

# CONTINUUM OF CARE PLANNING & POLICY COUNCIL

*Breaking the cycle of homelessness in Linn County*

## Final Point in Time Results January 31, 2018

### Executive Summary

#### Background:

On January 31, 2018, homeless service providers completed data entry on the persons served on that point-in-time via HMIS/Service Point. Point-in-time count forms were distributed to non HMIS/Service Point users to capture this data as well. This report provides a snapshot of homeless persons\* served at a single point-in-time. This report is not intended to reflect the overall trend in the number of homeless served throughout the year.

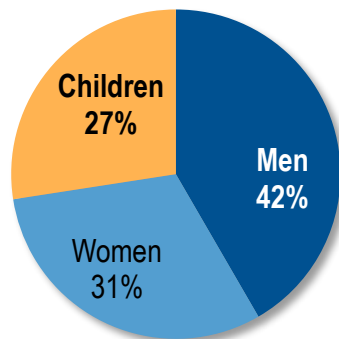
*\*A Homeless Person is defined as, a person sleeping in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation (Category I); or a person in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter (Category IV).*

On January 31, 2018, the temperature was a high of 41° and a low of 28°. This is above average for this time of year which is a high of 29° and a low of 12°.

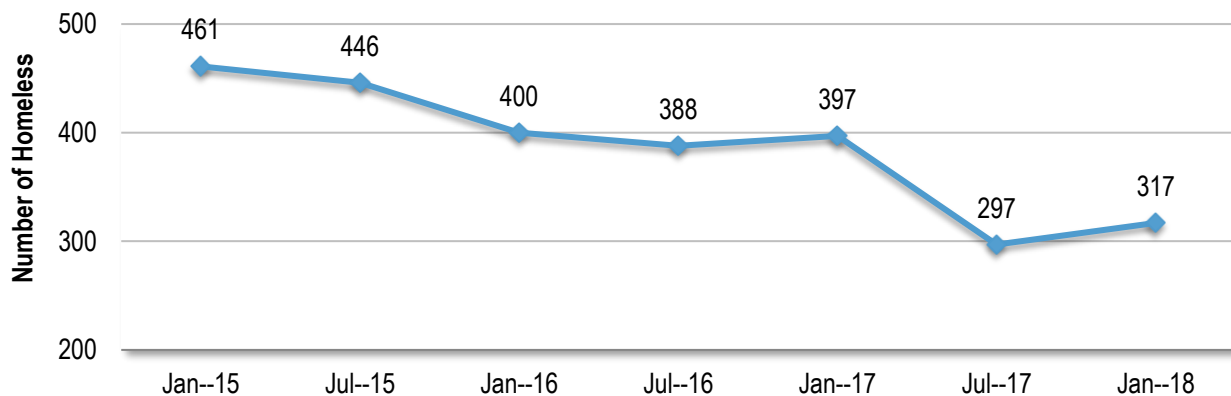
#### Total Served:

Overall, on January 31, 2018, a total of **317 individuals (132 men, 98 women, 87 children)** were served by local emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities, or were found living on the street. The following illustrates the breakdown of men, women and children served.

#### Total Number of Homeless Identified



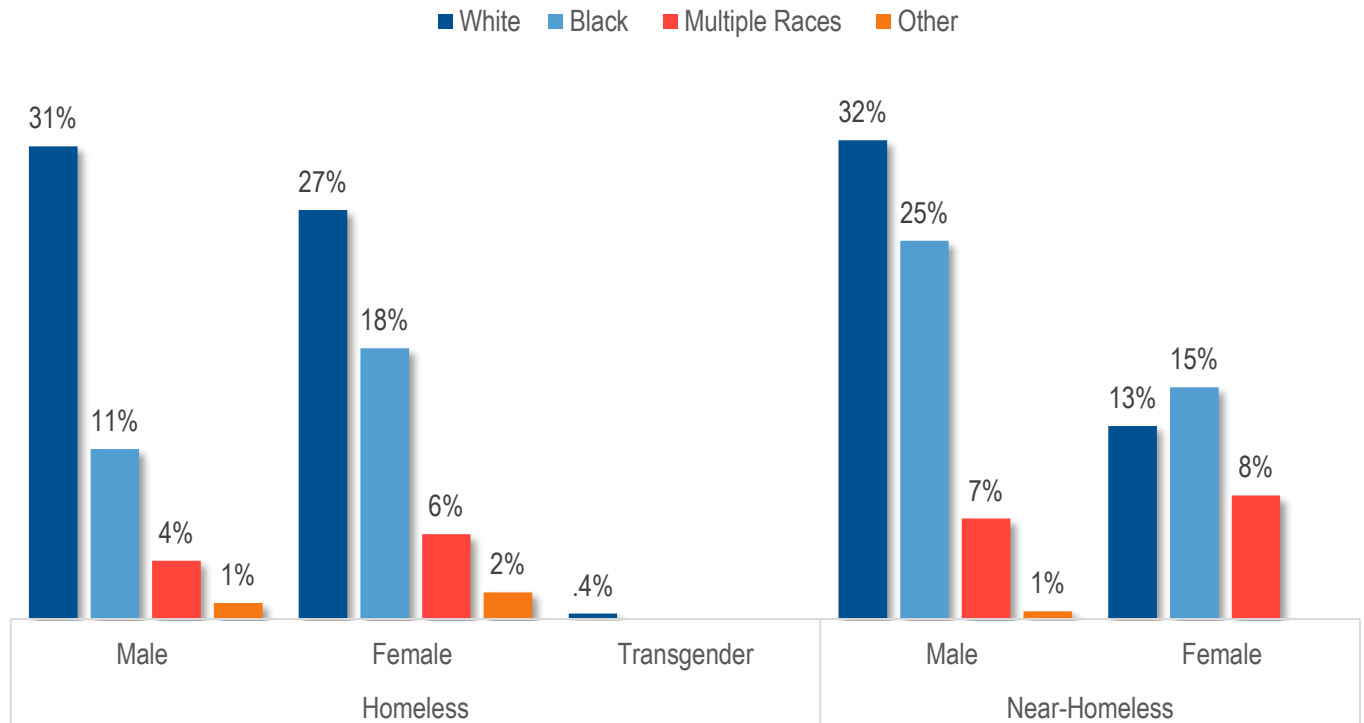
#### Total Number of Homeless Individuals Identified From January 2015 - January 2018



## Demographics Summary

Note: The 'other' category includes Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and refused.

### Homeless and Near-Homeless Populations by Gender and Race



### Total Near-Homeless & Homeless Population breakdown by Race & Gender

	Homeless				Near-homeless*			
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
<b>White</b>	110	81	191	60%	41	21	62	38%
<b>Black</b>	37	51	88	28%	44	30	74	45%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	13	16	29	9%	11	16	27	17%
<b>Asian</b>	1	1	2	1%	0	0	0	0%
<b>American Indian/ Alaska Native</b>	1	2	3	1%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander</b>	1	2	3	1%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Refused</b>	1	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>317</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>163</b>	

\*NOTE: For the purposes of this report, Near-homeless is defines as individuals who access other community housing services included in this report: Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Rehousing.

## Emergency Shelter

### Definition:

Emergency Housing is defined by HUD as any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general, or special populations of homeless persons. The length of stay can range from one night up to as much as three months.

