



City of Coeur d'Alene

10-Year Plan to End Homelessness

ekcho ending kootenai county homelessness

Our mission is to end homelessness in the Coeur d'Alene area through a community response.

Our vision is that all people within the Coeur d'Alene area have access to safe and affordable housing.



Dear friends,

For too many of us and for too long, homelessness is a problem we associate with Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, even Spokane. The fact is we do have a problem with homelessness – and it's getting worse, not better – in no small part due to the current state of our national and local economy.

Coeur d'Alene is the first city in North Idaho, and only the second in the state, to commit time and resources to putting together a 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness. This movement is a growing one across the country that says it's time to stop just managing, servicing, and facilitating homelessness and it's time to do what needs to be done to END homelessness.

The idea of ending homelessness has been criticized as perhaps naïve and "undoable." But in 2008 our city invited the Director of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, Philip Mangano, to our city to talk to us about the growing problem. This inspiring man likened homelessness to civil rights - to women's suffrage - to the Americans with Disabilities Act struggles. He framed the issue of homelessness in the terms of a moral wrong that needs to be made right.

So while it may be difficult, in America - and in Coeur d'Alene - nothing is "undoable," and we need to do what we can, in our community, to once and for all end homelessness.

Our planning group has been meeting for 10 months - citizen volunteers includes businesspeople, non-profit agency directors, school administrators, an Idaho district judge, and many citizens who agree that it's time to stop wringing our hands and time to get to work.

Attached here is the first draft of the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness our group has come up with. It will change and evolve as we accomplish our goals, and ongoing involvement is needed. Please join us in the effort to help those most vulnerable in our community and end homelessness.

Very truly yours,

Sandi Bloem

Mayor Sandi Bloem

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike", written in a cursive style.

City Councilman Mike Kennedy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The volunteer committee that put together this plan has adopted admittedly ambitious mission and vision statements:

- “Our mission is to end homelessness in the Coeur d’Alene area through a community response.”
- “Our vision is that all people within the Coeur d’Alene area have access to safe and affordable housing.”

This mission and vision stem from the fundamental premise that is operating in many cities around the country now – that we should bring a different “filter” to the problem of homelessness than has been the case for many years. Our community is already spending literally millions of dollars every year – often times hidden in budgets of public and private agencies who haven’t quantified it themselves or collaborated with other entities to understand the scope of the problem.

The committee was formed in 2008 after a visit from USICH Executive Director Philip Mangano who encouraged us that many cities our size and smaller have attacked the problem successfully. The City of Coeur d’Alene formally voted to create a task force to research the problem and craft a plan to combat homelessness.

Monthly meetings since the summer of 2008 and bi-weekly committee work group meetings have accomplished much in terms of bringing to the table the relevant parties and facilitating information sharing and awareness.

The following items (summarized) are the basic findings of the group:

- We have a problem in our community that is poorly understood by many.
- We are spending more money on homelessness than the entire budget of many city departments, and more than the entire budget of numerous whole cities in the community – approximately \$6,500,000 PER YEAR.
- Organizations working on the problem must communicate and collaborate better than they are currently doing.
- Two measurable goals and strategies to attack the problem in Coeur d’Alene are:
 - 1) Housing First – a national model finding success in other communities; and
 - 2) One-Stop-Shop – to coordinate services to people struggling in the community and keep them from falling below the social safety net, thereby decreasing the direct future cost to our community.
- Expanded economic opportunities and creative partnerships between businesses, non-profits, and governmental agencies are critical to ending homelessness.
- Community awareness needs to be constantly increased and creatively engaged – this community will rise to the challenge if it is understood and leadership is shown.

Each of these items is a massive undertaking. However, the committee believes that addressing all these issues directly and honestly is the only way to succeed. Some caveats are important – we recognize that we do not have the financial resources or currently the state commitment to “throw money” at the problem. Many committee members have been working for a long time in non-profits and churches and are adept at building partnerships to succeed in areas where no one before thought possible. Nevertheless, we will be ready, willing, and able to seize on opportunities as they present themselves, just as we are currently experiencing in determining how to assist the IHFA in planning for several million dollars in state money that will be coming through the Federal Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

The information that we are working from is by its very nature not perfect. The committee has chosen to take a conservative approach to any numbers that have been collected (or estimated). One primary reason for that is because coordinated efforts to do the physical counting of the homeless population is relatively new in our area. We've relied heavily on the Region 1 Homeless Coalition and their annual "Point in Time" count for statistics on the homeless population. Additionally, the committee has gone out personally, group by group, agency by agency, to do a good-faith estimate of the amount of money spent serving homeless individuals and families.

Many committee members were shocked at the numbers of dollars spent in the community every year on homelessness. Nearly all committee members (especially those not in the social services arena) were shocked at the numbers provided by Coeur d'Alene School District #271 as to the number of active schoolchildren classified as homeless in School District #271 alone.

We have a problem, and it's not getting better - but it will with coordinated focus, and people of good-will working hard to improve their community for all its members.

So included in this plan are more details and approaches to the following fundamentals of how we intend to combat homelessness in the Coeur d'Alene area:

- Getting better data collection and coordination of agency efforts
- Identifying and increasing the inventory of available affordable housing stock
- Improving economic development opportunities and coordinating the response among local governments
- Deploying the Housing First model for Permanent Supportive Housing
- Creating a "One-Stop-Shop" to end the practice of having individuals who are struggling and "bounce" from one agency to the next to seeking services
- Increase community awareness to draw new and concerned voices to the table to help win the battle against homelessness.

For more information or to give more input please contact:

Coeur d'Alene City Councilman Mike Kennedy – mkennedy@cdaid.org
Coeur d'Alene City Project Manager Renata McLeod – renata@cdaid.org

HISTORY, BACKGROUND AND FINANCIAL IMPACT OF HOMELESSNESS

History, Background and Statistics: Inspired by Philip Mangano visit in October 2007, the community committee utilized the 10 steps outlined in the United States Interagency Council for the Homeless, which are as follows:

- STEP 1: Commit the Jurisdiction to Developing a 10-year plan
- STEP 2: Identify Stakeholders
- STEP 3: Convene a Working Group
- STEP 4: Gather Research and Data on Homelessness
- STEP 5: Define Your Community's Homeless Problem
- STEP 6: Develop Strategies to Address these Problems
- STEP 7: Solicit Stakeholder Feedback and Finalize Strategic Plan
- STEP 8: Create an Action Plan to Implement Strategies
- STEP 9: Announce and Publicize the Plan
- STEP 10: Implement the Plan

Approximately 35 community members consistently stepped up to support the creation of the plan.

Important notes: All research and data figures are based on countywide resources and data. While there is no specific way to determine which homeless persons stay in the City limits of Coeur d'Alene versus the County, Coeur d'Alene represents 38% of the population of Kootenai County. One could deduct that out of the estimated 639; 243 may live within the city limits of Coeur d'Alene; however, it is important to note that homeless populations fluctuate. This document should be viewed as a living document with a recommendation for annual review and update.

Data/Quick stats: The citizen committee spent over two months contacting local service agencies in an effort to find what services are available and how much money is being spent on the homeless issue. Over 60 organizations were contacted, with 35 having specific services for the homeless. The matrix (attached as **Exhibit "1"**) details the complete information from the organizations providing homeless services. Additionally, it should be noted that no monetary value was assigned to volunteers assisting with homeless services. Although not paid, volunteers make a tremendous impact to each of the organizations that we contacted. An estimate value of volunteerism can be quantified if need be, based on an organization called Independent Sector (http://www.independentsector.org/programs/research/volunteer_time.html) volunteer rates are listed for each State; Idaho is currently set at \$14.90 per hour. The following summarizes the key points in our study:

Number of Volunteers assisting in homeless services	1,336
Total spent on Full-time staff salary	\$ 1,914,470
Total spent on Part-time staff salary	\$ 1,008,800
Cost for beds	\$ 600,013
Total spent on meals served	\$ 587,164
Cost for food (based on pounds)	\$ 1,002,897
Add'l dollars spent on homeless (not assoc. w/ specific program)	\$ 1,462,000
TOTAL SPENT ON HOMELESS SERVICES per year (2007)	\$ 6,575,344

**Kootenai Medical deducted \$35,360,000 from their revenues for those unwilling or unable to pay for services. While they did not split off homeless services from those in poverty, we have asked them to see if there isn't a way to track those numbers separately. If only 5% of those "indigent care" funds went toward truly homeless people, that would equate to another \$1,768,000 to the \$6,575,344 number quoted above.*

	2007	2007	2008	2008
	St. Vincent de Paul	Point-In-Time Survey	St. Vincent de Paul	Point-in-Time Survey
Total Client/Homeless	639	259	1707	418
MEN	272	120	638	240
WOMEN/CHILDREN	367	139	1069	176
AGES				
62+		4		10
51-61		38		45
31-50		91		146
18-30		66		116
18 and under		60		101

NOTE: This chart is intended to illustrate the difference in gathering a true homeless count, as the Point-in-Time count is conducted in January each year, and St. Vincent De Paul counts individuals for a full year period.

The City of Coeur d'Alene had a housing needs assessment completed in December 1, 2006, through BBC Consultants, Inc. Though we recognize it is 24 months old, the report included the following information:

Coeur d'Alene, along with all of Kootenai County, has grown rapidly during the past 15 years. Between 1990 and 2000, the City added an average of 750 persons per year. Since 2000, this growth has almost doubled to 1,350 per year. The 2006 population estimate for the City is 42,613 people.

