

CONTINUUM OF CARE PLANNING & POLICY COUNCIL

Breaking the cycle of homelessness in Linn County

Final Point in Time Results January 26, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background:

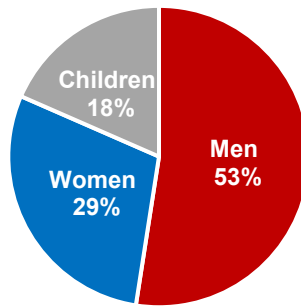
On January 26, 2022, homeless service providers completed data entry on the persons served at that point-in-time via HMIS/Service Point. Point-in-time count forms were distributed to non HMIS/Service Point users to capture this data as well. This report provides a snapshot of homeless persons* served 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).*

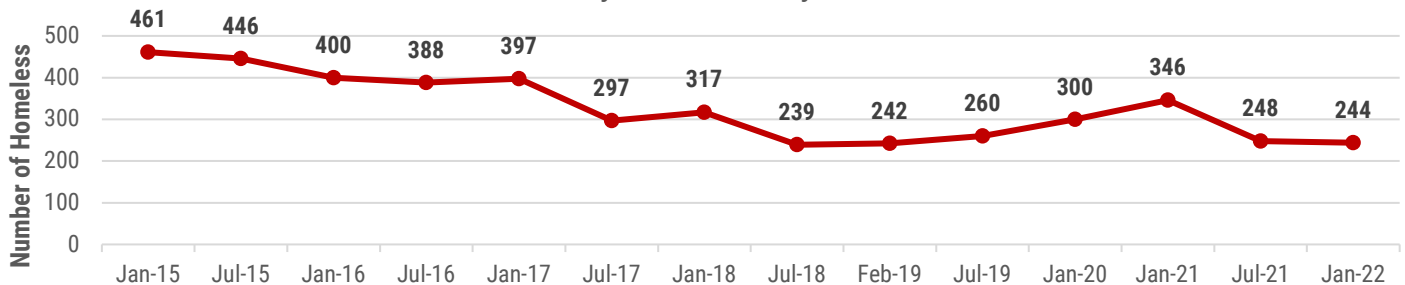
The winter Point in Time count is typically scheduled for the last Wednesday in January. On January 26, 2022, the temperature was a high of 17° and a low of -15°. This is below average for this time of year which is a high of 28° and a low of 11°.

Total Served:

Overall, on January 26, 2022, a total of **244 individuals (128 men, 71 women, 45 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 eight years:



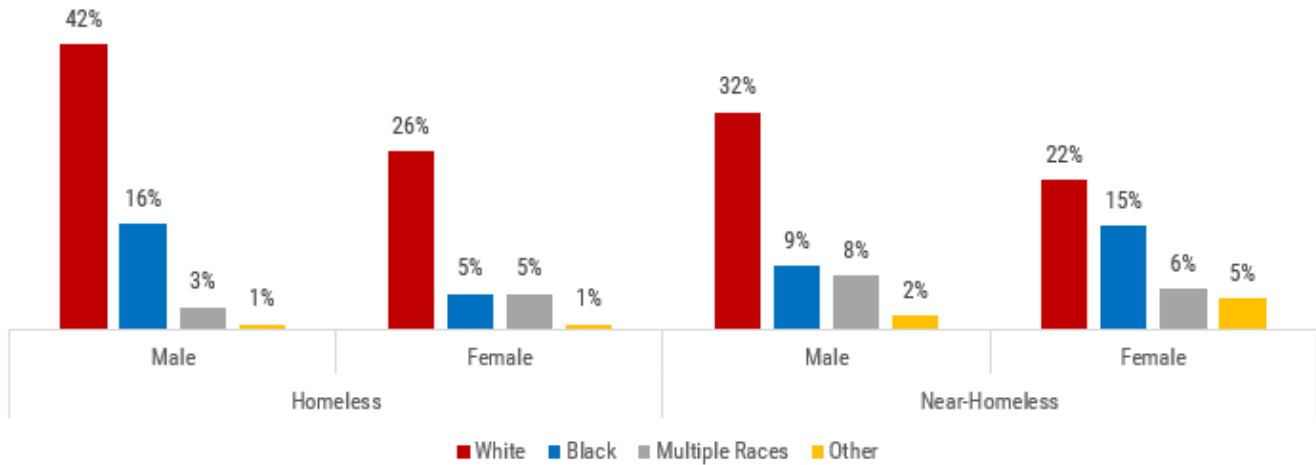
Total Number of Homeless Individuals Identified From
January 2015 - January 2022



NOTE: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic there was no Point in Time count July 2020.

DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY

Homeless and Near-Homeless Populations by Gender and Race



Note: The 'other' category includes Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, African, 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	102	64	0	166	69%	48	33	81	54%
African American	38	13	0	51	21%	14	23	37	25%
African	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic/ Latino	1	1	0	2	1%	3	5	8	5%
Multiple Races	8	13	0	21	9%	12	9	21	14%
Asian	0	0	0	0	0%	0	1	1	1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1	1	0	2	1%	0	1	1	1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Refused	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	150	92	0	242		77	72	149	

*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:

- 132 people (81 men, 37 women, and 14 children) were served by emergency shelters on January 26, 2022.

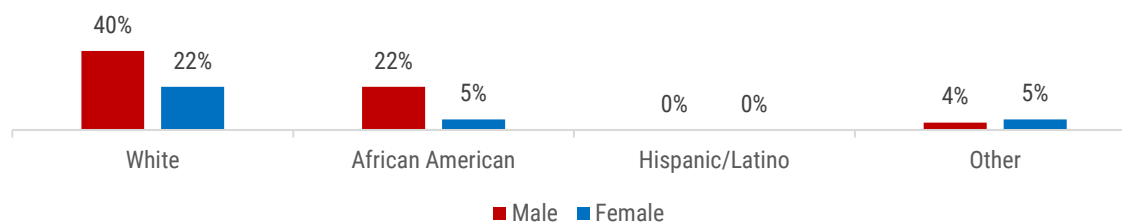
The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each Emergency Shelter and the number of people that stayed in the Emergency Shelter on January 26, 2022.

