

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

Photographer: Lynn Blodgett

2014 UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

State of Utah 2014

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The State of Utah Housing and Community Development Division and its State Community Services Office are pleased to present the 2014 Comprehensive Report on Homelessness in Utah.

The intent of this 2014 report is to inform interested parties as to the state of homelessness in Utah. In addition, initiatives are highlighted that are yielding tremendous results in improving lives, cutting community costs for services and creating a more efficient and effective service delivery system. The report also highlights statewide efforts to end both Chronic and Veteran homelessness. This year's report highlights the system of services in place to address and end homelessness across the State. To this end, we thank the members of the State Homeless Coordinating Committee chaired by Lieutenant Governor, Spencer J. Cox. Members of this committee work to understand how homelessness impacts services across all State agencies and explore avenues for improved services and outcomes. Finally, as in previous years there are profiles of each Local Homeless Coordinating Committee (LHCC) to support localized strategic planning and decision making.

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

Indeed we are on track with our ten year plan to provide housing opportunities to all chronic homeless persons and homeless veterans and we invite you to join us in this effort.

Gordon D. Walker
Director
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THE FACE OF HOMELESSNESS



Myths and Facts

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

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

FACT – Only 3.9 percent of Utah’s homeless are considered chronically homeless or experience homelessness for long periods of time. Of those experiencing homelessness, 45 percent of single adults and 31 percent of families stayed in shelter less than one week during 2013.

MYTH – Most are single men.

FACT – Persons in families constitute 46 percent of the total population, 40 percent are single men and 14 percent are single women.

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

FACT – 88 percent of Utah’s homeless population lived in Utah when they became homeless.

MYTH – They are to blame for their situation.

FACT – Many are victims of circumstance, illness, and trauma from violence or abuse. Roughly 29 percent of all homeless persons are children. About 38 percent of all homeless persons experience mental illness or substance abuse, and 35 percent report domestic violence.

Sources: 2014 Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count; Utah HMIS 2014 Data

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines trends in homelessness in Utah and highlights the initiative to end chronic and veteran homelessness. In addition, this report provides details on the overall approach to addressing homelessness including, permanent housing, supportive services, emergency services and discharge planning. Finally, the report provides information on homelessness and services for each of the 12 service provider areas across the State. Homelessness in this report refers to HUD's definition of homelessness unless otherwise stated (see Appendix 6.A for more a more detailed description).

HOMELESSNESS IN UTAH

In 2014, it is estimated that 13,621 persons experience homelessness in Utah. Homelessness in Utah has declined steadily since 2012. Persons in families make up 45 percent of the total homeless population. The number of families has been declining, impacting the overall rate of homelessness. Housing programs, such as TANF rapid rehousing, effectively address family homelessness through short-term rental assistance and employment supports. Single individuals make up 54 percent of the total homeless population. The number of single individuals experiencing homelessness has also declined. Roughly 10 percent of the total persons experiencing homelessness are living on the streets or places not meant for habitation. Persons experiencing chronic homelessness make up 3.9 percent of the total homeless population but tend to consume the majority of homeless services. Other subpopulations of homelessness are detailed in the full report.

PROGRESS TOWARDS TEN-YEAR PLAN

Utah has a ten year plan to end both chronic and veteran homelessness by the end of 2015. Chronic homelessness has declined 72 percent since 2005 and chronic homelessness among veterans has reached an effective zero. Declines are primarily due to the provision of permanent supportive housing for targeted individuals using a housing first approach. Housing first means providing housing first rather than requiring sobriety or other steps to be taken prior to housing. This method has proven to be highly effective and cost efficient. In order for Utah to meet its ten-year goal, approximately 539 chronically homeless persons and 200 homeless veterans need housing opportunities and supportive services. Both initiatives to end chronic and veteran homelessness are detailed in the full report.

MOVING FORWARD

The decline in numbers of families experiencing homelessness as well as the drop in the State's overall rate of homelessness underscore the success of permanent housing programs such as permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing. In addition, the number of persons living in the street in Utah is well under the national average and has declined due to availability of additional resources and effectiveness of outreach programs. These and other programs demonstrate successful outcomes and need to be expanded to meet the need of those still experiencing homelessness.

In order to accomplish the goal of ending chronic homelessness and reducing overall homelessness in Utah, strategic planning, performance measures, coordination of resources and additional resources are necessary. Key steps are listed below and are detailed throughout the full report.

- **Continue collaboration** among local and state governments and community partners.
- **Coordinate services** to provide most appropriate services and target most vulnerable persons experiencing homelessness.
- **Increase affordable housing** for individuals and families with children.
- **Increase the amount of Permanent Supportive Housing** primarily for chronically homeless persons
- **Increase funding for case management** to amplify success of existing Permanent Supportive Housing programs and expand supportive housing programs to serve additional persons.
- **Increase specialized housing** for those in Permanent Supportive Housing who are aging and need nursing care.
- **Further analyze the overlap between persons accessing homeless services and other mainstream services** to determine gaps and streamline services.

2

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF HOMELESSNESS

WHY HOMELESSNESS MATTERS

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

Communities also feel the impact of homelessness. Studies nationwide have found that the fiscal cost of homelessness for communities is significant.¹ Higher utilization of emergency services such as emergency rooms, police and ambulance response, and jail stays are more common among homeless individuals due to their increased exposure to outdoor elements, violence, and other unsafe or unhealthy environments. Without the ability to pay for emergency services or other services, these costs are covered by the taxpayer.

CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

The cause of homelessness is primarily a lack of available, affordable, or adequate housing. The lack of housing, apart from poverty rates and unemployment can significantly contribute to the number of persons who will experience homelessness; however, who will become homeless is more difficult to predict and is related to a multitude of barriers to housing such as the following:

- Lack of income from employment or public sources relative to cost of living

- Disabling conditions
- Domestic violence
- Divorce or the sudden loss of household income
- Incarceration and having a criminal background
- Exhaustion of friend and family resources or support
- Lack of health insurance

Utah's growing economy and dropping unemployment rate stand in contrast to the expansion of the population living in poverty. A tight housing market combined with an increase in the number of renters unable to afford fair market rent will make it more difficult for low-income persons to find stable housing, and could potentially add pressure to the homeless service system.

In Utah, 12.8 percent of people live below the poverty line or 360,170 individuals, which is an increase from 10.8 percent in 2010 or an additional 61,670 persons. The U.S. poverty rate has also increased and is an estimated 15.9 percent in 2012. While the poverty rate in Utah is lower than the United States, several areas in Utah have poverty rates that are higher (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2012).

The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.5 percent in June of 2014, which is a 3.5 percent decrease from the previous July (jobs.utah.gov) and lower than the US rate of 6.1 percent in June 2014. The decrease may reflect those who are no longer looking for employment. The combination of a lack of affordable housing, poverty, unemployment, and a lack of health insurance makes people more vulnerable to becoming homeless in the event of a crisis, particularly with a lack of affordable and available housing.

¹NAEH "The Cost of Homelessness," 2001

3 HOMELESSNESS IN UTAH

A. GENERAL FACTS AND TRENDS

Total homelessness: based on the January 2014 homeless Point-In-Time count, it is estimated that 13,621 people experience homelessness in Utah over the course of the year. This is a decrease of 9.4 percent or 1,422 persons, from 2013. This represents 0.47 percent of the total population in Utah.

Chronic homelessness: 3.9 percent of the homeless population in Utah is experiencing chronic homelessness, defined by HUD as those experiencing homelessness for longer than one year or four episodes in three years and who have a disabling condition. Chronic homelessness increased by 44 persons, or 8.9 percent, from 2013,

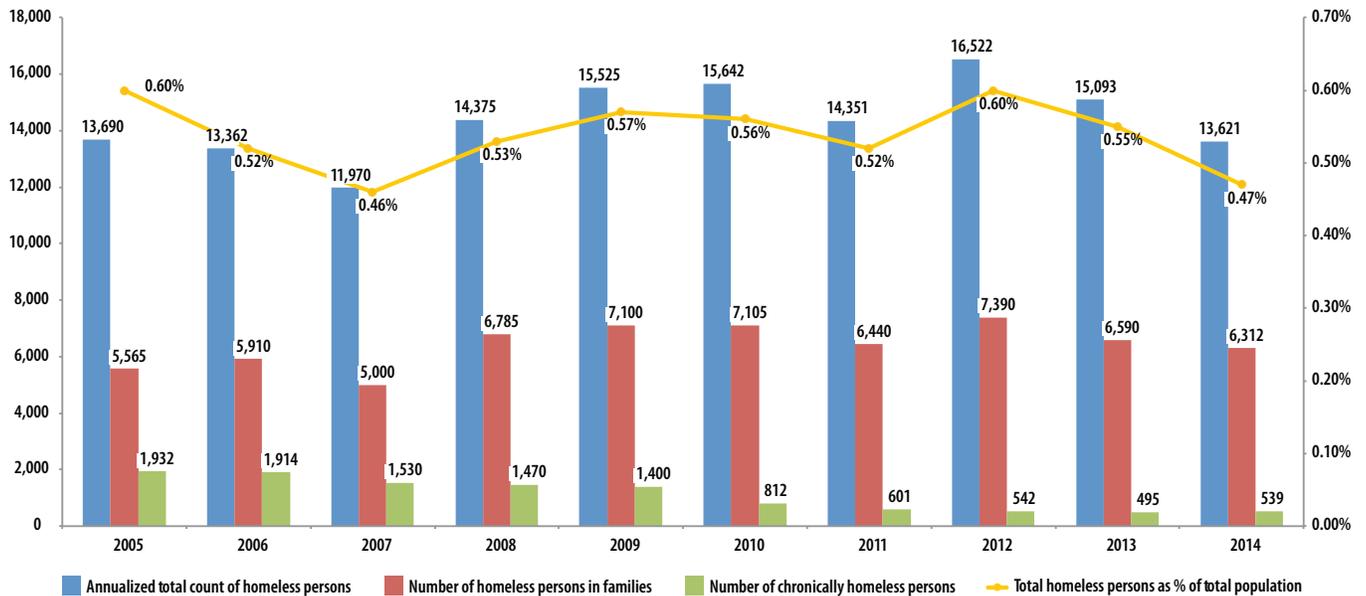
but has decreased by 72 percent, or 1,393 persons overall since 2005.²

Family homelessness: 46 percent of persons experiencing homelessness are persons in families. Homelessness among families with children decreased by eight households, or 2 percent, from 2013. According to national estimates in 2013, 36 percent of homeless persons in the U.S. are persons in families.²

Homeless individuals: 54 percent of persons experiencing homelessness are individuals.

²An estimate of persons experiencing homelessness throughout the year (or annualized estimate) based on the single night count of homeless persons on January 29, 2014.

Figure 3.1 Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count, 2005–2014



Source: 2014 Annualized Utah Homeless Point-In-Time Count

B. SUBPOPULATION TRENDS

Chronic homelessness:

The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals increased by 37 percent. The number of chronically homeless individuals who were on the street decreased by 47 percent.

Veteran Homelessness:

The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased by 19, or 6 percent. As of 2014, homeless veterans constitute roughly 10 percent of those experiencing homelessness.

Domestic violence:

Victims of domestic violence make up 36 percent of homeless persons, of whom 370 are children. Between 2013 and 2014, persons reporting domestic violence has increased by 29 percent for those in shelter, and decreased by 2 percent for those on the street.

Youth homelessness:

Youth between the ages of 18 and 24 make up 6.7 percent of the total homeless population in 2014. This was the first year youth ages between 18 and 25 were explicitly counted, therefore no trend is available.

Substance abuse and mental health:

Utah saw a decrease in rates among those experiencing homelessness reporting substance abuse and mental illness since 2013. Those with mental illness in shelters decreased by 1 percent, while those unsheltered declined by 24 percent, or 31 persons. Those in shelters with substance abuse issues decreased by 11 percent, or 69 persons, while those with substance abuse issues unsheltered decreased 17 percent, or by 22 persons.

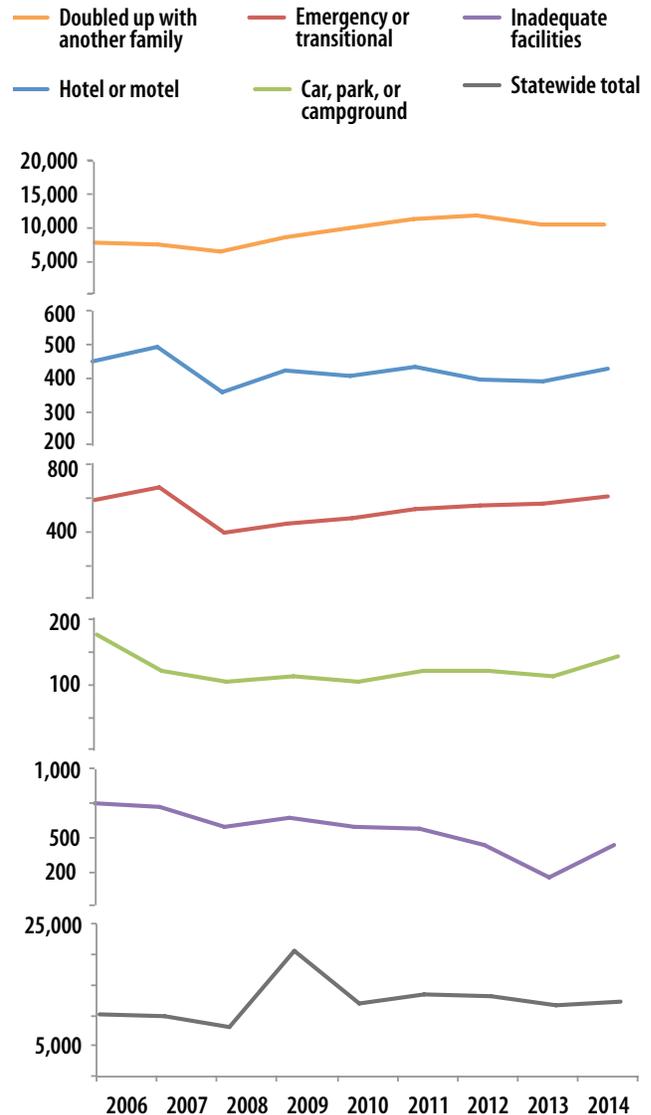
Race:

Of the total persons experiencing homelessness counted in the 2014 Point-In-Time count, 82 percent are white compared to 91.6 percent for the total population in Utah.

