

CONTINUUM OF CARE PLANNING & POLICY COUNCIL

Breaking the cycle of homelessness in Linn County

Final Point in Time Results February 6, 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background:

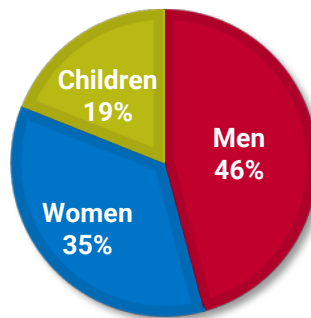
On February 6, 2019, homeless service providers completed data entry on the persons served at that point-in-time via HMIS/Service Point. Point-in-time count forms were distributed to non HMIS/Service Point users to capture this data as well. This report provides a snapshot of homeless persons* served 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, transitional housing or a place not meant for human habitation (Category I).*

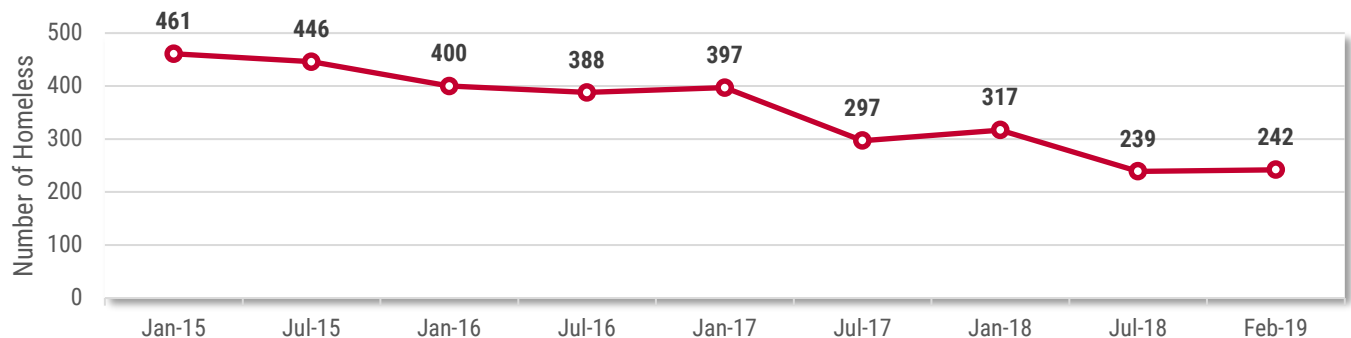
The winter Point in Time count is typically scheduled for the last Wednesday in January, however, due to extreme winter weather conditions the count was postponed one week to February 6, 2019. On February 6, 2019, the temperature was a high of 30° and a low of 26°. This is about average for this time of year which is a high of 30° and a low of 13°.

Total Served:

Overall, on February 6, 2019, a total of **242 individuals (111 men, 85 women, 46 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 and the trends in homelessness in Linn County over the last five years:

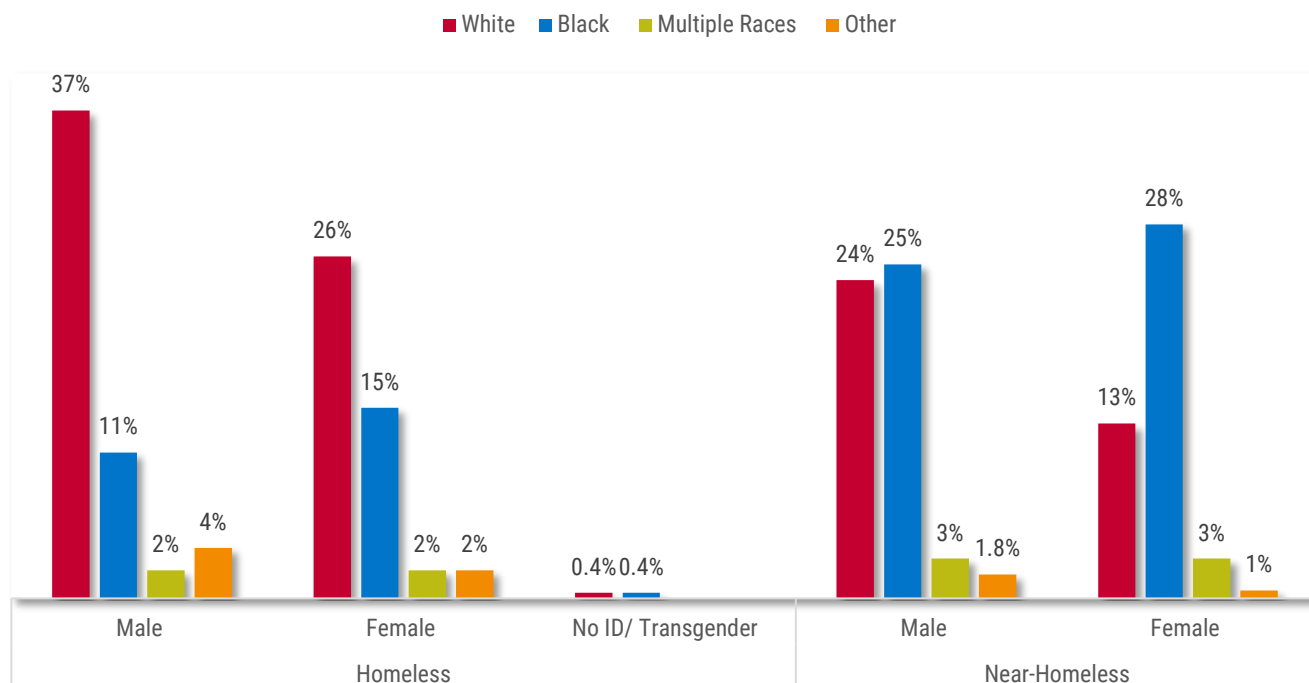


**Total Number of Homeless Individuals Identified From
January 2015 - February 2019**



DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY

Homeless and Near-Homeless Populations by Gender and Race/ Ethnicity



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

Total Near-Homeless & Homeless Population breakdown by Race or Ethnicity & Gender

	Homeless				Near-homeless*			
	Male	Female	No ID/ Trans-gender	Total	Male	Female	Total	
White	87	61	1	149	40	22	62	38%
African American	26	34	1	61	42	47	89	54%
African	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic/ Latino	7	2	0	9	1	0	1	1%
Multiple Races	5	5	0	10	5	5	10	6%
Asian	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	127	105	2	234	89	76	165	

*NOTE: For the purposes of this report, Near-homeless is defined 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:

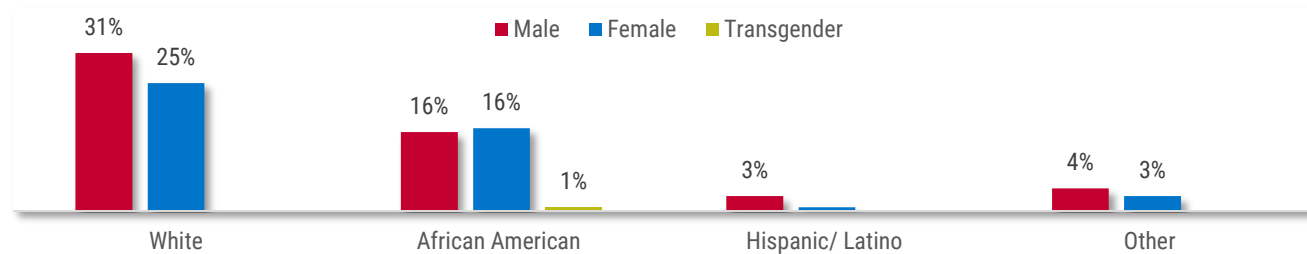
- 135 people (60 men, 51 women, 1 transgender, and 23 children) were served by emergency shelters on February 6, 2019.

The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each Emergency Shelter and the number of people that stayed in the Emergency Shelter on February 6, 2019.

Emergency Shelter	# Beds	Men	Women	Trans-gender	Children	Total
Community Overflow Shelter	n/a	40	16	0	0	56
Family Promise*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foundation 2 Youth Shelter	4	0	0	0	1	1
Friends of the Family	3	0	2	0	1	3
Mission of Hope Men's Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission of Hope Women's Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House	18	0	16	1	2	19
Waypoint Madge Phillips Center	40	4	14	0	11	29
Willis Dady Emergency Shelter	36	16	3	0	8	27
Total	106	60	51	1	23	135

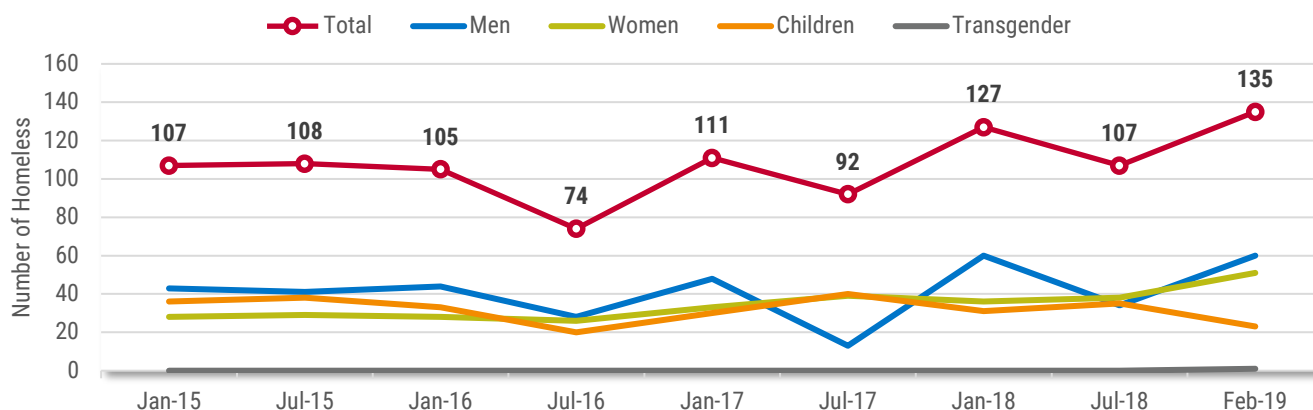
* Family Promise of Linn County did not report their PIT data.

Demographics of Emergency Shelter Users (n=135)



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

Emergency Shelter Point in Time Count Trends January 2015 - February 2019



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.

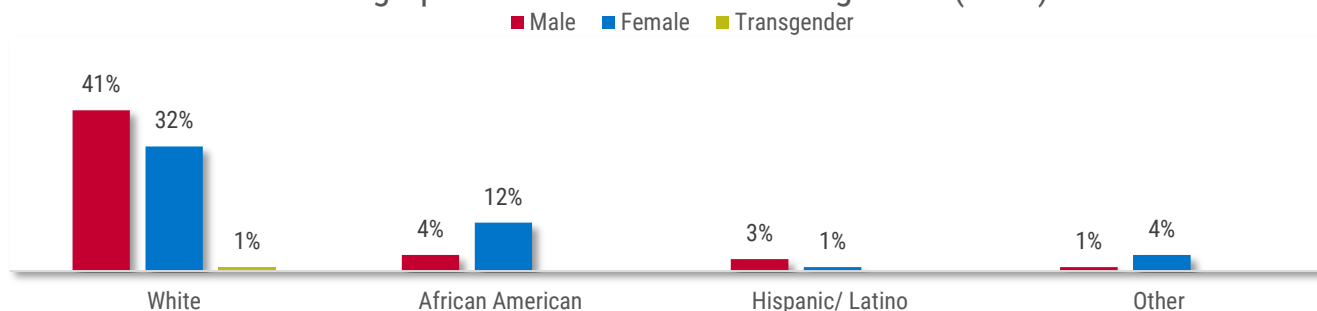
Total Served:

- 97 people (40 men, 33 women, 1 transgender, and 23 children) were served by transitional housing programs on February 6, 2019.

The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each transitional housing provider and the number of people that stayed in transitional housing on February 6, 2019.

Transitional Housing	# Beds	Men	Women	Trans-gender	Children	Total
ASAC Heart of Iowa	36	0	12	0	12	24
ASAC Recovery Center	12	6	6	0	0	12
Catherine McAuley Center	15	0	12	1	0	13
Cross Roads Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Safe Place Foundation	40	34	0	0	0	34
Waypoint Domestic Violence Victim Services	14	0	3	0	11	14
Total	117	40	33	1	23	97