Emergency Shelter	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
Community Overflow Shelter	85	55	18	0	73
Family Promise	8	0	1	2	3
Foundation 2 Youth Shelter	4	0	0	0	0
Friends of the Family	1	0	0	0	0
St. John of the Cross Catholic Worker House	18	0	5	0	5
Waypoint Madge Phillips Center	40	2	8	12	22
Willis Dady*	55	24	5	0	29
Total	211	81	37	14	132

Note, the demographics below are missing 2 individuals that were counted above.

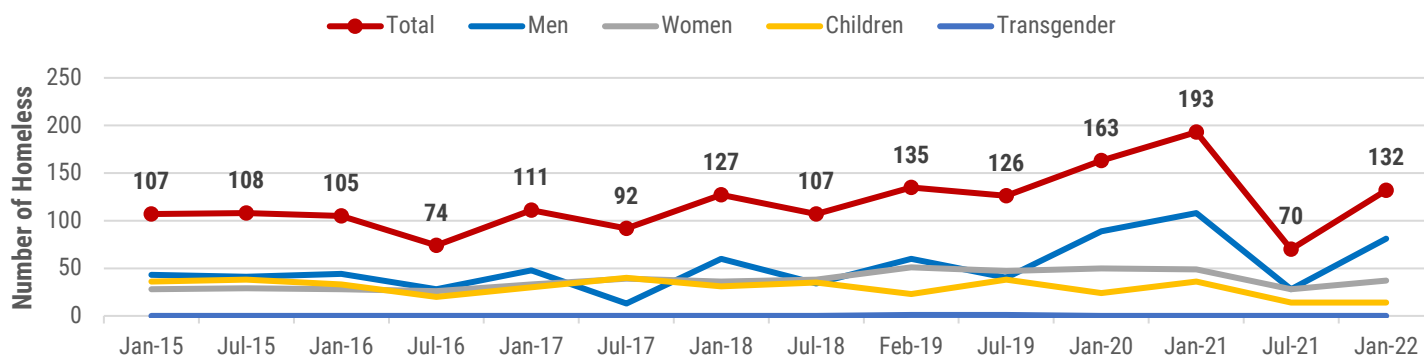
*Willis Dady was under half capacity due to 5 beds closed for bedbug treatments and 10 beds closed due to the heating unit crashing. 2 families and 5 individuals arrived on the day of the PIT they did not arrive in time to be reported on for the PIT.

Demographics of Adult Emergency Shelter Users



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

Emergency Shelter Point in Time County Trends January 2015 - January 2022



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:

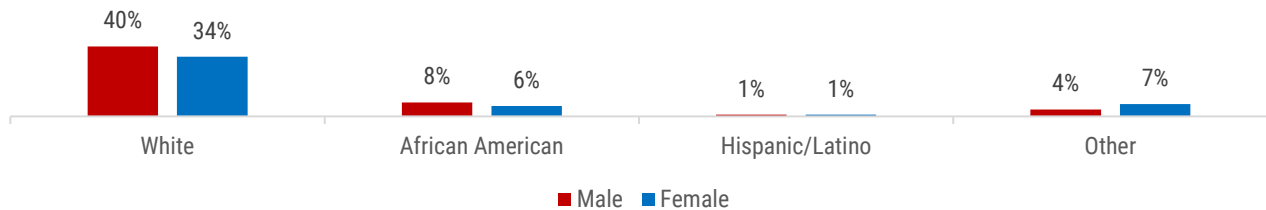
- 101 people (37 men, 33 women, and 31 children) were served by transitional housing programs on January 26, 2022.

The chart below illustrates the bed capacity of each transitional housing provider and the number of people that stayed in transitional housing on January 26, 2022.

Transitional Housing	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
ASAC Heart of Iowa	12	0	9	8	17
ASAC Recovery Center	12	3	2	0	5
Catherine McAuley Center	12	0	10	0	10
Family Promise- Transitional Housing*	0	0	0	0	0
Friends of the Family Safely Home	0	0	2	6	8
The Safe Place Foundation	40	26	0	0	26
St. John of the Cross CWH Extension Program	18	0	1	1	2
Waypoint Domestic Violence Victim Services	24	0	8	16	24
Willis Dady	10	8	1	0	9
Total	104	37	33	31	101

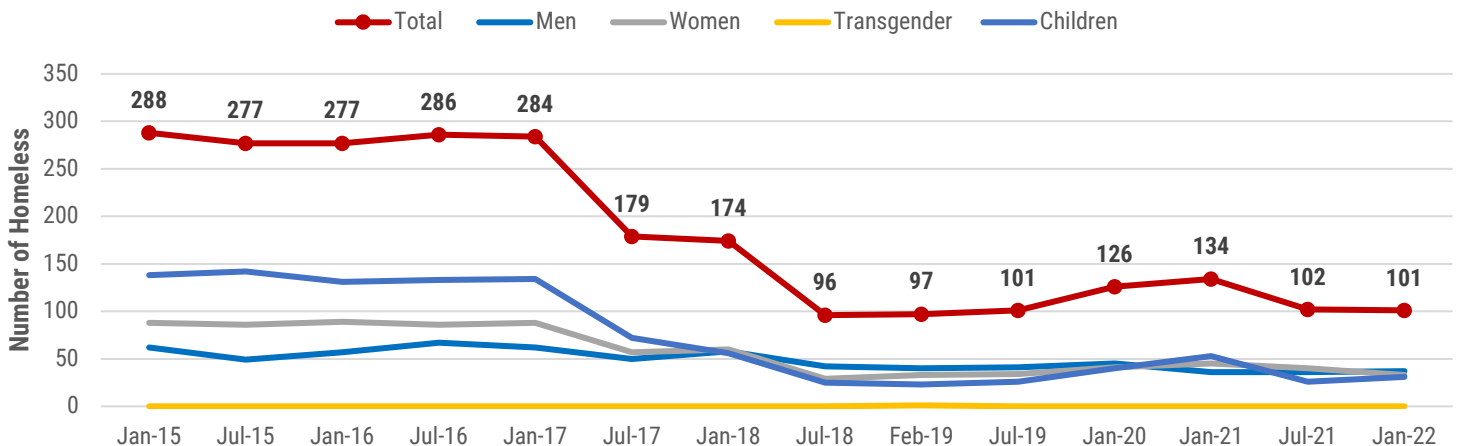
*Not open at this time. Prepping to move into new facility.