Homelessness among school-aged children:

For the number of homeless school children, trends between 2006 and 2014 are presented in Figure 3.4. Comparing the 2014 count to the 2011–2013 average, overall homelessness among school children has declined by roughly 4 percent, primarily due to a decrease in the number of school children doubling up with

Figure 3.4 Number of Homeless School Children in Utah, 2006–2014



Source: 2014 Utah State Office of Education Homeless Point-In-Time Counts

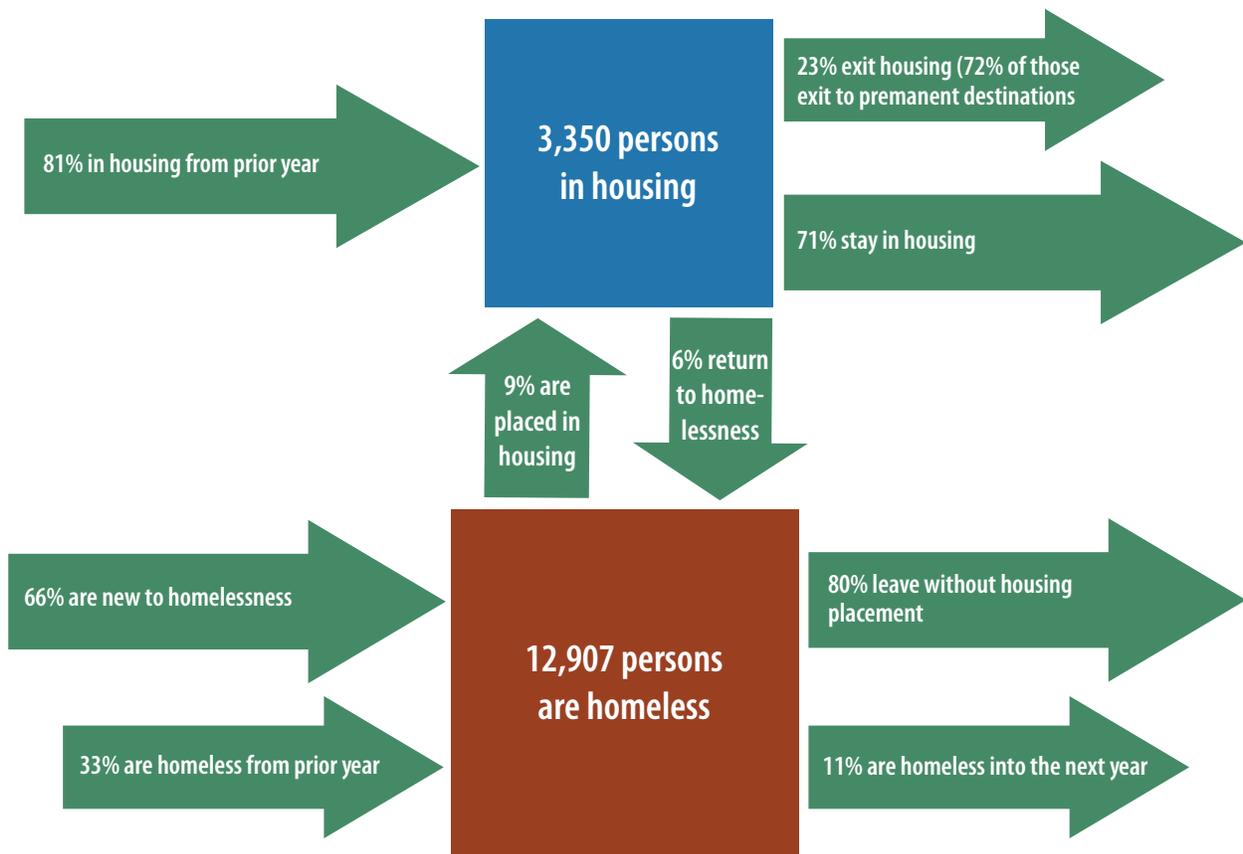
others. School children reported as staying in emergency shelters, motels, parks or campgrounds has increased by 13 percent. This data count the total number of school children and does not account for the total number of families.

More information from the 2014 Utah Point-in-Time count can be found at <http://utahhmis.org/reports/trends-in-homelessness/>.

Flow of homelessness in Utah:

The figure below shows the flow of persons in and out of homelessness and housing program based on data in the Utah HMIS from July 2013 to June 2014. The Utah HMIS covers approximately 85 percent of services provided to persons experiencing homelessness and does not include data from domestic violence providers for safety reasons. Of the 12,907 persons experiencing homelessness during the year, 7 percent, or 861 are in transitional housing. Transitional housing is still considered by HUD to be a homeless situation.

Figure 3.5 Flow of Persons Through Homeless Service System, Recorded in Utah HMIS, July 2013–June 2014



4 ADDRESSING HOMELESS IN UTAH

State of Utah's vision:

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

System of homeless services:

Homelessness is experienced in a variety of settings, and includes multiple entry points. In Utah, there are various systems of care that provide services to those experiencing homelessness, and assist them in ending their homelessness. The spectrum of housing and outreach services is presented in Figure 4.1 according to shelter, housing and those unsheltered during the 2014 Point-In-Time Count and Housing Inventory. Each of these housing and shelter-based services is combined with a variety of supportive services.

Organization of Utah's efforts:

There are several committees across the State that aid in coordinating funding and services

to address homelessness in Utah. Three are primary actors statewide; these include: the State Homeless Coordinating Committee (SHCC) chaired by the Lieutenant Governor, the twelve Local Homeless Coordinating Committees (LHCC), chaired by local political leaders, and the three Continua of Care (CoC), which are collaborations of service providers who are mandated by HUD to coordinate homeless housing and service programs. Each of these levels of coordination (state, local and among providers) work on the following:

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

Figure 4.1 Proportion of Homeless Services Utilized According to the Utah 2014 Point-In-Time Count



Outline of approach to homelessness

The following sections outline a broad approach for addressing homelessness in Utah. Areas of focus include:

- A. Strategic Planning
- B. Housing
- C. Supportive Services
- D. Emergency Services
- E. Discharge Planning

A. STRATEGIC PLANNING

Five main areas of strategic planning are outlined below and include efforts existing within communities across Utah.

1) Collective impact:

Recently several communities across Utah have been reviewing the central tenets of collective impact as promoted by the National Alliance to End Homelessness.

2) Coordination of resources:

Several state and federal resources are targeted toward homelessness in Utah and are administered either directly to providers or pass through state or local governments. Various funding sources are targeted towards specific groups or activities while others remain flexible. Many state and local leaders make great efforts to best coordinate funding in order to match the needs throughout the state. See Figure 4.2 for funding sources.

Other sources that contribute to homeless housing and services, but are not dedicated to homelessness, include:

- OWHLF—Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund
- HOME—Home Investment Partnerships (CPD program)
- FEMA-EFSP—Federal Emergency Management Administration Emergency Food and Shelter Program
- CDBG—Community Development Block Grant
- SSBG—Social Services Block Grant
- Private funding

Central Tenets of Collective Impact

“Common Agenda Collective impact requires all participants to have a shared vision for change, one that includes a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving it through agreed upon actions...”

“Shared Measurement Systems collecting data and measuring results consistently on a short list of indicators at the community level and across all participating organizations not only ensures that all efforts remain aligned, it also enables the participants to hold each other accountable and learn from each other's successes and failures...”

“Mutually Reinforcing Activities Collective impact initiatives depend on a diverse group of stakeholders working together, not by requiring that all participants do the same thing, but by encouraging each participant to undertake the specific set of activities at which it excels in a way that supports and is coordinated with the actions of others...”

“Continuous Communication Developing trust among [nonprofits, corporations, and government agencies] need several years of regular meetings to build up enough experience with each other to recognize and appreciate the common motivation behind their different efforts...”

“Backbone Support Organizations creating and managing collective impact requires a separate organization and staff with a very specific set of skills to serve as the backbone for the entire initiative...”

National Alliance to End Homelessness (<http://www.endhomelessness.org/blog/entry/field-notes-collective-impact-and-homelessness>)

3) Coordinated assessment:

Coordinated assessment is a process by which all persons experiencing homelessness would be equally likely to receive the services they need to end homelessness, regardless of when or where they try to access services in their community. To facilitate this process in Utah, providers have developed core questions to route persons to the necessary services, and have inventoried all services available in each community. The Utah Homeless Management Information System (Utah HMIS) has developed this coordinated process into its software for use statewide in 2014 and will be able to track referrals and deferrals for future planning and coordination.

4) Performance measurement:

The purpose of developing performance measures is to monitor service systems, inform community partners, and determine strategies and targets for improving system performance. The Utah HMIS System has developed a quarterly reporting of performance measures including the following:

- Increase the percent of households staying longer than six months in permanent housing
- Increase the percent of households exiting to permanent destinations

- Decrease the percent of households exiting to homelessness
- Increase the percent of adults gaining or maintaining employment
- Increase the percent of persons gaining or maintaining mainstream benefits
- Reduce the percent of persons returning to homelessness
- Reduce the length of time homeless

These reports are created for all programs serving homeless persons and are shared with funders and community leaders for consistent reporting to help focus community efforts and minimize reporting requirements for providers.

5) Coordination of partners across systems:

Several groups and individuals work together in Utah to address homelessness. Members of the SHCC have begun to investigate the overlap in resources and clients to determine what areas across state agencies need more attention and resources to address homelessness. This assessment is based on the internal data within each agency as well as based on data sharing across state agencies. The results of this exploration are included in the Discharge Planning section of this report.

Figure 4.2 Public Funding Sources Dedicated for Homeless Services

Funding Source	Amount
HUD—Continuum of Care (CoC) 2012	\$8,227,661
HUD—Emergency Solution Grant (ESG) 2013	\$1,323,530
State—Pamela Atkinson Homeless Trust Fund (PAHTF) 2014	\$1,651,268
State—Critical Needs Housing (CNH) 2014	\$497,500
HHS/State—Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) 2014	\$781,425
VA—Grant Per Diem (GPD) 2014	\$2,700,000
VA—Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) 2014	\$1,920,000
VA—Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) 2013	\$666,240
HHS—Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) 2013	\$495,000
HUD—Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) 2013	\$662,182
DOJ/State—Domestic violence shelter programs 2014	\$2,900,000
Total	\$21,824,806

i. Ending Chronic Homelessness

Background of chronic initiative:

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

Utah's State Homeless Coordinating Committee's Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness began in 2003 and was approved in 2005. The basis of the plan was to use the Housing First Model to ending chronic homelessness. Housing First is an approach that places the minimum number of requirements or restrictions on persons to promote housing placement and retention. Housing programs still require a rent payment of 30 percent of income or \$50, whichever is greater. Previous housing programs required participation in programs, or sobriety before placing persons in housing, or the housing was temporary. However, these approaches have been shown to be less effective for housing retention for chronically homeless persons than the Housing First Model and Permanent Supportive Housing.

Why focus on chronic homelessness?

There are many reasons to focus on chronic homelessness. The first is to end homelessness for those who have become the most vulnerable and improve their safety and quality of life. The second is the cost savings to the community from use of emergency services such as emergency rooms and jails. A third objective is to increase the capacity in emergency shelters. Although this population comprises less than 5 percent of the total homeless population, they consume about 50 percent of the resources for homeless services. For every one chronically homeless person housed, there is an estimated \$8,000 net cost savings to community systems and our front-line providers are able to serve an additional 2.4 temporarily homeless individuals through existing

programs. Finally, chronically homeless persons are an identifiable group that crosses many service systems. Focus on this subpopulation has improved coordination and planning for housing and services overall.

Trends in chronic homelessness:

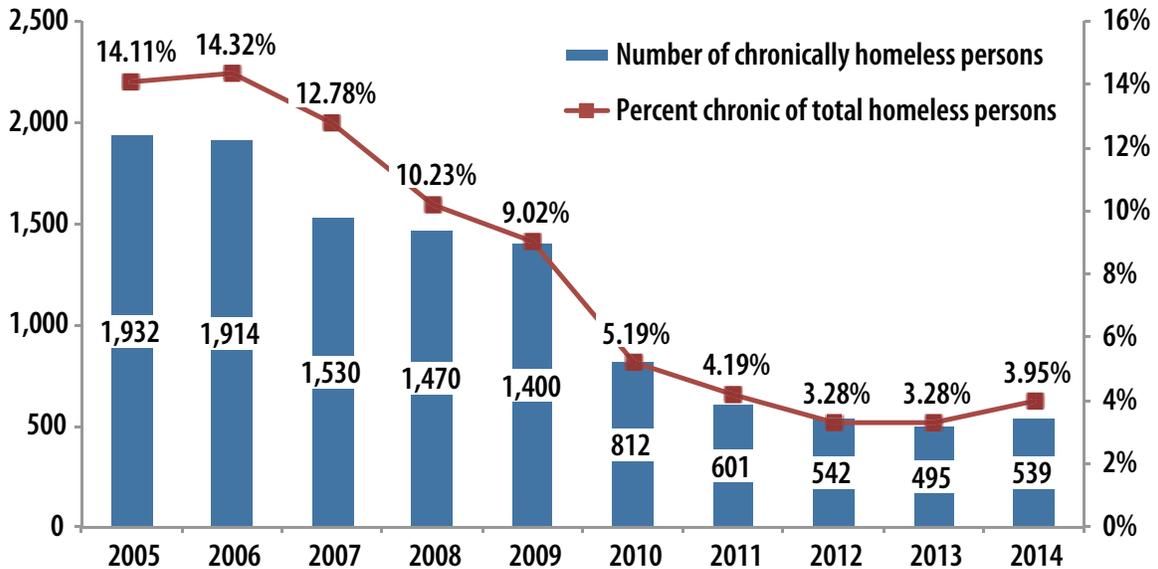
Chronic homelessness in Utah has decreased since 2005 (see Figure 4.3), with a 9 percent increase in the last year but a 72 percent decrease overall since enacting the plan in 2005. Currently there are 821 permanent supportive housing units designated for chronically homeless individuals. The majority, 79 percent, of those units are in Salt Lake County. Similarly, 80 percent of chronically homeless persons reside in Salt Lake County.

Framework for ending chronic homelessness:

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

A copy of **Utah's Ten-Year Plan** and the preferred practice guide for Permanent Supportive Housing models developed by the State of Utah in 2010 and adopted by the SHCC are available online at: jobs.utah.gov/housing/scso.

Figure 4.3 Utah Annualized Chronic Homeless Count



Finally, supportive services for housing stabilization and clinical services are also an important component for Permanent Supportive Housing. Funds for housing stabilization or care coordination activities are hard to secure, but make a difference in the success of Permanent Supportive Housing programs for those with disabling conditions. In order to sustain this effort, other sources of funding will need to be secured. The possibilities for Medicaid expansion could impact this service greatly in the future.

Characteristics of those currently living in Permanent Supportive Housing:

Figure 4.4 includes the characteristics of single formerly chronically homeless persons housed in Permanent Supportive Housing between July 2013 and June 2014. Of those individuals 189, or 20 percent, had left Permanent Supportive Housing and only 17 or 9 percent of those who left returned to homelessness.

ii. Ending Veteran Homelessness

The Veterans' Affairs (VA) Salt Lake City Health Care System – Homeless and Justice Clinical Recovery (HJCR) program is committed to ending homelessness among veterans by helping

them address their mental health, physical health, legal, vocational and financial needs. Recovery services are delivered by collaborative clinical teams to help Veterans take charge of their lives and become self-reliant.

The HJCR Program increased efforts to end homelessness among chronically homeless Veterans through strong collaborations with several agencies within the community including the following:

- The Road Home
- Housing Authority of Salt Lake City
- Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake
- Volunteers of America
- Utah State Community Services Office
- Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Salt Lake City Corp./Mayor Becker's Office

The HJCR Program is co-located at The Road Home's main shelter, allowing more Veterans to access services from VA programs.

