

# CONTINUUM OF CARE PLANNING & POLICY COUNCIL

*Breaking the cycle of homelessness in Linn County*

## Point in Time Results July 31, 2019

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### Background:

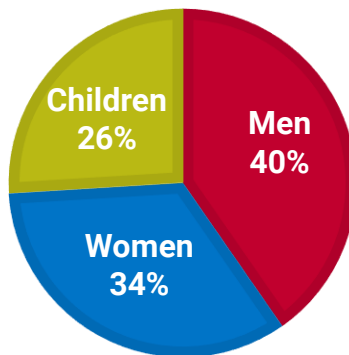
On July 31, 2019, homeless service providers completed data entry on the persons served at that point-in-time via HMIS/Service Point. Point-in-time count forms were distributed to non HMIS/Service Point users to capture this data as well. This report provides a snapshot of homeless persons\* served at 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).*

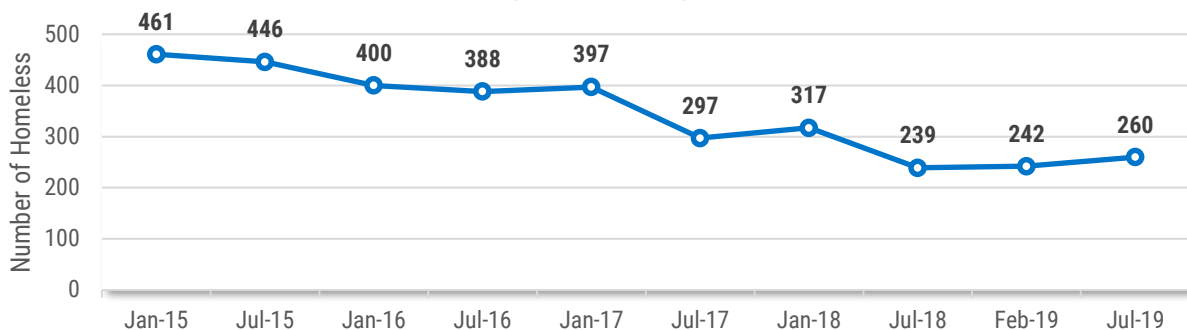
On July 31, 2019, the temperature was a high of 79° and a low of 56°. This is slightly below average for this time of year which is a high of 83° and a low of 62°.

#### Total Served:

Overall, on July 31, 2019, a total of **260 individuals (104 men, 87 women, 67 children, 1 transgender, and 1 did not identify)** 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:



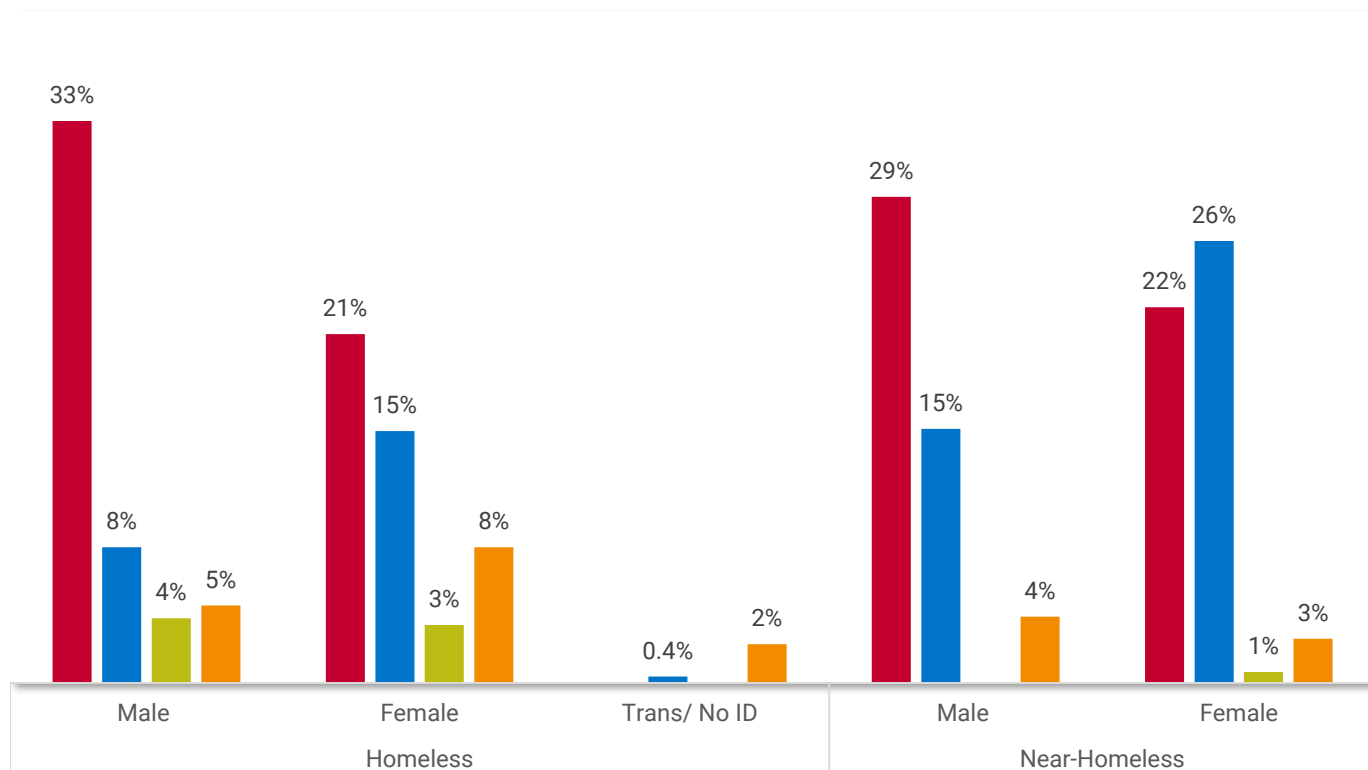
Total Number of Homeless Individuals Identified From  
January 2015 - July 2019



## DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY

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

■ White ■ African American ■ Multiple Races ■ Other



Note: The 'other' category includes African, 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	54	0	141	54%	44	34	78	51%
African American	21	39	1	61	23%	23	40	63	41%
African	7	16	0	23	9%	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic/ Latino	4	2	0	6	2%	4	4	8	5%
Multiple Races	10	9	0	19	7%	0	1	1	1%
Asian	0	1	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1	2	0	3	1%	2	0	2	1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Unknown	0	0	6	6	2%	0	0	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>260</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>152</b>	

\*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.

# STREET COUNT

## Methodology:

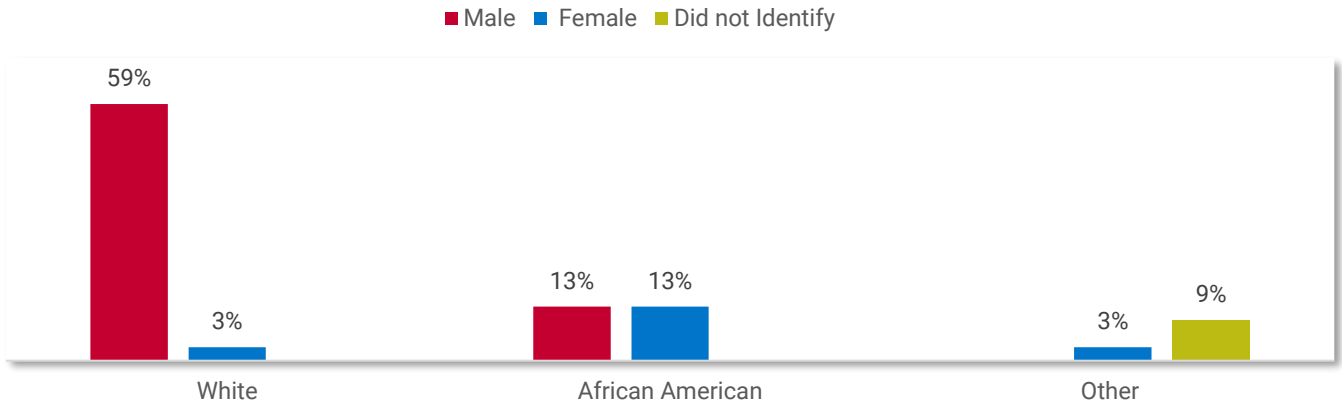
A street count was conducted in conjunction with the Homeless Point-In-Time survey on July 31, 2019. A homeless outreach worker coordinated an outreach strategy to conduct a count of homeless persons in locations known to workers or other homeless individuals.

## Total Count:

- 33 people (23 men, 6 women, 3 children, 1 did not identify) were found living on the street on July 31, 2019.