Demographics of Adult Transitional Housing Users



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 - January 2022



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

STREET COUNT

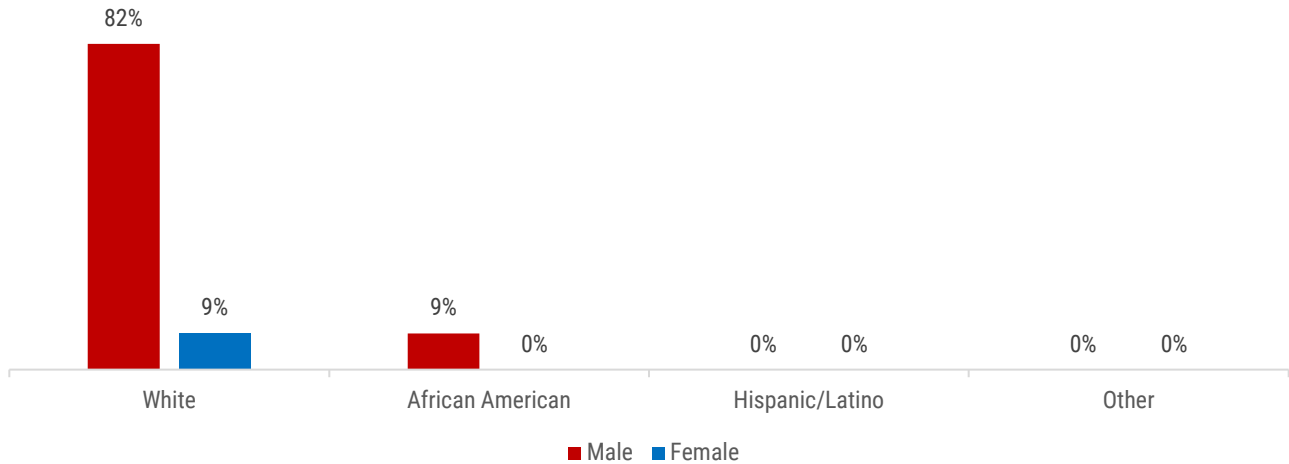
Methodology:

A street count was conducted in conjunction with the Homeless Point-In-Time survey on January 26, 2022. 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:

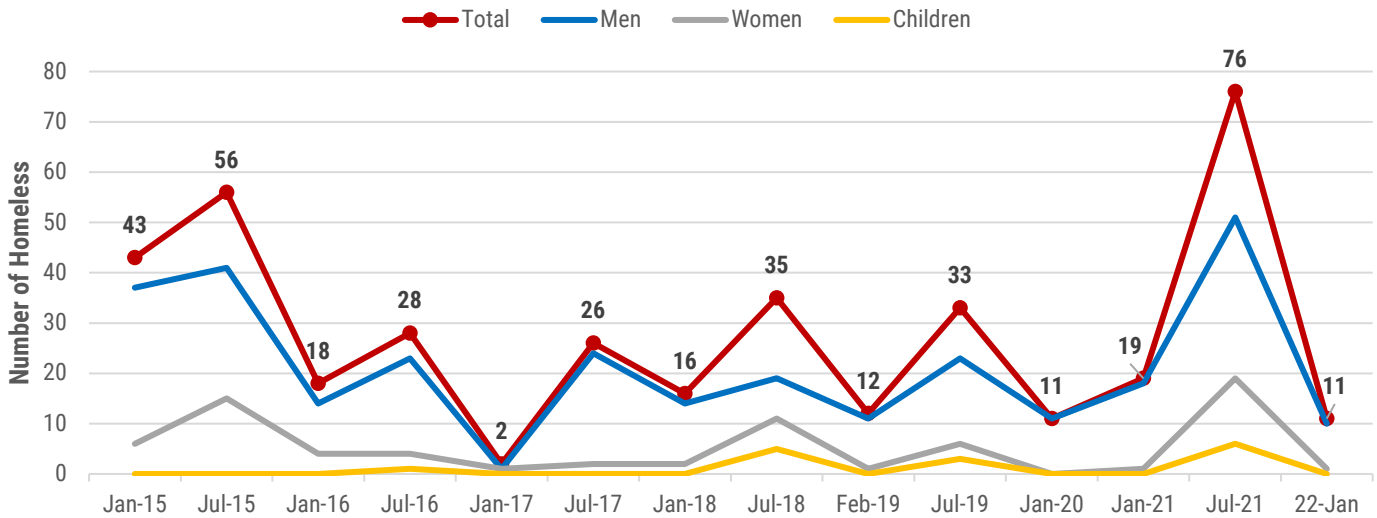
- 11 people (10 men, 1 women, and 0 children) were found living on the street on January 26, 2022.

Demographics of Homeless Living on the Street



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 January 2015 - January 2022



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:

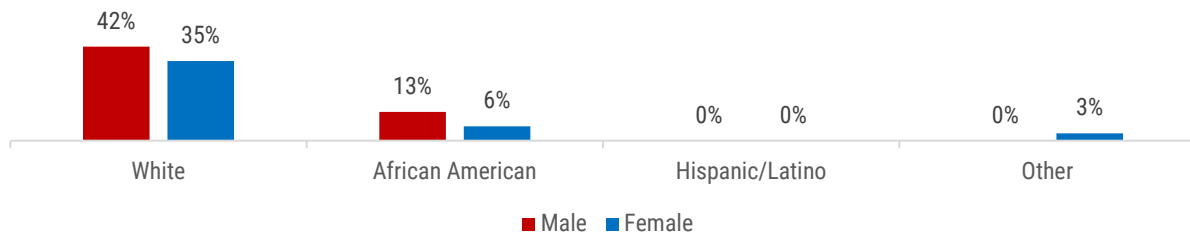
- 31 people (17 men, 13 women and 1 children) were served by permanent supportive housing programs on January 26, 2022.