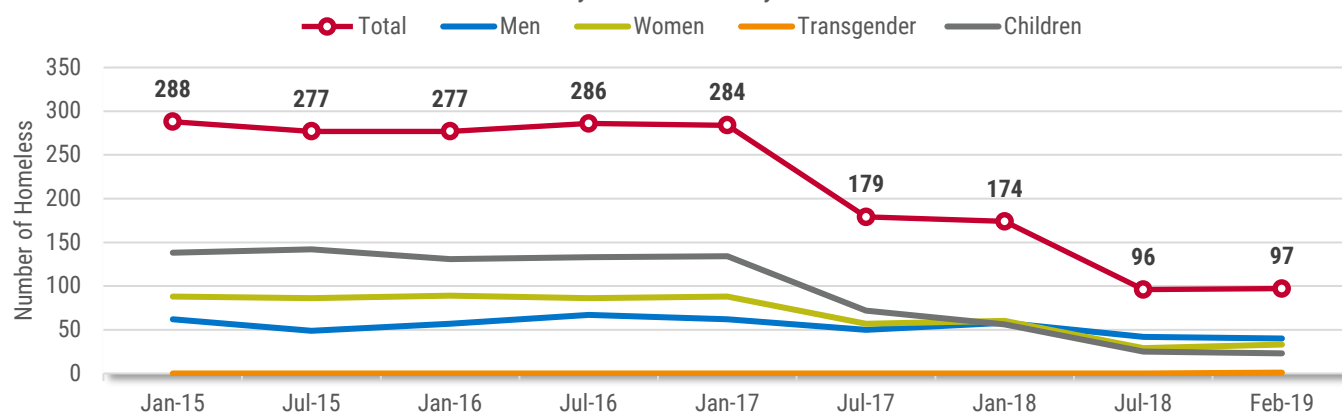
Demographics of Transitional Housing Users (n=97)



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 Count Trends

January 2015 - February 2019



Note: Significant drop in transitional housing numbers is likely due to the loss of HACAP's Transitional Housing program.

STREET COUNT

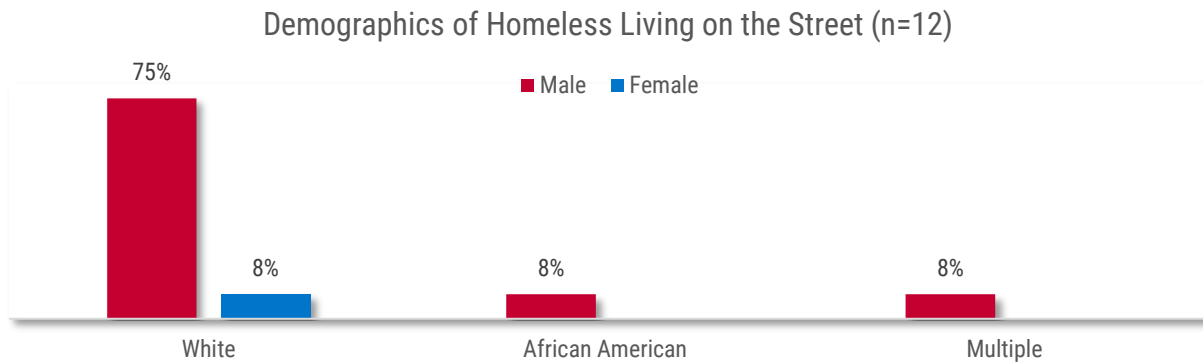
Methodology:

A street count was conducted in conjunction with the Homeless Point-In-Time survey on February 6, 2019. A homeless outreach worker coordinated an outreach strategy to conduct a count of homeless persons in locations known to workers or other homeless individuals.

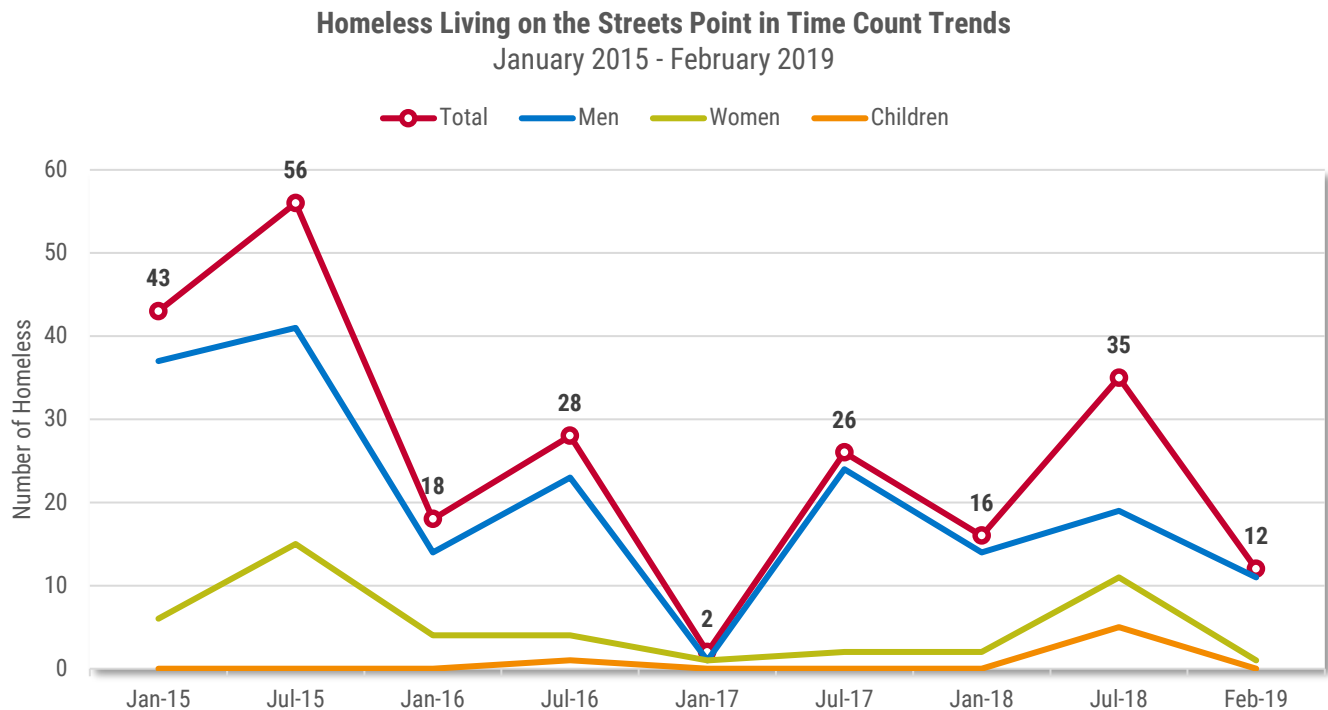
Total Count:

- 12 people (11 men, 1 woman, and 0 children) were found living on the street on February 6, 2019.