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

**Demographics of Homeless Living on the Street (n=33)**

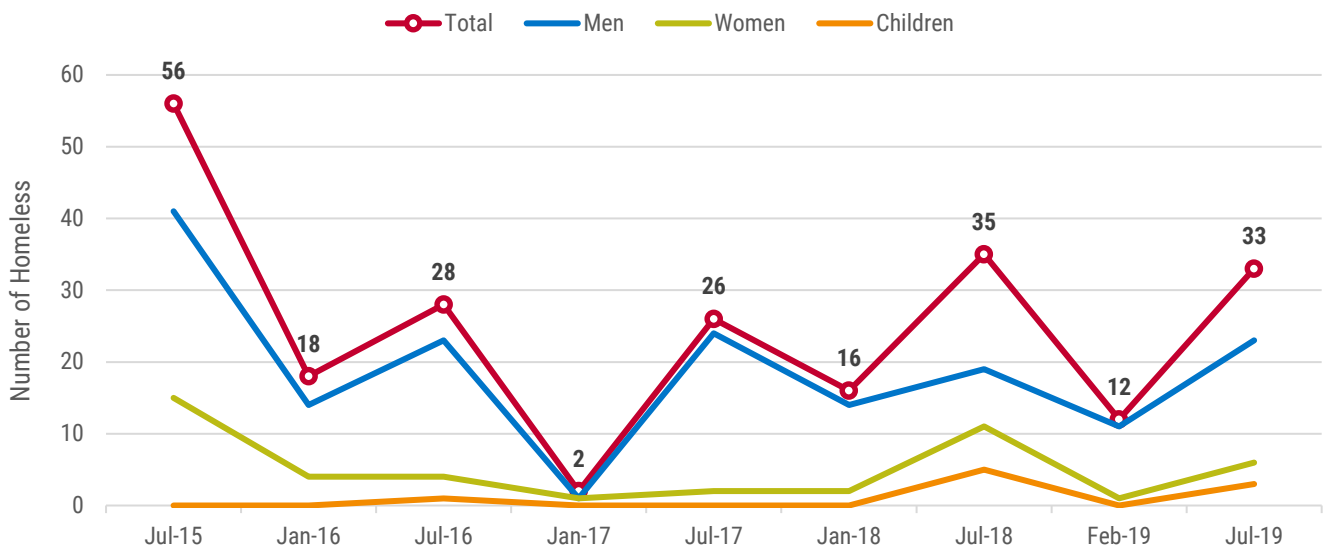


Note: This chart also includes the three children in the "did not identify" category because demographics were not collected for them.

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

**Homeless Living on the Streets Point in Time Count Trends**

July 2015 - July 2019



## 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.

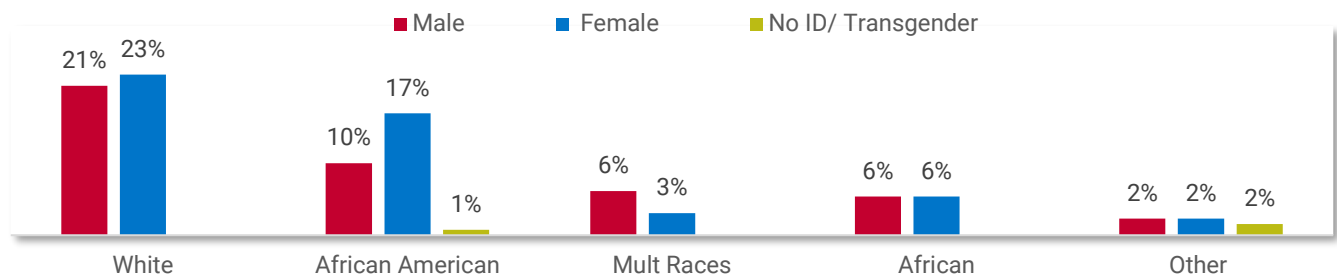
### Total Served:

- 126 people (40 men, 47 women, 1 transgender, and 38 children) were served by emergency shelters on July 31, 2019.

The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each Emergency Shelter and the number of people that stayed in the Emergency Shelter on July 31, 2019.

Emergency Shelter	# Beds	Men	Women	Trans-gender	Children	Total
Family Promise	0	2	4	0	7	13
Foundation 2 Youth Shelter	4	0	0	0	2	2
Friends of the Family	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mission of Hope Men's Shelter	16	16	0	0	0	16
Mission of Hope Women's Shelter	12	0	12	0	0	12
St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House	18	1	14	1	5	21
Waypoint Madge Phillips Center	40	6	13	0	22	41
Willis Dady Emergency Shelter	36	15	4	0	2	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>126</b>

