC

(Iron, Beaver, Garfield, & Kane)

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

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	Don Marchant Cedar City Council Member
Contact	Kaitlin Sorenson kaitlin@cwcc.org

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center
- Iron County Care & Share

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count
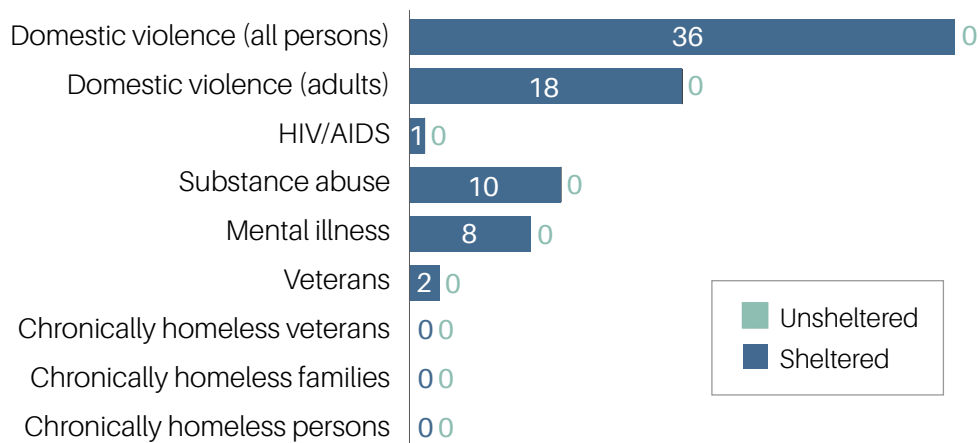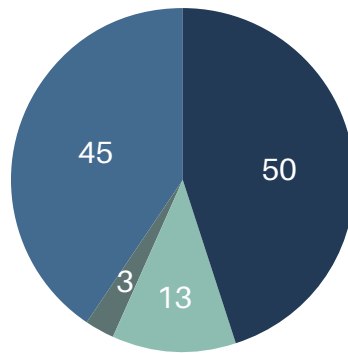
Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	36	0
Domestic violence (adults)	18	0
HIV/AIDS	1	0
Substance abuse	10	0
Mental illness	8	0
Veterans	2	0
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	0

Unsheltered
Sheltered

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Iron County LHCC	State
260	14,516

Headcount		Iron County LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	21	22	26	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	52	31	25	272	1,594
	Total	73	53	51	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	9	-	1	85	204
	Total	9	-	1	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	21	22	26	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	61	31	26	357	1,798
	Total	82	53	52	646	3,025

Households		Iron County LHCC			2015 CoC 2015 Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	6	7	7	87	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	52	30	25	266	1,577
	Total	58	37	32	353	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	4	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	9	-	1	78	194
	Total	9	-	1	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	6	7	7	91	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	61	30	26	344	1,771
	Total	67	37	33	435	2,146

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present
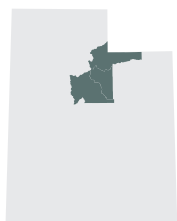
Mountainland Association of Government LHCC

(Summit, Utah, & Wasatch)

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

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 maries@unitedway.org

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Center for Women and Children in Crisis
- Community Action Services and Food Bank
- Food and Care Coalition
- Golden Spike
- Housing Authority of Utah County
- Mountainlands Community Housing Trust
- Peace House
- Provo City Housing Authority
- Wasatch Mental Health

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count

Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	69	11
Domestic violence (adults)	36	11
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	16	6
Mental illness	28	16
Veterans	3	6
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	2	3

Highlight

In 2015, the Mountainland Continuum of Care created the Utah County Housing First Fund. This community-based flex fund embraces the Housing First approach by helping homeless clients obtain financial leverage for competitive rentals. Once other funding sources are optimized, this fund will help mitigate landlord concerns about any assumed risks of housing formerly homeless individuals and families. The fund can help guarantee money for any additional damages to property, pay deposits, first and last month's rent , and be applied toward some other housing associated costs. When clients receive this assistance, landlords receive a pledge of consistent wrap-around services and a landlord coordinator point-of-contact. Support for this fund has already been embraced by the community in Utah County, and with the leadership of Mayor John Curtis of Provo, the community has raised over $40,000 for the fund.

2015 Housing Inventory
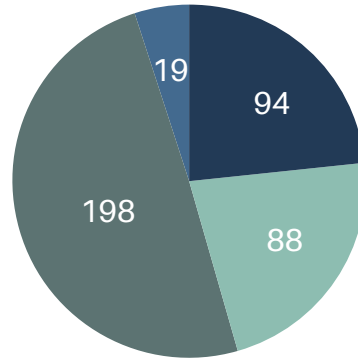
Number of Beds

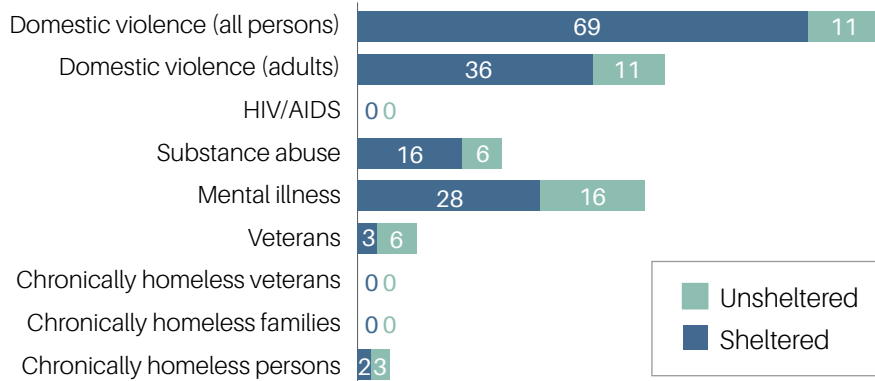| Value |
|-------|
| 19 |
| 94 |
| 198 |
| 88 |