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:

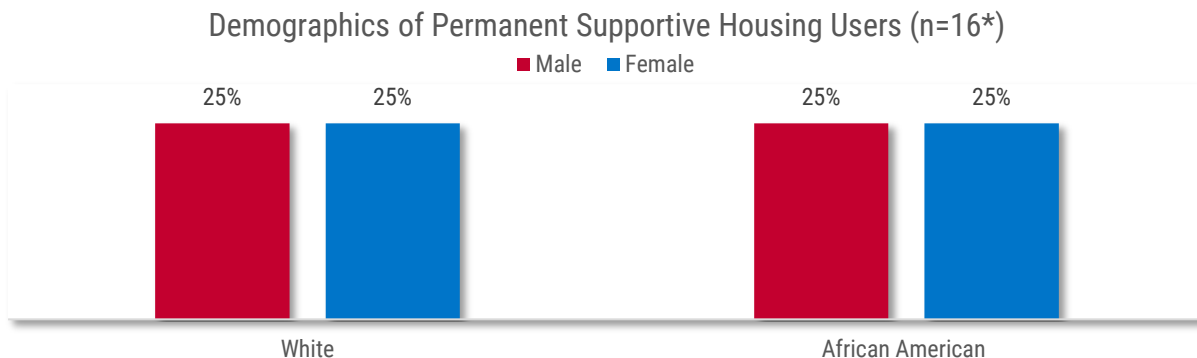
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is long-term community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons with specific needs. The intent of supportive housing is to enable this special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may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

Total Served:

- 19 people (10 men, 3 women and 6 children) were served by permanent supportive housing programs on February 6, 2019.

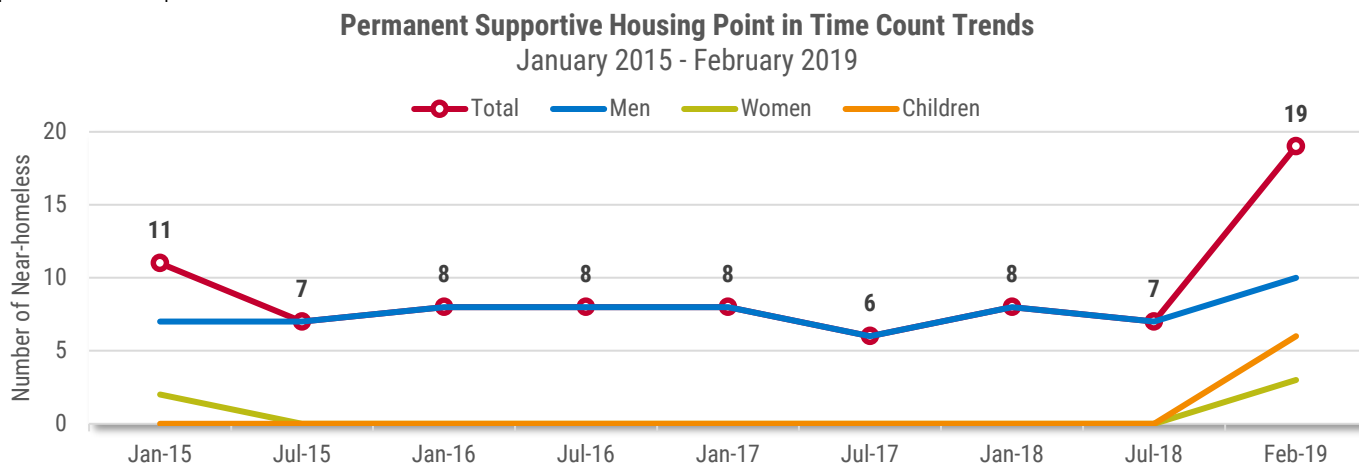
The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each permanent supportive housing provider and the number of people that stayed in permanent supportive housing on February 6, 2019.

Permanent Supportive Housing	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
HACAP/Maniccia House	8	7	0	0	7
Willis Dady Crestwood Ridge	12	3	3	6	12
Total	20	10	3	6	19



*Note not all demographics were captured for all PSH units

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



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.

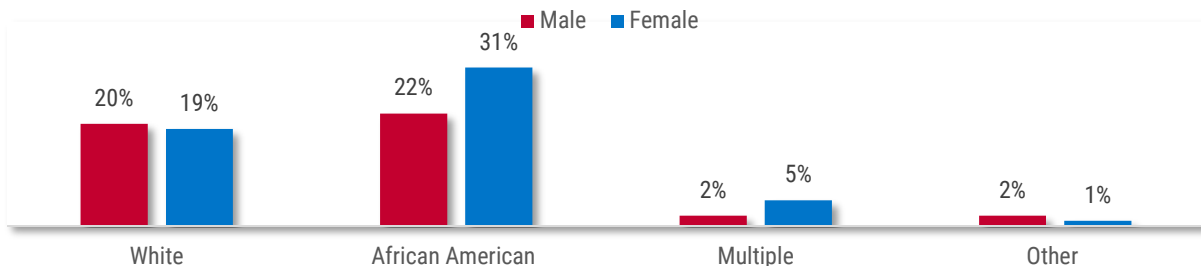
Total Served:

- 149 people (51 men, 47 women, and 51 children) were assisted by rapid rehousing services on February 6, 2019. 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 February 6, 2019.

Rapid Rehousing	Men	Women	Children	Total
Friends of the Family	0	2	1	3
HACAP SSVF	17	4	3	24
HACAP/ COC Housing First	5	10	27	42
Waypoint Rapid Rehousing	11	14	11	36
Willis Dady Emergency Shelter	18	17	9	44
Total	51	47	51	149

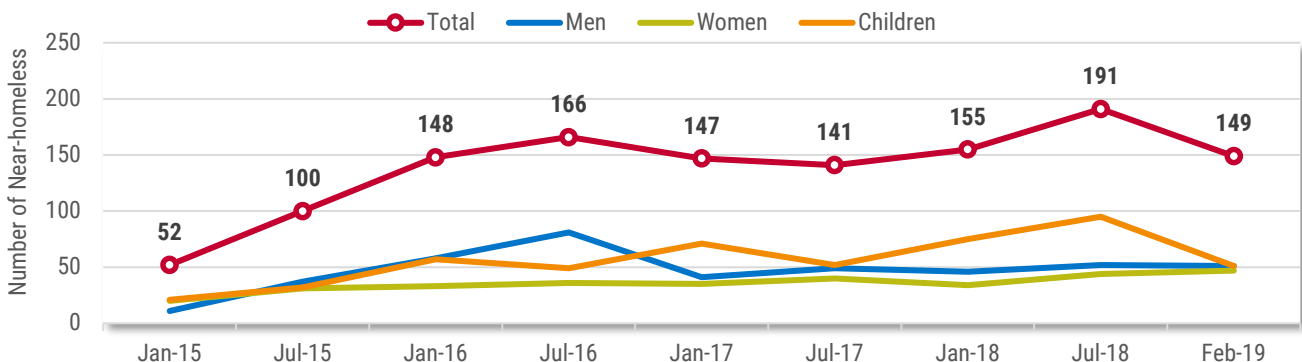
Demographics of Rapid Rehousing Users (n=149)