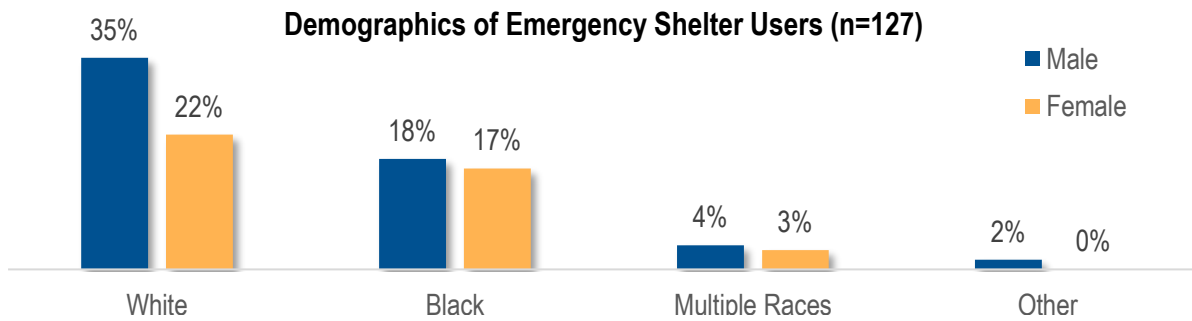
### Total Served:

- **127 people (60 men, 36 women and 31 children)** were served by emergency shelters on January 31, 2018.

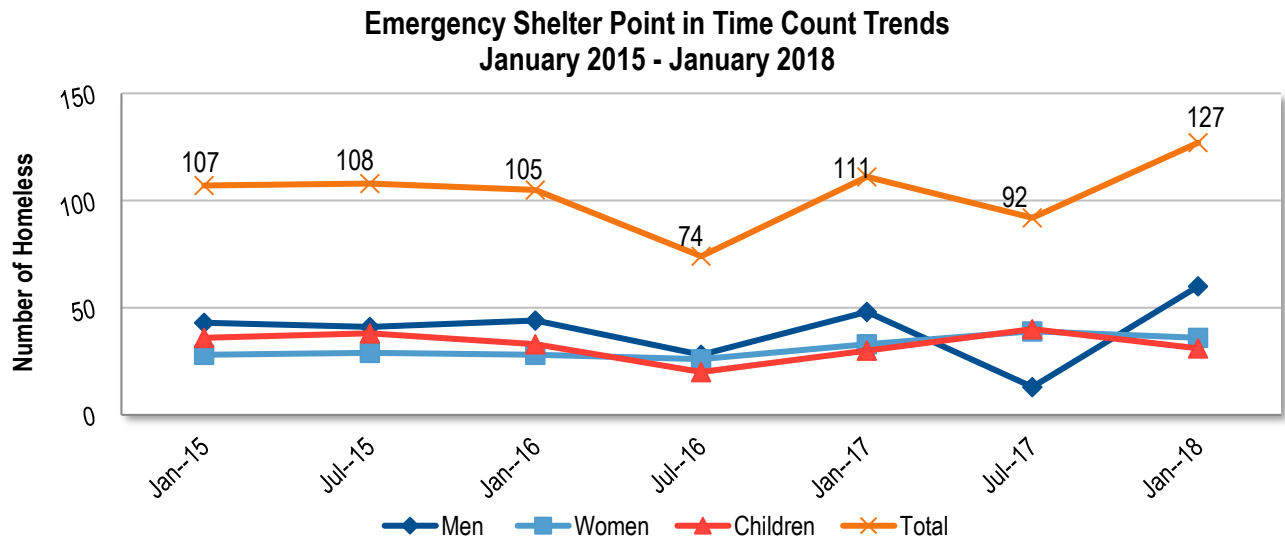
The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each Emergency Shelter and the number of people that stayed in the Emergency Shelter on January 31, 2018.

Emergency Shelter	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
Community Overflow Shelter	53	29	4	0	33
Friends of the Family	2	0	1	0	1
Foundation 2 Youth Shelter	4	0	0	1	1
Mission of Hope Men's Shelter	16	13	0	0	13
Mission of Hope Women's Shelter	12	0	10	0	10
St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House*	24	1	9	7	17
Waypoint Madge Phillips Center	40	1	9	17	27
Willis Dady Emergency Shelter	32	16	3	6	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>127</b>

\* Catholic Worker House had 18 regular beds with 6 overflow beds.



The graph below shows a recent trend of homeless individuals served by emergency shelters on point-in-time counts.



# Transitional Housing

## Definition:

Transitional Housing is defined by HUD as a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living.

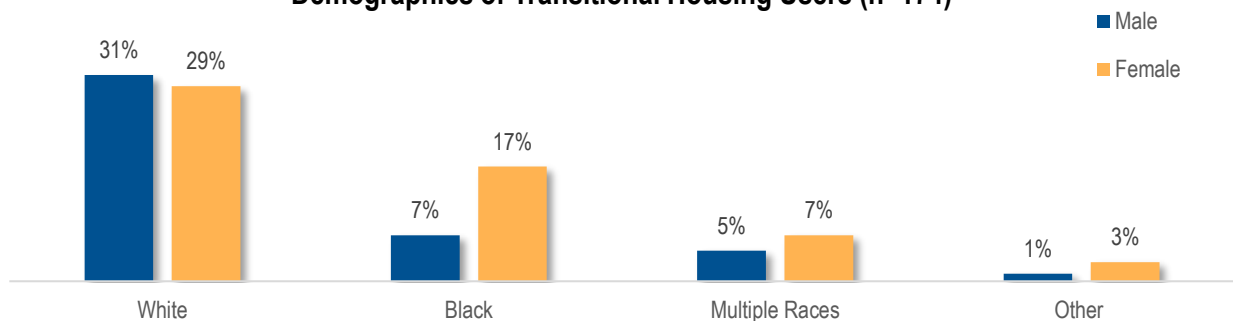
## Total Served:

- 174 people (58 men, 60 women and 56 children) were served by transitional housing programs on January 31, 2018.

The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each transitional housing provider and the number of people that stayed in transitional housing on January 31, 2018.

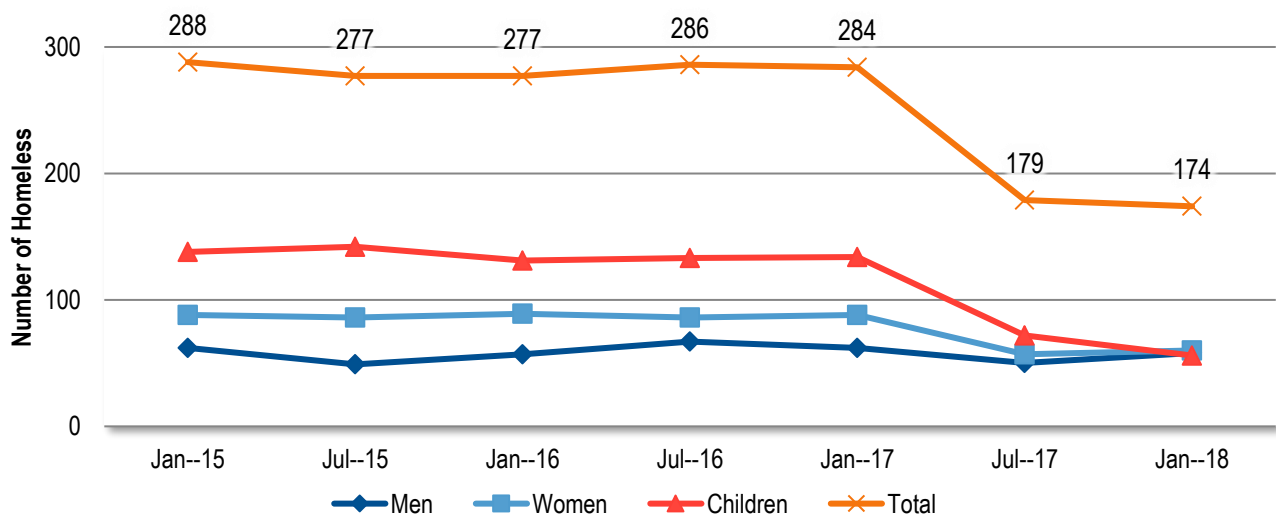
Transitional Housing	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
ASAC Heart of Iowa	36	0	10	16	26
ASAC Recovery Center	12	7	3	0	10
Catherine McAuley Center	15	0	14	0	14
Cross Roads Mission	2	2	0	0	2
HACAP Transitional Housing	131	13	29	32	74
The Safe Place Foundation	38	36	0	0	36
Waypoint Domestic Violence Victim Services	12	0	4	8	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>174</b>