Renters earning less than \$15,000 per year. There are 2,065 renters in this income range and 1,204 units to serve them, leaving a gap of about 861 units. Deeply subsidized rental units in the City that serve renters in this income range have long waiting lists. In addition, renters who have special needs—including families and persons who are homeless—have limited options for the housing they need in the County.

Age of housing units. *Housing age is important to consider in any city because often the older the home, the more likely the home is to be in substandard condition. Exhibit III-11 below lists the age of housing by decade from 1939 to March of 2000. By decade, the largest percentage of housing units in Coeur d'Alene was built between 1990 and 2000: Nearly one-third of the City's housing stock was built during these ten years. Numerically, just over 4,000 units were built during this decade.*

INTRODUCTION TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS

Each sub-committee spent several months researching and preparing recommended goals and benchmarks to help end homelessness. The following section of the plan supplies specific information and data, which will comprise the basis of the implementation of the plan.

As with any plan of this scope, we expect it to be both fluid and responsive to progress and the ever-changing needs of a community like ours.

Committees included:

- Community and Service Provider Collaboration
- Housing First
- Economic Opportunities/Governmental Coordination/Creative Partnerships
- Community Awareness
- Financial Management/Fundraising
- Homeless Outreach
- Data Collection and Benchmarking

STRATEGIC PLAN COMMITTEE REPORTS

Community and Service Provider Initiative

Committee members: Garry Loeffler, Brad Baldwin, Maggie Lyons, Rob Angerman, Major John Chamness, Dr. Richard Smart, Janetta Michael, and Kathy Reed

Existing Conditions/Statistical Data: In preparation of the 10-year plan, statistics were gathered regarding the number of non-profit service providers and churches serving the homeless in the community. Preliminary analysis indicates a number of coalitions/churches working independently without a sharing of in-take data and coordination of efforts and resources. An estimated 100 faith communities serve Kootenai County with small, separate ministerial associations/networks. Research identified the following coalitions/organizations, serving the homeless, though this list should not be read to be all-inclusive and any possible omission from this list is unintentional:

- Idaho Region I: Health & Welfare, Probation, Dept. of Labor
- Kootenai Alliance for Children & Families
- Domestic Violence Coalition
- Region I Coalition for the Homeless (5 counties/North Idaho)
- Dirne Community Health Center
- St. Vincent de Paul of North Idaho
- Family Promise
- Kootenai County Assistance
- Fresh Start
- Community Action Partnerships (CAP)
- Post Falls Food Bank
- Kootenai Medical Center

Faith Based Links:

- Christian Community Coalition
- Cherished Ones Ministries
- Diakonia (interfaith)
- The Salvation Army
- Catholic Charities
- Ministerial Associations

Background: The current federal model of promoting 10-year plans for the homeless is relatively new to Coeur d'Alene, with limited application by the State of Idaho. Coeur d'Alene has a history of caring for its residents based on community support of non-profits and faith-based outreach. A number of coalitions currently serve the disadvantaged and homeless. Developing a new model of integrated services for the homeless is the challenge that can be met by community dialogue and collaboration, by joining regional efforts, which is imperative.

The current data collection system is a federal program entitled the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and has limited application within the community, as St. Vincent De Paul of North Idaho is the only user of the program within Coeur d'Alene.

Identified Needs:

- Formulate a comprehensive database of service providers, faith based groups, and other homeless supportive organizations that is designed to provide easy access by the homeless community.
- Provide a system of communication between service providers to improve coordination and ease of identifying needs, which will include the following:
 - Tracking services furnished to the homeless, which will increase efficiency and reduce duplication of services.
 - Gather statistics and information about the needs of the homeless
- Build better communication between the non-profits and faith-based network so that the needs (volunteers, donations, etc.) of providers can be known on a broader scale.

Goals/Benchmarks:

1. Sponsor a community forum/summit bringing the non-profit service providers to the homeless together with representatives/churches involved in outreach ministry to promote dialogue and interaction.
2. Promote building a comprehensive HMIS system, involving all organization/churches involved in outreach as outlined in Region I Continuum of Care for the homeless.
3. Create a model of cooperation of housing the homeless, using past successful local models focusing on experience and expertise in working with the faith community of Kootenai County to serve the housing needs of seniors.

Housing First Initiative

Committee members: Councilman John Bruning, Maggie Lyons, Bob Sarlo, Howard Martinson, Kevin Kram, and John Albee

Existing Conditions/Statistical Data:

Background: The *chronically homeless* are defined as those persons who are mostly single adults who have been homeless for a year or more. They are the most visible part of the homeless population in our communities. These people usually have many underlying problems such as alcoholism, drug addiction, numerous forms of mental illness, and various physical disabilities. They recycle through our community systems and are a heavy economic burden on both taxpayer and non-profit's programs.

The goal of Housing First is to minimize the time people are homeless, which includes the time spent in hospital emergency rooms, jails, emergency shelters, and transitional housing. Additionally, and just as important, is to ensure that appropriate supportive services are received after being housed. They can begin to receive benefits and care because they will have an address. Housing First is an approach to ending homelessness that centers on providing homeless people with housing quickly and then providing services as needed. What differentiates a Housing First approach from traditional emergency shelter or transitional approaches is that it is "housing-based," with an immediate and primary focus on helping individuals and families quickly access and sustain permanent housing.

Research has shown that moving homeless people into housing first is the most effective and efficient way to solve homelessness. Many other communities have had success through housing first models. For example, 1,200 persons were studied in Portland, Oregon. Once they left traditional housing programs, only 40% remained in permanent housing one year later. In contrast, of those served through the Housing First plan 80% remained in permanent housing one year later. A study by Portland State University showed that once homeless people moved into permanent housing with the appropriate support services they spent 65% less time in hospitals and visited emergency rooms 51% less. Additionally, Boise has created a housing first program entitled "CATCH" which has proven to be very successful. The CATCH program is a partnership between the City of Boise and local charitable agencies. The City of Boise provides the funding for the administration of the program, with the charitable agencies providing funding for the monthly rent payments for the citizens moving out of homelessness. The goal of their program is to lessen the time it takes for people to move out of homelessness and into self-sufficiency.

For the majority of individuals and families who have become homeless, it is a one-time occurrence. However, there are some for whom homelessness has become a way of life. This population is present for a variety of reasons: substance abuse, reductions in funding for mental health treatment, serious untreated physical and emotional problems and a large number of returning military veterans with compound difficulties. According to nation-wide statistics, there has been a recent decrease in the number of hospital beds for individuals with serious mental issues. The focus has been on providing services through community mental health centers. There has never been adequate funding to serve this population to an extent that would ensure long-term success in terms of maintaining permanent housing and a stable life style. There are many who fall through the cracks in the system and become chronically homeless. This has led to the phenomenon of "generational homelessness" which guarantees more homelessness in the future and the adverse economic impacts as a result.

The chronically homeless require not only housing, but also housing in conjunction with supportive services such as mental health care, substance abuse treatment, medical care, veterans counseling and life

skills training such as money and credit management. Housing, however, must come before anything else in order to keep the chronically homeless off the streets, out of shelters, out of jails and out of the most costly medical care in the country - emergency rooms.

Goals/Benchmarks:

The Housing First solution to homelessness requires an adequate supply of accessible and affordable housing. Safe housing is the key to keeping the chronically homeless off the streets and out of the shelters. Success depends on meeting the following needs:

- (1) The preservation of existing affordable rental housing should be a high priority. Barriers for those seeking affordable rentals have arisen in the form of bad credit, problematic housing history, and criminal history.
- (2) The rehabilitation and renovation of existing low-income housing is an important strategy. While the City currently has a grant program for homeowners to make emergency minor repairs, there is an additional need for residential rehabilitation grants to low-income owners and landlords (with an income of 50% or below median income) in order to help sustain current housing stock of safe, decent, and affordable housing.
- (3) The maintenance and rehabilitation of current available housing only addresses a portion of the problem of providing housing for homeless and very low-income individuals and families. Home ownership is another option that deserves attention. There are home ownership programs currently available through Idaho Housing and Finance, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Habitat for Humanity.
- (5) Permanent supportive housing can serve chronically homeless individuals and families who suffer from multiple disabilities and barriers. This particular population consumes enormous resources currently. The HUD 811 program for those with chronic mental illness is an example of this kind of housing.
- (6) The supply of affordable housing for all income levels must be integrated throughout the community's low, middle, and high -income levels. Affordable housing must not be concentrated in any neighborhood or section of the community in order to avoid the appearance of a "ghetto."

Economic Opportunities/Governmental Coordination/ Creative Partnerships Initiative

Committee members: Judge John Mitchell, Councilman Mike Kennedy, Alex Ikefuna, Lynne Downs, Marla Lewis, Pam Pratt, Captain Steve Childers, Eric Kiehl, and Amber Schafer

Existing Conditions/Statistical Data: The 2007 Point-in-Time Survey data indicates that there are 259 persons in the Kootenai County area. Of these, 120 or 46.3% are men, and 139 or 53.7% are women and children. Approximately 60 or 23.2% are 18 years and below. The 2008 survey counted 431 persons, up 66.4% from 2007. The number of homeless adult men rose from 120 in 2007 to 215 in 2008, up 79.2%; adult women declined from 139 to 134, down 3.6%; homeless children rose from 60 to 82, up 37%. Of the adults counted in 2008, 98 or 28.1% are on probation and/or parole; 36 or 10.3% admitted to being victims of domestic violence; 83 or 23.8% had a substance abuse disorder; serious mental illness 61 or 17.4%; developmentally disabled 8 or 2.3%; and serious physical illness/disability 45 or 12.9%. Approximately 197 or 46.0% of those counted in 2008 have some form of disability or substance abuse problem.