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 Count Trends

January 2015 - February 2019



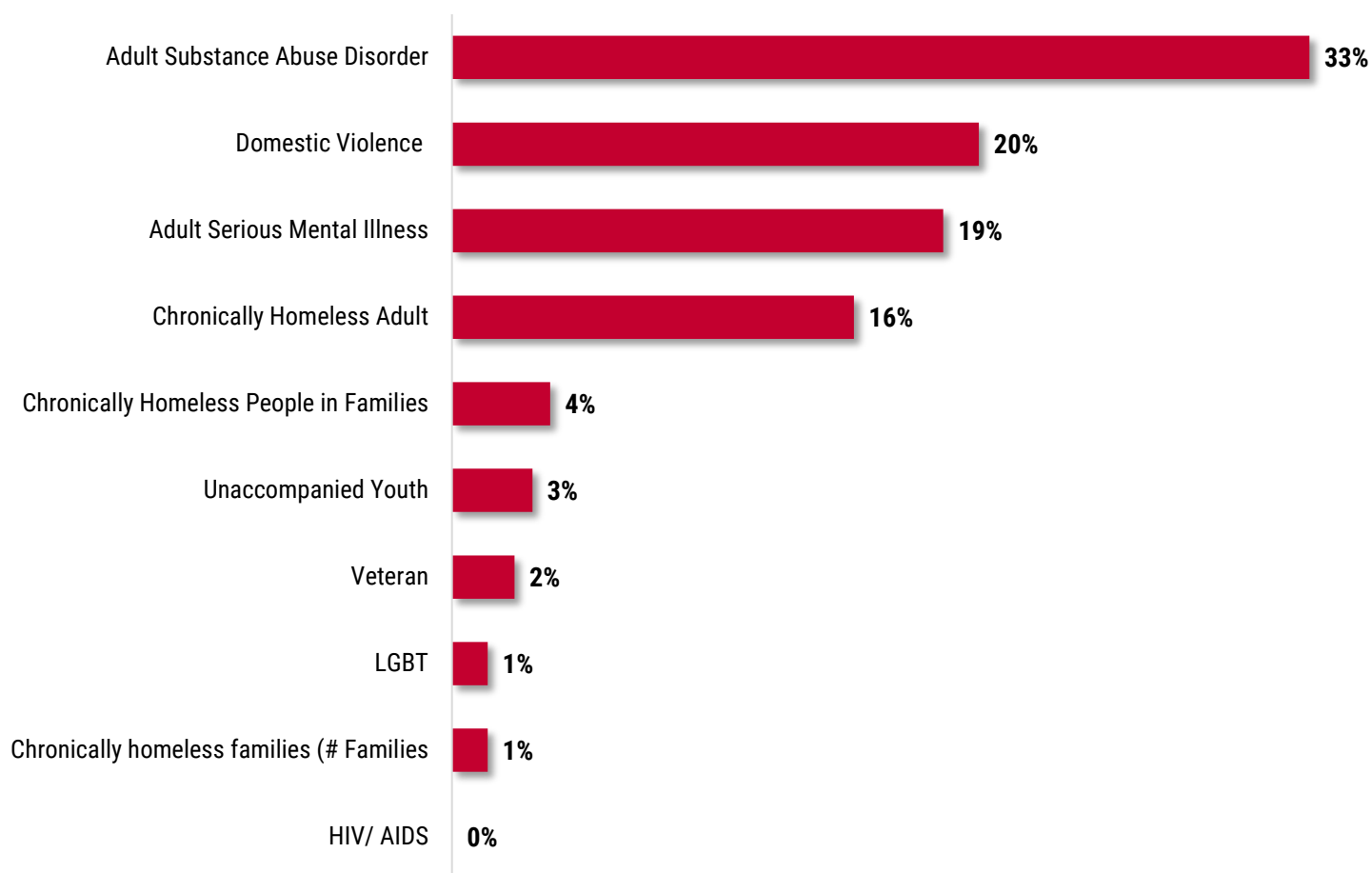
HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

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).

- **45 or 16%** of homeless individuals served on February 6, 2019, 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 be included in more than one subpopulation.
- The leading accompanying issue faced by the homeless individuals served on February 6, 2019, was **adults with a substance abuse disorder: 96 people or 33%** of all homeless counted on that date documented this as an issue.
- The second leading issue documented was **domestic violence at 59 people, or 20%**,
- The third leading issue documented was **severe mental illness at 55 people, or 19%**.

Homeless Subpopulaiton 290 Issues Identified

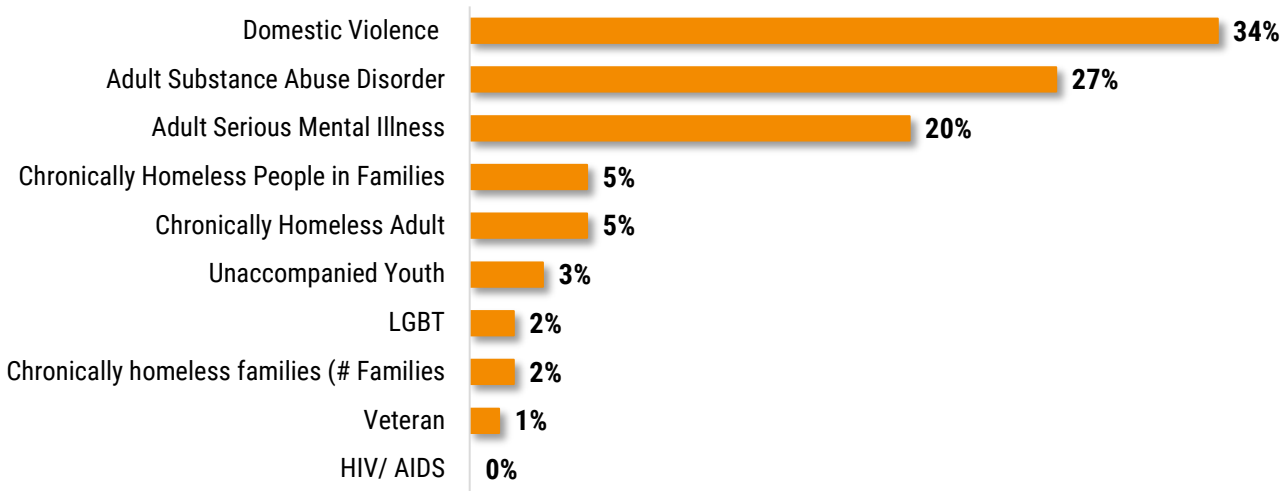


HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION: BREAKDOWN BY GENDER

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 (34% or 51) of the females served on February 6, 2019. The next two largest subpopulations were females with substance abuse disorder (27% or 40) and severe mental illness (20% or 30).