Demographics of Transitional Housing Users (n=174)



The graph below shows a recent trend of homeless individuals served by Transitional Housing providers on point-in-time counts.

Transitional Housing Point in Time Trends  
January 2015 - January 2018



## Street Count

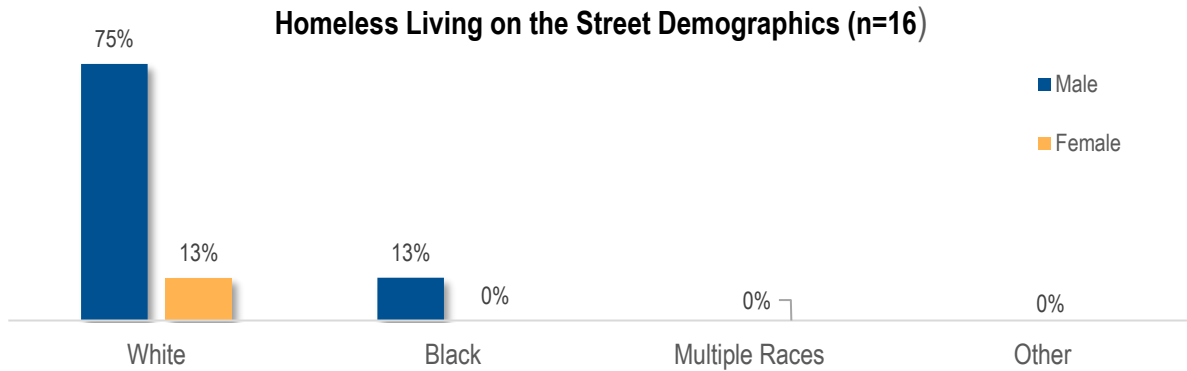
### Methodology:

A street count was conducted in conjunction with the Homeless Point-In-Time survey on January 31, 2018. A homeless outreach worker coordinated an outreach strategy to conduct a count of homeless persons in locations known to workers or other homeless individuals.

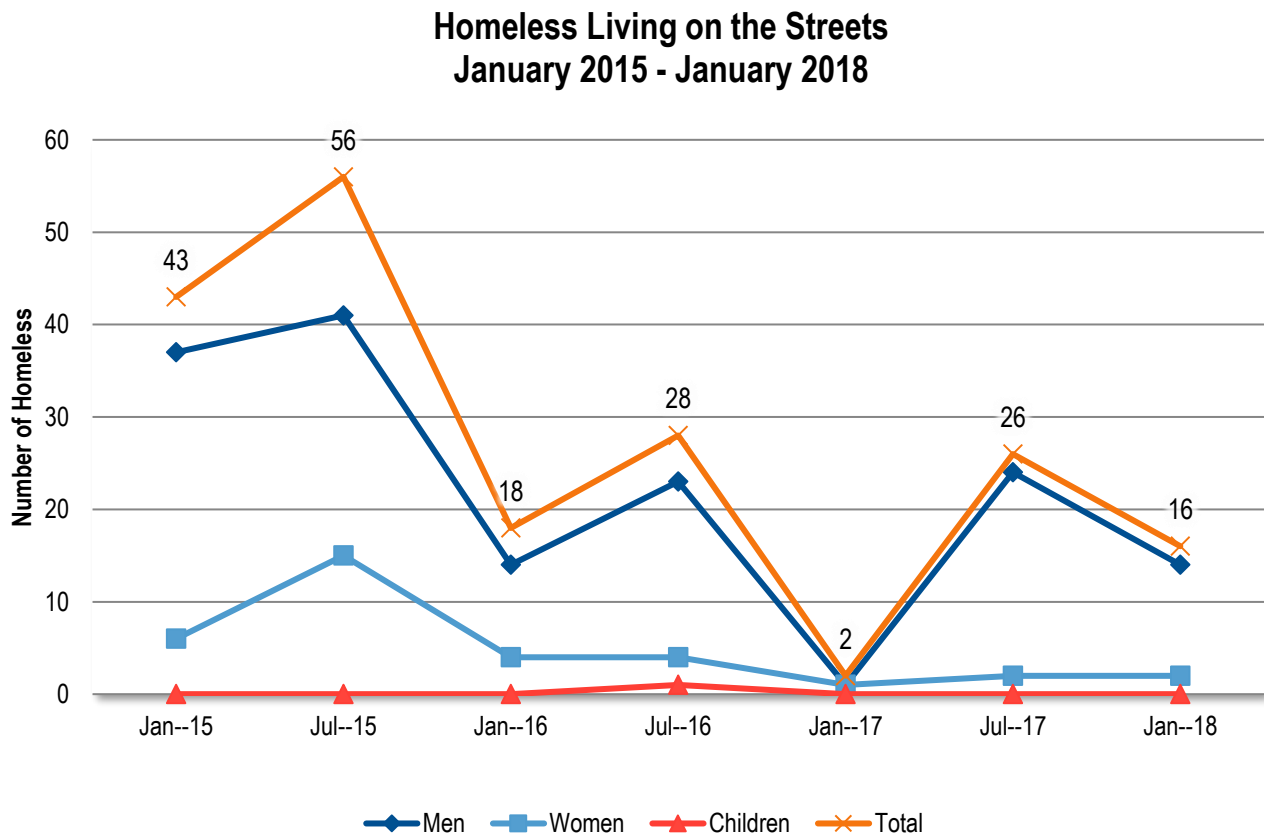
### Total Count:

- **16 people (14 men and 2 women)** were found living on the street on January 31, 2018.

The graph below shows demographics of homeless individuals found to be living on the street.



The graph below shows a recent trend of homeless individuals found to be living on the street.



## Permanent Supportive Housing

### Definition:

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is long-term community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons with specific needs. The intent of supportive housing is to enable this special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or by other public or private service agencies. There is no definite length of stay. Once a person is placed into supportive housing, he or she is no longer considered homeless.

### Total Served:

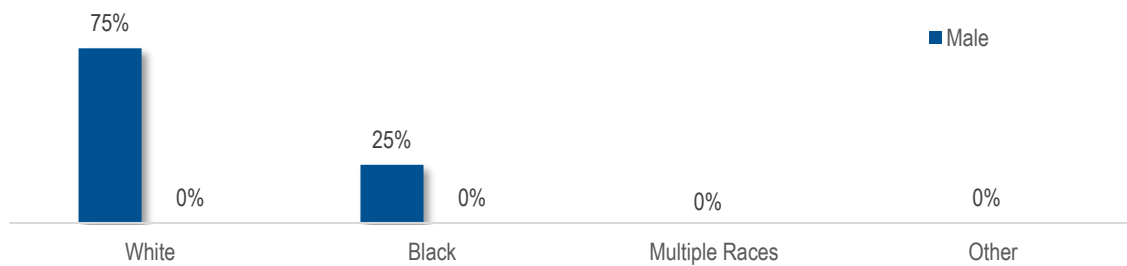
- **8 people (8 men, 0 women and 0 children)** were served by permanent supportive housing programs on January 31, 2018.