The targeted community effort aimed at eliminating homelessness for veterans who have experienced chronic homelessness has been

a success. Names of individual veterans and the number of veterans experiencing homelessness suggests that Salt Lake County has reached “effective zero,” meaning the service delivery system exists to address the homelessness of every veteran, and homelessness is as temporary as possible. Both President Barack and Michelle Obama have commended Salt Lake County for its efforts, including starting a Mayor’s Challenge between Salt Lake City and Phoenix, Arizona in 2013. The Mayor’s Challenge caught on nationally, and today there are 180 mayors across the country who have joined the Challenge where cities “compete” to impact homelessness among veterans.

The HJCR Program utilizes an aggressive outreach model extending needs assessment to shelters, hospitals, jails, and community sites throughout the State of Utah. Outreach is provided by VA outreach workers to the following locations on a weekly or biweekly schedule.

- The Road Home—Salt Lake City
- Salt Lake City Public Library
- Weigand Homeless Day Center—Salt Lake City
- St. Anne’s Shelter—Ogden
- Rescue Mission—Ogden
- Dixie Care and Share Shelter—St. George
- Iron County Care and Share Shelter—Cedar City

The HJCR Program also provides clinical services and case management for the following programs:

1) The Grant and Per Diem (GPD) Program: provides transitional housing up to 24 months with clinical services and case management

Figure 4.4 Characteristics of Chronically Homeless Persons Placed in Permanent Supportive Housing, Utah, 2014

Demographics	
Male	72%
Median age	45–54
Hispanic	9%
White	85%
Disabling conditions	
Mental illness	54%
Alcohol abuse	21%
Substance abuse	14%
Chronic health condition	23%
Physical disability	20%
More than one disabling condition	39%
Previous living situation	
Emergency shelter	41%
Places not meant for habitation	14%
institutional settings or transitional housing	18%
Other (motel, friends, family or other Permanent Supportive Housing)	27%
Percent with income and/or benefits	
Without income at entry	38%
Without income at exit or one year assessment	27%
Earned income	21%
SSI	25%
SSDI	27%
No sources	26%
SNAP	43%
Medicaid	27%
Medicare	12%
No benefits	26%
Length of stay and exit destination	
Median length of stay	1–2 years
Percent exiting to permanent destinations	49%
Percent exiting to other destinations (institutional settings, deceased, family and friends)	42%
Percent exiting to homelessness	9%

Source: Utah HMIS combined Permanent Supportive Housing Annual Progress Reports July 1, 2013–June 30, 2014

to homeless veterans struggling with issues pertaining to physical health, mental health, substance abuse, financial issues, legal issues, credit issues, etc. The HJCR Program currently provides support and funding for 244 beds/units at eight different facilities in Salt Lake and Weber Counties (First Step House, First Step House-Critical Time Intervention, St. Mary's Center for Recovery, Homeless Veterans Fellowship, Sunrise Metro Apartments, Valor Apartments, Freedom Landing and Valor House). Veterans are also provided with a clean and sober environment with supervision 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

2) The Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Veterans Affairs Supported Housing (HUD-VASH) Program: provides Permanent Supportive Housing with case management and other clinical services to homeless veterans requiring these services to live independently in the community. HUD and VA currently provide funding for 387 vouchers to four housing authorities (Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake, Ogden Housing Authority and the St. George Housing Authority).

3) Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF): is funding for rapid rehousing and supportive services to veterans and their families. The Road Home in Salt Lake City and Homeless Veterans Fellowship (HVF) in Ogden administer the program in their communities, and HVF administers the program across the state and into Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming.

Figure 4.5 Housing Situation for Homeless Veterans in Utah, 2013–2014

Housing category	2013	2014	Percent change
In grant per diem or other transitional housing	186	117	-37%
In emergency shelter	103	176	71%
On the street	37	24	-35%
Total homeless veterans	326	317	-3%

Strategic planning next steps:

- Establish backbone entities and further regional and statewide efforts to collaborate across local and state governments and community partners to strategically plan for housing and resources for services
- Determine performance of homeless providers using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- Coordinate resources across funders using data and best practices to support an effective and sustainable system of services.
- Understand how to secure additional services or resources via the Affordable Care Act for persons experiencing homelessness

B. HOUSING

This section outlines the need for market-based and public or service-based housing necessary to prevent and end homelessness across the state.

Affordable housing:

There is a strong link between affordable housing and homelessness. Several studies looking at the rate of homelessness across metropolitan areas found as the rate of affordable or available housing decreases the total number of homeless persons increases.⁴ These studies account for the total population, climate and the number of shelter beds available.

⁴e.g. 1) Fertig, Angela R., and David A. Reingold. "Homelessness Among at Risk Families with Children in Twenty American Cities." *Social Service Review* 82.3 (2008): 485-510. 2) Lee, Barrett A., Kimberly A. Tyler, and James D. Wright. "The New Homelessness Revisited." *Annual Review of Sociology* 36 (2010): 501. 3) Wright JD, Donley AM, Gotham KF. Housing policy, the low income housing crisis, and the problem of homelessness. In: McNamara R, editor. *Homelessness in America*, Vol. 2, Causes of Homelessness. Praeger; New York: 2008. pp. 31–48.

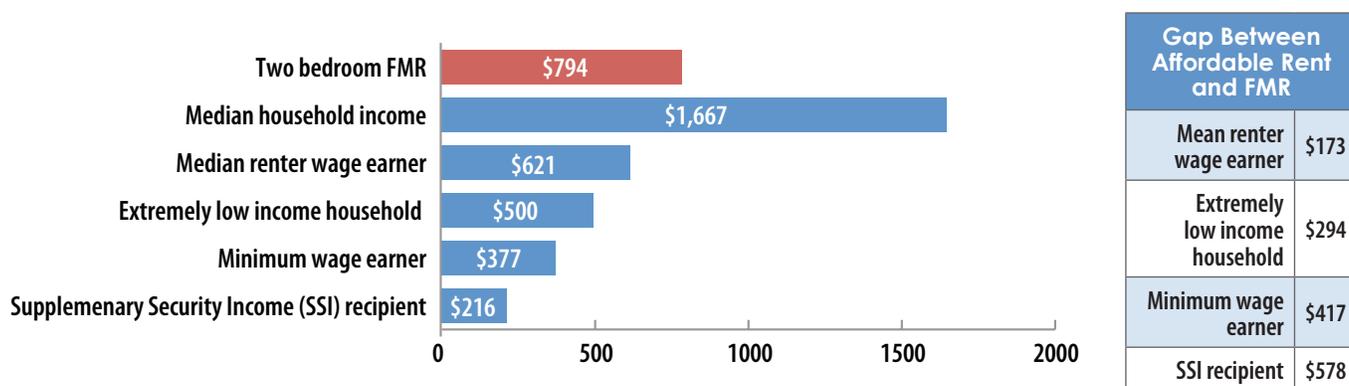
in poverty or receiving SSI. The income-to-rent gap can cause many without other supports to seek shelter or experience homelessness. The table below, from the Cushman & Wakefield 2013 Report "Utah's Economy—Needed: More Apartment Construction," shows the demand met by new construction (35 percent for the state) and the remainder of those who are accommodated by private rentals (65 percent for the state). A shortage of new apartments to accommodate the increasing number of renters could lead to

increases in homelessness or a shortage of housing available for rehousing homeless persons. Potential shortages in family or single rental units can play a role in the composition of the homeless population.

Supportive housing:

The majority of housing in Utah follows the Housing First philosophy described earlier in the approach to end chronic homelessness. The amount of Permanent Supportive Housing has steadily increased over time and there are efforts to convert

Figure 4.9 Monthly Rent Affordable to Selected Income Levels Compared with Two Bedroom FMR



Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition 2014 Out of Reach Report

Figure 4.10 Comparison of New Apartment Construction to Increase in Renters 2000–2010 (Selected Cities)

	A. New apt. construction	B. Increase in renters	Difference between B and A	Demand met by new construction
Salt Lake City	2,658	3,571	913	74.4%
West Jordan	2,195	3,406	1,211	64.4%
St. George	1,050	3,386	2,336	31%
Provo	818	1,588	770	51.5%
Orem	767	1,998	1,231	38.4%
Riverton	648	1,048	400	61.8%
Logan	567	1,308	741	43.3%
Draper	526	1,428	902	36.8%
North Salt Lake	509	562	53	90.6%
Cedar City	509	1,592	1,083	32%
State	21,137	59,821	38,684	35.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah

existing transitional housing stock into Permanent Supportive Housing. Rapid Rehousing (RRH) is also considered a form of Permanent Supportive Housing because it provides a more permanent housing solution with supportive services until the household can support itself and does not require the household to relocate when a housing

subsidy ends. Figure 4.11 shows the location of all of the Permanent Supportive Housing units in 2014 according to the Housing Inventory Chart submitted to HUD. Figure 4.12 identifies the subpopulations targeted for those units.

To determine the amount of housing still needed, every year providers in each community go

Figure 4.11 Permanent Supportive Housing Units in Utah

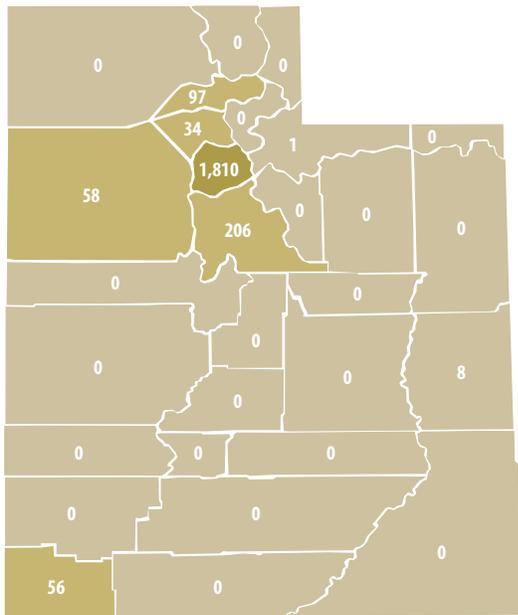
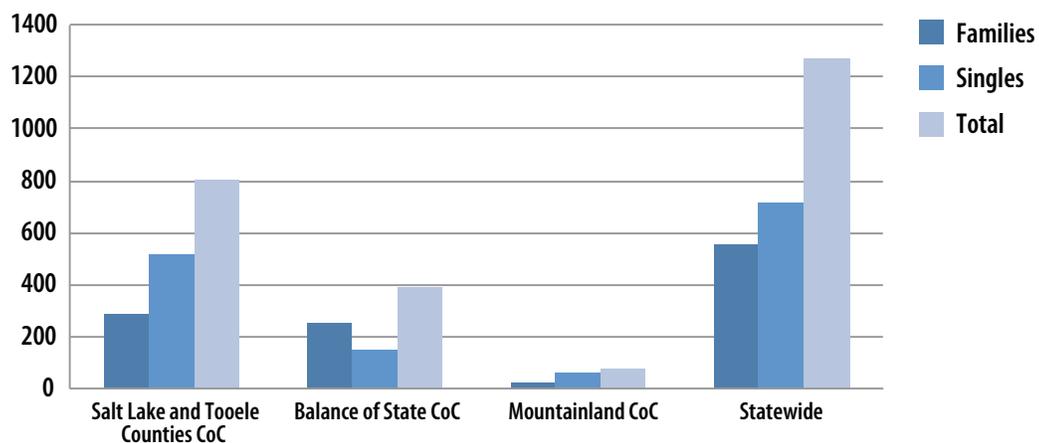


Figure 4.12 Permanent Supportive Housing Targeted to Specific Population, State of Utah, 2014 Housing Inventory

	Totals	Percent of 2,264 Total
Total for families	1,059	47%
Total for individuals	1,205	53%
Total Permanent Supportive Housing	2,264	-
Total for chronic families	330	29%
Total for chronic individuals	821	71%
Total for chronic	1,151	51%
Total for veterans	402	18%
Total for youth	10	0.4%

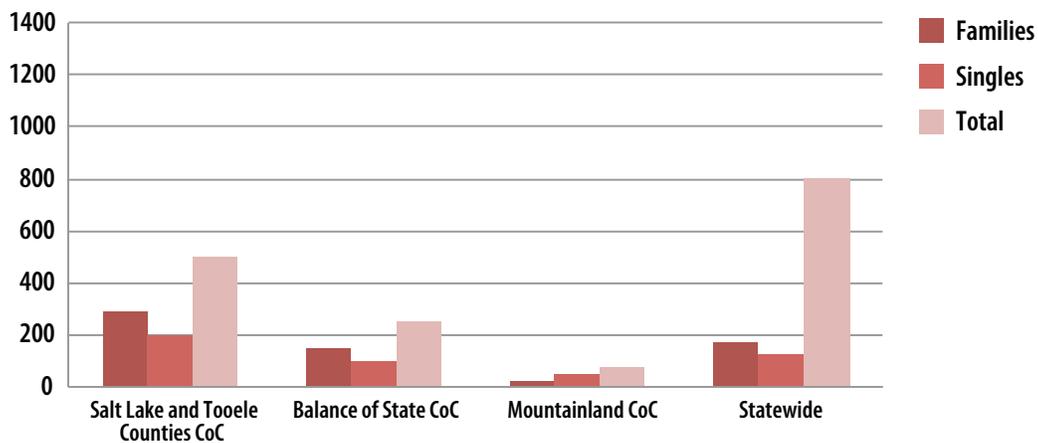
Figure 4.13 Unmet Need for Permanent Supportive Housing Units based on 2014 Point-In-Time Count and Provider Survey



through an exercise to determine the number of units needed to end homelessness. In 2014 it was determined that 718 Permanent Supportive Housing beds were needed for single individuals and 553 Permanent Supportive Housing beds for families. Permanent Supportive Housing are for homeless persons with a disabling condition and

primarily targeted toward chronically homeless individuals and families. In addition, to determine the need for Permanent Supportive Housing, providers also estimated the need for rapid rehousing statewide. See Figures 4.13 and 4.14 for a breakdown of unmet need for Permanent Supportive Housing by Continuum of Care.

Figure 4.14 Unmet Need for RRH based on 2014 Point-In-Time Count and Provider Survey



Housing next steps:

- Significantly increase the number of affordable housing units for individuals and families with children throughout the state. Even with housing vouchers available it is still difficult to find available rental units for single individuals or families with children in communities across the state.
- Increase the amount of Permanent Supportive Housing for chronically homeless persons and other special populations in need. According to the 2014 Point-In-Time Count and provider discussions it was determined 718 permanent supportive housing beds are needed for single individuals and 553 beds for families.
- Determine what mix of scattered site (voucher-based) and congregate site (facility-based) housing will best address

housing needs for chronically homeless individuals and how to project the need for this housing over a longer time period. More research is necessary to determine this need.