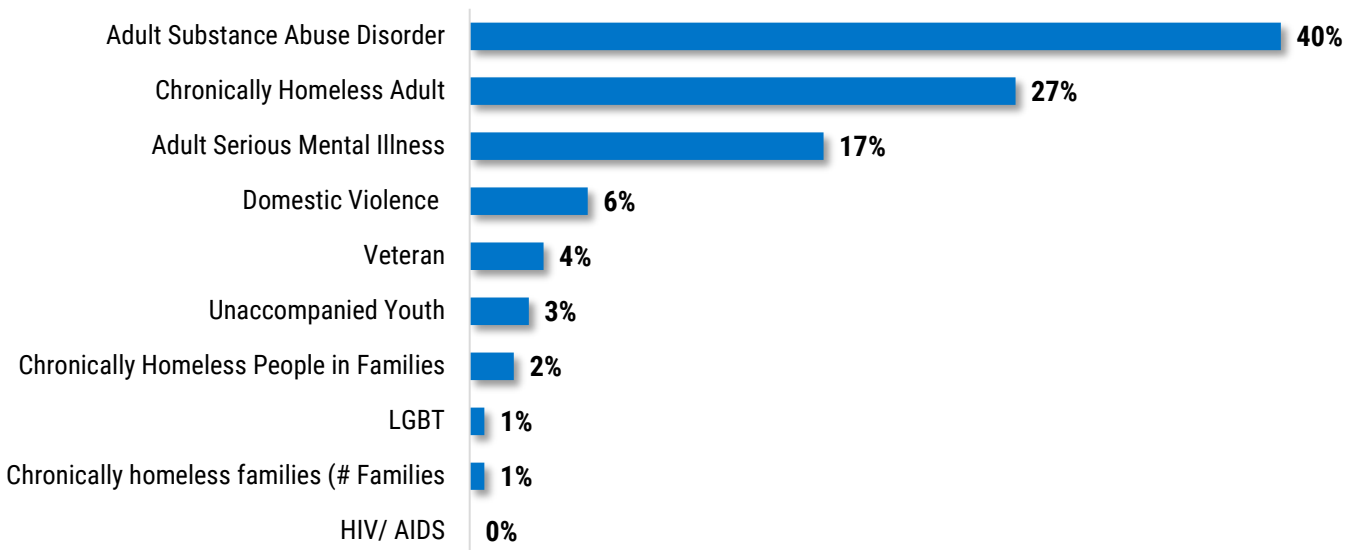
Female Homeless Subpopulaiton 150 Issues Identified



Male Homeless Subpopulation

The male homeless subpopulation chart is different with **substance abuse disorder** being the primary subpopulation with more than 2 in 5 (40% or 55) of the males served on February 6, 2019. The next two largest subpopulations were chronically homeless (27% or 37) and severe mental illness (17% or 24).

Male Homeless Subpopulation 138 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 2017-2018 academic year. The school districts' 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:

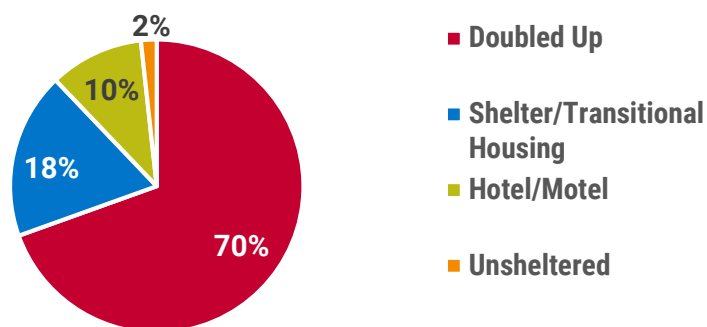
866 students served by the eight participating school districts were documented as being homeless during the 2017-2018 academic school year. This is the most recent confirmed count for a complete academic year.

- 602 (70%) students reported that they were **doubled up** (Category III).
- 159 (18%) students were reported to be living in an **Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing** (Category I).
- 90 (10%) students reported that they were in a **hotel/ motel** (Category I).
- 15 (2%) students reported being **unsheltered** (Category I).

	Doubled Up	Shelter/ Transitional Housing	Hotel/Motel	Unsheltered	Total for Linn County
Cedar Rapids	471	94	63	13	641
College Community	66	59	22	2	149
Linn Mar	24	4	2	0	30
Marion Independent	35	0	3	0	38
Mount Vernon	1	2	0	0	3
North Linn	3	0	0	0	3
Springville	2	0	0	0	2
Total for Linn County	602	159	90	15	866

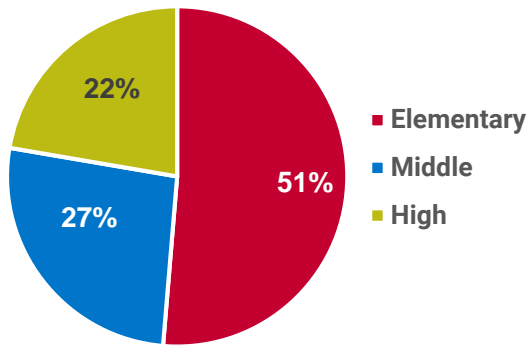
Homeless Student Point in Time Trends: Academic Year 2017-2018