The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each permanent supportive housing provider and the number of people that stayed in permanent supportive housing on January 31, 2018.

Permanent Supportive Housing	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
HACAP Maniccia House	8	8	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>

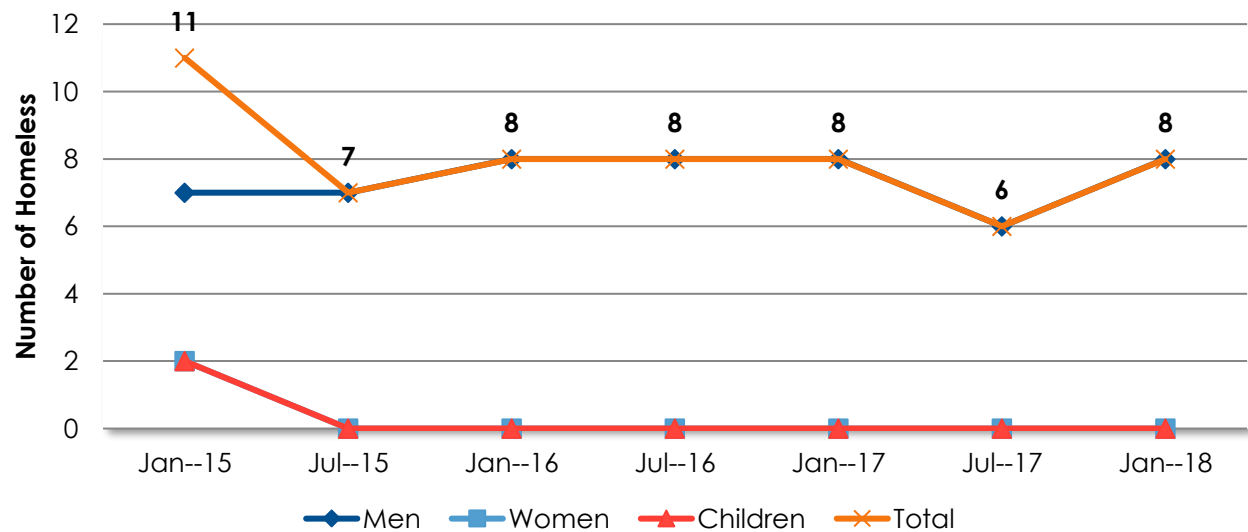
*NOTE: Home to Stay/Lundby Townhomes (96 beds) was removed from the Permanent Supportive Housing category, as it does not meet HUD's definition of Permanent Supportive Housing.*

Demographics of PSH Users (n=8)



The graph below shows a recent trend of homeless individuals served by Permanent Supportive Housing providers on point-in-time counts.

PSH Point in Time Trends  
January 2015- July 2017



## Rapid Rehousing

### Definition:

As defined by HUD, rapid rehousing involves providing financial assistance and services to those individuals and families that are literally homeless (Category I) or fleeing domestic violence (Category IV). It allows these individuals and families to be quickly re-housed and stabilized by providing services including: short-term or medium-term rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services such as mediation, credit counseling, security or utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management.

HUD-funded rapid rehousing projects are replacing transitional housing projects in Iowa and the nation. People receiving rapid rehousing services are placed into market housing and are no longer considered homeless by HUD.

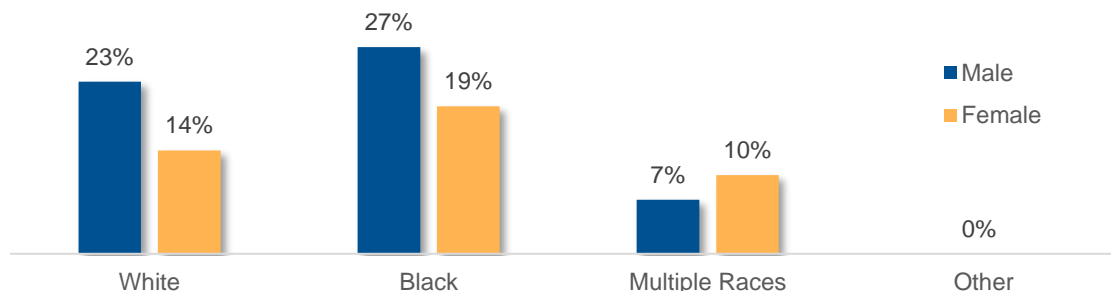
### Total Served:

- 155 people (46 men, 34 women, and 75 children) were assisted by rapid rehousing services on January 31, 2018. They represent people that may have been homeless in past years when this service did not exist.

The chart and graph below illustrates the number and demographics of people that utilized rapid rehousing on January 31, 2018.

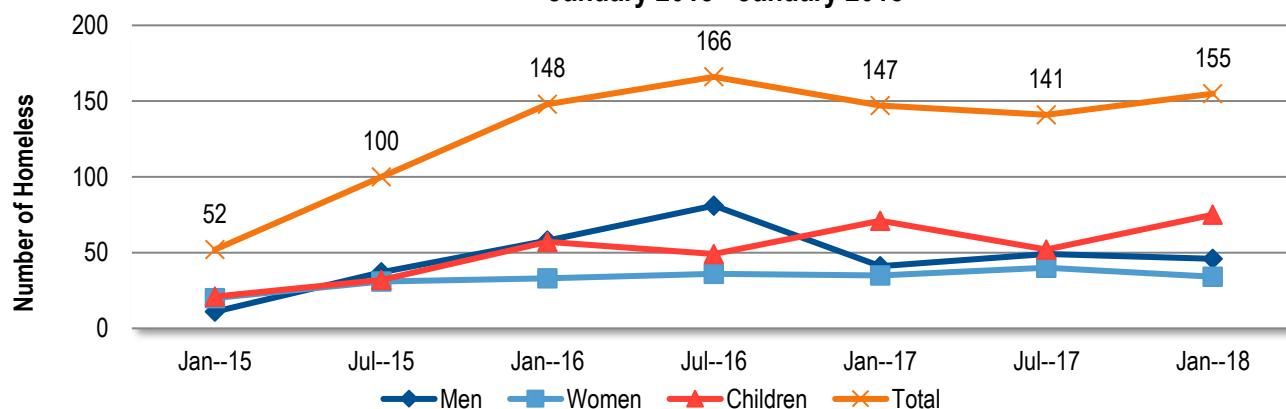
Rapid Rehousing	Men	Women	Children	Total
Friends of the Family	0	4	14	18
HACAP ESG	1	6	12	19
HACAP SSVF	14	1	6	21
HACAP/ COC Housing First	5	6	10	21
Waypoint Rapid Rehousing	26	17	33	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>155</b>

Demographics of Rapid Rehousing Users (n=155)



The graph below shows a recent trend of homeless individuals served by Rapid Rehousing providers on point-in-time counts.