- Increase funding for rapid rehousing for families and individuals including housing location and stabilization resources.
- Increase specialized housing for those in Permanent Supportive Housing who are aging and need nursing care. According to the 2013 AHAR report, roughly 140 formerly homeless persons living in Permanent Supportive Housing that are 62 years old or older have a disabling condition and will need additional services as they age.
- Promote relationships between service providers and landlords to increase access to housing.

C. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Supportive services consist of a variety of services meant to support homeless persons in regaining or maintaining housing. Supportive services operate in conjunction with outreach, shelter and housing programs to meet these ends. Activities typically include support with employment, housing retention or location, mental and physical health, and support with activities of daily living.

General case management is difficult to define. A committee of case managers worked to develop agreed upon approaches and practices for case managers. To see a copy of these guidelines go to: <http://jobs.utah.gov/housing/scso/documents/guidelines.pdf>

Employment:

The Utah Department of Workforce Services (DWS), in conjunction with homeless service providers statewide, offers employment services including the following:

- Help determining whether adults are able, available and qualified for employment
- Job search techniques
- Clothing and transportation for interviews
- Resume and job application assistance

- Interview practice and techniques
- Assistance with communication and professional image
- Assistance with barriers to employment
- Help finding training and workshops or other opportunities to increase qualifications for employment
- Referrals for childcare, internal recruitment, GED or other education opportunities and job clubs

Special employment efforts target formerly chronically homeless persons living in Permanent Supportive Housing and homeless families receiving rental assistance through TANF homeless prevention and rapid rehousing programs. For Permanent Supportive Housing programs, an employment counselor is available on site and works with residents to access job opportunities. As part of the TANF program, recipients are required to meet with an employment counselor as part of the program to help with maintaining long-term housing stability following the program assistance.

Once individuals and families experiencing homelessness are housed, they can focus more on increasing their income through employment. From July 2013 to June 2014, 644 persons, or 13 percent increased income from employment while in housing, and 476 persons, or 10 percent,

Figure 4.15 Income from Employment and Benefits for Adults

	Prevention	Rapid Rehousing	Transitional Housing	Safe Haven	Permanent Supportive Housing	Total
Maintaining or increasing earned income	28%	27%	23%	1%	14%	21%
Maintaining or increasing total income	62%	66%	63%	72%	64%	64%
Increasing earned income	15%	10%	17%	1%	11%	13%
Increasing total income	41%	32%	44%	55%	51%	45%
Gaining earned income (had no earned income at entry)	10%	7%	13%	1%	9%	10%
Gaining any income (had no income at entry)	18%	13%	21%	10%	19%	18%
Number served	1203	741	1005	69	1938	4956

Source: July 1, 2013–June 30, 2014 Utah HMIS

of those housed had entered with no earned income and gained income from employment during the housing program (See Figure 4.16 for a breakdown by housing type).

Increasing benefits:

A major goal of case managers in housing programs is to increase the access to mainstream benefits for their clients in order to maximize the services and supports needed to maintain housing and overall wellbeing.

One initiative, SOAR or SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery, provides specialized training for case managers to shorten the application process for benefits for Social Security and ensure better outcomes. SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income and SSDI stands for Social Security Disability Insurance. Applications for these benefits can take a long time, and are often denied if applications are not completed correctly. According to the U.S. Social Security Administration, the typical payment for SSI is \$721 per month and \$1,148 for SSDI. These payments are typically less than a person would make if earning minimum wage (\$7.25 per hour) at a full-time job but still offer needed income.

Other cash and non-cash benefits include:

- Alimony or other spousal support
- Child Support
- General Assistance
- Medicaid
- Medicare
- Primary Care Network (PCN)
- Private disability insurance
- Retirement income from Social Security
- Section 8, Public Housing or other ongoing rental assistance
- Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- State Children's Health Insurance Program
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (Food Stamps)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- TANF Child Care Services

- TANF transportation Services
- Temporary rental assistance
- Unemployment Insurance (UI)
- Veteran's Administration Medical Services
- Veteran's Disability Payment
- Veteran's Pension
- Worker's Compensation
- Other income

Each of these benefits is tracked within housing programs and is evaluated in terms of a housing program's performance. Those who were receiving income or benefits through mainstream services were 5,106 (80 percent), of the 6,358 housed. The percentages by housing type are presented below:

Figure 4.16 Income from Public Benefits

Housing Type	Persons Receiving Benefits (does not include earned income)
Prevention	80%
Rapid rehousing	74%
Transitional housing	82%
Safe haven	91%
Permanent Supportive Housing	81%

Source: July 1, 2013–June 30, 2014 Utah HMIS

Housing retention and housing location:

Permanent housing coupled with supportive services described above has shown effective results in terms of promoting housing retention and gains in income and benefits for formerly homeless persons, and primarily chronic homeless persons. Retaining

housing for six months or longer or exiting to a permanent destination is a central goal for case managers working in Permanent Supportive Housing programs. See Figure 4.17 and 4.18 for length of stay in Permanent Supportive Housing and exit destinations from Permanent Supportive Housing.

Figure 4.17 Length of Stay in Permanent Supportive Housing Programs: State of Utah, Utah HMIS Oct. 2012 – Sept. 2013

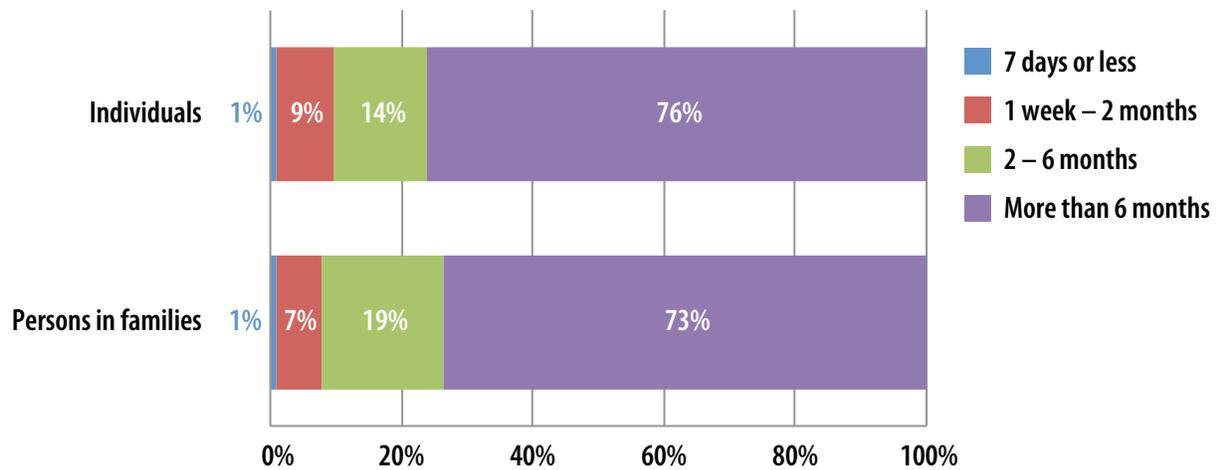
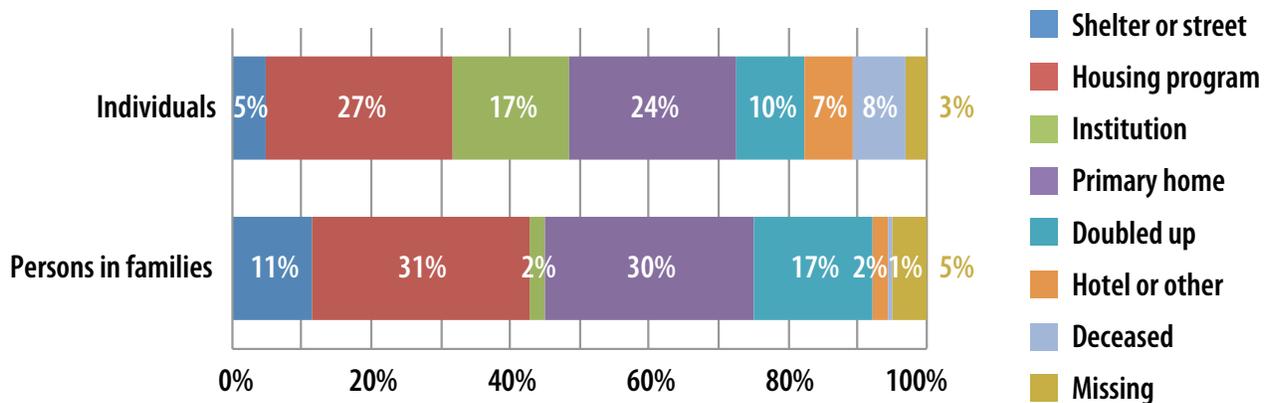


Figure 4.18 Exit Destination from Permanent Supportive Housing Programs: State of Utah, Utah HMIS Oct. 2012 – Sept. 2013



Several barriers still exist for housing. Homeless service providers have identified the following as areas where additional funding and collaboration is necessary for helping clients find and retain housing:

Housing location
Apartments with adequate amenities
Apartments with number of rooms needed
Apartments convenient for employment and transportation
Legal services
Legal advice
Support expunging records
Transportation/bus passes for cross jurisdictional court hearings
Credit services
Credit reporting
Debt consolidation and counseling
Landlord and tenant services
Rental arrear payments
Funds for rental applications/background checks
Documentation services
Driver's license/identification cards
Social Security cards

Figure 4.19 Outreach Services Provided for Programs Participating in the Utah HMIS

Type of Outreach Service or Contact	Number of Services in HMIS July 2013 – July 2014
First contacts on the street	364
Referrals for additional services including housing	2,462
Counseling and life skills development	393
Basic needs services such as transportation, clothing, food and identification	17,953
Total services	21,172

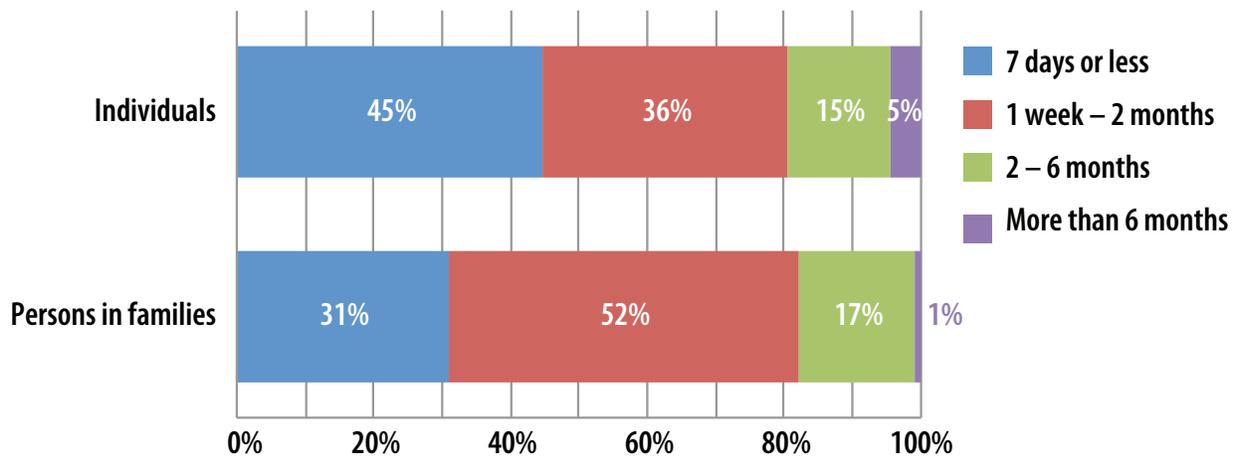
Outreach:

Most of the homeless population will access the homeless services through the emergency shelter system or other services. There are, however, persons experiencing homelessness who generally do not access homeless services. Outreach workers make contact with these individuals on the street and in camps and encourage them to receive medical services and eventually housing. Outreach teams have been developed in Salt Lake, Weber, Utah and Washington Counties and specialize in working with youth, chronically homeless persons and others who often interact with medical and police emergency responders.

Supportive services next steps:

- Increase the number of case managers and funding sources for supportive services in homeless and housing programs.
- Increase the number of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams to provide outreach and housing stabilization services. ACT teams have members who specialize in social work, rehabilitation, counseling, nursing, psychiatry, substance abuse, and employment and education and therefore provide a breadth of services in a coordinated fashion.
- Increase the amount of flexible funds to remove housing barriers.
- Increase training and coordination for case managers to help clients obtain mainstream resources and increase income, for instance through the SOAR program.
- Promote relationships between service providers and employers to increase access to employment for homeless or formerly homeless persons. In addition, increase employment supports such as training or educational opportunities and transportation to promote employment.

**Figure 4.22 Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter, Utah
HMIS, Oct. 2012 – Sept. 2013**



E. DISCHARGE PLANNING

Part of the Ten-Year Plan to reduce overall homelessness is providing effective discharge planning for those individuals coming out of incarceration or state sponsored/funded treatment programs. This would include those coming out of prison, jails, mental health and substance abuse treatment, foster care and juvenile justice systems. Summarized below are data of these systems and the overlap with the homeless services system. With three years of complete and accurate homeless data, these data are now being matched with data from other state departments to determine who of their clients or potential clients are homeless.

Utah Department of Corrections:

The Prison and Jail Discharge Planning Committee is working to develop interventions to reduce the

Released from prison since 2011	9,488
Homeless after release647
Percent who became homeless	7%
Released using homeless services	1,063
Percent using homeless services	11%

number who become homeless after release. In addition, several partners are working to establish a reporting system to identify those who might become homeless and create interventions to keep from becoming homeless.

County jails:

Individuals experiencing homelessness are often arrested for minor criminal infractions such as loitering, trespassing, open container, public nuisance etc. and occupy a significant percentage of jail beds. Providers and local institutions need to be able to work across jurisdictions to create opportunities for persons experiencing homelessness to efficiently appear in court, conduct service work or pay fines without accumulating additional charges or fines in the process. Data from homeless service providers and jails have not yet been compared to determine the number of homeless persons with jail history. In a 2013 survey in Salt Lake County, roughly 73 percent of homeless persons stated having been incarcerated demonstrating the need for further attention.

Department of Human Services:

The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health contracts with local Mental Health and Substance Authorities to serve the homeless persons with mental illness and co-occurring substance abuse disorders. More work needs to be done to provide additional services to those

persons with severe mental illness and or chronic substance abuse who are also experiencing homelessness including improving coordination between service providers and case managers in instances where more than one case manager is working with the same client. Those served annually are estimated to be:

MENTAL HEALTH:

Total served **15,995**
 Homeless served 2013 **1,376**
 Percent homeless. **8.6%**

SUBSTANCE ABUSE:

Total served **28,981**
 Homeless served 2013 **1,681**
 Percent homeless. **5.8%**

Department of Human Services:

The Division of Child and Family Services does not track whether clients are experiencing homelessness; however, inadequate housing is identified and is a contributing factor to homelessness. More work needs to be done to provide additional services to youth who are also experiencing housing instability or are experiencing homelessness.

	Total clients	Inadequate housing
Child protective services	3,047	7%
In-home services	3,164	17%
Foster care services	2,573	26%

Department of Health:

The Health Center Grantees in Utah provide medical services to the state's homeless citizens and coordinates with hospitals and clinics to provide housing supports for people being discharged without housing.