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



HOMELESS STUDENTS: TREND DATA

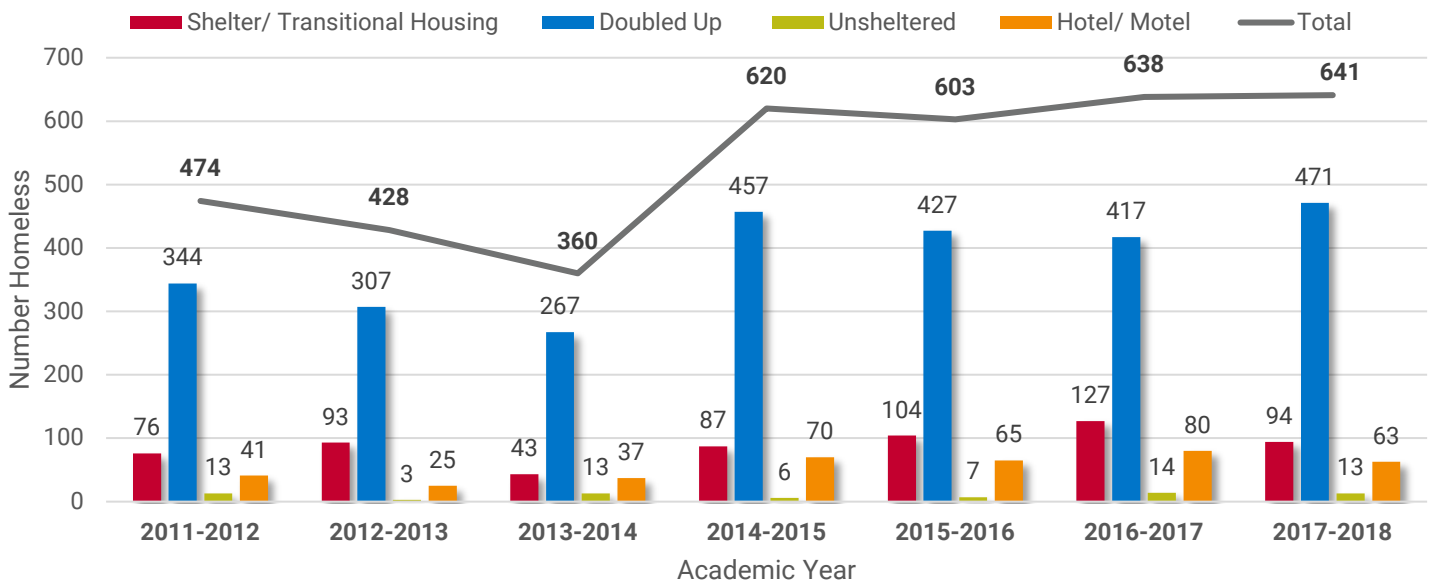
The graphs below show trend data of homeless students in the Cedar Rapids Community School District



Academic Year 2017-2018 CRSCD Homelessness by School Age

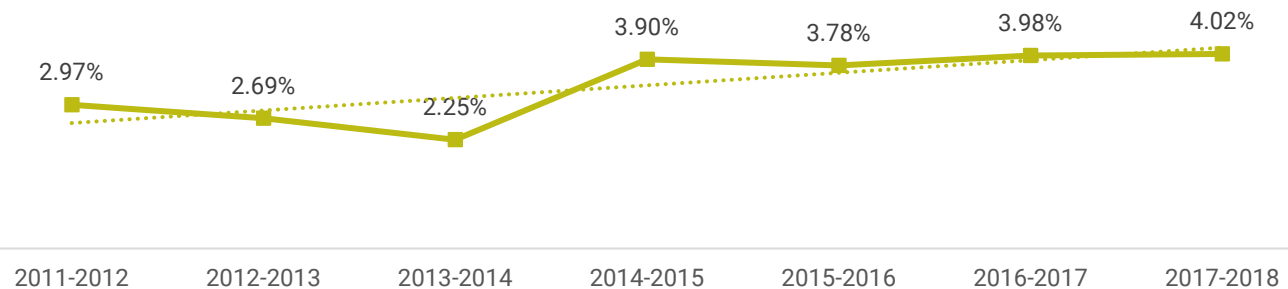
- Elementary school aged students make up just over half of the homeless population in the Cedar Rapids Community School District

Cedar Rapids School District: Homeless Population By Type



- From 2011-2018, the level of student homelessness in the Cedar Rapids School District has increased by 35%.

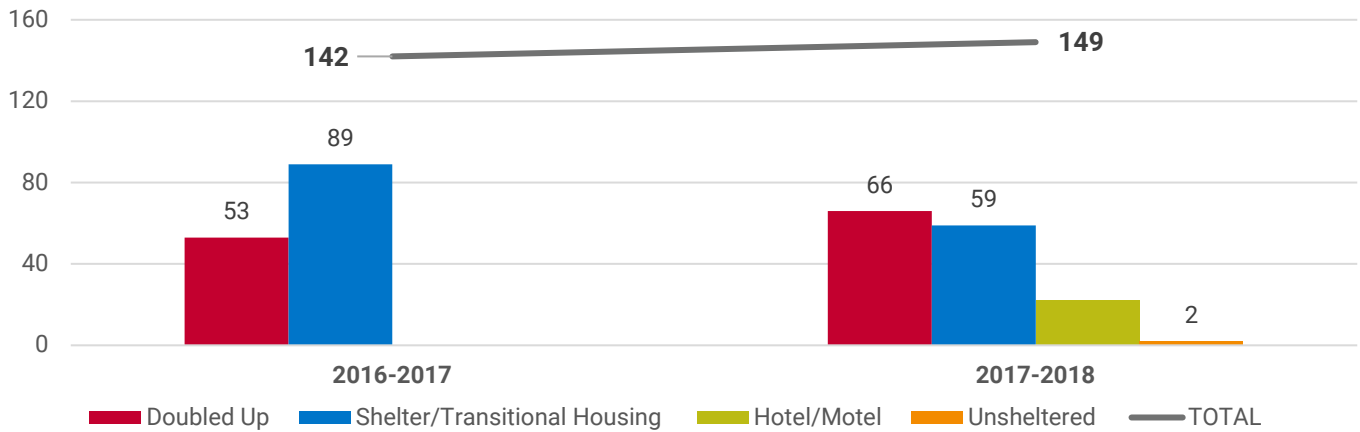
Percent of Enrolled Students that are Homeless by Academic Year Cedar Rapids School District