Rapid Rehousing Point in Time Trends  
January 2015 - January 2018



## Homeless Subpopulations

**Definition:**

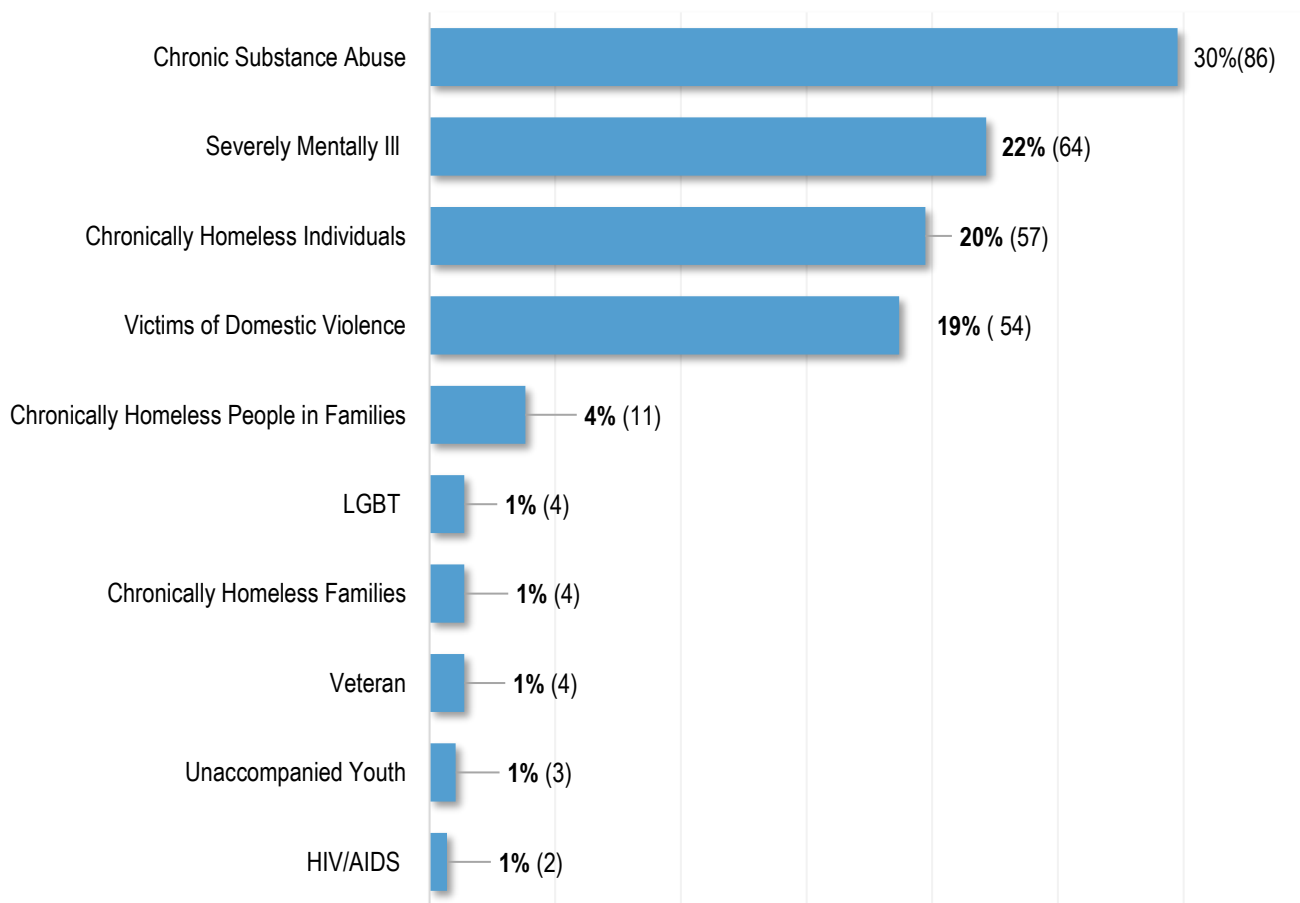
**Chronically Homeless** is defined by HUD as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disability, or a family with at least one adult member who has a disability, that has either been continuously homeless for 12 consecutive months or more OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness adding up to 12 consecutive months in the past three years. The term homeless in this case means a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets), in an emergency homeless shelter or in a Safe Haven as defined by HUD (Category I).

- **57 or 20%** of homeless individuals served on January 31, 2018, were found to be chronically homeless.

Other homeless subpopulations documented were persons with chronic substance abuse, individuals with severe mental illness, victims of domestic violence, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, and unaccompanied youth. Homeless individuals may fall in more than one subpopulation.

- The leading accompanying issue faced by the homeless individuals served on January 31, 2018, was **chronic substance abuse: 86 or 30%** of all homeless counted on that date documented this as an issue.
- The second leading issue documented was **severe mental illness at 64 people, or 22%.**
- The third leading issue documented was **chronic homelessness at 57 people, or 20%**, followed closely by **victims of domestic violence** as the fourth leading issue at **54 people or 19%.**

### Homeless Subpopulation: 289 Issues Identified



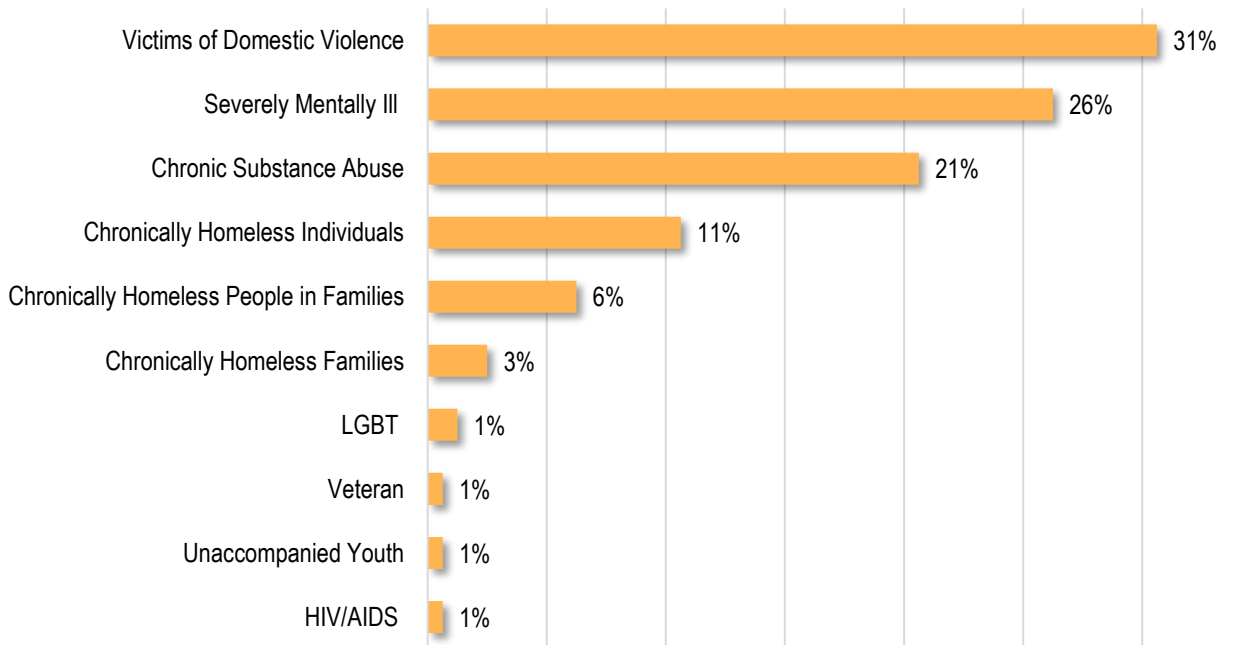


## Homeless Subpopulation: Breakdown by Gender

### Female Homeless Subpopulations

The female homeless subpopulation chart is different from the overall subpopulation break down with **domestic violence** being the primary subpopulation with 1 in 3 (31%) of the females served on January 31, 2018. The next two largest subpopulations were females with severe mental illness (26%) and chronic substance abuse (21%)