Background: Factors contributing to Homelessness and Risk of Homelessness

Homelessness can be understood as including two broad, sometimes overlapping categories of problems; homelessness due to crisis poverty and homelessness due to chronic disabilities.

1. *Homelessness as a result of Crisis Poverty:* For people experiencing crisis poverty, their homelessness tends to be transient or an episode disruption in lives that are routinely marked by hardship. Circumstances such as domestic violence, job loss, released inmates, and unexpected illness can trigger these disruptions. For such people, recourse to shelters or other makeshift accommodations is simply another way of bridging a temporary gap in resources. Their housing troubles may be coupled with their problems as well—dismal employment prospects because of poor schooling/inadequate education and obsolete job skills, domestic violence, or poor parenting or household management skills—all of which require attention if re-housing efforts are to be successful. Their persistent poverty is the decisive factor that turns unforeseen crisis, or even minor setbacks, into bouts of homelessness.

Often, persons will move quickly in and out of homelessness by taking residence in a rooming house, camper, their personal vehicles, weekly motel, or with family and friends. Although persons in these living environments do not qualify as homeless under the HUD definition, they are transient, and are vulnerable to many factors that can lead them to homelessness in a matter of hours.

2. *Homelessness due to chronic disability:* For those individuals who fall into this category, homeless men and women with chronic disabilities/mental illness—homelessness can become a way of life. Although a minority of those who become homeless over the course of a year, it is this group is visible and tends to dominate the public's image of homelessness.

Goal 1: Increase economic opportunities for homeless individuals.

Strategies

1. Provide access to centers that provide *job* placement, job training, and employment counseling. Programs can be targeted to facilities frequently used by homeless persons and people with disabilities.
2. Provide employment and job training assistance to all homeless adults, homeless teens, and persons at-risk of homeless.
3. Provide life skills training, literacy training, tutoring, and parenting training to homeless families.
4. Provide housing counseling, including budgeting, credit counseling and financial planning to homeless persons.
5. Provide needed services for homeless persons, including health care, childcare assistance, transportation, and legal representation such as counseling and land lord-tenant mediation.
6. Target entrepreneurial development training to the homeless population.
7. Provide temporary and permanent job placement opportunities for homeless adults and teens, and adults with disabilities.
8. Target job training and placement to parolees and people on probation.
9. Provide access to public transportation, and increase services for homeless persons and people with disabilities.
10. Work with the criminal justice system to ensure that there is a seamless transition from correctional facilities back into the community through the development of job skills, life skills, and job placement.
11. Establish partnerships with educational institutions, businesses and non-profit organizations, and support apprenticeship programs that provide training for various trades, such as welding, mechanics, pipefitting, mason, etc., and encourage recruitment of homeless adults and teens and persons with disabilities.
12. Work with non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, area schools, financial institutions, consumer credit counseling services and other agencies to educate homeless persons about the importance of establishing and maintaining good credit.

Goal 2: Establish creative *innovative partnerships* with businesses and organizations

Strategies

1. Create the position of homeless coordinator to work directly with the coalition. This position would oversee the implementation of the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.
2. Engage state agencies, seeking collaborative opportunities.
3. Create a standing Advisory Committee on Homelessness and /or reorganize existing related organization. This Committee will be composed of public, private, faith-based entities and non-profit organizations, and will work with the Homeless Coordinator on issues related to homelessness and plan implementation.
4. Unify data collection systems as a means of measuring the performance of, and evaluation of the outcome of the plan.
5. Request the Chamber of Commerce to encourage its members to participate in job training and hiring of homeless persons.
6. Utilize the Chamber of Commerce as a bridge to involve businesses in addressing the homeless issues.
7. Appoint a Chamber of Commerce representative to any established Committee on Homelessness.
8. Appoint at least one homeless or formally homeless person to any established Committee on Homelessness/Housing.

9. Promote and provide job skills training, remedial education and education services to unemployed homeless and disabled persons and newly released inmates.
10. Link the behavioral health system with Homeless Continuum of Care, supportive services, housing, and primary health care.

Goal 3: To achieve governmental and inter-agency coordination.

Strategies

1. Reach out and involve the circle of community leaders, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations and other social services providers such as PLUS, North Idaho College (NIC) Workforce Training, Department of Labor and Human Resources Companies, etc., in addressing homeless issues.
2. Improve coordination among public and private sectors, and non-profit agencies on issues and strategies related to ending homelessness.
3. Identify and secure resources and opportunities to assist released inmates with rehabilitation, life skills training, employment development and job placement. This would require multi-agency coordination and cooperation (City, Court, Department of Corrections, Police and Sheriff Offices, Faith-based organization, Department of Labor, United Way, Housing providers, etc.)
4. Work with law enforcement agencies to establish a protocol for dealing with homeless persons.
5. Educate law enforcement agencies on available services/resources for the homeless population and responsible agencies.
6. Provide “Resource Directory” to law enforcement officers to be used for referral of homeless persons to appropriate agency for assistance.

Conclusions/items to watch

- Reduction in the number of homeless persons using the Point-in-Time Annual Survey
- Attainment of full participation by all the local governments in Kootenai County
- Establishment of a public-private partnership structure focused on addressing the needs of the homeless population and housing opportunities.

School District #271

While the homeless children segment was not divided into a separate committee, School District #271 employee James Curb provided the following information.

Background: School District #271 has identified over 260 families that have been determined to be homeless. The School District has taken steps to assist families in working with existing community resources and state resource service providers. It is and will continue to be important to work together to surround the families with needed services and long-term housing opportunities. Housing is very important to the child's ability to function in the educational environment.

Identified Needs: One question often asked is: "What is homework without a home?"

The Coeur d'Alene School District is continually working toward removing barriers to education caused by homelessness and poverty.

Goals/Benchmarks:

1. To end homelessness for children within the School District
Strategies
 - The School District will continue to work with existing organizations to seek resources to house families and provide long term needed assistance.
2. Break the generational cycle of homelessness and poverty
Strategies
 - The School District will work with the homeless coalition and existing organization to establish a job-training program for parents as well as youth.
 - Continue to provide and increase the number of after school programs (i.e., CDA for Kids).
3. Educate children and families to look at long term goals
Strategies
 - A financial literacy program would help to educate families to look toward long-term goals.
4. Continue to train the staff at SD #271 regarding the needs of homeless students.
Strategies
 - Provide training materials and contact information

Additional School District #271 information is provided in Exhibit "2."

Community Awareness Initiative

Committee members: David Townsend, Amanda Miller, Jon Ingalls, Sholeh Patrick, Robert Shoeman, Vicki Kunz, and Kathy Reed.

Existing Conditions/Statistical Data:

Two factors come to mind. First, we must undertake our work without expectation of funding – at least for the time being. Second, much of what we do will depend on the work of other subcommittees, specifically those drafting the plan and collecting data.

Background:

This committee has come about as a vital part of the plan construction and implementation.

Goals/Benchmarks:

Increasing community awareness is critical to the success of any plan of this sort. At present, the committee continues to get feedback, from many sources, that homelessness is a choice for most if not homeless individuals. The primary goal of this committee will be to assist in crafting the messages that go out to the public in support of the project. Positive and constructive public communication will be a critical component of implementing this plan.

Communication Strategies may include a mix of the following: Town Hall Meetings; Guest Newspaper Columns, News Features, Community Speaker Bureau, Committee membership word of mouth.

The specific plans of action to be utilized are attached as Exhibit “3.”

Financial Management Initiative

Committee members: Caryl Johnston, Renata McLeod, Steve Roberge, Judy Morris, Jim Elder, and Rolly Jurgens

Goals/Benchmarks: To seek methods of funding goals and initiatives held out in this plan. This shall be done through grants, stimulus funding, local agencies and other funding opportunities that may arise. This sub-committee felt it will be important to seek collaborative opportunities and avoid the reality and/or appearance of competing with each other for funds.

Goals:

1. Seek funding opportunities for housing and services for the homeless as outlined in this plan.
2. Funding should be sought for the purchase/lease/usage of a common data collection/communication tool (HMIS or similar).
3. Funding for financial counseling/education (similar to the Circles program).

Fundraising opportunities may include:

1. Grant writing
2. Special fundraising events as deemed necessary
3. Landlord property tax credits/reduction of property taxes if they sign on to the program to help house the homeless
4. Seeking financial support from utility users or property tax bills (or other data base ways to track and pay - already in place - similar to adding a dollar or two to your utility bill to help with the community poor utility bills)

Outreach to the Homeless Initiative

Committee members: Patty McGruder, Carolyn Mattoon, Cindy Wood, Kathy Reed, Gary Edwards, Matt Hutchinson, Joe Miller, Michael Fletcher, and Carrie McCrite.

Existing Conditions/Statistical Data:

The one overwhelming constant found is “A lack”—deficiency or absence of something needed, desirable, or customary; something missing or needed, based on interviews conducted by committee members.

The homeless in our communities are suffering from a lack of or inadequate supply of:

- convenient, consistent, affordable transportation
- job training
- affordable housing for low income families & individuals
- employment opportunities—especially for those with felonies
- housing for sex offenders
- access to safe, affordable childcare
- treatment for mental illnesses
- Inadequate pay for less-skilled workers
- benefits—health insurance, sick leave, disability
- emergency shelter
- supports for individuals in crisis situations
- regular meals every day
- access to healthy, nutritious food
- treatment facilities for substance abuse
- half-way houses to facilitate re-entry into the community for those being released from incarceration
- clean & sober housing for those in recovery
- knowledge of and access to available resources
- awareness in the community at large of the overwhelming difficulties faced by those attempting to overcome homelessness

Background:

To help us determine what the service needs of the homeless in our community, the sub-committee for Outreach / One-Stop Shop decided that service users should be consulted directly to determine what they consider as critical services and desired delivery methods rather than relying on our assumptions about their needs. We developed a broad list of possible questions likely to elicit the information needed, eventually narrowing the list down to seven questions. We started with a goal of interviewing at least 100 separate individuals on their challenges & concerns. We subsequently held eight focus group meetings with 57 unduplicated individuals over a two-week period in November. In addition to the focus group meetings held in November, Family Promise has held interviews with a number of their program participants.