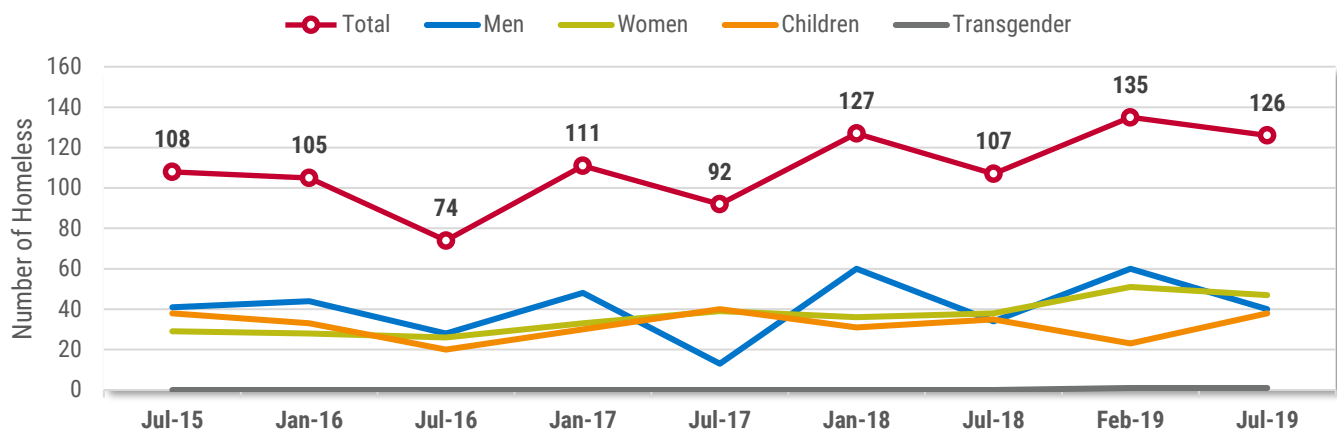
### Demographics of Emergency Shelter Users (n=126)



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

July 2015 - July 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.

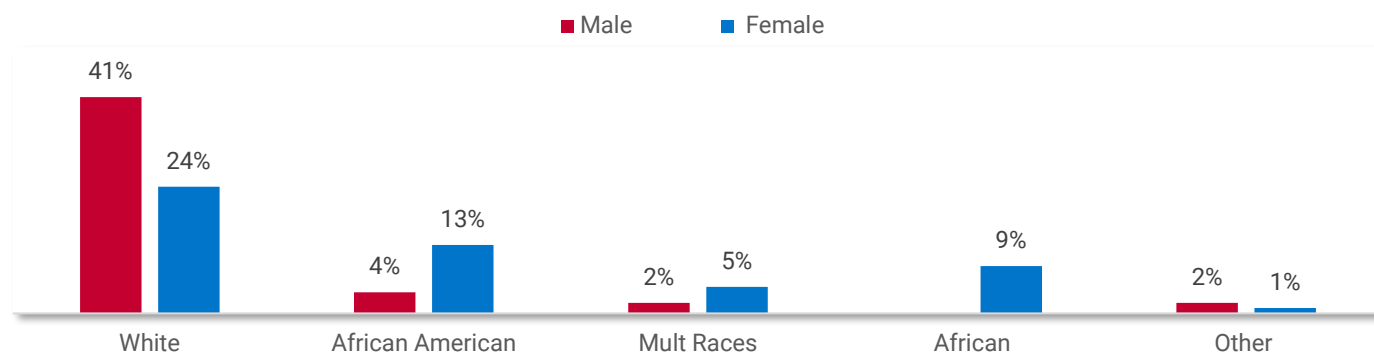
### Total Served:

- 101 people (41 men, 34 women, 0 transgender, and 26 children) were served by transitional housing programs on July 31, 2019.

The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each transitional housing provider and the number of people that stayed in transitional housing on July 31, 2019.

Transitional Housing	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
ASAC Heart of Iowa	12	0	8	9	17
ASAC Recovery Center	10	5	3	0	8
Catherine McAuley Center	15	0	14	0	14
The Safe Place Foundation	40	36	0	0	36
Waypoint Domestic Violence Victim Services	26	0	9	17	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>101</b>