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

	Mountainland LHCC	State
	150	14,516

Headcount		Mountainland LHCC			2015 Mountainland CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	67	68	94	94	1194
	Households only children	7	0	11	11	11
	Households no children	51	46	60	60	1594
	Total	125	114	165	165	2799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	27	5	3	3	22
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	101	30	35	35	204
	Total	128	35	38	38	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	94	73	97	97	1216
	Households only children	7	0	11	11	11
	Households no children	152	76	95	95	1798
	Total	253	149	203	203	3025

Households		Mountainland LHCC			2015 Mountainland CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	21	21	29	29	357
	Households only children	7	0	11	11	11
	Households no children	48	45	56	56	1577
	Total	76	66	96	96	1945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	6	1	1	1	7
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	95	26	32	32	194
	Total	101	27	33	33	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	27	22	30	30	364
	Households only children	7	0	11	11	11
	Households no children	143	71	88	88	1771
	Total	177	93	129	129	2146

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 Center

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

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- Asian Association of Utah
- Catholic Community Services
- Family Promise Salt Lake
- Family Support Center
- First Step House
- Housing Assistance Mgmt. 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 Community Action Program
- 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

Chair	Dan Adams Vice-President, CRA Officer, CIT
Contact	Megan Mietchen mmietchen@hacsl.org

Highlight

Tia is a "strong as nails" kind of person. Last year this former Armed Service Member separated from the father of her two daughters, fell behind on paying the rent and bills on her own, and was evicted. Tia has faced many challenges in life, but nothing prepared her for the hardship and depression of being without a home. Tia sought out shelters and found Family Promise in Salt Lake. She and her daughters entered the interfaith shelter and received supported hospitality, beds and meals through their shelter network of congregations. Working with case management staff, Tia committed herself to improve her employment skills and budget.

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count
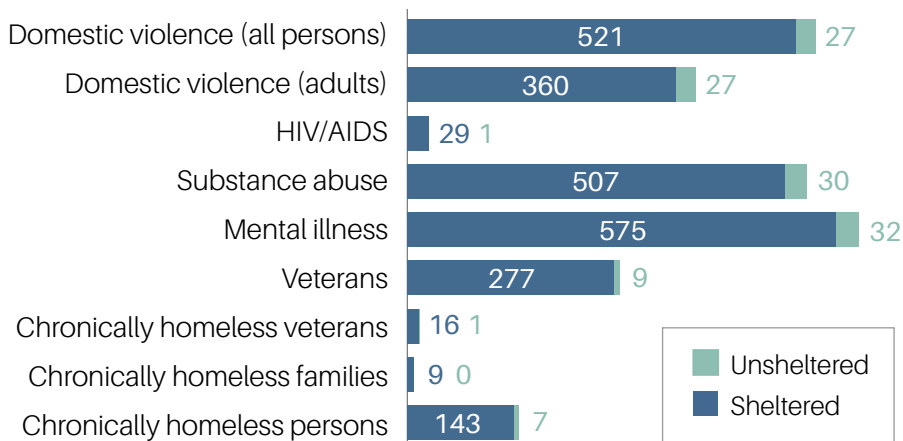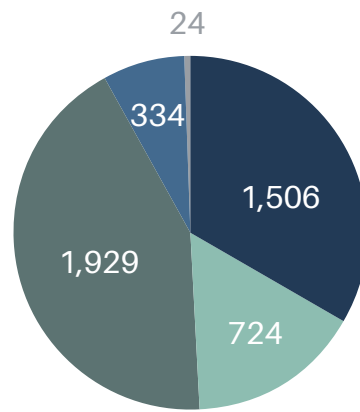
Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	521	27
Domestic violence (adults)	360	27
HIV/AIDS	29	1
Substance abuse	507	30
Mental illness	575	32
Veterans	277	9
Chronically homeless veterans	16	1
Chronically homeless families	9	0
Chronically homeless persons	143	7

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

24

334

1,506

1,929

724

Type of Housing

- ■ Emergency Shelter
- ■ Transitional Housing
- ■ Permanent Supportive Housing
- ■ Rapid Re-Housing
- ■ Safe Haven

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Salt Lake County LHCC	State
10,175	14,516

Headcount		Salt Lake County LHCC			2015 Salt Lake CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	768	783	809	830	1,194
	Households only children	5	2	-	-	11
	Households no children	1,236	1,219	1,253	1,346	1,594
	Total	2,009	2,004	2,062	2,176	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	6	6	22
	Households only children	1	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	80	92	72	84	204
	Total	81	92	78	90	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	768	783	815	830	1,216
	Households only children	6	2	-	-	11
	Households no children	1,316	1,311	1,325	1,346	1,798
	Total	2,090	2,096	2,140	2,176	3,025