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 26, 2022.

Permanent Supportive Housing	# Beds	Men	Women	Children	Total
Catherine McAuley Center	7	0	6	0	6
HACAP/Maniccia House	8	5	0	0	5
Willis Dady	28	12	7	1	20
Total	43	17	13	1	31

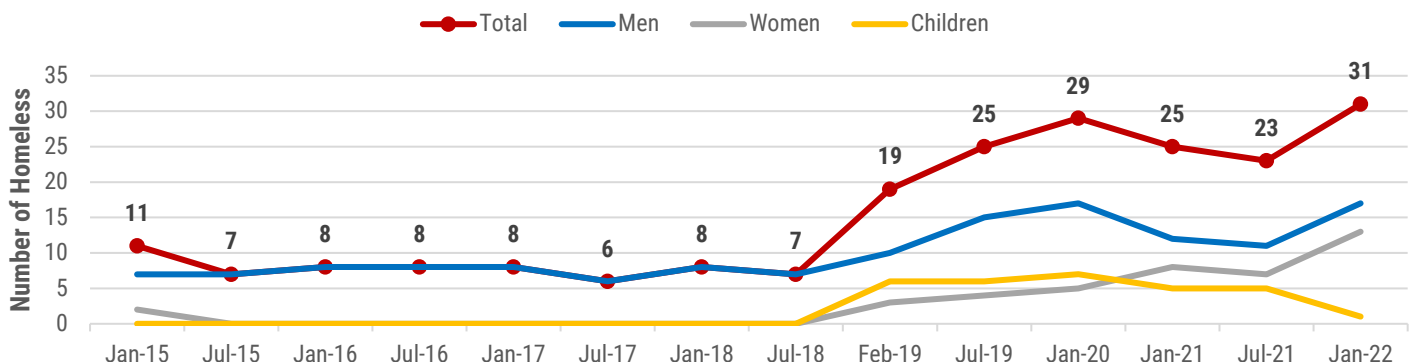
Note: There may be duplication between those enrolled in RRH programs and those accessing Permanent Supportive Housing units.

Demographics of Permanent Supportive Housing Users



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

Permanent Supportive Housing Point in Time Count Trends January 2015 - January 2022



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.

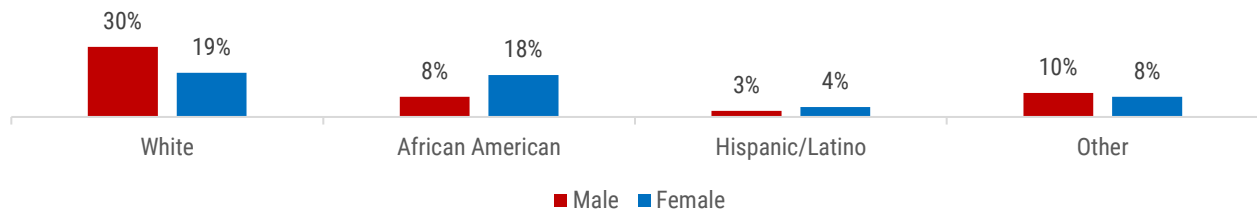
Total Served:

- 118 people (42 men, 33 women, and 43 children) were assisted by rapid rehousing services on January 26, 2022. They represent people that may have been homeless in past years when this service did not exist.

Rapid Rehousing	Men	Women	Children	Total
Friends of the Family	0	3	3	6
HACAP SSVF	8	0	0	8
HACAP Rapid Rehousing	3	6	18	27
Waypoint Rapid Rehousing	5	7	13	25
Willis Dady	26	17	9	52
Total	42	33	43	118

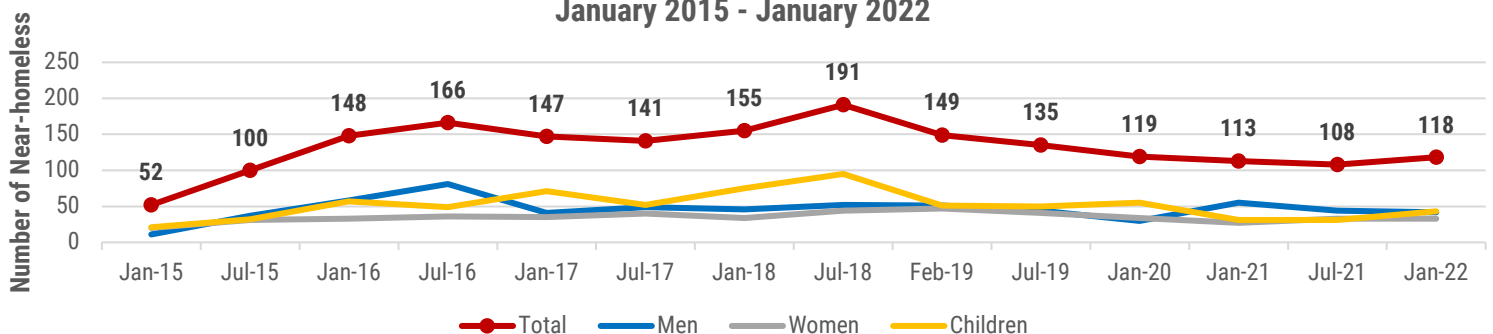
The chart and graph below illustrates the number and demographics of people that utilized rapid rehousing on January 26, 2022.