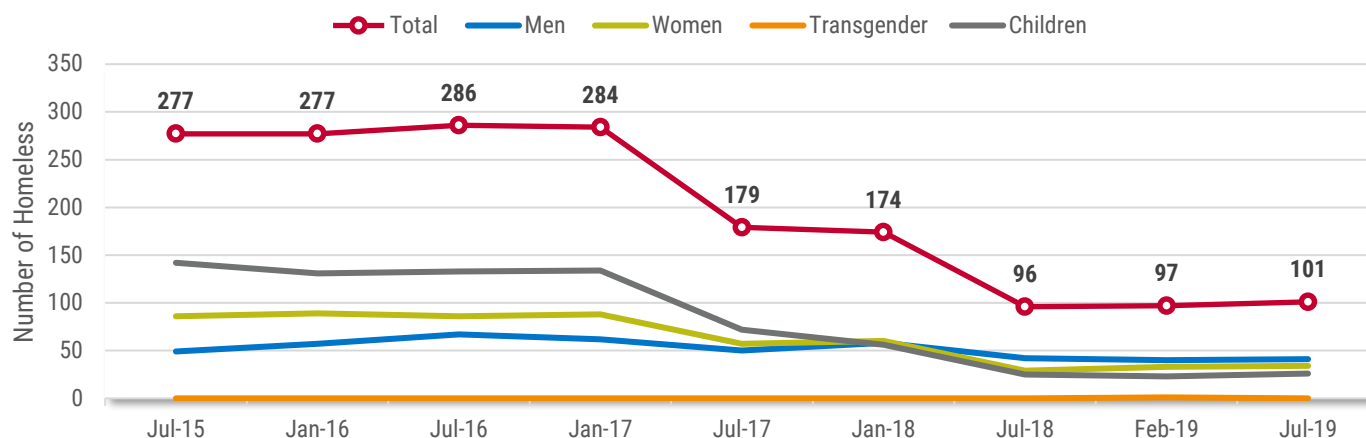
### Demographics of Transitional Housing Users (n=101)



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

July 2015 - July 2019



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

## 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:

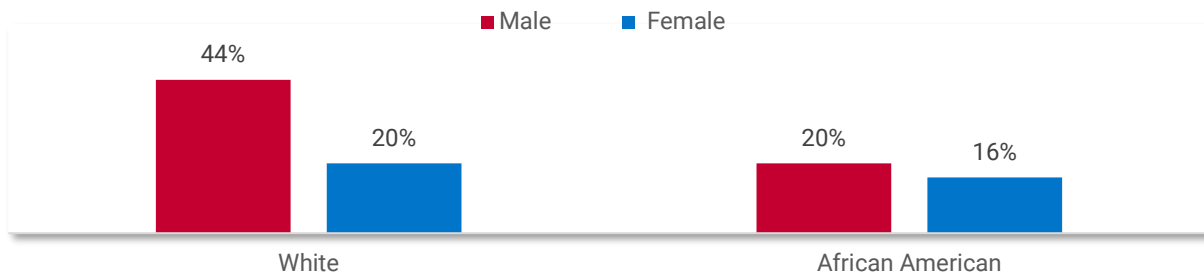
- 19 people (10 men, 3 women and 6 children) were served by permanent supportive housing programs on July 31, 2019.

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 July 31, 2019.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
HACAP/Maniccia House	8	8	0	0	8
Willis Dady Crestwood Ridge	12	3	3	6	12
Willis Dady Welborn House*	5	4	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>

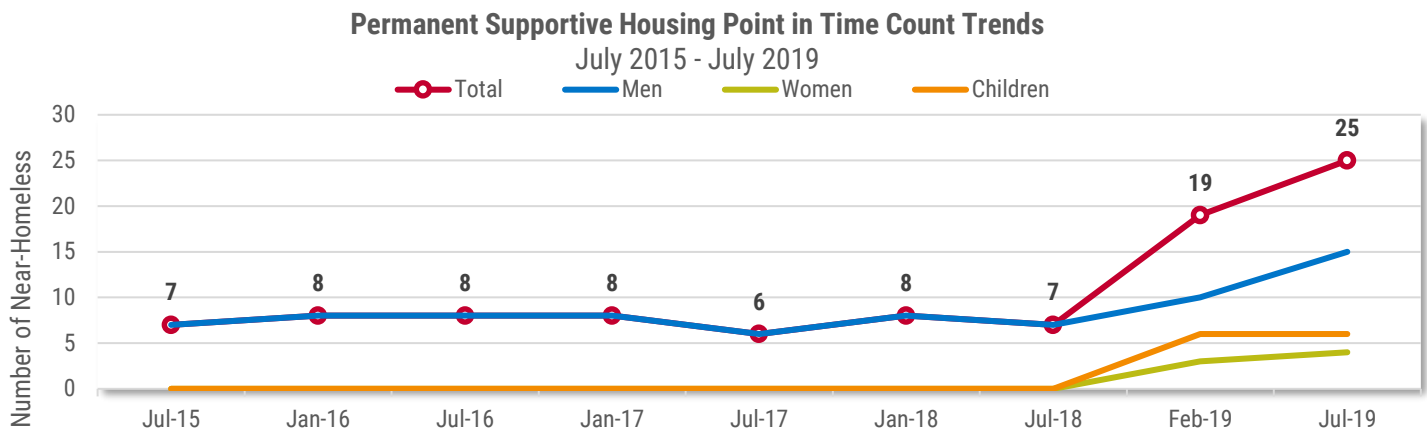
\*Note: Waypoint's RRH program provided funding for individuals living at Willis Dady's Welborn house and so there is some duplication between the RRH & PSH near-homeless population counts.