Households		Salt Lake County LHCC			2015 Salt Lake CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	238	240	236	241	357
	Households only children	5	2	-	-	11
	Households no children	1,236	1,213	1,248	1,255	1,577
	Total	1,479	1,455	1,484	1,496	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	2	2	7
	Households only children	1	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	78	89	72	84	194
	Total	79	89	74	86	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	238	240	238	243	364
	Households only children	6	2	-	-	11
	Households no children	1,314	1,302	1,320	1,339	1,771
	Total	1,558	1,544	1,558	1,582	2,146

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

San Juan County LHCC

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

• Gentle Ironhawk Shelter

Chair	Currently vacant

Local Workforce Services Eligibility Center

Blanding   (435) 678-1400
544 North 100 East
Blanding, UT 84511

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count
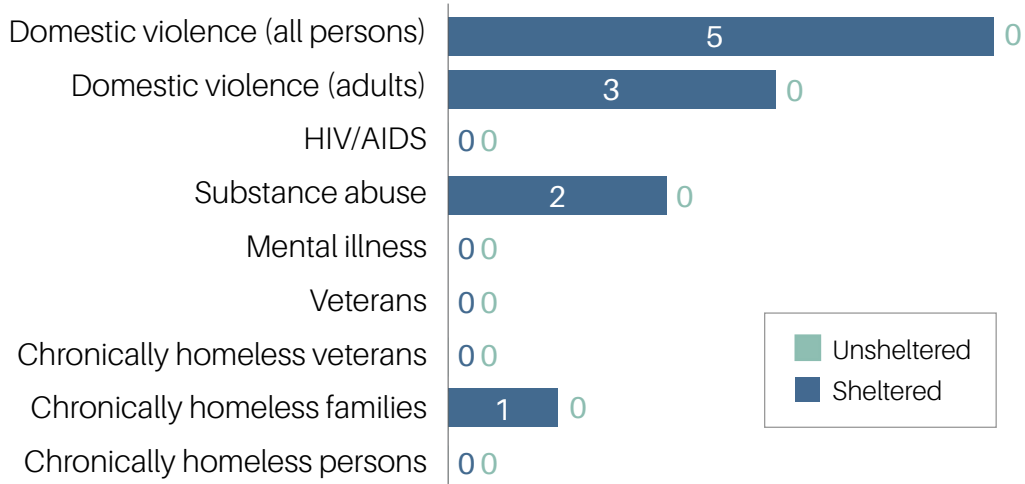
Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	5	0
Domestic violence (adults)	3	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	2	0
Mental illness	0	0
Veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	1	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	0

Unsheltered
Sheltered

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

21
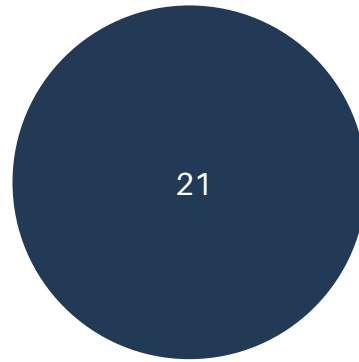
Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

| San Juan County LHCC	State
25	14,516

Headcount		San Juan County LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	7	9	4	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	1	-	1	272	1,594
	Total	8	9	5	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	5	-	-	85	204
	Total	5	-	-	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	7	9	4	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	6	-	1	357	1,798
	Total	13	9	5	646	3,025

Households		San Juan County LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	2	2	87	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	1	-	1	266	1,577
	Total	3	2	3	353	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	-	-	4	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	2	-	-	78	194
	Total	2	-	-	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	2	2	2	91	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	3	-	1	344	1,771
	Total	5	2	3	435	2,146

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present
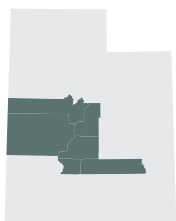
Six County Association of Government LHCC

(Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Piute, Sevier, & Wayne)

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

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
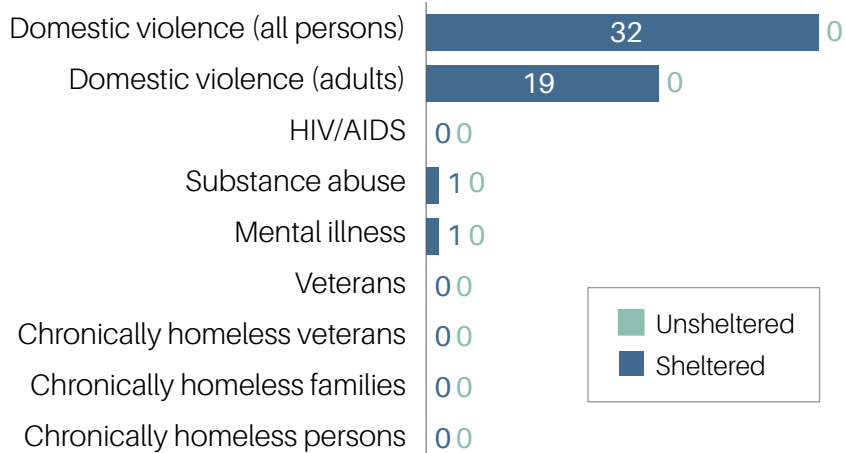(435) 893-0000
18 South Main
Loa, UT 84747