Health center grantees	Served
Fourth Street Clinic	3,747
Other federally qualified centers	3,459
Total	7,206

Division of Juvenile Justice Services:

Homelessness is not tracked as a distinct data set for this group in DJJS. Based on other data an estimate can be made of those who are homeless among those served by DJJS.

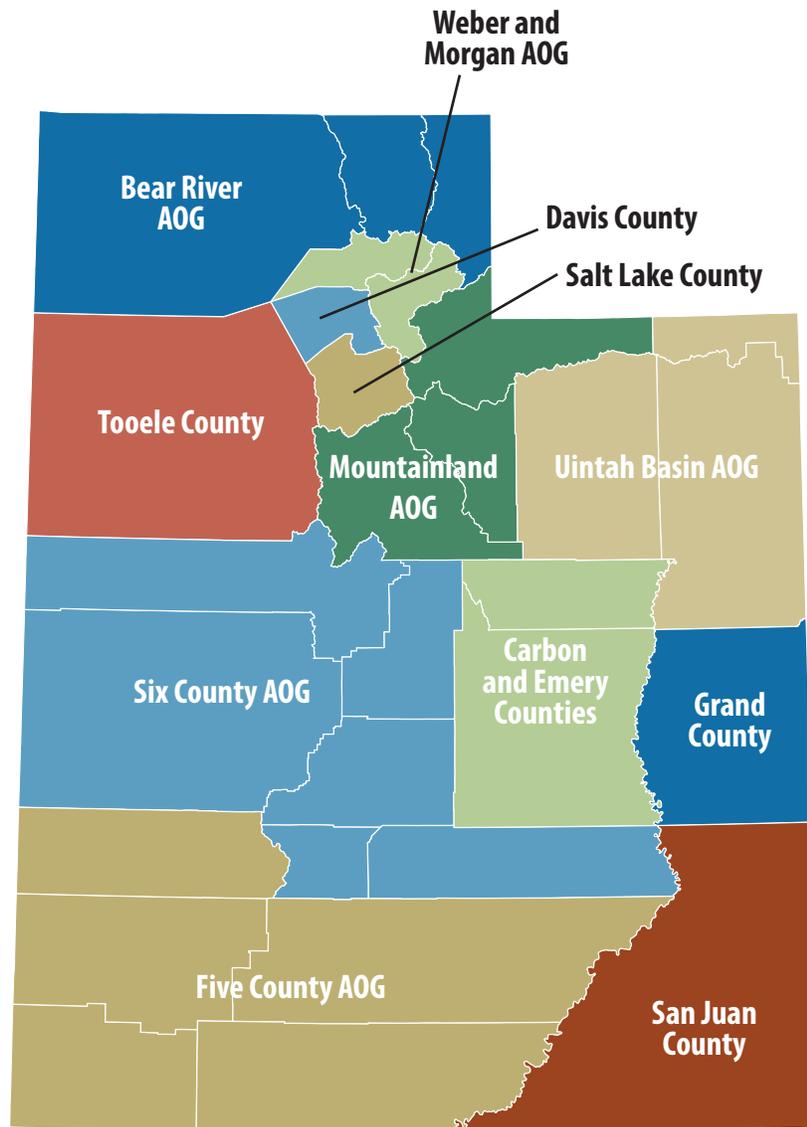
Programs	Youth served	Estimated homeless
Youth services	2,695	8
Diversion program	1,044	4
Detention	4,275	6
Case management	1,875	6
Observation and assessment	624	4
Long term secure facilities	321	11
Other programs	4,182	0
Total programs	15,016	39

Discharge planning next steps

- Determine how many people experiencing homelessness access other mainstream resources or services across the state and identify gaps in services or opportunities to streamline services
- Promote collaboration between state agencies to address homelessness with a variety of resources
- Develop interventions to reduce the number who become homeless after release from jail or prison, or for youth aging out of foster care, or for persons being discharged from emergency rooms or hospitals.
- Prioritize strategic initiatives across public sectors based on the number of people experiencing homelessness that also receive services or should receive services from other service sectors

5

LOCAL HOMELESS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LHCC) PROFILES



Utah Local Homeless Coordinating Committees (LHCCs)

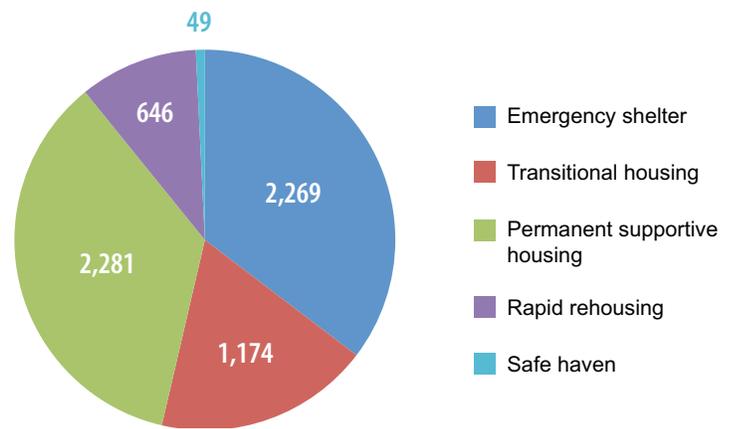


STATE OF UTAH PROFILE

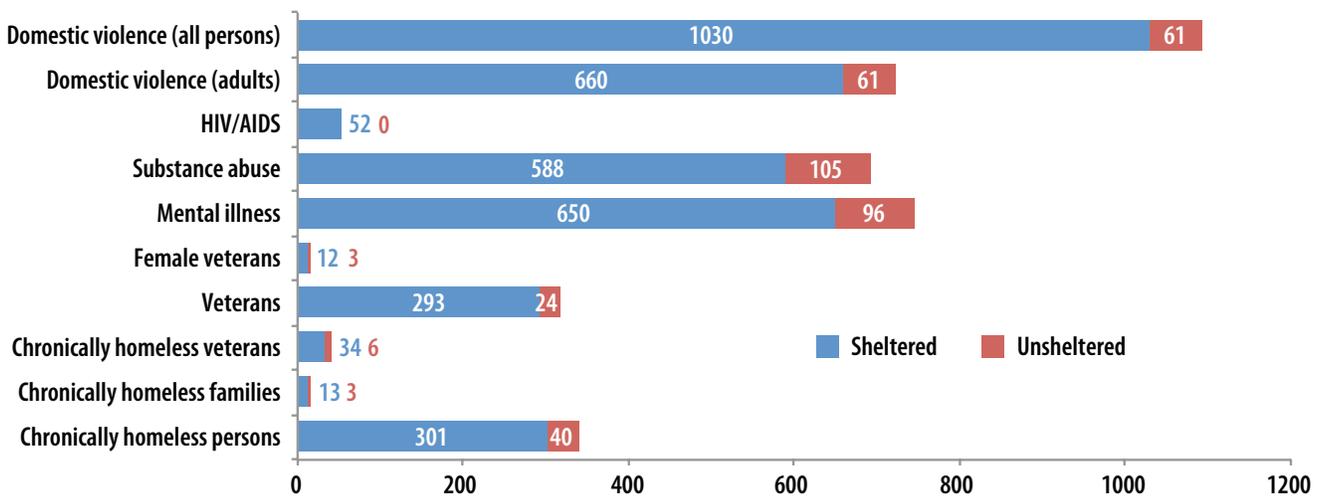
Data Sources

- ¹2013 U.S. Census Population Estimate
- ²U.S. Census, 2008–2012 American Communities Survey
- ³U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics—2013 Annual Average Summary
- ⁴U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- ⁵Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis
- ⁶Utah State Community Services Office 2014 Annualized Homeless Point-In-Time Count Derived from Single Night Count
- ⁷Utah State Office of Education 2014 Point-In-Time Count
- ⁸2014 Utah Homeless Housing Inventory Chart
- ⁹Utah State Community Services Office Single Night Homeless Point-In-Time Count

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 6,419⁸



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count⁹





Area Characteristics	
2013 population ¹	2,900,872
2012 poverty rate ²	12.1%
2013 unemployment rate ³	4.4%
2012 percent of persons receiving food stamps ¹	8.3%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bdrm unit ⁴	\$623–\$914
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bdrm FMR ⁴	47%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty ⁵	87,889

Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate ⁶	13,671
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.47%
2014 total number of homeless school children ⁷	12,171
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	778
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	11,393
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.14%

Utah Single Night Point-In-Time Count⁹

Headcount		2013 State Total	2014 State Total
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	1,266	1,228
	Households only children	12	3
	Households no children	1,581	1,513
	Total	2,859	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	52	124
	Households only children	1	0
	Households no children	361	189
	Total	414	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	1,318	1,352
	Households only children	13	3
	Households no children	1,942	1,702
	Total	3,273	3,057
Households		2013 State Total	2014 State Total
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	391	380
	Households only children	12	3
	Households no children	1,574	1,501
	Total	1,977	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	15	18
	Households only children	1	0
	Households no children	338	176
	Total	354	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	406	398
	Households only children	13	3
	Households no children	1,912	1,677
	Total	2,331	2,078

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



Bear River Association of Government LHCC

Headcount		Bear River AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	89	69	84	75	347	1,228
	Households only children	-	3	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	15	11	14	6	266	1,513
	Total	104	83	98	81	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	3	3	-	-	114	124
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Households no children	5	5	2	1	54	189
	Total	8	8	2	1	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	92	72	84	75	461	1,352
	Households only children	-	3	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	20	16	16	7	320	1,702
	Total	112	91	100	82	782	3,057
Households		Bear River AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	26	22	26	24	110	380
	Households only children	-	1	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	13	11	14	6	262	1,501
	Total	39	34	40	30	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	1	-	-	16	18
	Households only children	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	5	5	2	1	51	176
	Total	6	6	2	1	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	27	23	26	24	126	398
	Households only children	-	1	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	18	16	16	7	313	1,677
	Total	45	40	42	31	440	2,078

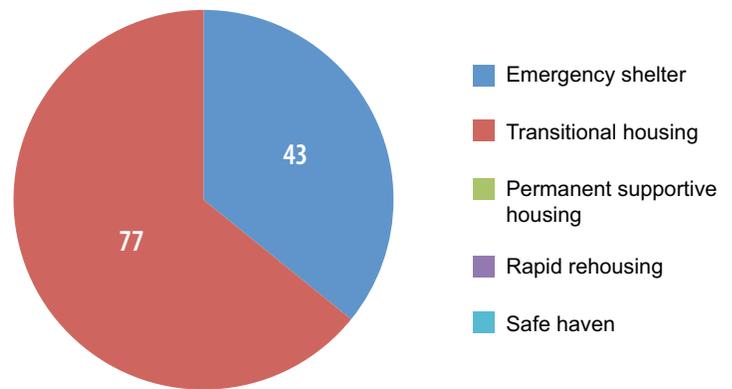


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	169,991
2012 poverty rate	5.2%
June 2014 unemployment rate	3.2%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	13.2%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$682
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	46%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	4,527

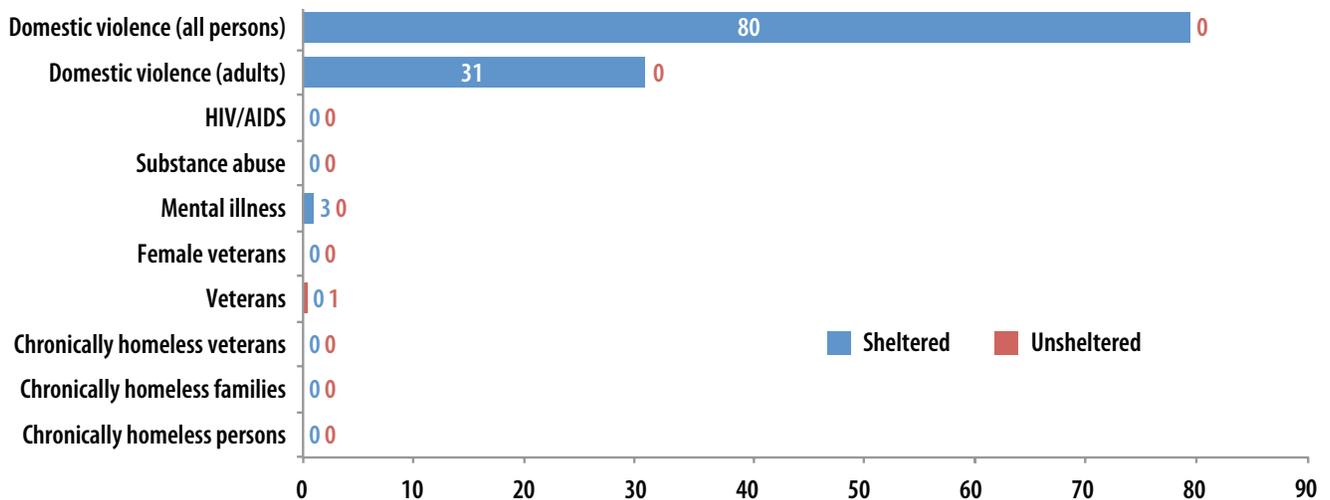
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	410
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.24%
2014 total number of homeless school children	251
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	4
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	247
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.01%

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Bear River AOG
Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency
New Hope

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 120



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Carbon and Emery Counties LHCC

Headcount		Carbon/Emery AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	8	5	5	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	7	18	1	1	266	1,513
	Total	9	26	6	6	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	0	0	114	124
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	0	0	2	0	54	189
	Total	0	0	2	0	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	2	8	5	5	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	7	18	3	1	320	1,702
	Total	9	26	8	6	782	3,057
Households		Carbon/Emery AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	3	1	2	110	380
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	7	16	1	1	262	1,501
	Total	8	19	2	3	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	0	2	16	18
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Households no children	0	0	2	1	51	176
	Total	0	0	2	3	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	1	3	1	4	126	398
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	7	16	3	2	313	1,677
	Total	8	19	4	6	440	2,078

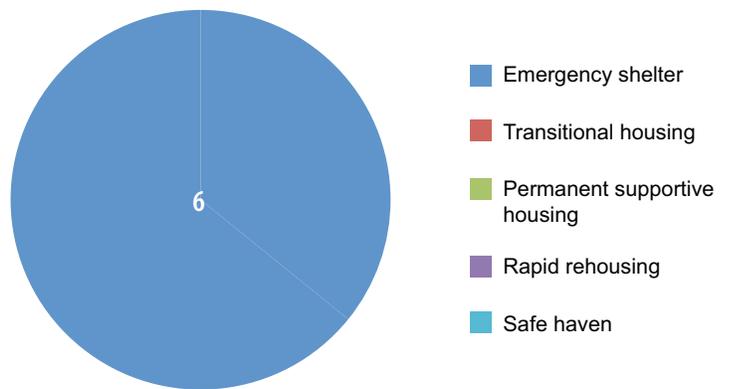


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	31,737
2012 poverty rate	7.4%
June 2014 unemployment rate	4.9%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	18.9%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$623
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	46%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	2,094