### Demographics of Permanent Supportive Housing Users (n=25)



\*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:

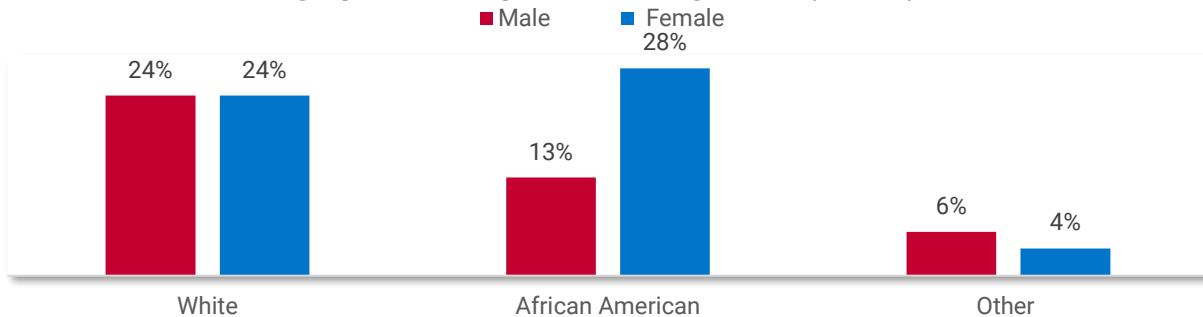
- 135 people (44 men, 41 women, and 50 children) were assisted by rapid rehousing services on July 31, 2019. They represent people that may have been homeless in past years when this service did not exist.

The chart and graph below illustrates the number and demographics of people that utilized rapid rehousing on July 31, 2019.

Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Men	Women	Children	Total
Friends of the Family	0	4	3	7
HACAP SSVF	12	3	0	15
HACAP/ COC Housing First	3	13	21	37
Waypoint Rapid Rehousing*	20	14	18	52
Willis Dady Emergency Shelter	9	7	8	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>135</b>

\*Note: Waypoint's RRH program provided funding for individuals living at Willis Dady's Welborn house and so there is some duplication between the RRH & PSH near-homeless population counts.

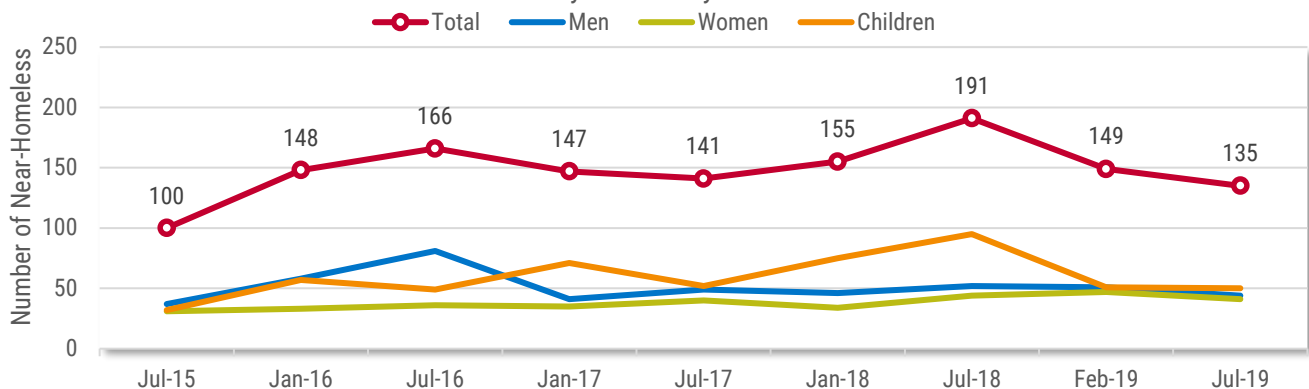
### Demographics of Rapid Rehousing Users (n=135)