Demographics of Rapid Rehousing Users



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 - January 2022



HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Definition:

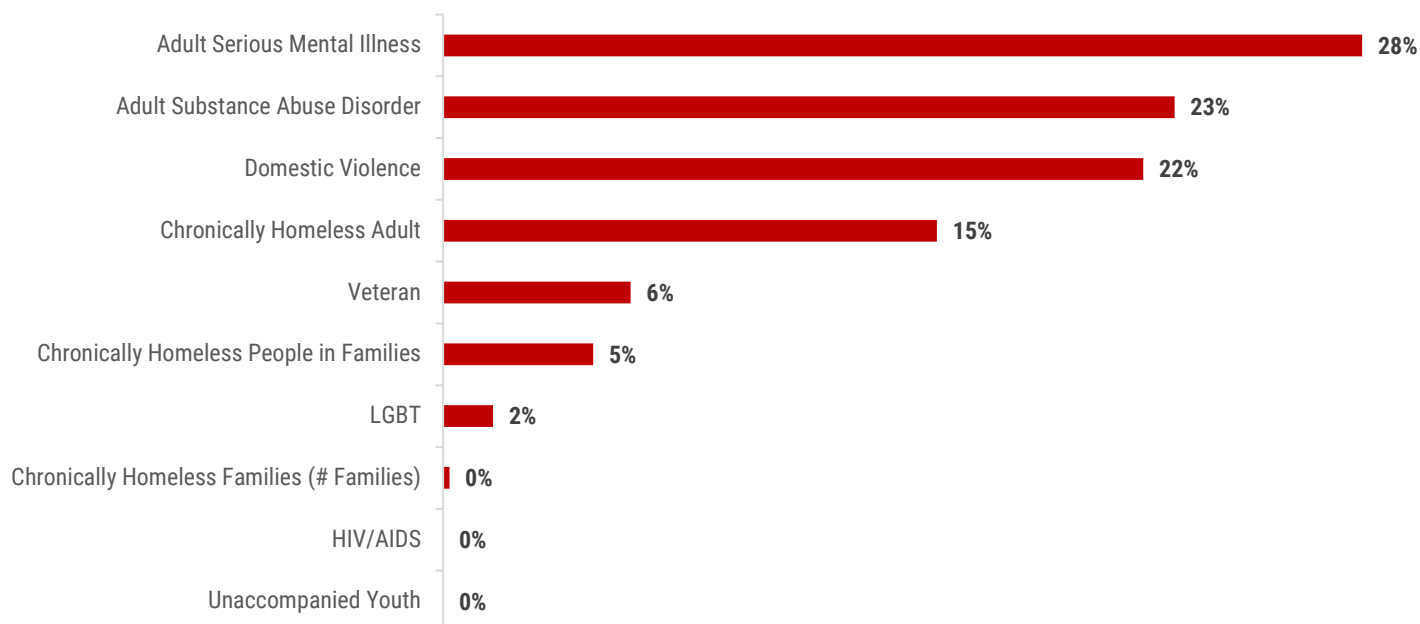
Chronically Homeless is defined by HUD as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disability, or a family with at least one adult member who has a disability, that has either been continuously homeless for 12 consecutive months or more OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness adding up to 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).

- **79 or 15%** of homeless individuals served on January 26, 2022, 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, members of the LGBT community, and unaccompanied youth. Homeless individuals may be included in more than one subpopulation.

- The leading accompanying issue faced by the homeless individuals served on January 26, 2022, was **adults with serious mental illness: 147 people or 28%** of all homeless counted on that date documented this as an issue.
- The second leading issue documented was **adult substance abuse disorder at 117 people, or 23%**,
- The third leading issue documented was **domestic violence at 112 people, or 22%**.

Homeless Subpopulation 518 Issues Identified

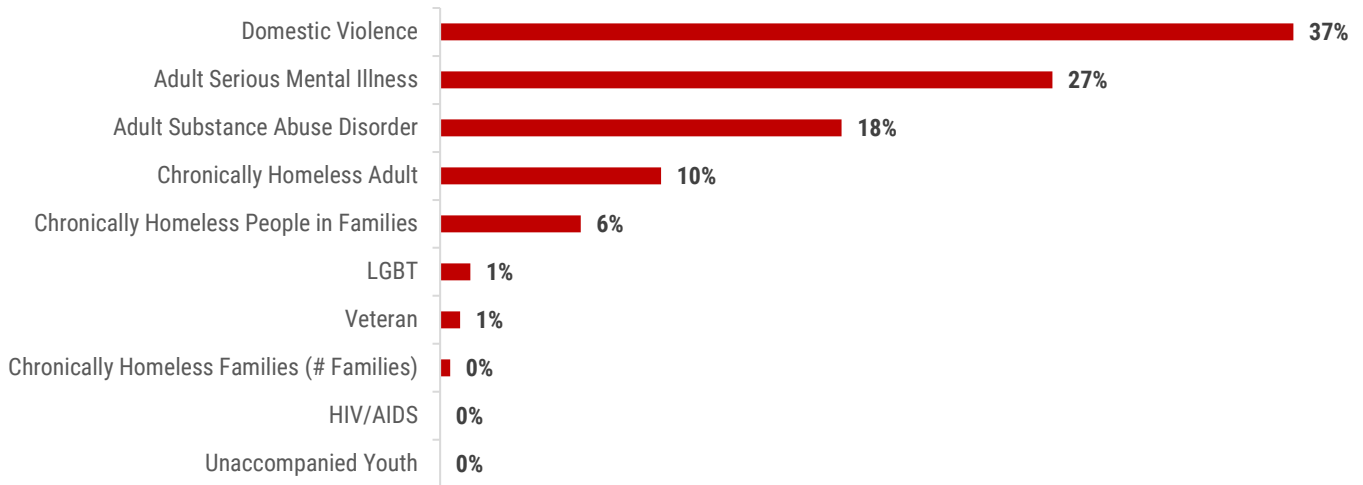


HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION: BREAKDOWN BY GENDER

Female Homeless Subpopulation

The female homeless subpopulation chart is different from the overall subpopulation break down with **domestic violence** being the primary subpopulation with 37% or 85 of the females served on January 26, 2022. The next three largest subpopulations were adults with serious mental illness with 27% or 61, substance abuse disorder with 18% or 40, and chronically homeless people with 10% or 22.