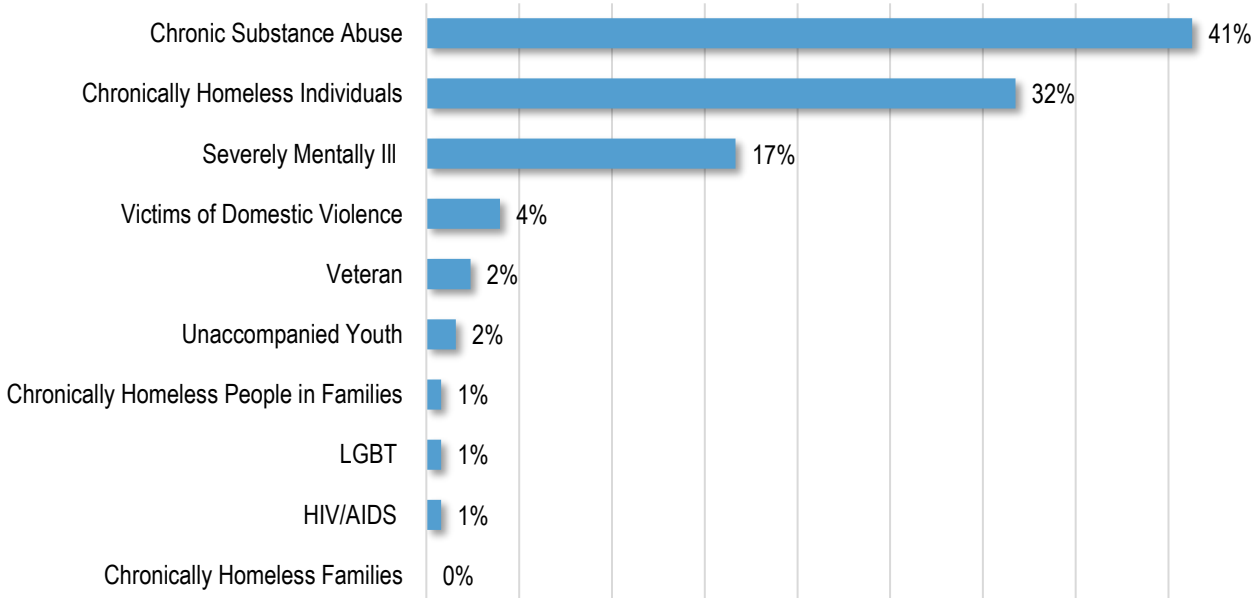
#### Female Homeless Subpopulation: 160 Issues Identified



### Male Homeless Subpopulation

The male homeless subpopulation chart is different with **chronic substance abuse** being the primary subpopulation with 2 in 5 (41%) of the males served on January 31, 2018. The next two largest subpopulations were chronically homeless (32%) and severe mental illness (17%).

#### Male Homeless Subpopulation: 126 Issues Identified



# Homeless Students

**Definition:**

The McKinney-Vento Act defines a homeless student as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

School districts in Linn County confirmed the total number of homeless students during the 2016-2017 academic year. The school districts' work with students is fluid; however, the count represents the status of the students at the time when the school started working with them to address sheltering needs. The following guidance was used to classify the status of students:

- **Sheltered/Transitional Housing:** Any student that reported that they were living in an emergency shelter or transitional living program (Category I).
- **Doubled Up:** A student reported that they were living with another friend, family, relative, etc. (Category III)
- **Unsheltered:** Includes any individual who reported that they were living on the street, in a car, tent, abandoned building or under a bridge, etc. (Category I)
- **Hotel/Motel:** A student residing in a hotel/motel for living arrangements paid for by a service organization or charity (Category I).
- **Unaccompanied Youth:** A youth that is living absent of an adult figure (Category III).

Five of the school districts in Linn County participated in the count. They are as follows: Cedar Rapids, College Community, Linn Mar, Marion Independent, and Mt. Vernon.

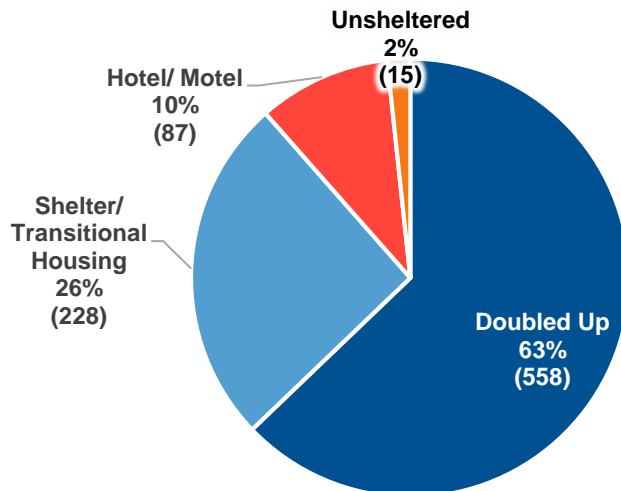
**Total Served:**

- **888** students served by the eight participating school districts were documented as being homeless during the 2016-2017 academic school year. This is the most recent confirmed count for a complete academic year.
  - **558 (63%) students** reported that they were **doubled up (Category III)**.
  - **228 (26%) students** were reported to be living in an **Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing. (Category I)**

	Doubled Up	Shelter/ Transitional Housing	Hotel/Motel	Unsheltered	Total for Linn County
<b>Cedar Rapids</b>	417	127	80	14	638
<b>College Community</b>	53	89	0	0	142
<b>Linn Mar</b>	40	11	5	1	57
<b>Marion Independent</b>	47	0	2	0	49
<b>Mount Vernon</b>	1	1	0	0	2
<b>Total for Linn County</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>888</b>