Chair	Currently vacant

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

- New Horizons Crisis Center
- Six County AOG

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count
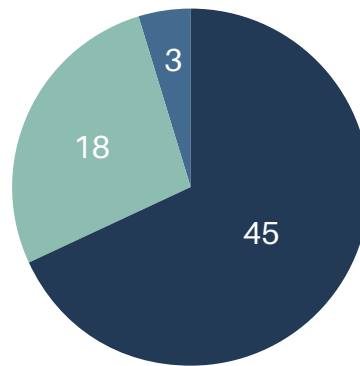
Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	32	0
Domestic violence (adults)	19	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	1	0
Mental illness	1	0
Veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	0

- Unsheltered
- Sheltered

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

	Six County LHCC	State
	160	14,516

Headcount		Six County LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	31	15	21	276	1194
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	11
	Households no children	18	17	11	272	1594
	Total	49	32	32	548	2799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	0	13	22
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	0	0	0	85	204
	Total	0	0	0	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	31	15	21	289	1216
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	11
	Households no children	18	17	11	357	1798
	Total	49	32	32	646	3025

Households		Six County LHCC			2-15 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	10	5	8	87	357
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	11
	Households no children	18	17	11	266	1577
	Total	28	22	19	353	1945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	0	4	7
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	0	0	0	78	194
	Total	0	0	0	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	10	5	8	91	364
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	11
	Households no children	18	17	11	344	1771
	Total	28	22	19	435	2146

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

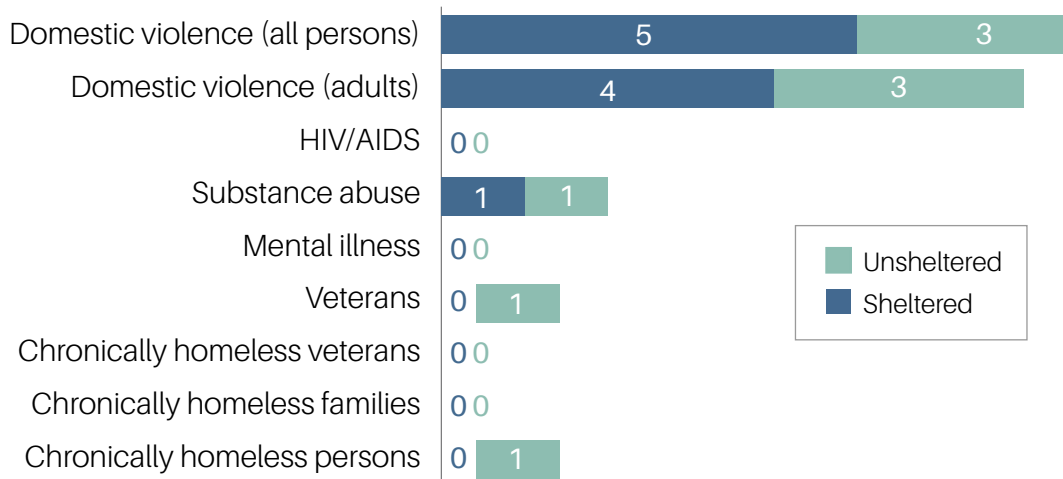# Tooele County LHCC

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
Contact	Tooele Valley Resource Center 435-566-5938

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: 2015 Single Night Count

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	5	3
Domestic violence (adults)	4	3
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	1	1
Mental illness	0	0
Veterans	0	1
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	1

Highlight

This summer an elderly couple came to the Tooele Valley Resource Center. They were unemployed and living in their car. They came to the Resource Center to look for available community resources. Our top case manager helped them navigate the system. Through thoughtful case management, the couple was referred to a nearby community ranch in Rush Valley where they applied to be a sheep herder and cook. Although they had never done this type of work before, they were hired on the spot. The couple now has stable employment and housing. They are thrilled to begin their new adventure.

2015 Housing Inventory
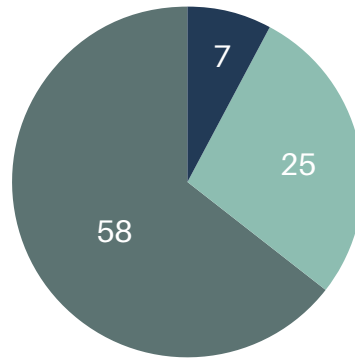
Number of Beds

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

	Tooele LHCC	State
	177	14,516

Headcount		Tooele County LHCC			2015 Salt Lake CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	21	30	15	824	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	4	6	9	1,262	1,594
	Total	25	36	24	2,086	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	3	5	-	6	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	15	13	12	84	204
	Total	18	18	12	90	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	24	35	15	830	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	19	19	21	1,346	1,798
	Total	43	54	36	2,176	3,025

Households		Tooele County LHCC			2015 Salt Lake CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	5	9	5	241	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	4	5	7	1,255	1,577
	Total	9	14	12	1,496	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	1	-	2	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	10	10	12	84	194
	Total	11	11	12	86	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	6	10	5	243	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	14	15	19	1,339	1,771
	Total	20	25	24	1,582	2,146

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present
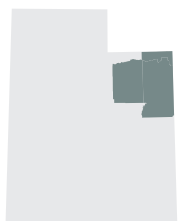
Uintah Basin Association of Government LHCC

(Daggett, Duchesne, & Uintah)