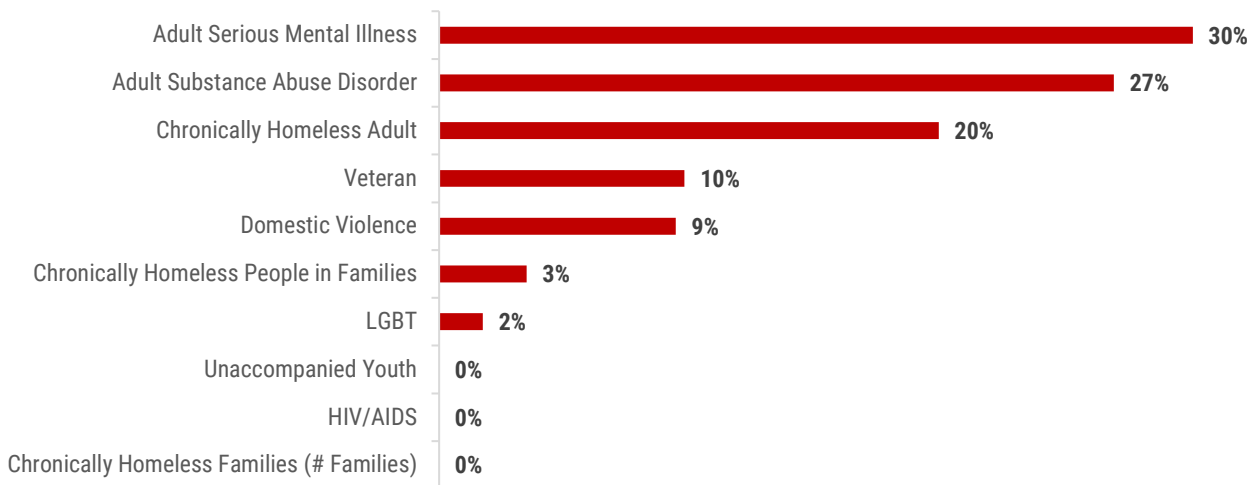
**Female Homeless Subpopulation
228 Issues Identified**



Male Homeless Subpopulation

The male homeless subpopulation chart is different with **adults with serious mental illness** being the primary subpopulation with 30% or 86 of the males served on January 26, 2022. The next three largest subpopulations were substance abuse disorder with 27% or 77, chronically homeless adults with 20% or 57, and veterans with 10% or 28.

**Male Homeless Subpopulation
290 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 2020-2021 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).

Nine of the school districts in Linn County participated in the count. They are as follows: Cedar Rapids, College Community, Linn Mar, Marion Independent, Mount Vernon, Center Point/Urbana, Lisbon, North Linn, Springville.

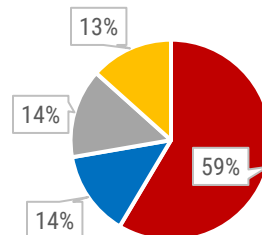
- **Total Served:**

808 students served by the nine participating school districts were documented as being homeless during the 2020-2021 academic school year. This is the most recent confirmed count for a complete academic year.

- 473 (59%) students reported that they were **doubled up** (Category III).
- 111 (14%) students were reported to be living in an **Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing** (Category I).
- 116 (14%) students reported that they were in a **hotel/ motel** (Category I).
- 108 (13%) students reported being **unsheltered** (Category I).

	Doubled Up	Shelter/ Transitional Housing	Hotel/Motel	Unsheltered	Total for Linn County
Cedar Rapids	323	93	50	90	556
Center Point/Urbana	0	0	0	0	0
College Community	90	14	54	17	175
Linn Mar	8	2	4	1	15
Lisbon	0	0	0	0	0
Marion Independent	40	2	8	0	50
Mount Vernon	0	0	0	0	0
North Linn	12	0	0	0	12
Springville	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Linn County	473	111	116	108	808

Homeless Student Point in Time Trends: Academic Year 2020-2021



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

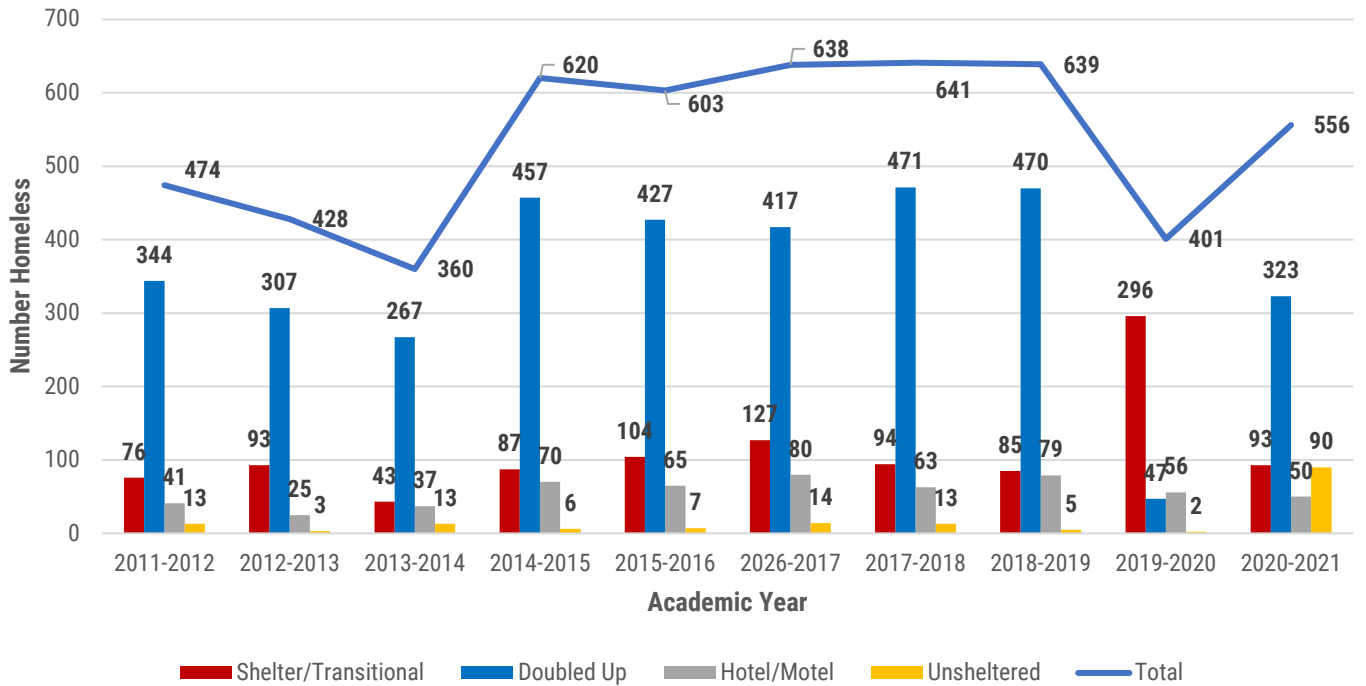
■ Doubled Up ■ Shelter/ Transitional Housing ■ Hotel/Motel ■ Unsheltered