Goals/Benchmarks:

Establishment of a centrally located One-Stop Shop for services to homeless individuals and families offering co-located service representatives from the offices of all major essential service providers is a primary goal. If an employee of a particular service cannot be based in the one-stop center, then a trained special representative that will be able to provide assistance with applications for that service should be provided—for example, a SOAR worker for expedited Social Security applications.

Services providers & services to include (not an all-inclusive list):

- Health & Welfare: Medicaid, Food stamps, TAFI, etc.
- Probation & Parole
- Veteran's Services
- Housing Assistance
- Transportation
- A law enforcement homeless liaison
- Case managers
- Department of Labor: UIB, job services, training, etc.
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Alcohol & Drug assessments
- Mental Health Assessments
- Food bank
- Clothing
- Medical
- Counseling
- Legal assistance
- Emergency Shelters
- School district representative
- Child care

Data Collection and Benchmarking Initiative

Committee members: Jeff Conroy, Jud Leifheit, Bob Sarlo, and James Curb

A key component of the success of any plan of this nature is setting goals, monitoring progress, and exercising accountability for results to the entities involved.

The Region 1 Homeless Coalition's annual Point in Time survey (see appendix) is currently the most accepted tool for providing a benchmark of the homeless population. This survey is used federally and by the State of Idaho to determine grant funding and progress on the problem. Continued and increased collaboration with the annual Point in Time Survey will be vital to track progress and areas needed to be improved.

This ten-year plan also calls for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to be used by housing and service providers, hospitals, correctional facilities, and other agencies working to end homelessness in Kootenai County. Full implementation of HMIS would: provide a single point of entry for the homeless population; better coordinate services; reduce redundancy; track results and lower costs.

Additionally, this subcommittee will be responsible for tracking the results on the other goals and initiatives to keep the entire effort on track.

Plan Governance and Operations

The governance and operations of the effort will shift from the research and authorship of the plan to the execution and implementation of its contents.

City of Coeur d'Alene 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness Committee Phase I (plan development)

This group of people met over the course of eighteen months to develop the city's 10-Year Plan which is being rolled out in May 2009. They will be transforming and reaching out to form "EKCHO – End Kootenai County Homelessness" the group that will be focused on plan implementation.

City of Coeur d'Alene and EKCHO – End Kootenai County Homelessness Phase II (plan implementation)

This coalition will be responsible for implementing the Ten-Year Plan through a multi-level governance and workgroup structure that involves representatives from government, service and housing providers, the philanthropic community and the private sector. Governance is expected through:

- A **Governing Board** made up of respected government, business, and community leaders who provide high-level oversight and help to sustain the vision and leadership of the plan. More specifically, they will guide planning, coordinate current funding, and work to create additional resources. They should reside in all areas of Kootenai County and be a broad spectrum of leadership. Targets members for inclusion will include: County Commissioners, City Council members from Kootenai County, Chamber of Commerce representatives, School District representatives, Economic Development representatives (Jobs Plus), State Agency local and regional leadership, North Idaho College leadership, Social Service Agency representatives, and representatives of the greater community with unique and needed skill sets.
- An **Implementation Committee** comprised of members of the 10-Year Plan committee who are committed to continuing work to end homelessness in Kootenai County. The Interagency Council works to sponsor changes to current programs; coordinate data collection, analysis and reporting; recommend policy direction to the Governing Board; and create ways to better serve people experiencing homelessness.
- Several **Target Initiative Committees** that are discussed in this plan will be established who will focus on implementation of the areas covered.
- A **Consumer Advisory Council** comprised of people who are currently homeless or who have experienced homelessness in the past and who represent the broad interests and needs of homeless people countywide.

MILESTONES/IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

Need to target the data here to set the appropriate milestones.

MEASUREMENTS

*Point in Time Count Data	2007 (250 surveys Completed January 2008)	2008 (completed January 2009)	Goal for benchmark	Actual Accomplishments
Number of Homeless Persons	259	418	377 (10% decrease)	
Number of Chronic Homeless Persons	15	50	25 (50% decrease)	
Number of Homeless Families		74	37 (50% decrease)	
Number of Sheltered Persons	159	187	187 ???	
Number of Unsheltered Persons	100	231	116 (50% decrease)	
BENCHMARKS				
Total Number of Permanent Supportive Housing Beds				
New affordable housing units				
New Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)				
New				
HUD Standards				
# Employed Upon Exit 17%				
% Remaining in McKinney-Vento Permanent Supportive Housing for at least 6 months 71.5%				
% Persons exiting McKinney-Vento housing moved in to Permanent 63.5%				

*Point in Time Count Data; Region 1, includes Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone Counties

PILOT PROJECTS OVERVIEW

The following are some examples of housing first efforts that serve as examples for future programs.

1. St. Vincent De Paul: Transitional housing duplexes. In 2009, St. Vincent De Paul purchased two duplexes with the sole intent of utilizing them for housing first pilot projects. They will utilize caseworkers to provide wrap around services and seek an understanding of the needs of the client. They will provide a report to the coalition as to the results of the next year.
2. The Dirne Community Health Center received a grant for a homeless outreach provider. That position was filled in 2008. The Coordinator has made great strides in outreach and finding creative ways to house the homeless. The clients have been so appreciative that they have volunteered to help with the placement of others.
3. Family Promise is a Christian based organization that places homeless families into to approximately 8 different churches for one week at a time, meanwhile working out housing for those families. They have been successful in placing approximately 8 families into housing as of the publication of this plan.

A combination of the three outlined projects will lead the committee and assist in movement forward toward housing first.



City of Coeur d'Alene 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness

APPENDIX PAGES

APPENDICES

Helpful Resources available on the City of Coeur d'Alene web site (www.cdaid.org):

- Lloyd Pendleton Presentation 09/26/08
- Community Homeless Plan Forum, September 15, 2008
- Region 1 - 2008 Report - Coalition for the Homeless
- National Project Homeless Connect - A Step-by-Step Guide
- Promising Strategies to End Family Homelessness
- January 2008 Status Report on 10 Year Plans to End Homelessness in Washington
- Innovations in 10-Year Plans to End Chronic Homelessness in Your Community
- Million-Dollar Murray – by Malcolm Gladwell, as published in the Atlantic Monthly
- HUD Subsidized Housing for Ex-Offenders

Examples from other communities:

- Hennepin County Progress in Ending Homelessness
- Lincoln County Report to the Community
- Asheville & Buncombe Counties, NC, 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness
- Yakima County Plan to End Homelessness
- Idaho's Action Plan to Reduce Homelessness
- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness - 10 Year Plan
- Boise 10 Year Plan
- Port Angeles 10 Year Plan
- Portland 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness
- Portland 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness (Summary)
- Spokane 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness
- Spokane Regional Affordable Housing Task Force Report

Below we would like to acknowledge community members who participated in attending meetings, committee involvement, or actual plan development support. At whatever level, these people have supported the effort with thoughts, words, and deeds and we appreciate their input.

John Adams, Public Defender's Office	John Albee, Idaho Commission on Aging
Bette Ammon, City of Coeur d'Alene	Steve Anthony, City of Coeur d'Alene
Brad Baldwin	Sheley Beck, County Juvenile Probation
Hazel Bauman, SD 271	Mayor Sandi Bloem, City of Coeur d'Alene
Patrick Blum	John Bruning, City Council/St. Vincent de Paul
Freeman Buckhanan	Rindie Burgess
Amy Cannata, Spokesman Review	D. J. Cavanaugh, Papa Murphy's
Major John Chamness, Salvation Army	Jody Chapman
Kasey Chapman	Steve Childers, CDA Police
Kevin Clement, Kootenai County OEM	Jonathan Coe, CDA Chamber of Commerce
Jeff Conroy, St. Vincent de Paul	Terry Cooper, CDA Downtown Association
Jack Cotton, Health & Welfare	Karen Cotton, Health & Welfare
James Curb, SD 271	Gary Damiano
Mary Damiano	Jill Dougherty
Russ Doumas, TESH	Lynne Downs, Family Promise and KMC
Doug Eastwood, City of Coeur d'Alene	Gary Edwards, Fresh Start