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

Roosevelt (435) 722-6500
140 West 425 South 300-13
Roosevelt, UT 84066

Vernal (435) 781-4100
1050 West Market
Drive Vernal, UT 84078

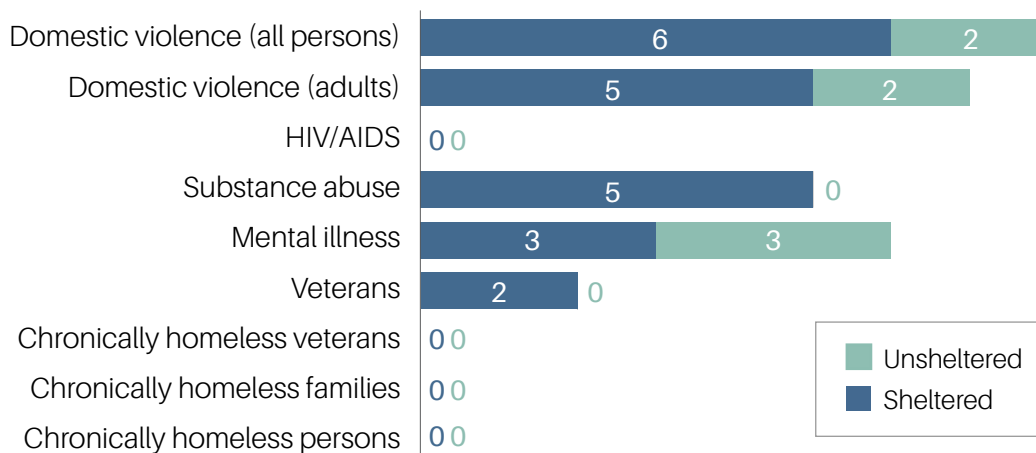| Chair	Vaun Ryan
	Roosevelt City Mayor
Contact	Kim Dieter
	CSBG Coordiantor, UBOAG
	kimd@ubaog.org

Homeless Housing and Shelter Providers

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

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count

|	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	6	2
Domestic violence (adults)	5	2
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	5	0
Mental illness	3	3
Veterans	2	0
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	0	0
Chronically homeless persons	0	0

Legend: Unsheltered, Sheltered

Highlight

After a number of attempts over the years to create a functioning Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program in the Uintah Basin, the dream has finally become a reality. A joint effort between the Uintah Basin Association of Government, the Local Homeless Coordination Committee (LHCC), and Community Action Partnership (CAP) of Utah has led to the capability for a VITA program to be offered throughout the Uintah Basin. The LHCC recognized the VITA program as a key tool to supplement income for many living in the Uintah Basin area, including those experiencing homelessness. The program works to increase education around the Earned Income Tax Credit, free tax preparation, and financial literacy education for residents of Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties.

The first tax season (tax year 2014) for newly founded VITA program was an exceptional success. A total of 212 income tax returns were prepared by 8 fantastic volunteers who donated over 300 hours of service, saving the Uintah Basin tax payers roughly $45,000 in tax preparation fees.

2015 Housing Inventory
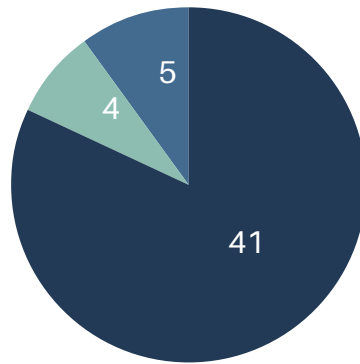
Number of Beds

Type of Housing

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

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

	Uintah Basin LHCC	State
	155	14,516

Headcount		Uintah Basin LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	11	7	15	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	19	6	10	272	1,594
	Total	30	13	25	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	2	-	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	8	-	6	85	204
	Total	8	2	6	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	11	9	15	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	27	6	16	357	1,798
	Total	38	15	31	646	3,025

Households		Uintah Basin LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	3	2	5	87	357
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	17	6	10	266	1,577
	Total	20	8	15	353	1,945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	-	1	-	4	7
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	8	-	6	78	194
	Total	8	1	6	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	3	3	5	91	364
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	25	6	16	344	1,771
	Total	28	9	21	435	2,146

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
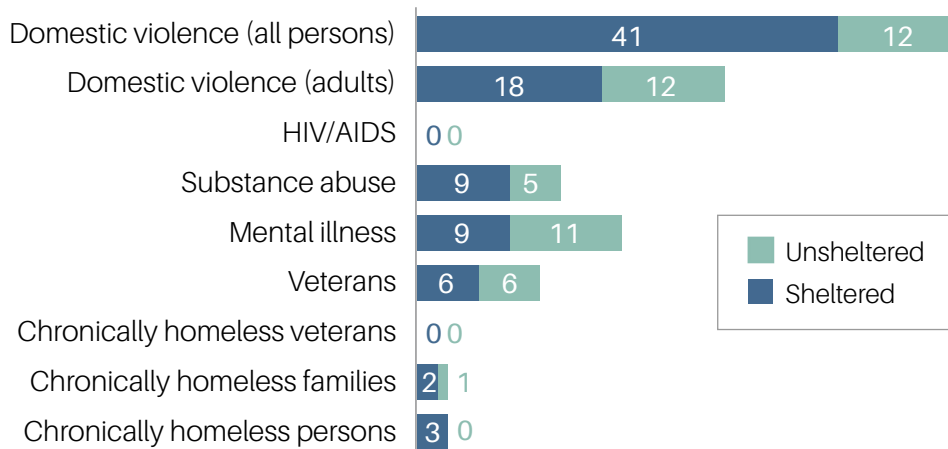162 North 400 East Suite B100
St. George, UT 84770