HOMELESS STUDENTS: TREND DATA

NOTE: 2019-2020 school data trends low likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and schools "shutting down" during this time.

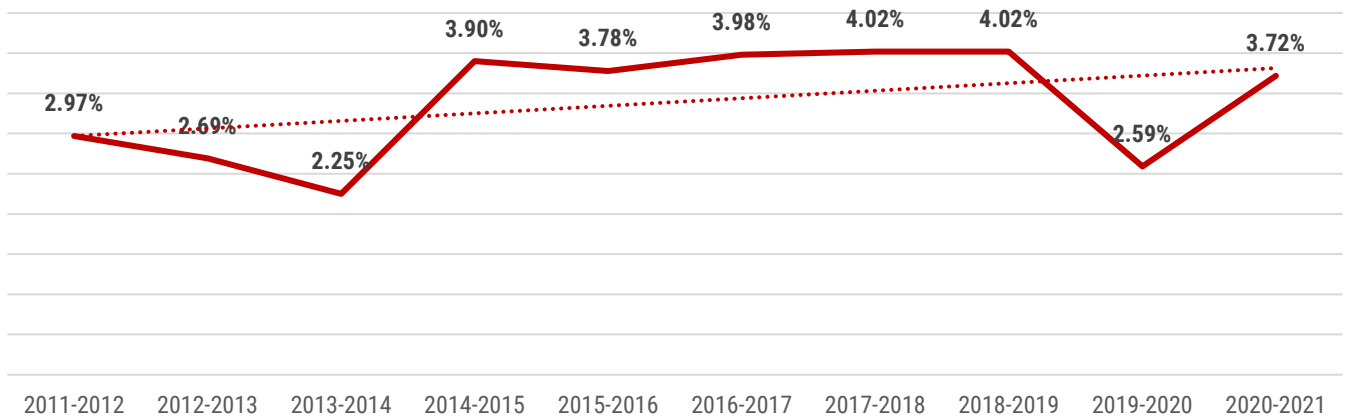
The graphs below show trend data of homeless students in the Cedar Rapids Community School District.

Cedar Rapids School District: Homeless Population by Type



From 2011-2021 the level of student homelessness in the Cedar Rapids School District has increased by 17%.

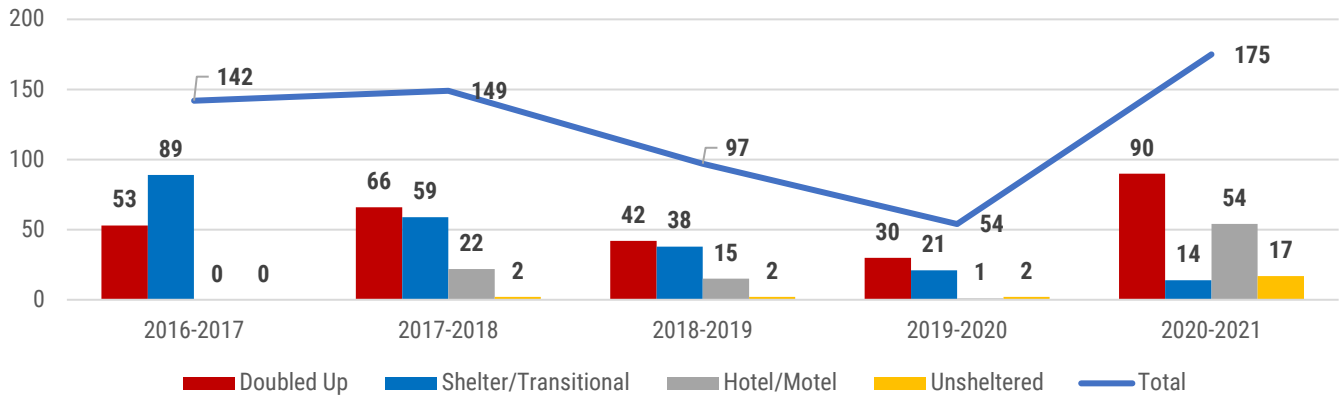
Percent of Enrolled Students that are Homeless by Academic Year Cedar Rapids School District