Jim Elder, CBNI, Cricket's, CASA, LCDC, Rotary	Michael Fletcher
Kenny Gabriel, CDA Fire Department	Wendy Gabriel, City of CDA
Wolf Giffin	Rory Hance, Fresh Start
Thomas Hourd, Common Ground Ministries	Jamila Holmes
Jana Hughes	Marla Howard, Probation & Parole
Christine Huval	Matt Hutchinson, St. Vincent de Paul
Jon Ingalls, City of CDA	Alex Ikefuna, ACI Consulting
Caryl Johnston, United Way	Corinne Johnson, United Way
Rolly Jurgens, NIC	Keegan Juniper, Coldwater Creek
Richard Jurvelin, Realtors Association	Jill Jurvelin, Family Promise, CDA Kiwanis
Mike Kennedy, Coeur d'Alene City Council	Jerry Keane, Post Falls School District
Vicki Kunz, IDOL	Eric Kiehl
Tad Leach, Kootenai County Sheriff	Kevin Kram, Cherished Ones Ministries
Jud Leifheit, Catholic Charities of Idaho	Glenn Lauper, CDA Fire Department
Chief Wayne Longo, CDA Police Department	Angie Lee
Marc Lyons, Ramsden and Lyons	Garry Loeffler, SVDP, Homeless Coalition
Jerry Manes, Windermere CDA Realty	Maggie Lyons, CPA
Dr. Beth Martin, Panhandle Kiwanis	Jason Macek, CDA Kiwanis
Carolyn Mattoon, Dirne Health Clinic	Judge Eugene Marano, Magistrate Court
Jon & Mary McFee	Katie Marcus, Mountain West Bank
Patty McGruder, Dirne Health Center	Howard Martinson, Fresh Start
Jeff Melchert	Carrie McCrite
Janetta Michael	Renata McLeod, City of Coeur d'Alene
Joe Miller, St. Vincent de Paul	Tom Messina, Messina Construction
Joe Morris, Kootenai Health	Amanda Miller, Dirne Health Center
Lynn Morris	Judge John Mitchell, District 1 Court
Angela Munson, Highroad Human Services	Judy Morris, Mountain West Bank
Nancy Nelson, Humanix	Ilene Moss, CDA Downtown Association
North Idaho Building Contractor's Association	Brenda Nassiri
Rocky Owens, LCSC	John O'Malley
Anita Parisot, Consultant	Donna Page, LCSC Student
Mike Patrick, CDA Press	Sholeh Patrick, CDA Press
Anne Patterson	Cassie Peck
Richard Penn	Patrick Phillips
Pam Pratt, SD 271	Annette Powell
Mary Lou Reed, Former State Senator	David Rawls
Region I Mental Health	Kathy Reed, St. Vincent dePaul
Bob Sarlo	Steve Roberge, Rotary Club
Tinka Schaffer, Children's Village	Amber Shafer, Kootenai County 9-1-1
Robert Shoeman, IDOL	Dr. Dick Smart
Dr. Tom Smart, Dirne Health Clinic	Jeffrey Smith
Maj. John StormoGipson, MD, Pediatrician	Craig Thompson, Labor Ready
David Townsend, City of CDA, Boy Scouts	Tim Tyler, Monarch Consulting
Troy Tymesen, City of Coeur d'Alene	Frank Wall
Mike Wall, KC Misdemeanor Probation	Alan Wasserman, Idaho Legal Aid
Laurie Whitcomb, Dirne Health Clinic	Nancy White, Windermere Real Estate
Ben Wolfinger, Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	Dave Ziegler, Windermere Real Estate
Sgt. Christie Wood, City of CDA, NIC, SD 271	Cindy Wood, Family Promise

EXHIBIT “1”

Service Organization Matrix (Research data)

Due to its size, this downloadable Excel spreadsheet is available on the City of Coeur d’Alene web site www.cdaid.org

EXHIBIT "2"

Where to Find Help NOW!

- School Counselor 664-8241
- Free & Reduced School Lunch ... 667-7469
- Community Action Agency (utilities/food) ..
..... 664-8757
- Health & Welfare 769-1456
- St. Vincent DePaul 765-2064
- St. Pius (\$50 matching funds) 765-5108
- Kootenai County Assistance (medical)
..... 446-1888
- Dirne Clinic (medical/dental) 292-0292
- Job Service (career assistance) ... 769-1558
- Real Life Ministries (temporary work)
..... 777-7325
- Candlelight Christian Fellowship
(temporary work) 772-7755
- Disability Action Center (empowerment) ...
..... 664-9896
- Fresh Start (clothes/showers/laundry)
..... 777-7325
- Family Promise North Idaho (shelter)
..... 714-4870



When seeking assistance from local and state agencies, it is generally required to provide identification, eviction / shut-off notices, or other documents regarding your situation.



COMMUNITY MEALS

- Mon-Fri** AMERICAN LEGION POST 143
(October - April) 1138 E Poleline Ave, Post Falls
11:30AM-1:00PM
- Monday** THE ALTAR CHURCH
5:00PM-6:00PM 901 E Best, Cd'A
664-1453
- Tuesday** ST. THOMAS CATHOLIC CHURCH
4:30PM-5:30PM 406 N 10th St, Cd'A
664-9259
- Wednesday** RATHDRUM BIBLE CHURCH
6:00PM-7:00PM 5127 Stevens St, Rathdrum
687-0303
- Thursday** FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
11:30AM-12:30PM 521 Lakeside Ave, Cd'A
667-8446
- Thursday** ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
4:00PM-5:00PM 2010 N Williams St, Post Falls
773-4715
- Thursday** SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
5:00PM-6:00PM 111 Locust Ave, Cd'A
644-5473
- Friday** ST. PIUS CATHOLIC CHURCH
4:30PM-5:30PM 625 E Haycraft Ave, Cd'A
765-5108
- Saturday** CHERISHED ONES MINISTRIES
(rear entrance) 418 Cd'A Ave, Cd'A
4:00PM-6:00PM
- Sunday** LAKE CITY COMMUNITY DINNER
4:30PM-6:00PM 411 N 15th St, Cd'A
676-0632
- Sunday** KING'S TABLE SOUP KITCHEN
4:30PM-6:30PM Gates of Praise Assembly
3rd & Bennett, Athol
683-2640



Help & Hope for the Homefront

Coeur d'Alene
School District #271

James Curb
Homeless Liaison Coordinator
311 N. 10th
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 664-8241



Homeless... Who Me?

Youth living in any of the following situations are considered homeless by the U.S. Dept of Education.

Are You...

- Doubled up with grandparents, family or friends due to economic conditions
- Living in a motel/hotel because other housing is unavailable
- A runaway or "throwaway" youth
- In a home for pregnant or unwed mothers without another place in which to live
- In a domestic violence shelter
- In transitional housing
- Living on the streets
- Staying in abandoned buildings
- Sleeping in public places
- Living in a car, trailer or campground
- A child awaiting foster care
- A seasonal work family staying in unfit housing

???



McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2001 (Paraphrased for understanding)

(1)

Kids who are homeless have the right to the same public education (including preschool) that other children enjoy.

(2)

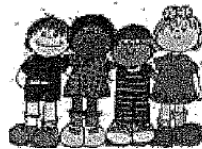
State agencies are required to make it easier for homeless children to enroll in and benefit from school.

(3)

A student cannot be denied enrollment in school simply because he/she is homeless.

(4)

Students who are homeless will be given the same educational materials and services that other students receive in order to pass state tests.



Students who are homeless...

- may attend their last school or the school where they are currently living.
- must receive a written statement of their rights when they enroll and two other times per year.
- may enroll without school, medical or other usual registration paperwork.
- have a right to school transportation.
- may receive textbooks, supplies or services needed to succeed in school.
- must receive a statement explaining any denial of service or enrollment.
- automatically qualify for Free & Reduced school meals and Title I services if needed and available.
- must receive transportation and services while disputes are settled.



School Districts must...

- reserve a portion of Title I funds to serve students who are homeless.
- review and revise policies that impede students who are homeless.
- post rights of students who are homeless in schools and places frequented by the homeless.
- identify a McKinney-Vento Liaison to assist students and staff.

EXHIBIT “3”

Community Awareness Action Plan

The following is a specific outline created to conduct public relations:

Town Hall Meetings

Once the final plan has been written and approved it is time to get buy-in from the community as well as from those the plan is designed to assist. We can accomplish a lot from published articles, but we also need to have a face-to-face element. Beginning in about March, possibly later in the spring I would like to see us conduct a series of Town Hall Meetings at different sites around town. Possible meeting sites include the library Community Room, the Harding Center, Winton Elementary, Coeur d’Alene High School, etc. We should have public sites that people are comfortable coming to regardless of their faith system and sites that we can use at a minimum of cost.

At each site, we should provide some simple refreshments, present the plan using some visual aids such as a PowerPoint and outline what we are trying to accomplish. Copies of the full plan should be available, but I think summaries of the plan may be more useful to many of the people we are trying to reach. The meeting would have a set agenda and schedule with time provided for Q&A.

We should do some practice sessions ahead of time so we are able to respond positively to conflicting views on the topic. The Community Awareness Subcommittee would take the lead in organizing and leading these meetings. Some of the conflicting stereotypes that must be address including NIMBY, build it and they will come, as well as many others relating to homelessness. The Committee will be solution oriented, and be clear about the current cost to the community.

Guest Columns:

Using information from the data and plan subcommittees, we should draft a series of guest commentaries and make them available to the news media. I think the key here is to do these as a series – each one dealing with an element of the plan rather than attempting to explain the whole plan in one big article.

News Features:

Here we can assist the news media in generating their own stories. There are a number of things we can do to accomplish this:

1. Create a press kit, which provides the statistics and lists of resources available in the community in a format that makes it easy to use. Reporters and editors are intelligent people. However, just like everyone else that do not like to be bogged down in reams of paper and type to weed out the information they need. We can assist them by providing this information in a user-friendly fashion.
2. Create profiles of individuals and families who have gone from homelessness to having a home and contributing to the community. Service providers can assist this effort by identifying potential candidates for profiles and obtaining their permission to be interviewed and photographed by the media. There is also something to be said for articles about those who are still homeless and finding out why. Again, this requires the cooperation of service providers making first contact

with open individuals who would be willing to be interviewed. It would assist a reporter to have a basic fact sheet about people they are interviewing.