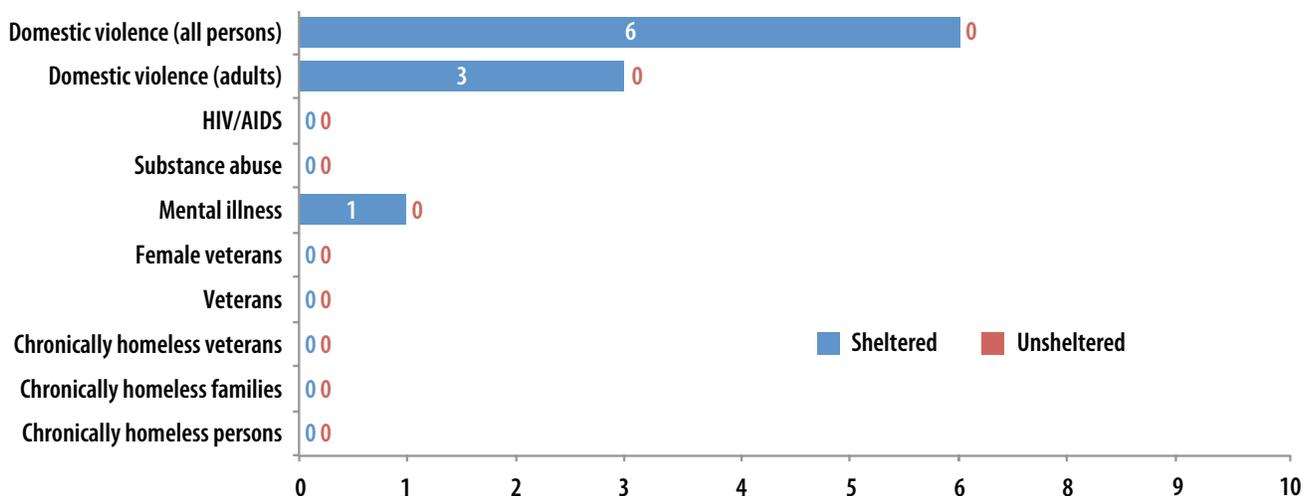
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	30
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.09%
2014 total number of homeless school children	275
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	1
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	274
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.02%

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Colleen Quigley Women's Shelter

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 6



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Davis County LHCC

Headcount		Davis County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	88	89	89	81	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	25	2	5	8	266	1,513
	Total	113	91	94	89	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	-	-	114	124
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	0	0
	Households no children	17	18	9	8	54	189
	Total	17	18	9	8	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	88	89	89	81	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	42	20	14	16	320	1,702
	Total	130	109	103	97	782	3,057
Households		Davis County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	29	28	29	27	110	380
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	23	2	5	8	262	1,501
	Total	52	30	34	35	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	-	-	16	18
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	11	14	8	7	51	176
	Total	11	14	8	7	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	29	28	29	27	126	398
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	34	16	13	15	313	1,677
	Total	63	44	42	42	440	2,078

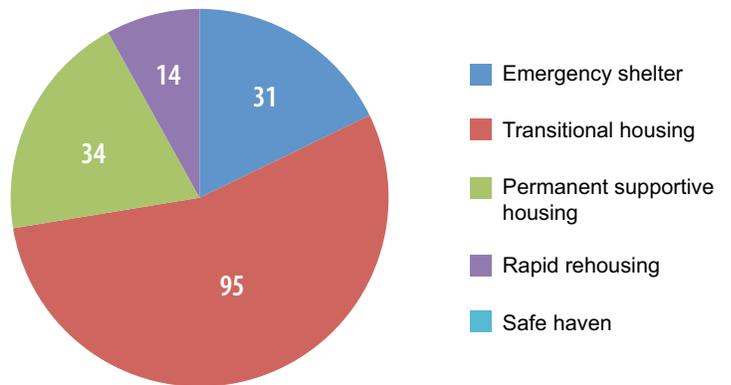


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	322,094
2012 poverty rate	6.0%
June 2014 unemployment rate	3.6%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	10.9%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$772
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	41%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	6,920

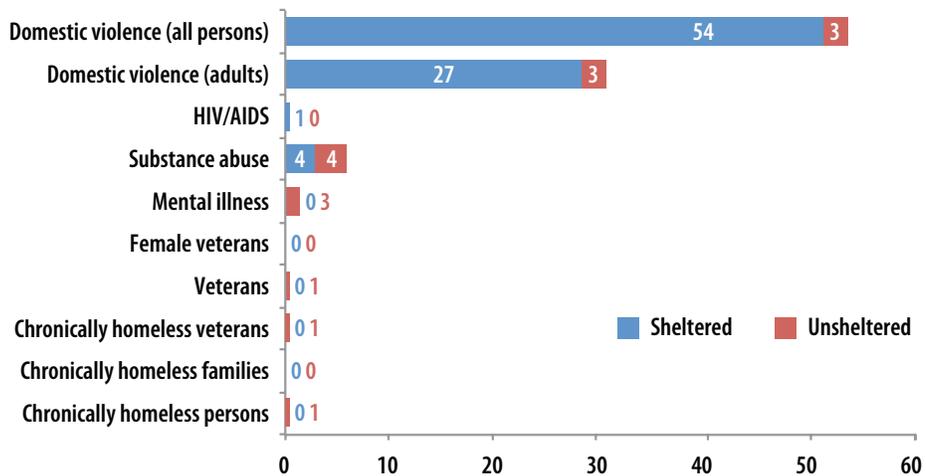
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	482
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.15%
2014 total number of homeless school children	1,105
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	60
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	1,045
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.08%

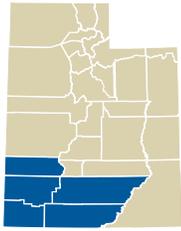
2014 Housing Inventory Total: 174

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Davis Behavioral Health
Davis Citizen's Coalition Against Violence
Davis County Housing Authority
Family Connection Center



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Five County Association of Government LHCC

Headcount		Five County AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	88	97	95	73	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	112	104	101	74	266	1,513
	Total	200	201	196	147	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	-	4	112	114	124
	Households only children	0	-	-	2	0	0
	Households no children	0	63	43	22	54	189
	Total	0	63	47	136	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	88	97	99	185	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	-	0	2	1	3
	Households no children	112	167	144	96	320	1,702
	Total	200	264	243	283	782	3,057
Households		Five County AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	30	33	29	22	110	380
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	100	100	99	72	262	1,501
	Total	130	133	128	94	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	-	1	15	16	18
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	81	56	40	23	51	176
	Total	81	56	41	38	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	30	33	30	37	126	398
	Households only children	0	-	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	181	156	139	95	313	1,677
	Total	211	189	169	132	440	2,078

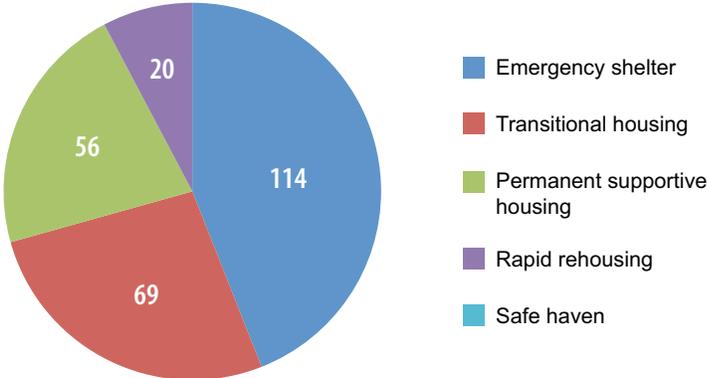


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	213,382
2012 poverty rate	13.5%
June 2014 unemployment rate	4.7%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	16.2%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$689
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	47%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	7,623

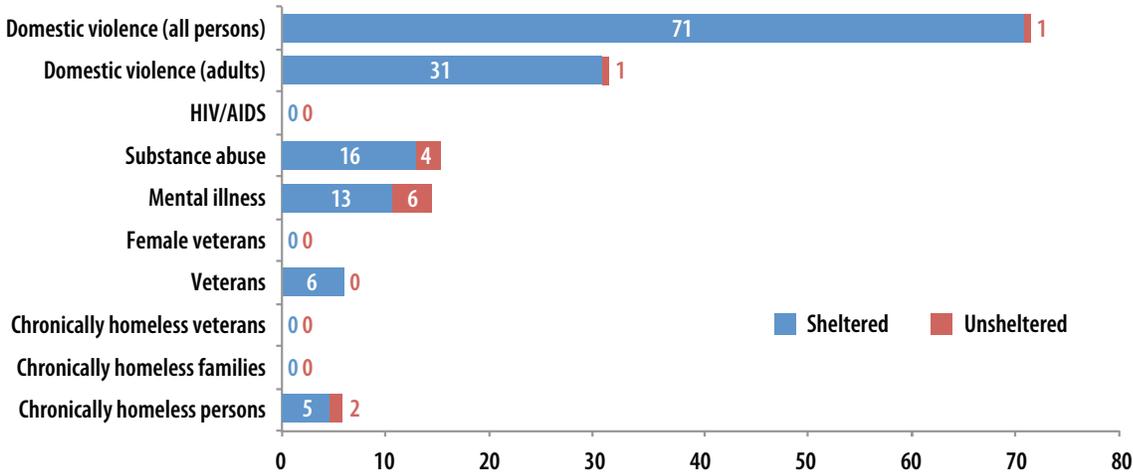
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	946
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.44%
2014 total number of homeless school children	976
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	53
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	2,175
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.04%

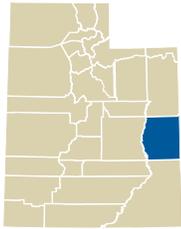
2014 Housing Inventory Total: 256

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Canyon Creek
DOVE Center
Dixie Care & Share
Erin Kimball Foundation
Iron County Care & Share
Southwest Behavioral Health
St. George Housing Authority



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Grand County LHCC

Headcount		Grand County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	2	-	2	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	0	1	5	2	266	1,513
	Total	0	3	5	4	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	-	-	114	124
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	0	0
	Households no children	5	6	9	-	54	189
	Total	5	6	9	-	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	0	2	0	2	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	5	7	14	2	320	1,702
	Total	5	9	14	4	782	3,057
Households		Grand County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	1	-	1	110	380
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	0	1	5	2	262	1,501
	Total	0	2	5	3	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	0	-	-	16	18
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	5	6	8	-	51	176
	Total	5	6	8	-	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	0	1	0	1	126	398
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	5	7	13	2	313	1,677
	Total	5	8	13	3	440	2,078

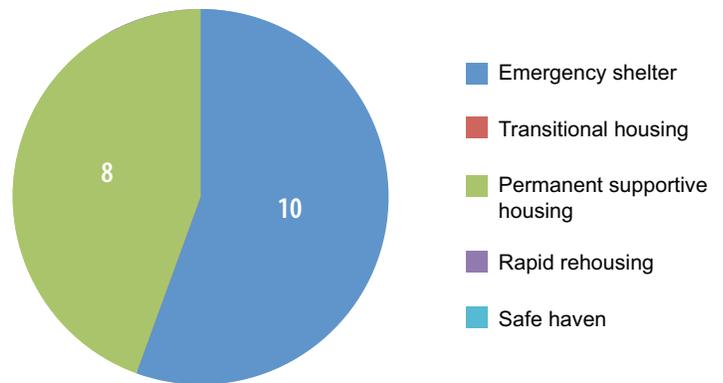


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	9,360
2012 poverty rate	16.7%
June 2014 unemployment rate	5.7%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	20.7%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$700
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	41%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	532

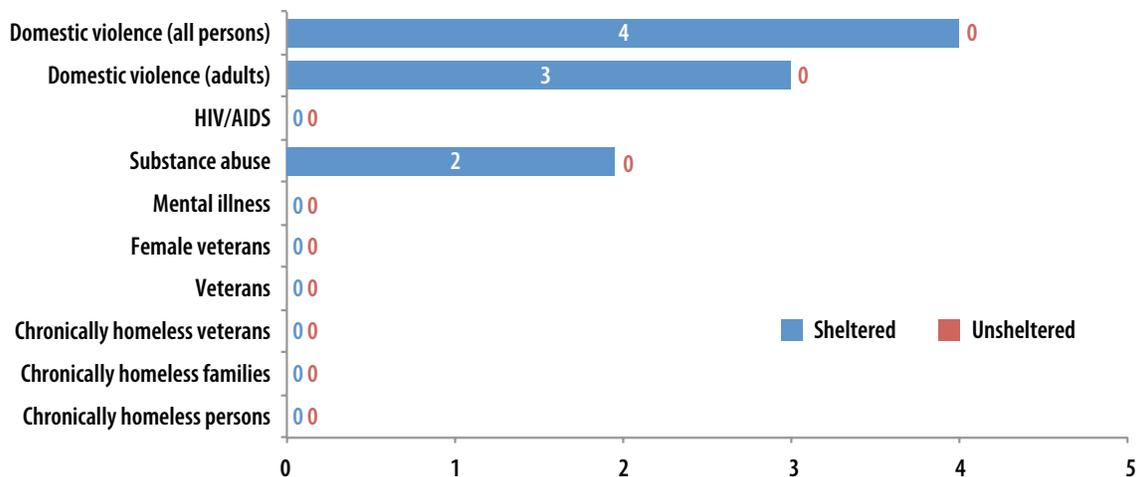
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	20
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.21%
2014 total number of homeless school children	0
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	0
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	0
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.00%

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 18

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Four Corners Behavioral Health
Moab Solutions
Seekhaven



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Mountainland Association of Government LHCC

Headcount		Mountainland AOG				2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014	
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	88	48	67	68	1,228
	Households only children	0	9	7	0	3
	Households no children	75	38	51	46	1,513
	Total	163	95	125	114	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	6	7	27	5	124
	Households only children	0	-	0	0	0
	Households no children	195	83	101	30	189
	Total	201	90	128	35	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	94	55	94	73	1,352
	Households only children	0	9	7	0	3
	Households no children	270	121	152	76	1,702
	Total	364	185	253	149	3,057
Households		Mountainland AOG				2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014	
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	30	16	21	21	380
	Households only children	0	9	7	0	3
	Households no children	72	34	48	45	1,501
	Total	102	59	76	66	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	2	6	1	18
	Households only children	0	-	0	0	-
	Households no children	188	71	95	26	176
	Total	190	73	101	27	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	32	18	27	22	398
	Households only children	0	9	7	0	3
	Households no children	260	105	143	71	1,677
	Total	292	132	177	93	2,078

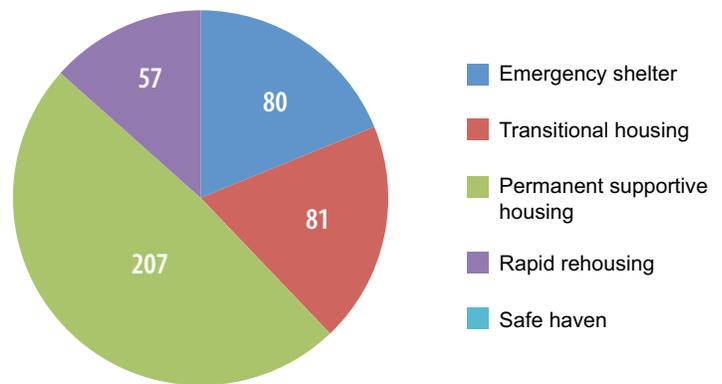


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	616,814
2012 poverty rate	9.3%
June 2014 unemployment rate	3.5%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	8.8%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$828
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	41%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	11,578