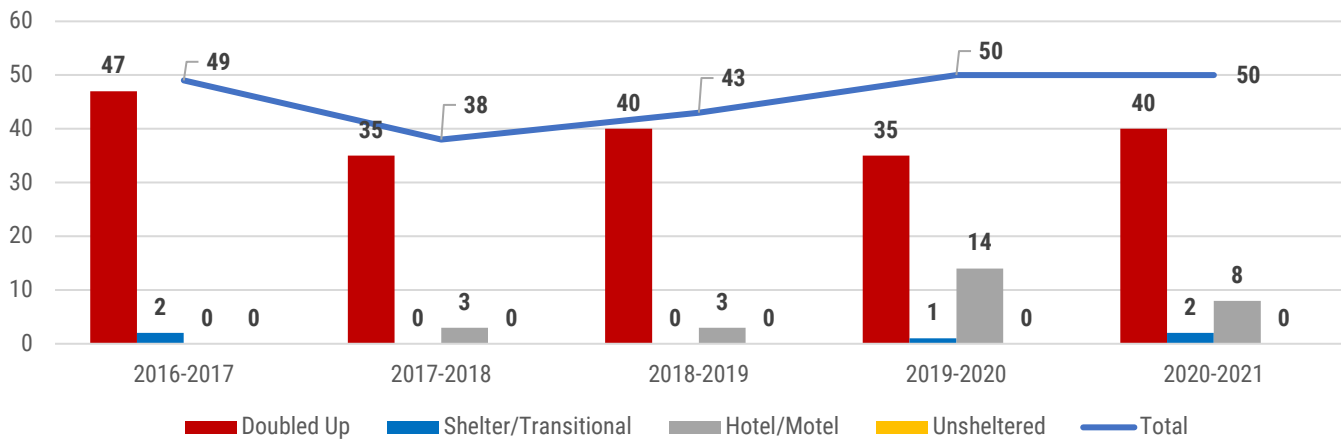
CEDAR RAPIDS METRO HOMELESS STUDENTS: TREND DATA

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

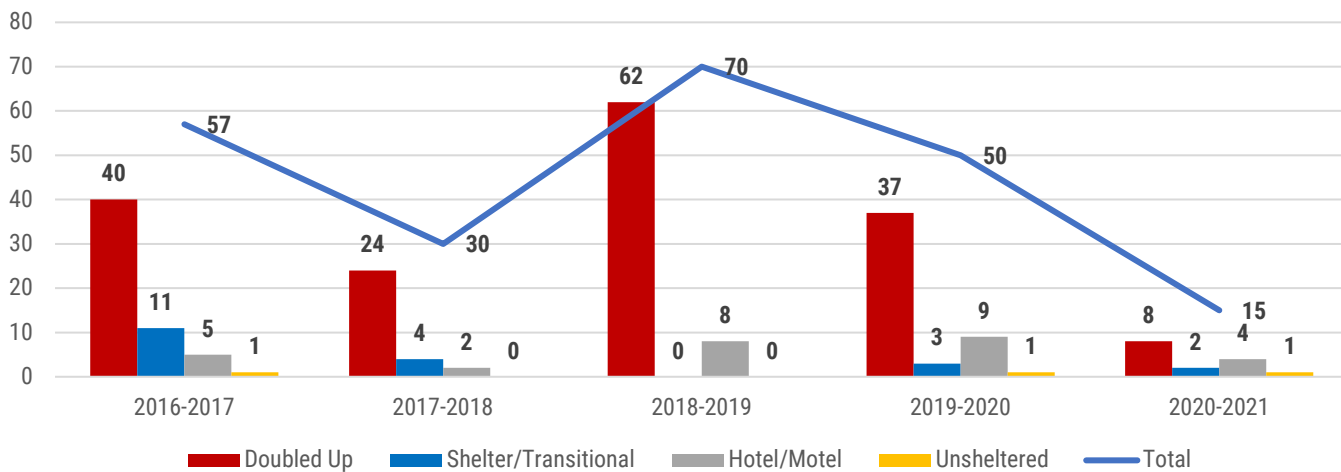
College Community School District: Homeless Population By Type



Marion Independent School District: Homeless Population By Type



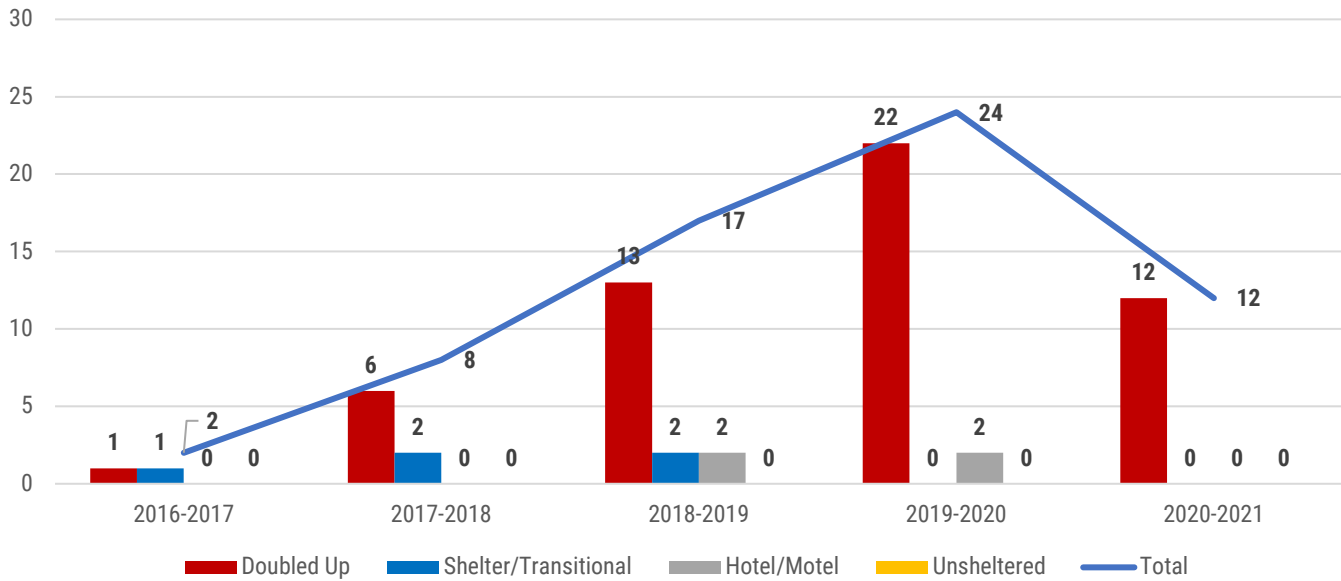
Linn Mar School District: Homeless Population By Type



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 District: Homeless Population By Type



NOTE: School districts included in this graph includes Center Point/Urbana, Lisbon, Mount Vernon, North Linn, and Springville.

For more information, please contact Ashley Balius at Ashley.Balius@linncounty.org or Mystic Henningsen at mystic.henningsen@uweci.org.