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

July 2015 - July 2019



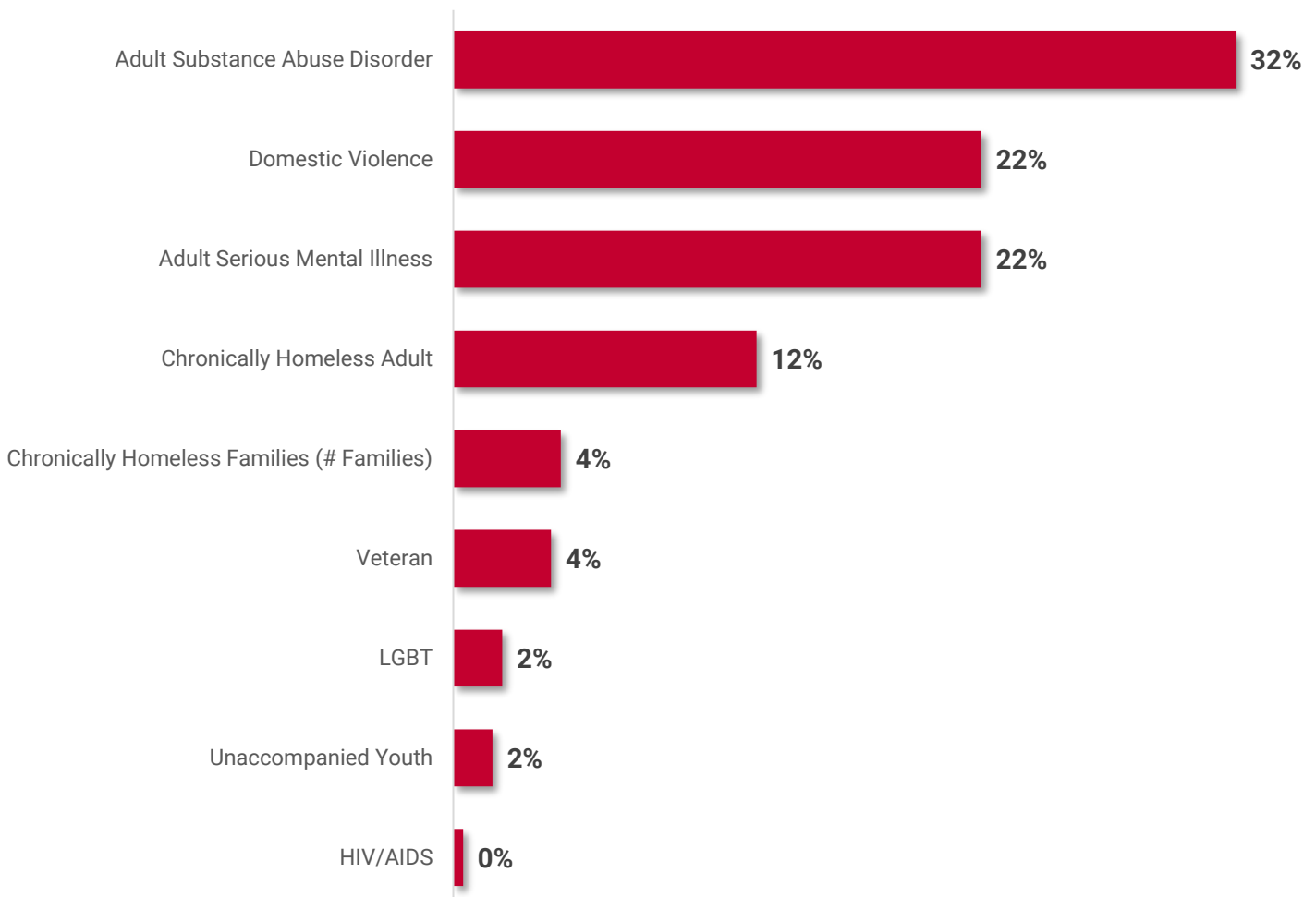
## HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

### 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).

- **31 or 12%** of homeless individuals served on July 31, 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 July 31, 2019, was **adults with a substance abuse disorder: 80 people or 32%** of all homeless counted on that date documented this as an issue.
- The second leading issues documented was **domestic violence at 54 people, or 22%, and adults with a severe mental illness at 54 people, or 22%.**