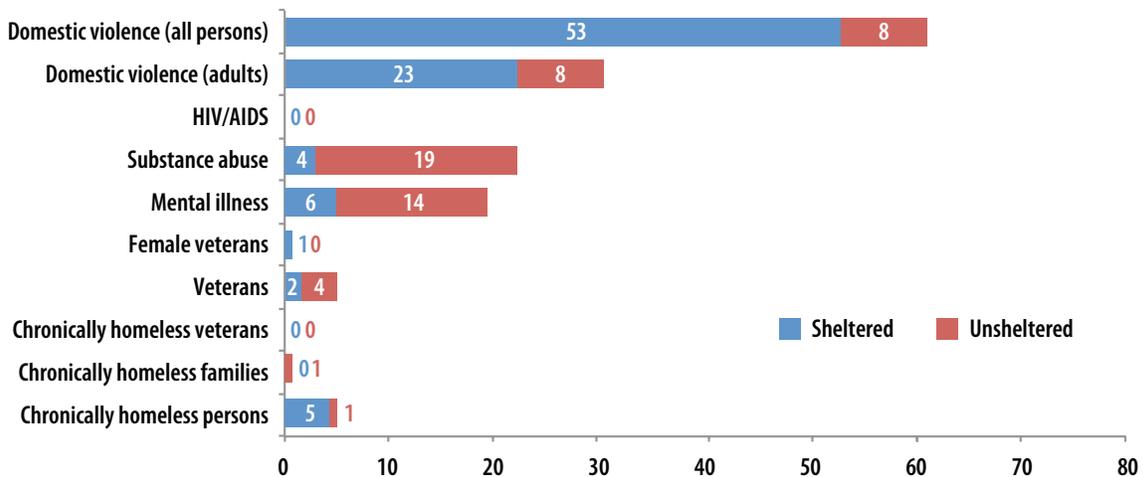
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	727
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.12%
2014 total number of homeless school children	2,231
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	56
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	2,175
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.04%

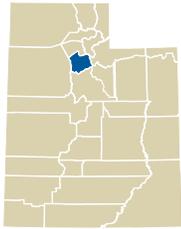
Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Center for Women & Children in Crisis
Community Action Services
Friends of the Coalition
Golden Spike
Housing Authority of Utah County
Mountainlands Community Housing Trust
Papilion House Inc.
Peace House Inc.
Provo City Housing Authority
Transient Services Office
Wasatch Mental Health

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 425



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Salt Lake County LHCC

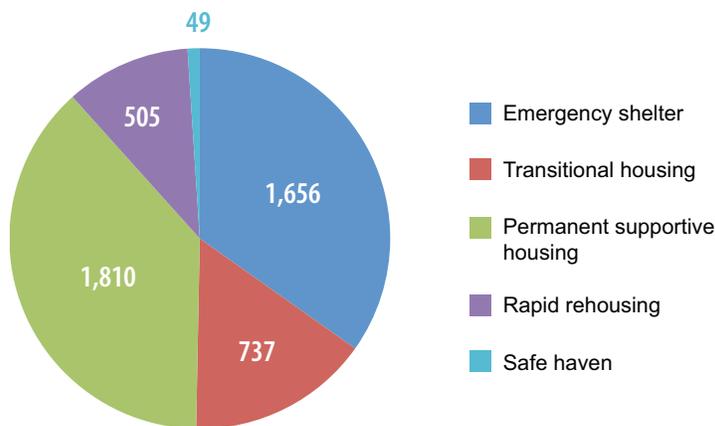
Headcount		Salt Lake County				SL/TC CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	800	961	768	783	813	1,228
	Households only children	3	8	5	2	2	3
	Households no children	1,025	1281	1236	1195	1,201	1,513
	Total	1828	2250	2009	1980	2,016	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	3	0	0	5	124
	Households only children	1	0	1	0	-	0
	Households no children	157	153	80	92	105	189
	Total	158	156	81	92	110	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	800	964	768	783	818	1,352
	Households only children	4	8	6	2	2	3
	Households no children	1,182	1,434	1,316	1,287	1,306	1,702
	Total	1,986	2,406	2,090	2,072	2,126	3,057
Households		Salt Lake County				SL/TC CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	232	281	238	240	249	380
	Households only children	3	8	5	2	2	3
	Households no children	1,023	1279	1236	1189	1,194	1,501
	Total	1258	1568	1479	1431	1,445	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	1	0	0	1	18
	Households only children	1	0	1	0	-	-
	Households no children	143	130	78	89	99	176
	Total	144	131	79	89	100	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	232	282	238	240	250	398
	Households only children	4	8	6	2	2	3
	Households no children	1,166	1,409	1,314	1,278	1,293	1,677
	Total	1,402	1,699	1,558	1,520	1,545	2,078



Area Characteristics	
2013 population	1,079,721
2012 poverty rate	9.3%
June 2014 unemployment rate	3.4%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	15.2%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$876
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	47%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	32,763

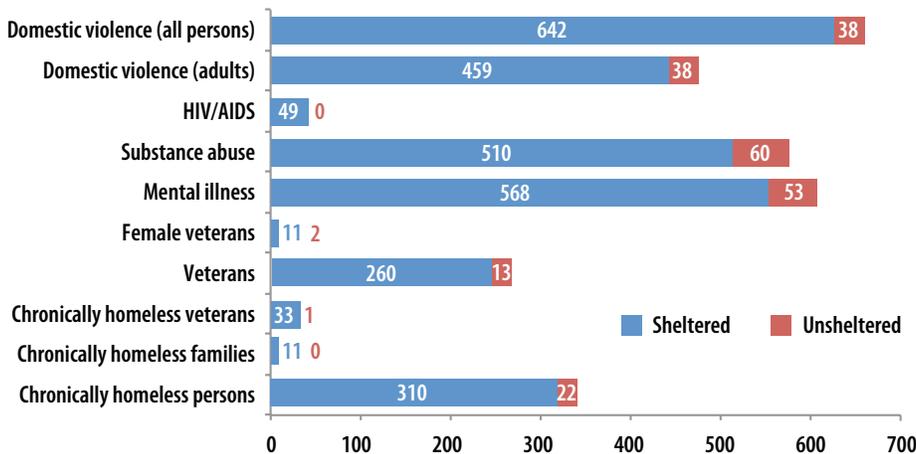
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	9,356
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.87%
2014 total number of homeless school children	4,376
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	513
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	3,863
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.27%

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 4,757



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

Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





San Juan County LHCC

Headcount		San Juan County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	4	6	7	9	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	0	2	1	-	266	1,513
	Total	4	8	8	9	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	3	22	-	-	114	124
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	0	0
	Households no children	0	5	5	-	54	189
	Total	3	27	5	-	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	7	28	7	9	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	0	7	6	0	320	1,702
	Total	7	35	13	9	782	3,057
Households		San Juan County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	1	2	2	110	380
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	0	2	1	-	262	1,501
	Total	1	3	3	2	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	1	5	-	-	16	18
	Households only children	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	0	4	2	-	51	176
	Total	1	9	2	-	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	2	6	2	2	126	398
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	0	6	3	0	313	1,677
	Total	2	12	5	2	440	2,078

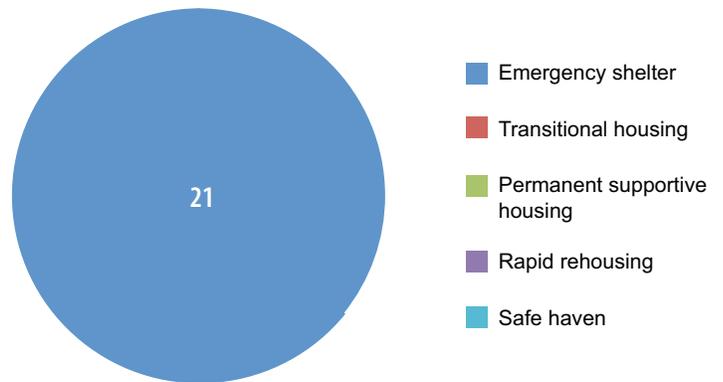


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	14,973
2012 poverty rate	28.7%
June 2014 unemployment rate	7.7%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	37%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$623
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	37%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	2,256

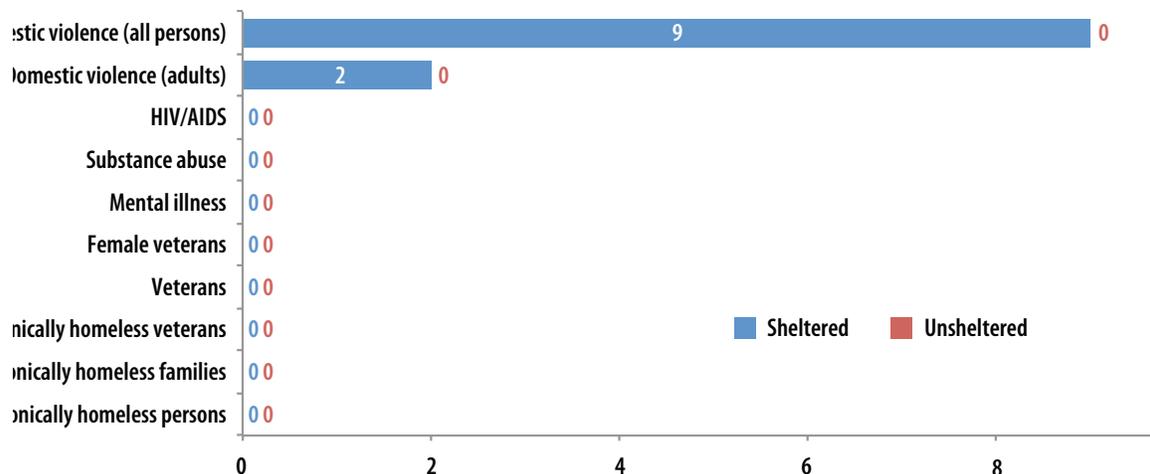
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	45
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.3%
2014 total number of homeless school children	874
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	12
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	862
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.40%

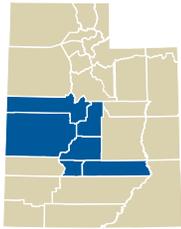
2014 Housing Inventory Total: 21

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Gentle Ironhawk Shelter



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Six County Association of Government LHCC

Headcount		Six County AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	26	31	31	15	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	12	15	18	17	266	1,513
	Total	38	46	49	32	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	-	-	-	114	124
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	0	0
	Households no children	5	-	-	-	54	189
	Total	5	-	-	-	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	26	31	31	15	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	17	15	18	17	320	1,702
	Total	43	46	49	32	782	3,057
Households		Six County AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	8	10	10	5	110	380
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	11	14	18	17	262	1,501
	Total	19	24	28	22	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	-	-	-	16	18
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	5	-	-	-	51	176
	Total	5	-	-	-	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	8	10	10	5	126	398
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	16	14	18	17	313	1,677
	Total	24	24	28	22	440	2,078

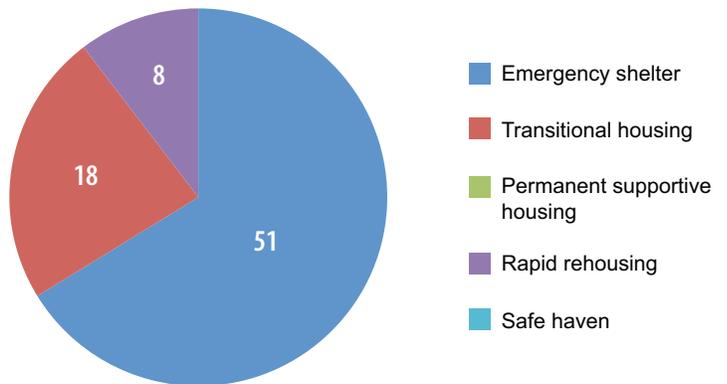


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	76,356
2012 poverty rate	12.0%
June 2014 unemployment rate	5.0%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	17.0%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$669
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	44%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	3,445

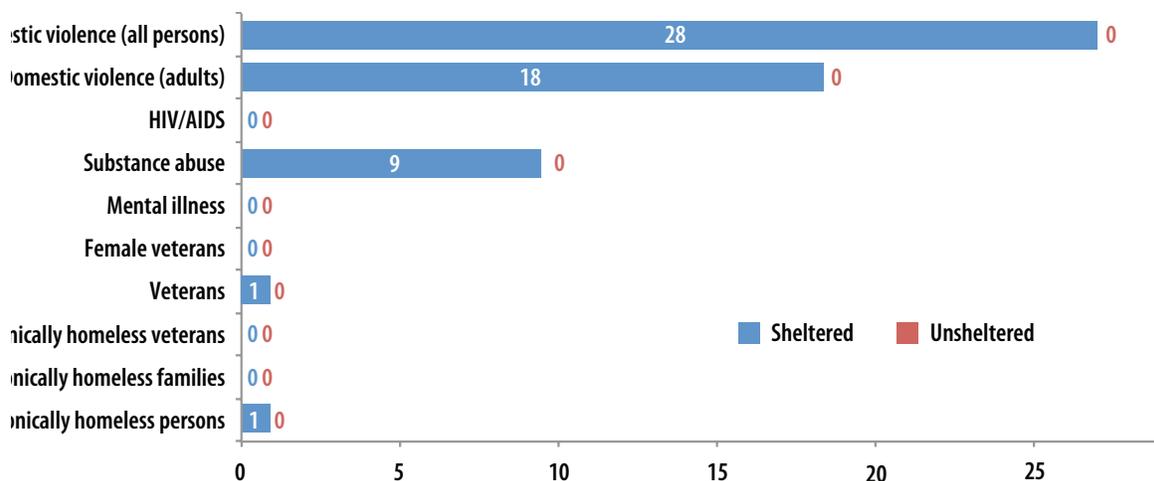
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	157
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.21%
2014 total number of homeless school children	199
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	9
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	190
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.06%

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 77

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
New Horizons
One Way Ministry
Six County AOG
LDS Church



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Tooele County LHCC

Headcount		Tooele County				SL/TC CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	5	20	21	30	813	1,228
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Households no children	1	3	4	6	1,201	1,513
	Total	6	23	25	36	2,016	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	22	13	3	5	5	124
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	-	0
	Households no children	8	20	15	13	105	189
	Total	30	34	18	18	110	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	27	33	24	35	818	1,352
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	2	3
	Households no children	9	23	19	19	1,306	1,702
	Total	36	57	43	54	2,126	3,057
Households		Tooele County				SL/TC CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	2	6	5	9	249	380
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Households no children	1	3	4	5	1,194	1,501
	Total	3	9	9	14	1,445	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	4	4	1	1	1	18
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	-	-
	Households no children	8	12	10	10	99	176
	Total	12	17	11	11	100	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	6	10	6	10	250	398
	Households only children	0	1	0	0	2	3
	Households no children	9	15	14	15	1,293	1,677
	Total	15	26	20	25	1,545	2,078