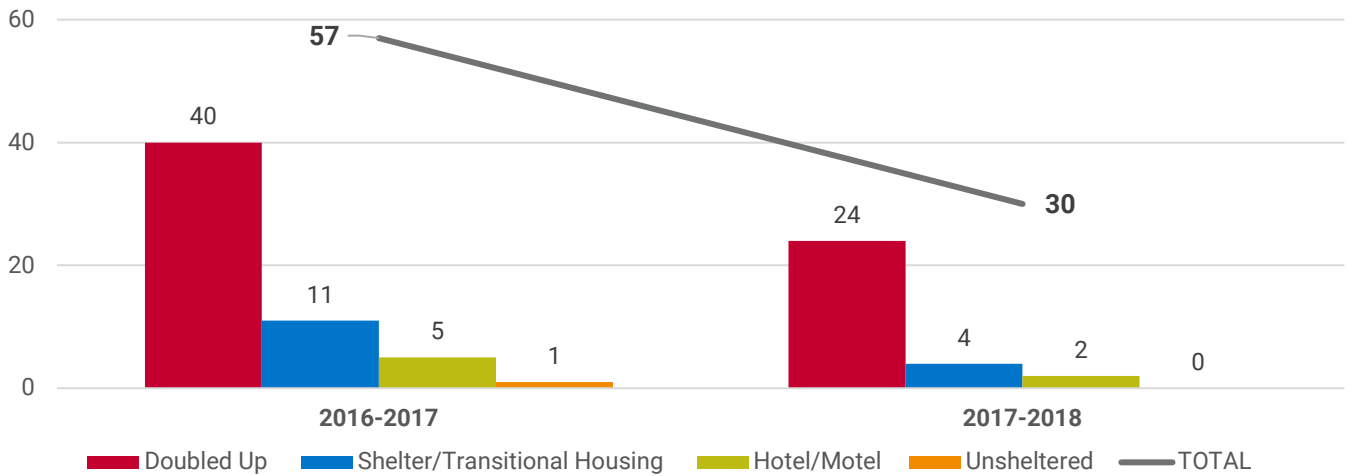
CEDAR RAPIDS METRO HOMELESS STUDENTS: TREND DATA

The graphs below show trend data of homeless students in other school districts throughout Linn County.

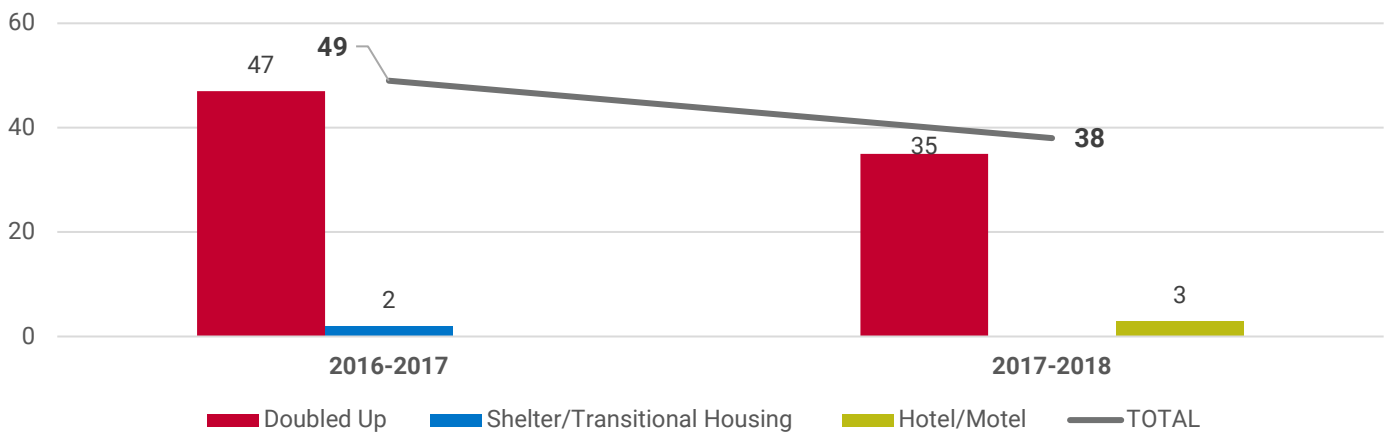
College Community School District: Homeless Population By Type



Linn Mar School District: Homeless Population By Type



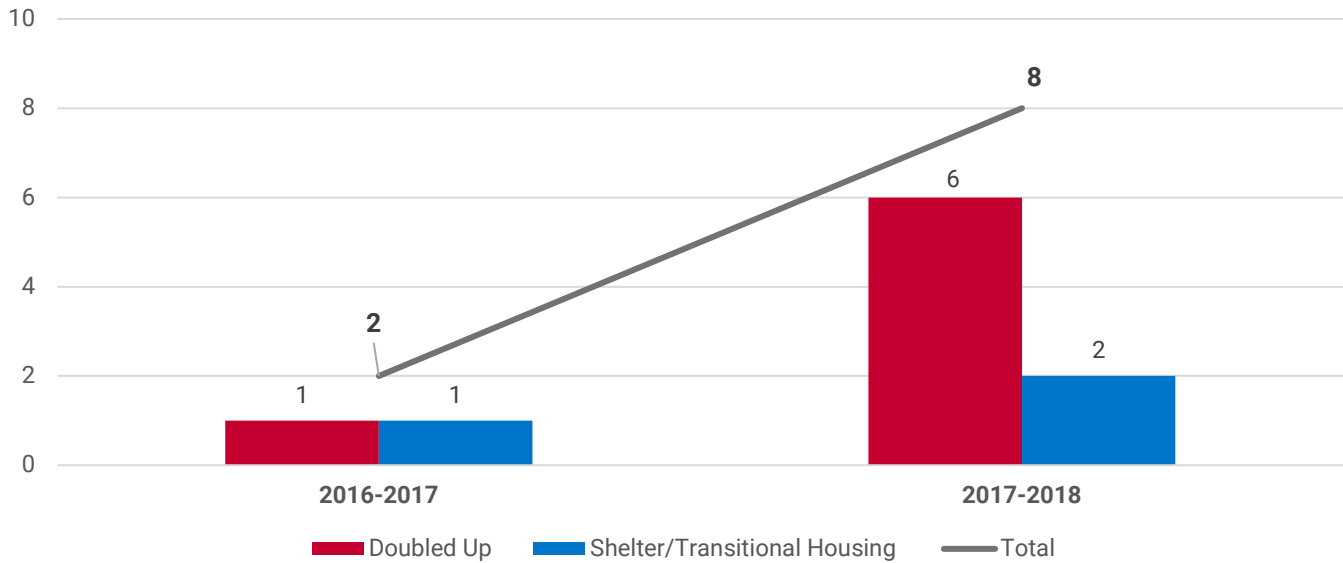
Marion Independent School District: Homeless Population By Type



RURAL LINN COUNTY HOMELESS STUDENTS: TREND DATA

The graphs below show trend data of homeless students in other school districts throughout Linn County.

Rural Linn County School Districts: Homeless Population By Type



NOTE: School Districts included in this graph includes Mount Vernon, North Linn, and Springville.

For more information, please contact Ashley Balias at Ashley.Balias@linncounty.org.