3. Gather profiles about the various agencies and groups involved in the network, with some sense of the resources they provide, the resources they need and their basic philosophy. Comments from their administrators about why the plan is important and effective for our community would be good, too.

Community Speaker's Bureau:

This committee should train and manage the efforts of speakers to attend public service group meetings and community group events to raise awareness

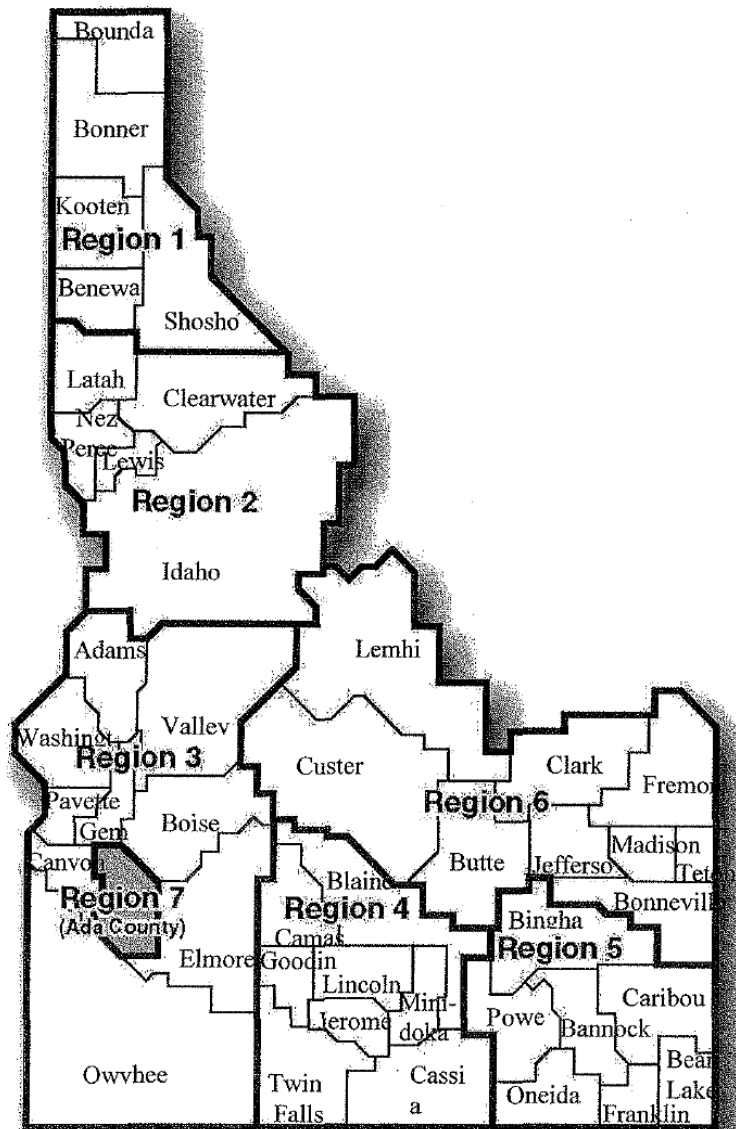
Committee Membership and Communication:

Committee membership needs to be kept in touch on activities and membership can be promoted and encouraged to expand the circle of actively involved citizens.

EXHIBIT "4"

State of Idaho January 2009
Point-in-Time Count Report

Regional Point-in-Time Count Results Regional Map With Counties



State of Idaho January 2009

Point-in-Time Count Report

Regional Results of Sheltered and Unsheltered Individuals and Persons in Households

Information as reported in the survey forms. Not all questions had responses; blank values not reported.

**Multiple responses valid for a respondent.

Point in Time Count - January 28, 2009	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Homeless - Total Count								
Individual	1117	197	33	84	25	80	112	586
Households	280	74	31	43	25	7	32	68
Persons in Households	822	221	91	142	65	18	85	200
Total Individuals and Persons in Households	1939	418	124	226	90	98	197	786
Sheltered Homeless								
Individual	821	87	13	77	19	64	95	466
Households	220	33	26	41	25	6	31	58
Persons in Households	656	100	76	138	65	16	83	178
Total Individuals and Persons in Households	1477	187	89	215	84	80	178	644
Unsheltered Homeless								
Individual	296	110	20	7	6	16	17	120
Households	60	41	5	2	0	1	1	10
Persons in Households	166	121	15	4	0	2	2	22
Total Individuals and Persons in Households	462	231	35	11	6	18	19	142
Gender (Total Individuals and Persons in Households)								
Total Males	1166	240	63	105	32	78	110	538
Total Females	758	176	61	118	58	18	87	240
Sheltered Homeless								
Male	849	85	40	97	26	64	97	440
Female	621	102	49	115	58	16	81	200
Unsheltered Homeless								
Male	317	155	23	8	6	14	13	98
Female	137	74	12	3	0	2	6	40
Age Group (Total Individuals and Persons in Households)								
62+	41	10	1	3	0	5	1	21
51 - 61	286	45	11	27	5	20	14	164
31 - 50	682	146	34	62	22	35	67	316
18 - 30	448	116	22	41	20	25	63	161
Under 18	470	101	49	93	43	13	52	119
Sheltered Homeless								
62+	30	4	0	3	0	5	0	18
51 - 61	198	11	4	20	3	15	12	133
31 - 50	493	51	24	58	19	27	59	255
18 - 30	330	60	12	41	19	23	56	119
Under 18	414	61	42	93	43	10	51	114
Unsheltered Homeless								
62+	11	6	1	0	0	0	1	3
51 - 61	88	34	7	7	2	5	2	31
31 - 50	189	95	10	4	3	8	8	61
18 - 30	118	56	10	0	1	2	7	42
Under 18	56	40	7	0	0	3	1	5
Sub-Populations Demographics (Adults Only)								
Veterans	228	51	3	11	2	16	6	139
Victims of Domestic Violence	230	40	12	62	16	5	19	76

State of Idaho January 2009
Point-in-Time Count Report

Sub-Populations Demographics (Adults Only)	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Sheltered Homeless</u>								
Veterans	152	17	2	6	0	12	4	111
Victims of Domestic Violence	191	20	12	62	15	3	16	63
<u>Unsheltered Homeless</u>								
Veterans	76	34	1	5	2	4	2	28
Victims of Domestic Violence	39	20	0	0	1	2	3	13
Parolee's or Probationer's	67	44	2	1	1	3	1	15
*Disabling Conditions (Adults Only)								
Substance Abuse	349	99	8	36	11	14	109	72
Serious Mental Illness	161	60	6	10	3	5	9	68
Developmental Disability	28	8	2	0	0	7	2	9
Serious Physical illness/disability	113	48	1	6	1	3	1	53
Yes, but I prefer not to disclose	65	20	3	0	0	5	4	33
<u>Sheltered Homeless</u>								
Substance Abuse	298	62	8	36	11	13	106	62
Serious Mental Illness	107	25	6	10	2	5	6	53
Developmental Disability	21	3	2	0	0	7	2	7
Serious Physical illness/disability	65	14	0	4	1	3	0	43
Yes, but I prefer not to disclose	32	0	0	0	0	3	2	27
<u>Unsheltered Homeless</u>								
Substance Abuse	51	37	0	0	0	1	3	10
Serious Mental Illness	54	35	0	0	1	0	3	15
Developmental Disability	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Serious Physical illness/disability	48	34	1	2	0	0	1	10
Yes, but I prefer not to disclose	33	20	3	0	0	2	2	6
Race/Ethnicity (Total Individuals and Persons in Households)								
American Indian or Alaska Native	77	7	7	2	10	9	17	25
Asian	12	0	5	2	0	0	0	5
Black or African American	54	8	3	14	3	3	5	18
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	1	2	0	3	1	0	5
White	1663	385	107	183	72	49	163	704
Other/Multi-racial	19	11	0	0	1	0	1	6
Hispanic/Latino	171	16	2	68	14	3	18	50
<u>Sheltered Homeless</u>								
American Indian or Alaska Native	56	4	4	2	9	4	16	17
Asian	12	0	5	2	0	0	0	5
Black or African American	47	6	1	14	3	2	4	17
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	0	2	0	3	0	0	4
White	1275	177	77	172	69	46	151	583
Other/Multi-racial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	143	1	2	68	13	1	16	42
<u>Unsheltered Homeless</u>								
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	3	3	0	1	5	1	8
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	7	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
White	388	208	30	11	3	3	12	121
Other/Multi-racial	19	11	0	0	1	0	1	6
Hispanic/Latino	28	15	0	0	1	2	2	8

State of Idaho January 2009
Point-in-Time Count Report

Regional Results of Sheltered and Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals

A Chronically Homeless Person is defined by HUD as:

- An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years

AND.

- The homeless person must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets) and/or in emergency shelter at the time of the count.

Note: HUD's definition of the chronically homeless does not include persons in families/households.

Point in Time Count - January 28, 2009	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Chronically Homeless	210	50	0	15	2	11	21	111
Total Sheltered Chronically Homeless	157	17	0	15	1	9	18	97
Total Unsheltered Chronically Homeless	53	33	0	0	1	2	3	14

Sheltered Information as reported on Provider Survey form

Unsheltered information as reported on regional survey form (Questions 2a, 5, 10, and 12)

Not all surveys had responses, blank values not reported

State of Idaho January 2009
Point-in-Time Count Report

Regional Results of Unsheltered Individuals and Households (Not Persons)

Information as reported in the survey forms. Not all questions had responses; blank values not reported.