## Homeless Student Point in Time Trends: Academic Year 2016-2017

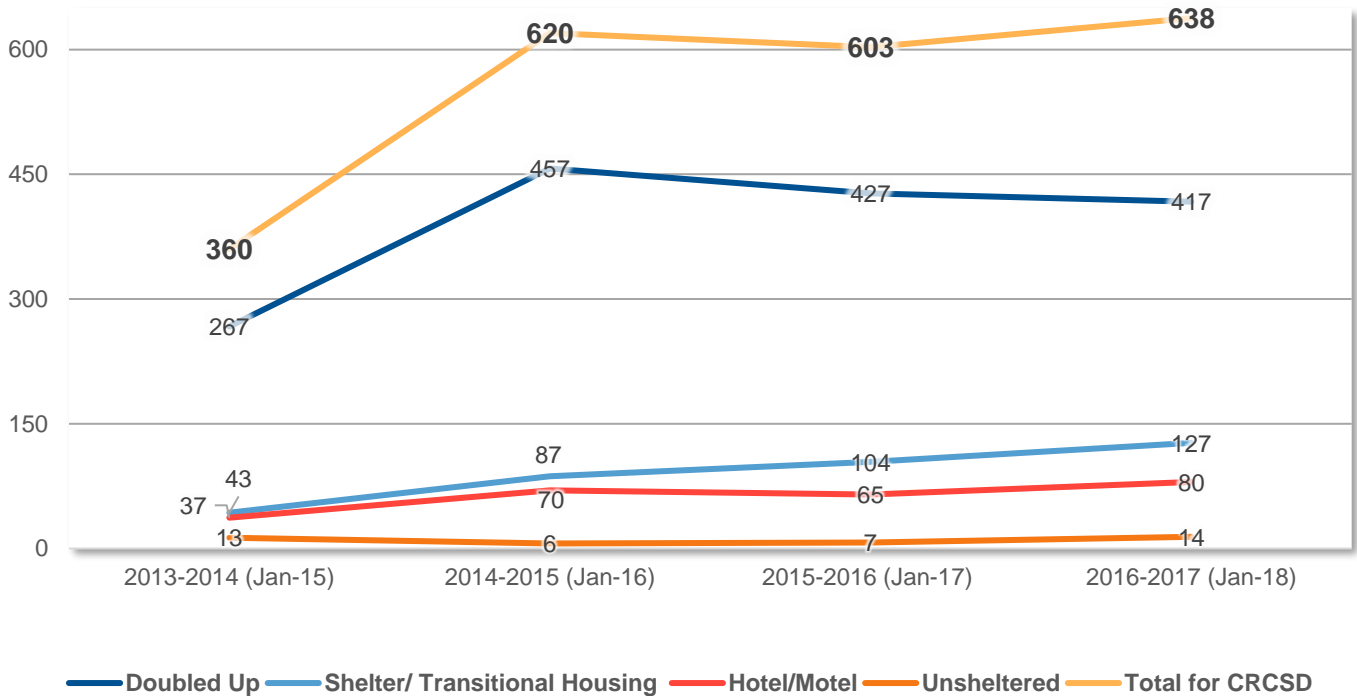
The pie chart to the right shows the number of homeless students and their situation on point in time counts.



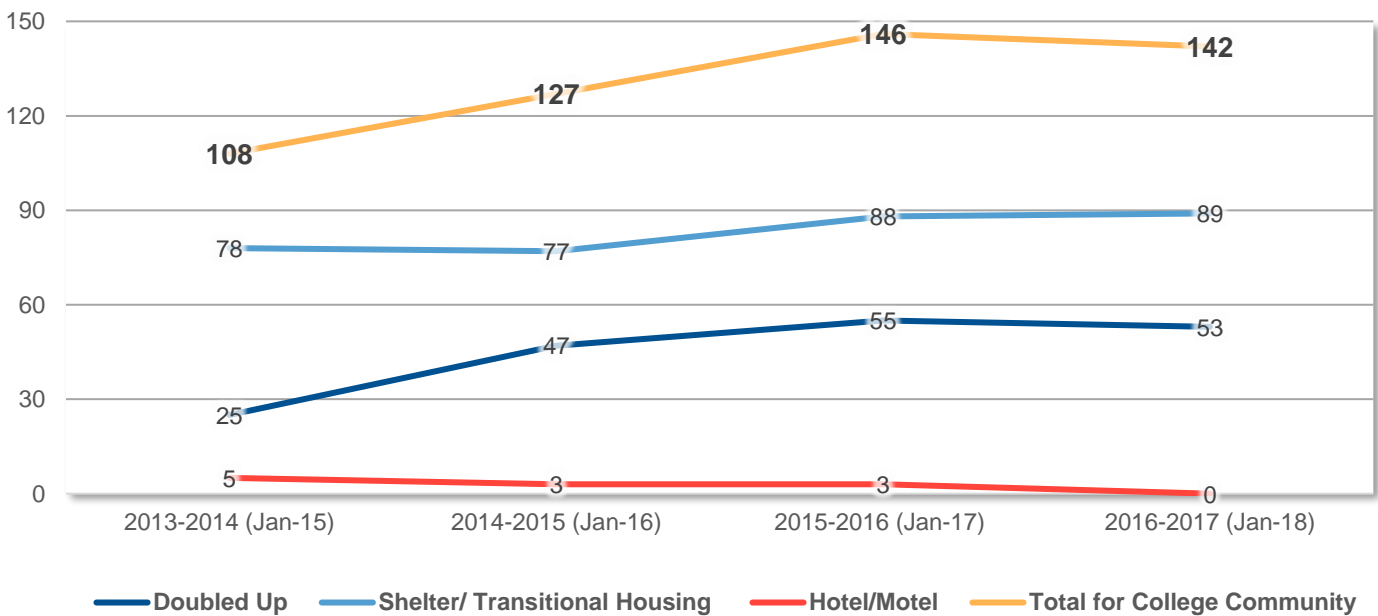
## Homeless Students: Trend Data

The graphs below show four years of trend data of homeless students in the Cedar Rapids, College, Linn-Mar, and Marion Independent School Districts.