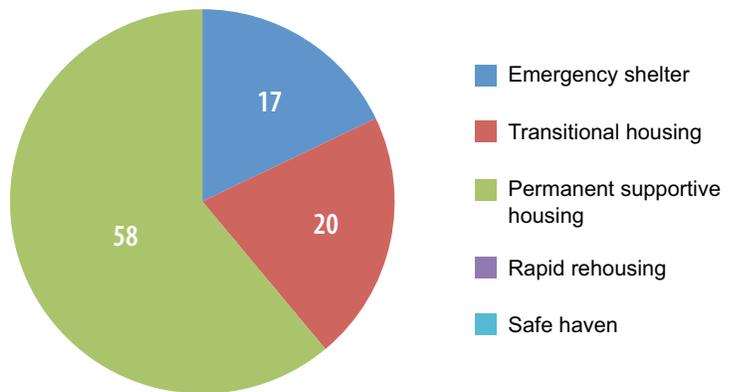


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	60,762
2012 poverty rate	5.9%
June 2014 unemployment rate	3.5%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	16.0%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$767
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	40%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	2,198

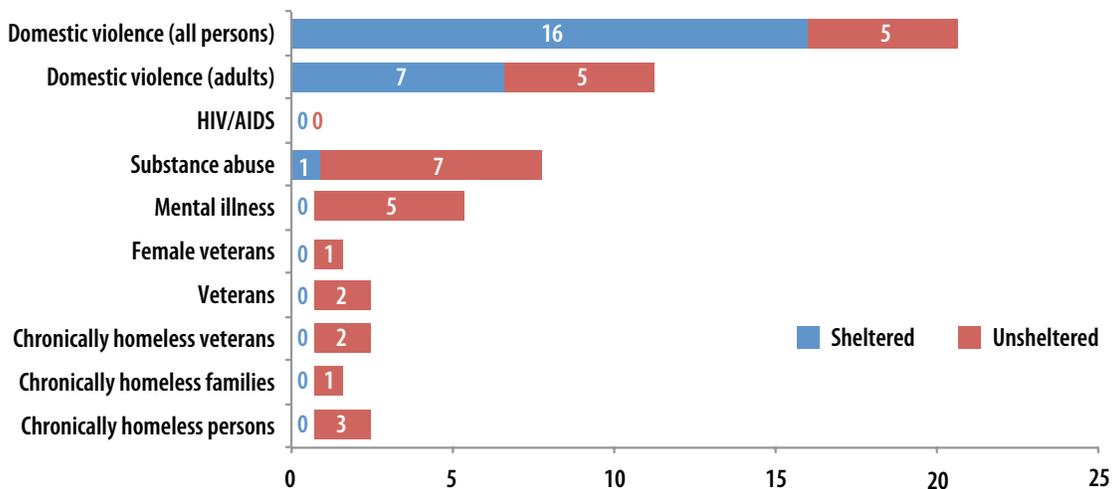
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	261
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.43%
2014 total number of homeless school children	694
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	31
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	663
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.22%

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 95

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Tooele County Housing Authority
Tooele Department of Human Services



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Uintah Basin Association of Government LHCC

Headcount		Uintah Basin AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	15	8	11	7	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	2	6	19	6	266	1,513
	Total	17	14	30	13	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	-	-	2	114	124
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	0	0
	Households no children	27	-	8	-	54	189
	Total	27	-	8	2	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	15	8	11	9	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	29	6	27	6	320	1,702
	Total	44	14	38	15	782	3,057
Households		Uintah Basin AOG				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	6	3	3	2	110	380
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	1	3
	Households no children	2	6	17	6	262	1,501
	Total	8	9	20	8	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	-	-	1	16	18
	Households only children	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Households no children	27	-	8	-	51	176
	Total	27	-	8	1	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	6	3	3	3	126	398
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Households no children	29	6	25	6	313	1,677
	Total	35	9	28	9	440	2,078

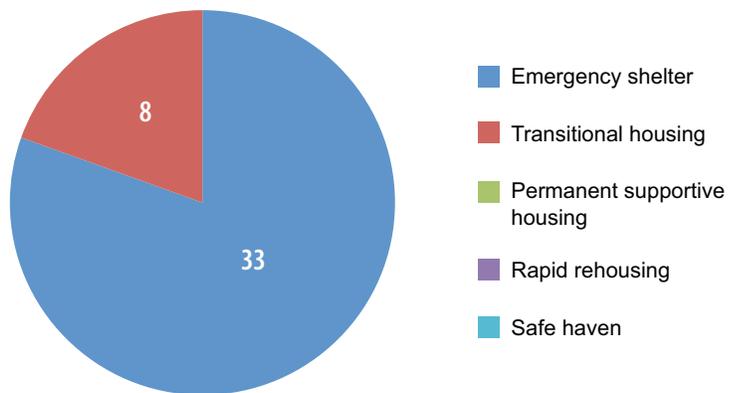


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	56,990
2012 poverty rate	9.0%
June 2014 unemployment rate	3.4%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	12.5%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$784
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	39%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	2,287

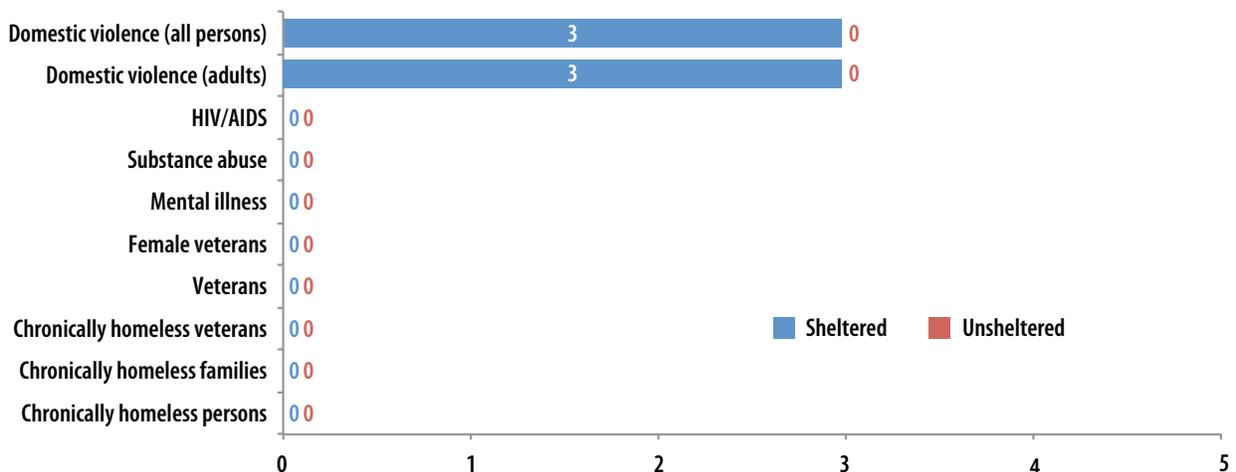
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	75
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.13%
2014 total number of homeless school children	91
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	4
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	87
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.03%

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 41

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Uintah's Women Crisis Center
Uintah Basin AOG
Uintah County



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count





Weber and Morgan Counties LHCC

Headcount		Weber/Morgan County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	63	72	88	80	347	1,228
	Households only children	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Households no children	172	140	126	152	266	1,513
	Total	235	212	214	233	614	2,744
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	19	18	0	114	124
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Households no children	39	54	87	21	54	189
	Total	39	73	105	21	168	313
Total	Family of adult and minor	63	91	106	80	461	1,352
	Households only children	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Households no children	211	194	213	173	320	1,702
	Total	274	285	319	254	782	3,057
Households		Weber/Morgan County				BOS CoC 2014 Total	2014 State Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
Sheltered	Family of adult and minor	19	22	27	25	110	380
	Households only children	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Households no children	168	136	126	150	262	1,501
	Total	187	158	153	176	373	1,884
Unsheltered	Family of adult and minor	0	6	7	0	16	18
	Households only children	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Households no children	39	46	85	20	51	176
	Total	39	52	92	20	67	194
Total	Family of adult and minor	19	28	34	25	126	398
	Households only children	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Households no children	207	182	211	170	313	1,677
	Total	226	210	245	196	440	2,078

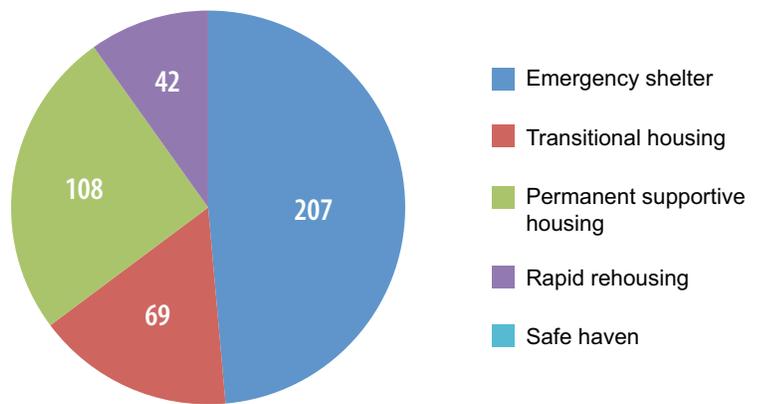


Area Characteristics	
2013 population	248,692
2012 poverty rate	7.2%
June 2014 unemployment rate	3.5%
2012 percent of persons receiving Food Stamps	11.1%
2014 fair market rent (FMR) for two bedroom unit	\$772
Estimated percent of renters unable to afford two bedroom	36%
Estimated number of persons experiencing intergenerational poverty	11,205

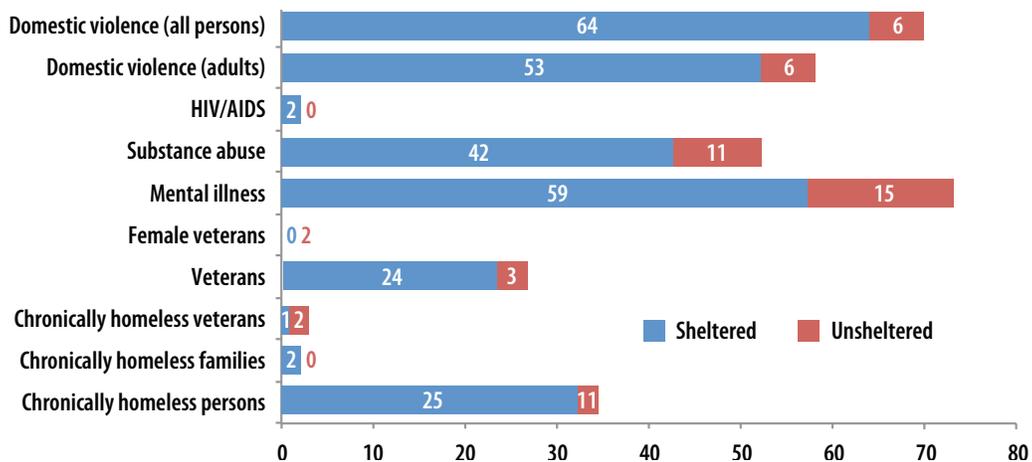
Homelessness	
2014 annualized homelessness estimate	1,162
2014 homelessness as percent of area population	0.47%
2014 total number of homeless school children	1,099
Total number of school children living in shelters or in places not meant for habitation	35
Total number of school children doubling-up, in motel or living without adequate facilities	1,064
Total number of homeless school children as defined by HUD as a percent of the 2013 fall enrollment	0.07%

2014 Housing Inventory Total: 426

Services
Area Housing and Shelter Providers:
Homeless Veterans Fellowship
Ogden City Housing Authority
Ogden Rescue Mission
St. Anne's Center
Weber County Housing Authority



Homeless Subpopulations: 2014 Single Night Count






APPENDICES

A. DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is difficult to classify. Several federal agencies have different definitions based on how they characterize the needs of the populations they serve. The data in this report uses the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s definition of homelessness, which was updated in January 2012 as a part of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. This new definition includes four categories of homelessness including:

- **Literally Homeless:** An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and has a primary nighttime residence that is a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they stayed a short time (90 consecutive days or less) and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation prior to entering the institution.
- **Imminent Risk of Homelessness:** An individual or family who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days, have not identified subsequent housing, and lacks the networks or resources to find subsequent housing.
- **Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes:** Unaccompanied youth (under age 25) or families with children who do not meet either category 1 or 2, but have been persistently unstably housed (have not had a lease or ownership in housing), or have had two or more moves in the last 60 days, and are defined as homeless under other federal statutes.
- **Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence:** Any individual or family who is fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, has no other residence, and lacks the networks or resources to find subsequent housing.

A person is considered chronically homeless if he or she has a disabling condition and has been homeless for at least one year continually or four times in three years. This definition is currently being amended to further clarify the time spent homeless and how to identify disabling conditions. A homeless family may be considered chronically homeless if an adult within the family meets this definition.

B. DATA SOURCES

Persons experiencing homelessness have no fixed residence and therefore move in and out of the homeless system making homelessness difficult to track. There are two main sources of data used for evaluating homelessness nationally. They are an annual “Point-In-Time Count” (PIT) and the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

HUD requires all states with federally-funded homeless services to participate in PIT during the last part of January each year. The PIT count is a physical count or census of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night. The PIT is not the best estimate for those who experience only brief episodes of homelessness or account for changes throughout the year due to economic and social forces. Therefore, estimates are generated to estimate the total number of persons experiencing homelessness in a given year, called an “Annualized Count.”

Utah has a single HMIS that collects information on homeless persons served, such as their characteristics and circumstances and the services they receive. The Utah HMIS is administered by the Utah State Community Services Office and is governed by the state’s three Continua of Care. A steering committee made up of continua representatives and other funders and service providers acts as an approval/advisory body and supports and enhances the overall mission of the Utah HMIS. In order to be an effective resource for strategic planning the HMIS must 1) cover as many services as possible and 2) have complete records on all participants or high data quality. The Utah HMIS covers approximately 85percent of homeless service providers statewide, with 93 percent data quality.

The Utah HMIS provides reports and reporting resources on its website utahhmis.org.

Reports include the following information

- The Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)—all housing programs participating in Utah HMIS
 - Total persons served each year in emergency shelters, transitional housing and Permanent Supportive Housing
 - Basic demographic information and household size of persons served
 - Veterans and persons with a disabling condition served
 - Length of stay in programs
 - Prior living situation and location
 - Exit destination and type of disabling condition for persons in Permanent Supportive Housing
- Community Quarterly Performance Reports
 - Housing Program, Shelter Program and Service Program utilization each quarter
 - Housing Program, Shelter Program and Service Program performance each quarter

UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

2014



Department of Workforce Services

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities by calling (801)526-9240. Individuals with speech and/or hearing impairments may call the Relay Utah by dialing 711. Spanish Relay Utah: 1-888-346-3162