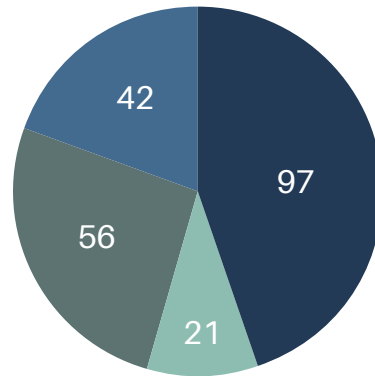| Chair	Jimmie Hughes City of St. George Council Member
Vice-Chair	Matt Loo Economic and Housing Director, City of St. George
Secretary	Karen Christensen karen.christensen@sgcity.org

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

Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	41	12
Domestic violence (adults)	18	12
HIV/AIDS	0	0
Substance abuse	9	5
Mental illness	9	11
Veterans	6	6
Chronically homeless veterans	0	0
Chronically homeless families	2	1
Chronically homeless persons	3	0

Legend: Unsheltered, Sheltered

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

Type of Housing

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

Pie chart values: 97, 21, 56, 42

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Washington County LHCC	State
751	14,516

Headcount		Washington County LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	74	51	49	276	1,194
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	49	43	58	272	1,594
	Total	123	94	107	548	2,799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	4	112	10	13	22
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	34	24	35	85	204
	Total	38	136	45	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	78	163	59	289	1,216
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	11
	Households no children	83	67	93	357	1,798
	Total	161	230	152	646	3,025
Households		Washington			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	23	15	14	87	357
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	11
	Households no children	47	42	54	266	1577
	Total	70	57	68	353	1945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	15	3	4	7
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	31	23	30	78	194
	Total	32	38	33	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	24	30	17	91	364
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	11
	Households no children	78	65	84	344	1771
	Total	102	95	101	435	2146

NOTE: Households no children total may not match the headcount if more than one adult is present
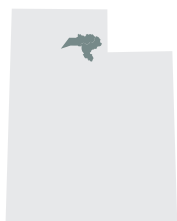
Weber-Morgan Counties LHCC

Local Workforce Services Employment Center

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

Chair	Neil Garner Ogden City Council Member
Vice-Chair	Marcie Valdez Director, Catholic Community Services Northern Utah
Secretary	Shelly Halacy shalacy@ co.weber.ut.us

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

Highlight

In 2014, Weber Human Services was awarded funding from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for the Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI) grant. The grant provides critical services to homeless individuals with substance use disorders and serious mental illness. The program seeks to "increase the number of program-enrolled individuals placed in permanent housing that supports recovery through comprehensive treatment and recovery-oriented serviced for behavioral health" (SAMHSA, 2015). With the combined efforts of the CABHI grant and the implementation of the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT), Weber County has excelled in housing the most vulnerable and hardest to serve individuals in Weber County.
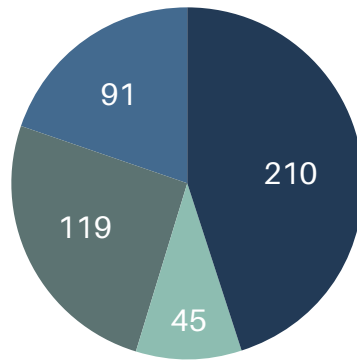
A recent story is that of Mr. Fullmer. He struggled with substance abuse and mental illness, and had an extensive criminal history. Mr. Fullmer had been homeless and on the streets for five and a half years. While on the streets, he constantly feared for his safety and was the victim of multiple violent attacks. He occasionally stayed at St. Anne's Center, but mostly camped near the Ogden River. The street outreach worker for the Weber Housing Authority made contact with Mr. Fullmer and began to link him to services. He was connected with the CABHI team who began treatment for his substance abuse and mental illness. He received a Shelter Plus Care voucher from the Ogden Housing Authority and with the assistance of the CABHI team was housed in May 2015. Upon initial contact he was not receiving any services. He has since received a food card from Catholic Community Services, household items from the Salvation Army and clothing from the Ogden Rescue Mission. He was accepted to receive substance abuse treatment at Valley Camp, and is engaged with a therapist at Weber Human Services. He is working on his Social Security application and maintains his apartment. Without the assistance of all homeless service providers in Weber County Mr. Fullmer would not have experienced the successful transition from homelessness.

Homeless Subpopulations: 2015 Single Night Count
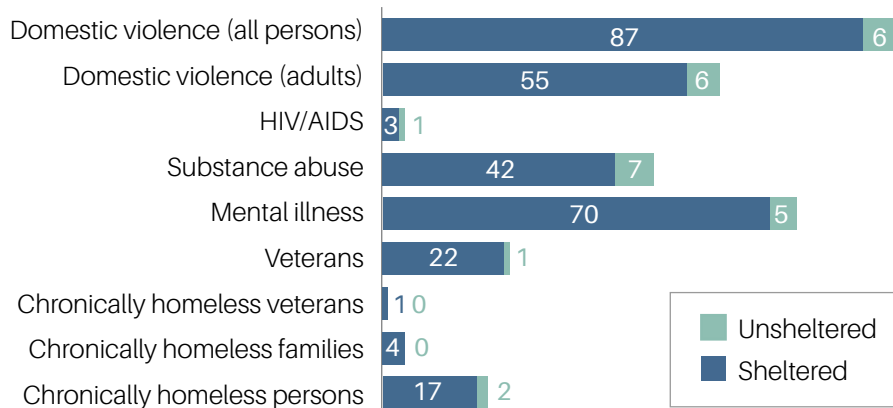
Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Domestic violence (all persons)	87	6
Domestic violence (adults)	55	6
HIV/AIDS	3	1
Substance abuse	42	7
Mental illness	70	5
Veterans	22	1
Chronically homeless veterans	1	0
Chronically homeless families	4	0
Chronically homeless persons	17	2