### Cedar Rapids Community School District

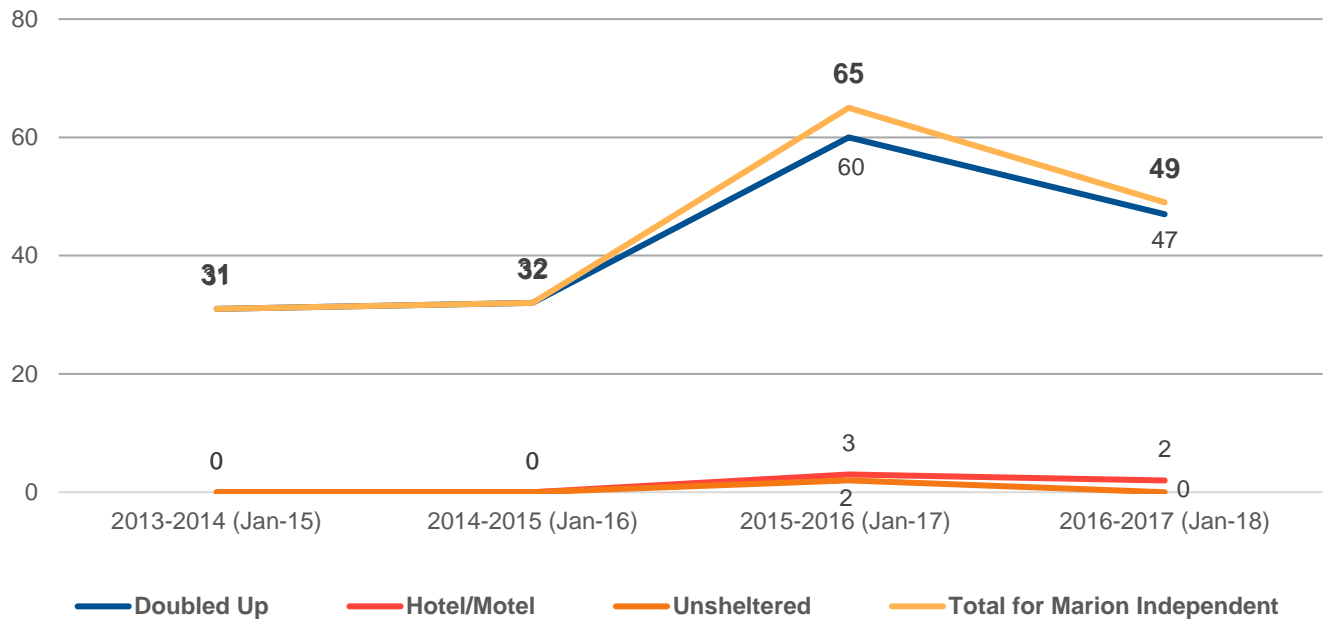


### College Community School District

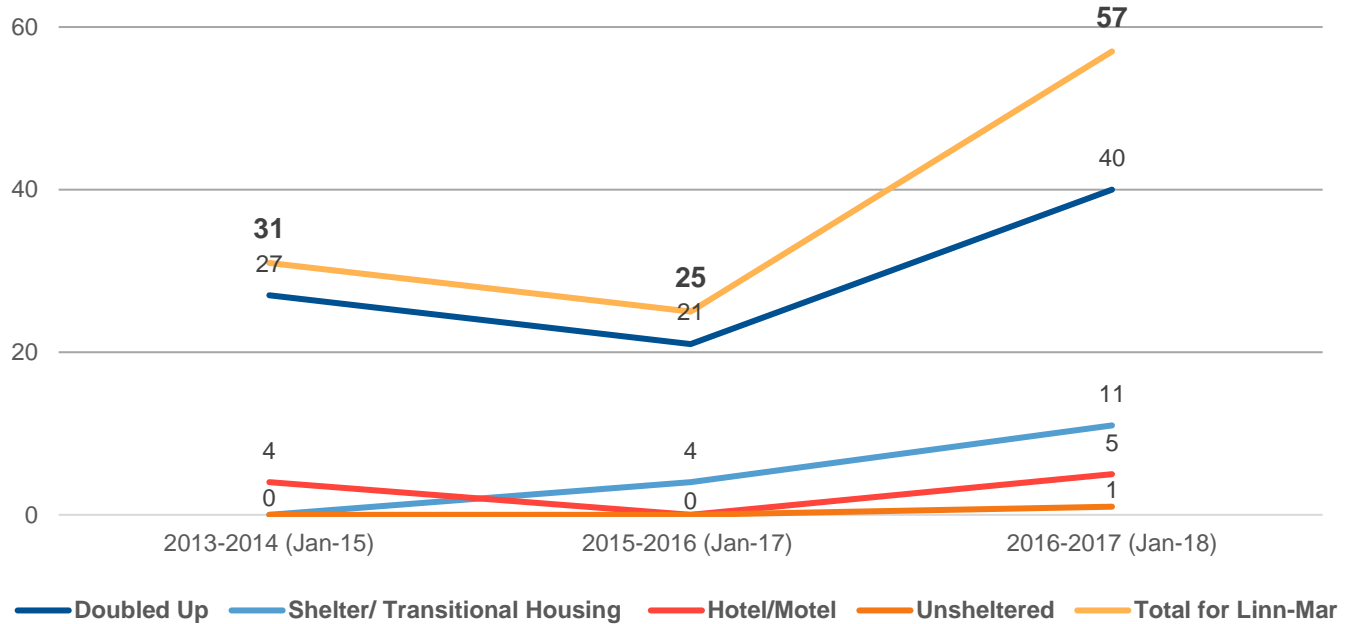


NOTE: The values for unsheltered students was "0" for all four years and was removed from the chart.

## Marion Independent School District

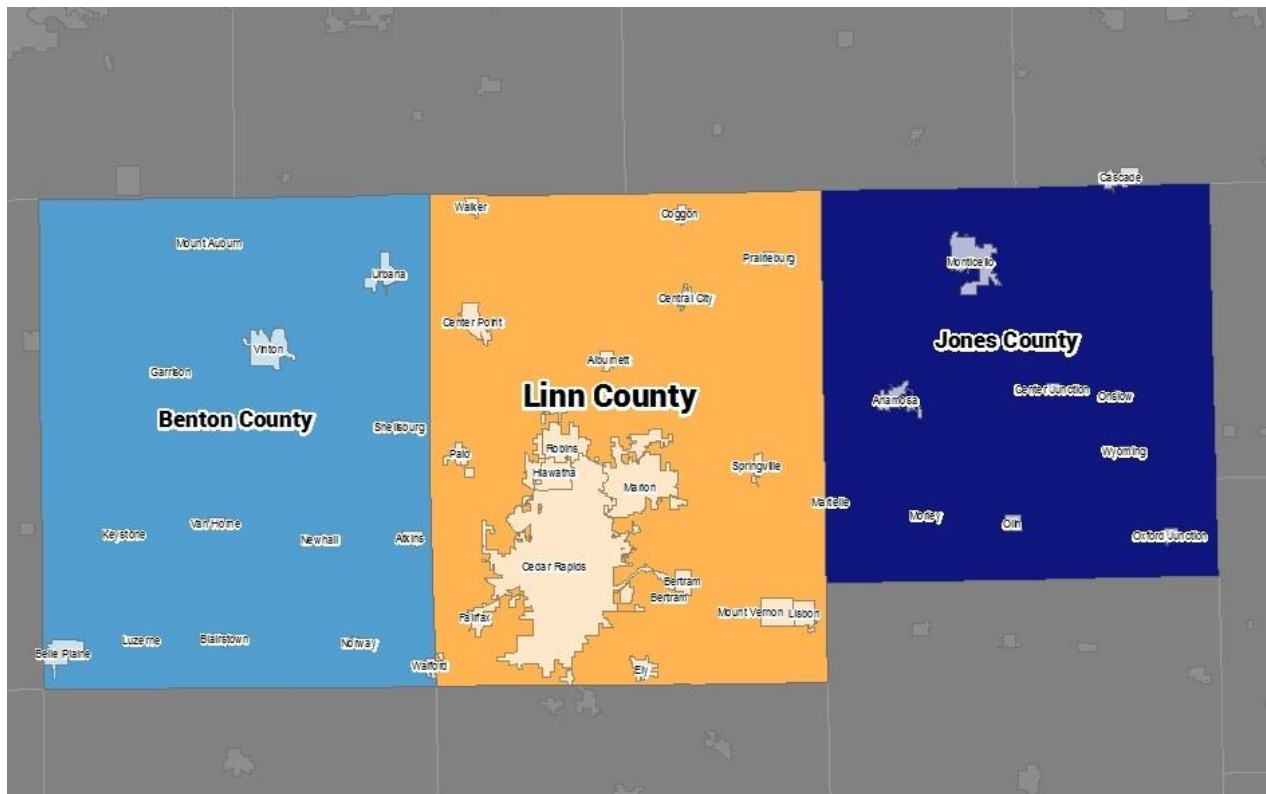


## Linn-Mar School District



NOTE: Data was not submitted for the Linn-Mar School District for academic year 2014-2015 for the January 2016 PIT.

## Regional Point in Time Counts: Benton & Jones Counties



### Background:

It has always been a goal of the Iowa Council on Homelessness to include more counties in the Point in Time Counts because there are large areas in Iowa that do not report any information on their homeless population. Without all counties in Iowa accounted for, it is difficult to establish a baseline of Iowa's homeless population.

Iowa is required to have a Coordinated Entry System operating by January of 2018. In an effort to combat the largely rural geography we elected to break the state up into regions. Each region is required by HUD to conduct a Point in Time count for all the counties in their region. Benton and Jones joined Linn County in the local region operated by Waypoint.

### Total Served:

In **Benton Co.** there were NO homeless individuals counted but there were **5** individuals (**2** Women and **3** children) served with Rapid Rehousing services.

In **Jones Co.** there were NO homeless individuals counted but there were **2** individuals (**1** Women and **1** child) served with Rapid Rehousing services.

For more information please contact Ashley Balias at [Ashley.Balias@linncounty.org](mailto:Ashley.Balias@linncounty.org).