**Multiple responses valid for a respondent.

Point in Time Count - January 28, 2009	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unsheltered Homeless - Total Count								
Individual	296	110	20	7	6	16	17	120
Households	60	41	5	2	0	1	1	10
Total Individuals and Households	356	151	25	9	6	17	18	130
Where did you stay the night of January 28th?								
Inside (abandoned building, stairwell, farm outbuilding, etc)	50	21	7	0	2	4	2	14
Outside (street, park, rest area, campground, bridge, etc)	174	72	12	4	2	7	5	72
Vehicle (car, truck, railroad car, etc)	132	58	6	5	2	6	11	44
Other Unsheltered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of stay in above place								
One week or less	78	16	9	1	1	9	3	39
More than one week, but less than one month	63	14	4	2	1	1	4	37
One to three months	60	28	4	3	2	4	2	17
More than three months, but less than one year	71	48	5	2	0	0	3	13
One year or longer	77	45	3	1	2	2	3	21
Last permanent address								
Region of Survey (where they are at time of count)	169	86	13	5	3	6	11	45
Elsewhere in Idaho	102	39	9	3	3	3	4	41
Other US state	73	24	3	1	0	6	0	39
Non US location	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Extent of homelessness								
1st time	106	52	11	4	1	4	4	30
2-3 times in the past 3 years	109	34	9	5	3	5	8	45
4 or more episodes in the past three years	35	16	2	0	0	2	0	15
Continuously homeless for 1 year or more	95	47	3	0	2	4	3	36
What situations caused the homelessness								
Voluntary Homelessness	25	5	3	2	0	1	4	10
Unemployment	192	72	11	7	3	6	5	88
Aged Out of Foster Care	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Felony Convictions	44	36	0	1	0	1	1	5
Divorce/Family Break-Up	52	21	2	0	0	2	2	25
Domestic Violence	24	13	0	0	1	2	2	6
Housing Uninhabitable	24	14	2	0	0	2	0	6
Physical Disabilities	58	33	4	0	1	1	1	18
Mental Disabilities	57	26	1	0	0	0	1	29
Recent Move to Area	35	16	1	0	0	2	2	14
Lack of Education/job skills	58	34	4	0	0	3	4	13
Discharged from jail or institution	30	23	0	0	0	0	0	7
Bad Credit History	80	50	1	0	1	3	1	24
Evicted/Unable to Pay Rent	76	41	5	1	1	3	2	23
Unable to find affordable Housing	105	66	5	2	0	3	2	27
Medical Cost/personal Illness	41	26	2	1	1	0	1	10
Substance /Alcohol Abuse	52	30	1	0	0	1	3	17
Don't know/Refuse	14	8	0	0	0	0	4	2
Other	18	6	5	0	1	0	0	6

State of Idaho January 2009
Point-in-Time Count Report
Regional Surveys – Unsheltered Only Responses

Information as reported in the survey forms. Not all questions had responses; blank values not reported.

**Multiple responses valid for a respondent

Point in Time Count - January 28, 2009	State Wide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Are You Homeless? (# of Individuals and Households)								
Yes- Individuals and Household Units (not persons)	356	151	25	9	6	17	18	130
Total Surveys Completed	356	151	25	9	6	17	18	130
Individuals and Household Units								
Individual	296	110	20	7	6	16	17	120
Household Unit (Not Persons)	60	41	5	2	0	1	1	10
Total Responses	356	151	25	9	6	17	18	130
Total Persons								
Individual	296	110	20	7	6	16	17	120
Persons in Household Units	166	121	15	4	0	2	2	22
Total Persons	462	231	35	11	6	18	19	142
Number of Household Units by Size								
Two Member Households	35	20	3	2	0	1	1	8
Three Member Households	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
Four Member Households	11	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
Five + Member Households	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Household Units	60	41	5	2	0	1	1	10
Number of Persons in Households								
Two Member Households Persons	70	40	6	4	0	2	2	16
Three Member Households Persons	27	21	0	0	0	0	0	6
Four Member Households Persons	44	40	4	0	0	0	0	0
Five + Member Households Persons	25	20	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total Persons in Households Persons	166	121	15	4	0	2	2	22
Average Family Size	2.77	2.95	3.00	2.00	NA	2.00	2.00	2.20
Gender (# of Individuals and Persons in Households)								
Male	317	155	23	8	6	14	13	98
Female	137	74	12	3	0	2	6	40
Total Responses	454	229	35	11	6	16	19	138
Age (# of Individuals and Persons in Households)								
62+	11	6	1	0	0	0	1	3
51 - 61	88	34	7	7	2	5	2	31
31 - 50	189	95	10	4	3	8	8	61
18 - 30	118	56	10	0	1	2	7	42
Under 18	56	40	7	0	0	3	1	5
Total Responses	462	231	35	11	6	18	19	142
Race and Ethnicity (# of Individuals and Persons in Households)								
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	3	3	0	1	5	1	8
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	7	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
White	388	208	30	11	3	3	12	121
Other - Multi-racial	19	11	0	0	1	0	1	6
Total Responses	438	225	35	11	5	10	15	137
Ethnicity - Hispanic	28	15	0	0	1	2	2	8
**Disabling Conditions (Adults only)								
Substance Use Disorder	51	37	0	0	0	1	3	10
Serious Mental Illness	54	35	0	0	1	0	3	15
Developmental Disability	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Serious Physical illness/disability	48	34	1	2	0	0	1	10
Yes, Prefer Not to Disclose	33	20	3	0	0	2	2	6
Total Responses to Disabling Condition Question	193	131	4	2	1	3	9	43

State of Idaho January 2009
Point-in-Time Count Report

**Sub-Populations (Adults only)	State Wide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Veteran	76	34	1	5	2	4	2	28
Parolee or Probationer	67	44	2	1	1	3	1	15
Domestic Violence	39	20	0	0	1	2	3	13
Total Responses	182	98	3	6	4	9	6	56
Night of January 28th (# of Individuals and Households)								
Unsheltered								
Inside (abandoned building, stairwell, farm outbuildings, etc)	50	21	7	0	2	4	2	14
Outside (street, park, rest area, campground, bridge, etc	174	72	12	4	2	7	5	72
Vehicle (car, truck, railroad car, etc)	132	58	6	5	2	6	11	44
Unsheltered - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Responses	356	151	25	9	6	17	18	130
Length of Stay in the above place (# of Individuals and Households)								
One Week or Less	78	16	9	1	1	9	3	39
More than one week, but less than one month	63	14	4	2	1	1	4	37
One to three Months	60	28	4	3	2	4	2	17
More than three months, but less than one year	71	48	5	2	0	0	3	13
One year or longer	77	45	3	1	2	2	3	21
Total Responses	349	151	25	9	6	16	15	127
Total Missing	7	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Extent of Homelessness (# Individuals and Households)								
1st Time	106	52	11	4	1	4	4	30
2-3 times in the past 3 years	109	34	9	5	3	5	8	45
4 or more episodes in the past three years	35	16	2	0	0	2	0	15
Continuously homeless for 1 year or more	95	47	3	0	2	4	3	36
Total Responses	345	149	25	9	6	15	15	126
Last permanent address (# Individuals and Households)								
Region of Survey	169	86	13	5	3	6	11	45
Elsewhere in Idaho	102	39	9	3	3	3	4	41
Other US State	73	24	3	1	0	6	0	39
Non US location	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Responses	346	150	25	9	6	16	15	125
Situation(s) Causing Homelessness (# Individuals and Households)								
Voluntary Homelessness	25	5	3	2	0	1	4	10
Unemployment	192	72	11	7	3	6	5	88
Aged out of Foster Care	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Felony Convictions	44	36	0	1	0	1	1	5
Divorce/Family Break-up	52	21	2	0	0	2	2	25
Domestic Violence	24	13	0	0	1	2	2	6
Housing Uninhabitable	24	14	2	0	0	2	0	6
Physical Disabilities	58	33	4	0	1	1	1	18
Mental Disabilities	57	26	1	0	0	0	1	29
Recent Move to Area	35	16	1	0	0	2	2	14
Lack of Education/job skills	58	34	4	0	0	3	4	13
Discharged from Jail or Institution	30	23	0	0	0	0	0	7
Bad Credit History	80	50	1	0	1	3	1	24
Evicted/Unable to Pay Rent	76	41	5	1	1	3	2	23
Unable to Find Affordable Housing	105	66	5	2	0	3	2	27
Medical Costs/Personal illness	41	26	2	1	1	0	1	10
Substance/Alcohol Abuse	52	30	1	0	0	1	3	17
Don't Know/Refused	14	8	0	0	0	0	4	2
Other	18	6	5	0	1	0	0	6
Total Responses	987	520	47	14	10	30	35	331

Total Unsheltered Surveys completed	356
Region 1 - Coeur d'Alene Area	151
Region 2 - Lewiston Area	25
Region 3 - Treasure Valley Area	9
Region 4 - Twin Falls Area	6
Region 5 - Pocatello Area	17
Region 6 - Idaho Falls Area	18
Region 7 - Boise/Ada County Area	130

Total All Surveys completed	752
Region 1 - Coeur d'Alene Area	320
Region 2 - Lewiston Area	67
Region 3 - Treasure Valley Area	29
Region 4 - Twin Falls Area	34
Region 5 - Pocatello Area	59
Region 6 - Idaho Falls Area	94
Region 7 - Boise/Ada County Area	149

State of Idaho January 2009
Point-in-Time Count Report
Regional Surveys – All Responses

Numbers based on actual regional survey responses (includes precariously housed)

Information as reported in the survey forms. Not all questions had responses; blank values not reported.