2015 Housing Inventory

Number of Beds

Type of Housing

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

210 · 45 · 119 · 91

2015 Annualized Homeless Estimate

Weber-Morgan LHCC	State
1,123	14,516

Headcount		Weber-Morgan LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	88	80	67	276	1194
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	11
	Households no children	126	152	146	272	1594
	Total	214	233	213	548	2799
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	18	0	0	13	22
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	87	21	23	85	204
	Total	105	21	23	98	226
Total	Family of adult and minor	106	80	67	289	1216
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	11
	Households no children	213	173	169	357	1798
	Total	319	254	236	646	3025

Households		Weber-Morgan LHCC			2015 BOS CoC Total	2015 State Total
		2013	2014	2015		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	27	25	20	87	357
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	11
	Households no children	126	150	145	266	1577
	Total	153	176	165	353	1945
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	7	0	0	4	7
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	85	20	23	78	194
	Total	92	20	23	82	201
Total	Family of adult and minor	34	25	20	91	364
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	11
	Households no children	211	170	168	344	1771
	Total	245	196	188	435	2146

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

Glossary of Terms

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is 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)

The APR is 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 disabling condition (see definition below) who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had

at least four (4) separate occasions of homelessness in the past three (3) years. 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 a disabling condition (see definition below) and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) separate occasions of homelessness in the past three (3) years. 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 continuum consists of the Salt Lake and Tooele Counties. The Mountainland continuum consists of Utah, Summit, and Wasatch counties. The Balance of State continuum

consists of all other counties no 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.

Disabling Condition

Any one of (1) a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is (a) expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiological agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder.

Diversion

Diversion is 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 or 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 HEARTH Act is the first significant reauthorization of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance programs in nearly 20 years and 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 HIC is a point-in-time inventory of provider programs within your Continuum of Care 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.

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 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 your program's efforts are making an impact on the clients you are serving.

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, 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 Safe Haven is 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.

SPDAT

Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) is 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) Program

Supportive Services Only (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)

The transitional housing component facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to per-manent housing. Homeless persons may live in transi-tional housing for up to 24 months and receive support-ive services such as childcare, job training, and home furnishings that help them live more independently.

Unaccompanied Youth

Young adults (up to age 24) and minors 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.

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.

Chronic Homelessness in Utah Fact Sheet April 28, 2015

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 four times in three years 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 centered on:

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

The January 2015 annual Point-in-Time count showed:

- 178 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness in Utah, a 91 percent decrease from 2005.

Utah is approaching a "functional zero" with chronic homelessness:

- All 178 chronically homeless individuals are known by name.
- There is a sustainable system in place that has assessed these individuals, and can help them move out of chronic homelessness, if they choose.
- Utah is the first state to have a sustainable system in place sufficient to serve all of its chronically homeless individuals.

The reduction in chronic homelessness is primarily due to the provision of PSH for targeted individuals using a "Housing First" approach.

- Combines housing with supportive treatment services in mental and physical health, substance abuse, education and employment.
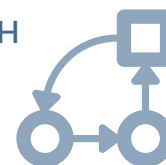
The number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Utah is well under the national average and has declined due to the availability of additional resources and effectiveness of outreach programs.

- Total homelessness in 2015 based on the annual Point-in-Time count: 14,516.

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

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

Volunteer Spotlight

I was getting ready to retire and wasn't quite sure what I was going to do with my time. I read an article in the newspaper about homeless people and what Weber County was doing to correct the problem. The article stated that volunteers were needed to assist with the counties outreach program. I retired on a Friday and showed up at Weber County Housing Authority on the following Monday. I was handed a backpack full of gloves, blankets and cans of food and, for the next three hours, walked the streets of Ogden. I quickly realized I was terribly out of shape from sitting behind a desk at my last job. If I wanted to keep up, I would have to start exercising. I actually used my volunteering to get myself in better shape. I learned by helping others I was actually helping myself mentally and physically.

The people at Weber County Housing were friendly, hard-working, and dedicated to helping the homeless population. I was accepted as part of their team and continue to help in any way I can. The homeless outreach program was a perfect fit for me. The number of hours, time of day, and the great people all keep me coming back. I have been going for almost two years and have no plans of quitting.

— William Campbell

Bibliography

Community Solutions. Zero:2016 Dashboard. July 2015. 22 September 2015.

Cushman and Wakefield. 2014 Year End Market Review. Salt Lake City: Cushman and Wakefield, 2014.

Department of Workforce Services. "About: Governance." 3 September 2014. Utah HMIS Data Support for Homeless Providers in Utah. 28 October 2015.

EquiMark Multifamily Investment Services. Greater Salt Lake Multifamily Report. Salt Lake City: EquiMark Multifamily Investment Services, 2015.

Firth, Perry. Homelessness and Academic Achievement: The Impact of Childhood Stress on School Performance. 8 September 2014. <http://firesteelwa.org/2014/09/homelessness-and-academic-achievement-the-impact-of-childhood-stress-on-school-performance/>.

Hart-Shegos, Ellen. Homelessness and its Effects on Children. Minneapolis: Family Housing Fund, 1999.