### Homeless Subpopulations 250 Issues Identified





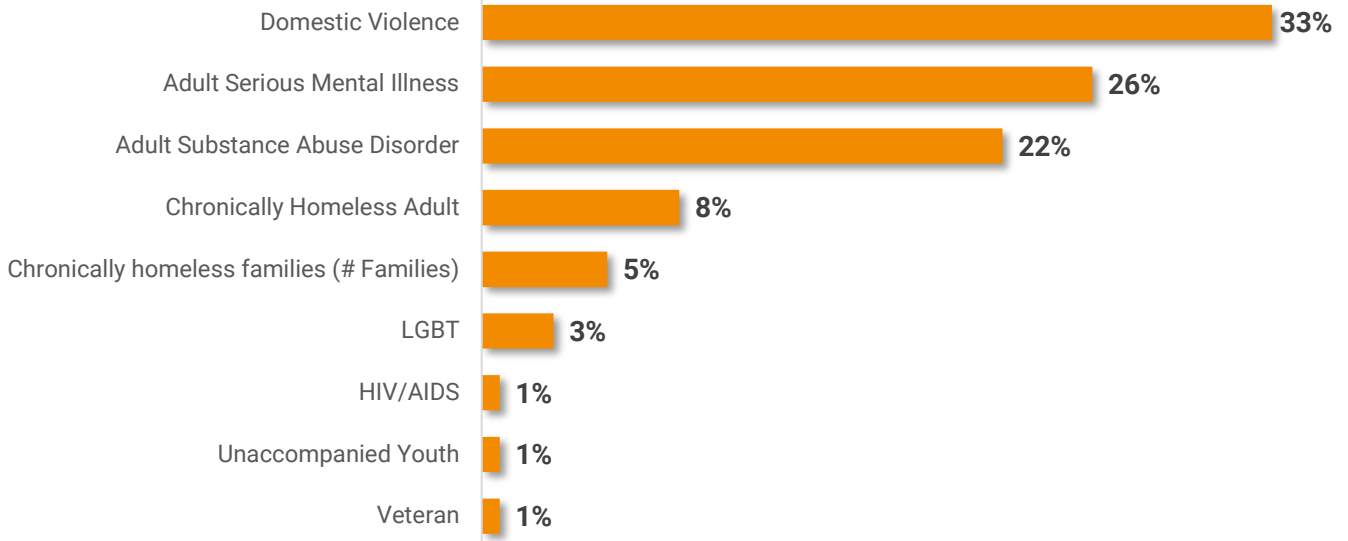
# HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION: BREAKDOWN BY GENDER

## 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 (33% or 44) of the females served on July 31, 2019. The next two largest subpopulations were females with **severe mental illness** (26% or 34) and **substance abuse disorder** (22% or 29).

## Female Homeless Subpopulation

132 Issues Identified

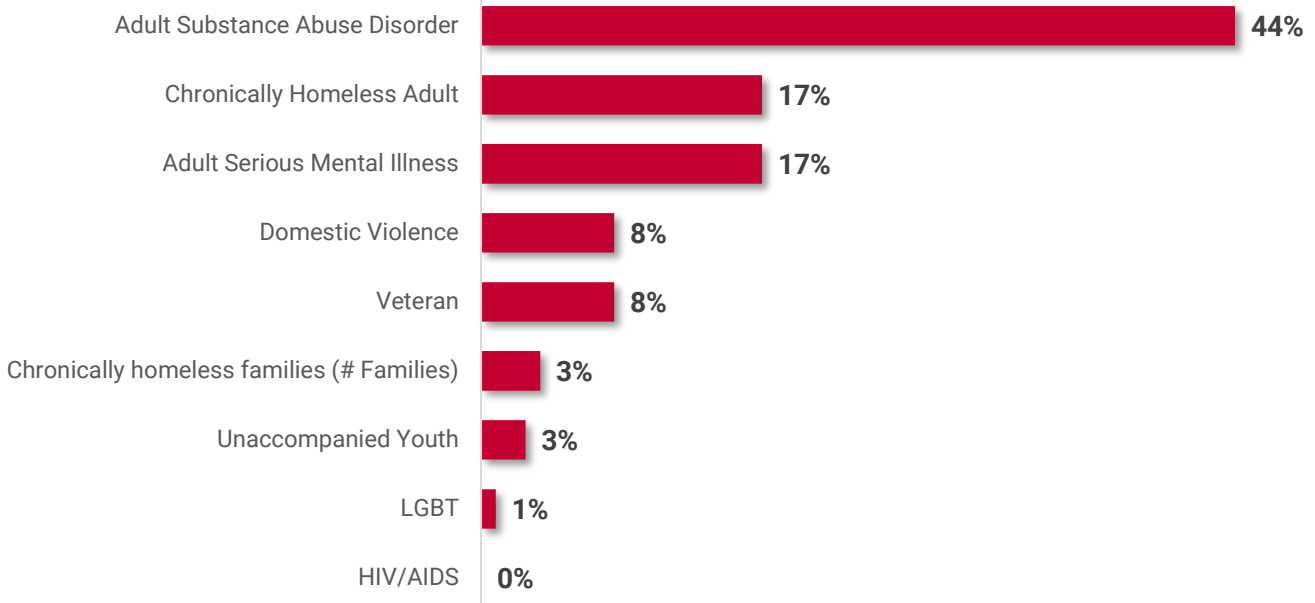


## Male Homeless Subpopulation

The male homeless subpopulation chart is different with **substance abuse disorder** being the primary subpopulation with more than 2 in 5 (44% or 51) of the males served on July 31, 2019. The next two largest subpopulations were **chronically homeless** (17% or 19) and **severe mental illness** (17% or 19).

## Male Homeless Subpopulation

115 Issues Identified



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