**Multiple responses valid for a respondent.

Point in Time Count - January 28, 2009	State Wide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Are You Homeless? (# of Individuals and Households)									
No/Duplicate	111	15	11	3	7	20	48	7	
Yes- Individuals and Household Units (not persons)	641	305	56	26	27	39	46	142	
Total Surveys Completed	752	320	67	29	34	59	94	149	
Individuals and Household Units									
Individual	502	227	31	20	18	33	42	131	
Household Unit (Not Persons)	139	78	25	6	9	6	4	11	
Total Responses	641	305	56	26	27	39	46	142	
Total Persons									
Individual	502	227	31	20	18	33	42	131	
Persons in Household Units	406	228	77	14	33	17	11	26	
Total Persons	908	455	108	34	51	50	53	157	
Number of Households Units by Family Size									
Two Member Households	71	37	12	5	2	4	3	8	
Three Member Households	30	19	5	0	2	1	1	2	
Four Member Households	20	14	2	1	2	0	0	1	
Five + Member Households	18	8	6	0	3	1	0	0	
Total Households Units	139	78	25	6	9	6	4	11	
Number of Persons in Households									
Two Member Households Persons	142	74	24	10	4	8	6	16	
Three Member Households Persons	87	57	15	0	6	3	0	6	
Four Member Households Persons	80	56	8	4	8	0	0	4	
Five + Member Households Persons	97	41	30	0	15	6	5	0	
Total Persons in Households	406	228	77	14	33	17	11	26	
Average Family Size	2.92	2.92	3.08	2.33	3.67	2.83	2.75	2.36	
Gender (# of Individuals and Persons in Households)									
Male	578	290	58	21	33	30	38	108	
Female	314	161	50	12	18	13	15	45	
Total Responses	892	451	108	33	51	43	53	153	
Age (# of Individuals and Persons in Households)									
62+	21	10	1	3	2	0	2	3	
51 - 61	131	47	10	14	5	11	9	35	
31 - 50	347	187	27	8	17	20	20	68	
18 - 30	241	125	30	7	12	9	15	43	
Under 18	164	85	40	2	15	9	5	8	
Total Responses	904	454	108	34	51	49	51	157	
Race and Ethnicity (# of Individuals and Persons in Households)									
American Indian or Alaska Native	53	12	7	2	6	15	1	10	
Asian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Black or African American	13	5	2	1	0	3	1	1	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
White	763	412	98	28	35	14	44	132	
Other - Multi-racial	34	13	0	1	8	5	1	6	
Total Responses	867	443	107	32	49	38	47	151	
Ethnicity - Hispanic	52	23	1	3	12	10	3		
Disabling Conditions (Adults only)									
Substance Use Disorder	125	86	4	3	1	3	15	13	
Serious Mental Illness	105	62	4	0	2	3	16	18	
Developmental Disability	16	8	0	0	1	2	2	3	
Serious Physical illness/disability	84	54	2	4	8	0	5	11	
Yes, Prefer Not to Disclose	64	39	6	4	0	6	2	7	

State of Idaho January 2009
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Total Responses	394	249	16	11	12	14	40	52
**Sub-Populations (Adults only)	State Wide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Veteran	106	49	3	6	3	8	5	32
Parolee or Probationer	154	103	8	6	4	5	13	15
Domestic Violence	82	45	4	1	4	10	5	13
Total Responses	342	197	15	13	11	23	23	60
Night of January 28th (# of Individuals and Households)								
Unsheltered								
Inside (abandoned building, stairwell, farm outbuildings, etc)	50	21	7	0	2	4	2	14
Outside (street, park, rest area, campground, bridge, etc)	174	72	12	4	2	7	5	72
Vehicle (car, truck, railroad car, etc)	132	58	6	5	2	6	11	44
Sheltered								
Emergency Shelter	42	23	5	3	0	3	4	4
Transitional Housing for homeless persons	37	17	0	2	2	2	13	1
Permanent Housing for the formerly homeless	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Precariously Housed								
Hospital/Medical Facility	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	10	9	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Your room, apartment or house you own or rent	10	5	0	0	1	1	3	0
Staying in room, apt, house owned/rented by family/friends	135	66	22	10	14	13	6	4
Hotel or Motel paid for without emergency shelter vouchers	35	24	4	0	4	0	2	1
Precariously Housed - Other	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total Responses	641	305	56	26	27	39	46	142
Length of Stay in the above place (# of Individuals and Households)								
One Week or Less	141	41	17	4	10	18	8	43
More than one week, but less than one month	119	44	9	4	6	9	8	39
One to three Months	123	64	16	10	4	6	4	19
More than three months, but less than one year	129	82	9	3	5	2	13	15
One year or longer	116	74	4	3	2	2	8	23
Total Responses	628	305	55	24	27	37	41	139
Extent of Homelessness (# Individuals and Households)								
1st Time	205	103	19	10	15	8	15	35
2-3 times in the past 3 years	199	83	24	12	5	13	17	45
4 or more episodes in the past three years	63	31	4	0	2	7	0	19
Continuously homeless for 1 year or more	151	81	6	2	5	9	9	39
Total Responses	618	298	53	24	27	37	41	138
Last permanent address (# Individuals and Households)								
Region of Survey	294	156	28	11	8	15	26	50
Elsewhere in Idaho	188	82	21	8	13	7	14	43
Other US State	138	63	6	4	6	15	1	43
Non US location	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Responses	622	302	55	23	27	38	41	136
**Situation(s) Causing Homelessness (# Individuals and Households)								
Voluntary Homelessness	46	21	3	2	0	3	5	12
Unemployment	334	158	27	16	12	17	12	92
Aged out of Foster Care	4	1	0	0	1		1	1
Felony Convictions	95	80	1	3	1	2	3	5
Divorce/Family Break-up	117	62	6	2	7	6	7	27
Domestic Violence	60	34	5	1	3	8	2	7
Housing Uninhabitable	36	23	3	1	0	3	0	6
Physical Disabilities	99	61	4	3	6	1	4	20
Mental Disabilities	105	54	2	2	2	3	10	32
Recent Move to Area	68	33	6	0	2	8	4	15
Lack of Education/job skills	123	74	9	4	2	9	10	15
Discharged from Jail or Institution	79	61	1	3	1	3	3	7
Bad Credit History	144	97	4	2	4	8	4	25
Evicted/Unable to Pay Rent	151	85	17	3	9	7	5	25
Unable to Find Affordable Housing	200	137	12	5	5	6	6	29
Medical Costs/Personal Illness	70	49	4	2	2	1	1	11
Substance/Alcohol Abuse	104	68	3	2	1	4	8	18
Don't Know/Refused	17	9	0	0	0	2	4	2
Other	11	6	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total Responses	1863	1113	112	51	58	91	89	349

EXHIBIT “5”

The following is a brief Census data fact sheet for the City of Coeur d’Alene. The 2010 census is scheduled to begin, April 2010. More details can be found on the Census web site at www.census.gov. Additionally, the City of Coeur d’Alene estimates its current population at 46,054 and the HUD income limits for 2009 estimates the median income at \$55,100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Social Characteristics - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Average household size	2.31	(X)	2.60	+/-0.07
Average family size	2.96	(X)	3.19	+/-0.11
Population 25 years and over	26,214			+/-852
High school graduate or higher	(X)	89.8	84.0%	(X)
Bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	20.1	27.0%	(X)
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	3,795	12.3	10.4%	+/-542
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	6,048	16.3	15.1%	+/-891
Foreign born	1,066	2.7	12.5%	+/-316
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	7,691	49.0	52.6%	+/-665
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	7,275	42.8	48.5%	+/-615
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	N	N	19.5%	N
Household population	39,278			+/-1,501
Group quarters population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Economic Characteristics - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	21,384	66.2	64.7%	+/-1,086
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	18.2	(X)	25.1	+/-1.8
Median household income (in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)	33,840	(X)	50,007	+/-1,777
Median family income (in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)	44,752	(X)	60,374	+/-5,098
Per capita income (in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)	20,473	(X)	26,178	+/-918
Families below poverty level	(X)	11.3	9.8%	(X)
Individuals below poverty level	(X)	13.2	13.3%	(X)
Housing Characteristics - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Total housing units	17,915			+/-322
Occupied housing units	16,984	94.8	88.4%	+/-471
Owner-occupied housing units	9,446	55.6	67.3%	+/-537
Renter-occupied housing units	7,538	44.4	32.7%	+/-579
Vacant housing units	931	5.2	11.6%	+/-351
Owner-occupied homes	9,446			+/-537
Median value (dollars)	186,900	(X)	181,800	+/-8,197
Median of selected monthly owner costs				
With a mortgage (dollars)	1,117	(X)	1,427	+/-41
Not mortgaged (dollars)	349	(X)	402	+/-28
ACS Demographic Estimates - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Total population	40,147			+/-1,497
Male	19,661	49.0	49.2%	+/-1,085
Female	20,486	51.0	50.8%	+/-934
Median age (years)	35.5	(X)	36.4	+/-1.3
Under 5 years	2,254	5.6	6.9%	+/-420

18 years and over	30,736	76.6	75.3%	+/-987
65 years and over	5,768	14.4	12.5%	+/-388
One race	39,196	97.6	97.9%	+/-1,493
White	38,375	95.6	74.1%	+/-1,550
Black or African American	61	0.2	12.4%	+/-104
American Indian and Alaska Native	237	0.6	0.8%	+/-135
Asian	222	0.6	4.3%	+/-143
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0.1%	+/-147
Some other race	301	0.7	6.2%	+/-222
Two or more races	951	2.4	2.1%	+/-326
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,671	4.2	14.7%	+/-410

Explanation of Symbols:

'****' - The median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

'*****' - The estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

'N' - Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

'(X)' - The value is not applicable or not available.