HomeAid America. Top Causes of Homelessness in America. n.d. <http://www.homeaid.org/homeaid-stories/69/top-causes-of-homelessness>.

Montgomery, Nancy. Troops Discharged for Misconduct at Greater Risk of Homelessness. 25 August 2015. <http://m.military.com/daily-news/2015/08/25/troops-discharged-for-misconduct-at-greater-risk-of-homelessness.html>.

Muñoz, Barbara CAP Utah. Annual Report on Poverty in Utah 2014 Community Action Partnership of Utah. Salt Lake City : Community Action Partnership of Utah, 2014.

National Alliance to End Homelessness. "Chronic Homelessness Policy Solutions." 18 March 2010. National Alliance to End Homelessness. 6 August 2015. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/page/-/files/2685_file_Chronic_Homelessness_Policy_Solutions.pdf>.

Closing the Front Door: Creating a Successful Diversion Program for Homeless Families. 16 August 2011. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/closing-the-front-door-creating-a-successful-diversion-program-for-homeless>.

Coordinated Assessment Toolkit. 28 August 2013. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/coordinated-assessment-toolkit>.

Cost Savings with Permanent Supportive Housing. 1 March 2010. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/cost-savings-with-permanent-supportive-housing>.

Policy Snapshot. Washington DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2015.

"Rapid Re-Housing: A History and Core Components." 22 April 2014. National Alliance to End Homelessness. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/page/-/files/RRH%20Core%20Elements%20Brief.pdf>.

National Coalition for Homeless Veterans. Media Information A quick reference on homeless veterans for media professionals. n.d. <http://nchv.org/index.php/news/media/media_information/>.

National Health Care for the Homeless Council. "Homelessness & Health: What's The Connection?" June 2011. National Health Care for the Homeless Council. <http://www.nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Hln_health_factsheet_Jan10.pdf>.

National Low Income Housing Coalition. Out of Reach 2015. Washington DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2015.

"Report Ties Lack of Affordable Housing to Family Homelessness." 22 December 2014. National Low Income Housing Coalition. <http://nlihc.org/article/report-ties-lack-affordable-housing-family-homelessness>.

Salt Lake Housing and Neighborhood Development. 5000 DOORS - FAQ. 2014. 6 August 2015. <http://www.slc5000doors.com/faq/>.

Snyder, Kaitlyn. Study Data Show that Housing Chronically Homeless People Saves Money, Lives. 30 June 2015. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/blog/entry/study-data-show-that-housing-chronically-homeless-people-saves-money-lives#.VeiKZflVhBe>.

Spellman, Brooke, et al. "Cost Associated With First-Time Homelessness for Families and Individuals." 23 March 2010. HUD User. 6 August 2010. <http://www.huduser.org/portal/publications/povsoc/cost_homelessness.html>.

Suchar, Norm. "Field Notes: Collective Impact and Homelessness." 15 January 2014. National Alliance to End Homelessness. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/blog/entry/field-notes-collective-impact-and-homelessness#.VeigmvlVhBd>.

The Associated Press. Report: Combat troop discharges increase sharply. 20 May 2013. <http://archive.armytimes.com/article/20130520/NEWS/305200014/Report-Combat-troop-discharges-increase-sharply)>.

The National Center on Family Homelessness. The Characteristics and Needs of Families Experiencing Homelessness. Needham, MA : The National Center on Family Homelessness, 2011.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development . "HUD Releases the System Performance Measures Introductory Guide and Additional Resources." 24 July 2014. HUD Exchange. 22 June 2015. <www.hudexchange.info/news/hud-releases-the-system-performance-measures-introductory-guide-and-additional-resources>.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Expanding Opportunities to House Individuals and Families Experiencing Homelessness through the Public Housing (PH) and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Programs Questions and Answers(Q&As) September 2013." September 2013. Portal.Hud.Gov. <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=PIH2013-15HomelessQAs.pdf>.

Final FY 2015 Fair Market Rent Documentation System. 2015. <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2015_code/select_>.

Resources for Chronic Homelessness. 2014. <https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/resources-for-chronic-homelessness/>.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Homeless Veterans About the Initiative. 13 July 2015. <http://www.va.gov/homeless/about_the_initiative.asp>.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. "Family Connection:Building Systems to End Family Homelessness." 2013. United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. <http://usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Final_V3_Family_Connections.pdf>.

"Framework to End Youth Homelessness A Resource Text for Dialogue and Action." 2013.

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

Permanent Supportive Housing. n.d. <http://usich.gov/usich_resources/solutions/explore/permanent_supportive_housing>.

"The Housing First Checklist: A Practical Tool for Assessing Housing First in Practice." n.d. United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. <http://usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Housing_First_Checklist_FINAL.pdf>.

US Housing and Urban Development Department. "HUD Exchange." October 2014. 2014 AHAR: Part 1- PIT Estimates of Homelessness. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2014-AHAR-Part1.pdf>.

Utah Department of Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development Division State Community Services Office. Utah HMIS Data Support for Homeless Providers in Utah Point in Time Report. 29 June 2015. 23 September 2015.

Utah Housing Coalition. "2015 Summer Newsletter." 2015. Utah Housing Coalition. <http://www.utahhousing.org/newsletter>.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

State of Utah 2015

Need Help?

To find homeless services near you, call **2-1-1**

Department of Workforce Services • jobs.utah.gov