

2010

COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS



Kentucky

POINT-IN-TIME

2010
 KENTUCKY
 POINT-IN-TIME
 COUNT OF
 HOMELESS
 PERSONS

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The report was prepared by Kentucky Housing Corporation staff. Louisville's data was provided by The Coalition for the Homeless. Lexington's data was provided by Central Kentucky Housing and Homeless Initiative. Kentucky Housing Corporation and the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness are not responsible for the data provided by Louisville and Lexington. Unless otherwise noted, all data in the report comes from the statewide 2010 Point-In-Time Count.

INTRODUCTION

The Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless is a combined effort of Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC), the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH), The Coalition for the Homeless in Louisville, and Central Kentucky Housing and Homeless Initiative in Lexington. These organizations coordinate with homeless service providers, volunteers, local and state officials, and government agencies across Kentucky to organize a statewide count of the homeless.

The count does not identify every homeless person, but the results provide a snapshot of how many homeless individuals there are on any given day in the state. The count also supplies data on the causes of homelessness; demographics on the homeless population; and other important information, like the number of precariously housed individuals, all of which play an important role in planning the state's response to homelessness.

Based on the information collected in the count, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocates homeless assistance grants to organizations that participate in local homeless assistance planning groups. Each of these groups is called a Continuum of Care (CoC). CoC refers to the approach of addressing homelessness by providing housing programs and services. Kentucky is divided into three CoCs: Lexington (Fayette County), Louisville (Jefferson County), and the Balance of State (BoS), which includes the remaining 118 of Kentucky's 120 counties. The Balance of State (BoS) is divided into six smaller CoC regions.

KENTUCKY IS ONE OF THE FEW STATES TO ORGANIZE A STATEWIDE COUNT ON THE SAME DAY, DURING THE SAME TIME FRAME.

TO GARNER A MORE ACCURATE PICTURE OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE STATE, KENTUCKY CONDUCTS THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT EVERY YEAR ON THE LAST THURSDAY IN JANUARY EVEN THOUGH HUD ONLY REQUIRES A COUNT EVERY OTHER YEAR. THE 2010 COUNT TOOK PLACE ON JANUARY 28.

This report was prepared by KHC staff and provides a comprehensive look at homelessness in Kentucky. The results are used to measure the progress of *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* and to identify ways to better serve Kentucky's homeless individuals and families.

It is the cooperation and support of many partners across the state that make the Point-In-Time Count a success. The Point-In-Time Count is not possible without them.

Because definitions of homelessness and other related terms vary greatly among agencies, it is important to comprehend the definitions this report uses in order to understand the information contained herein.

DEFINITIONS

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

Adults who (1) have been homeless at least one year or more than four times in a three-year period and (2) are homeless alone (not with family, a spouse or children) and (3) also report that they have a disability.

CONTINUUM OF CARE (CoC)

Refers to the comprehensive approach of addressing homelessness by providing an array of progressive housing programs and services. These programs are designed to coordinate the provision of emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing, as well as rental assistance and supportive services.

CoC programs include:

- **EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT:** Provides funds to increase the supply of and access to safe and sanitary emergency shelter, as well as supportive services and prevention activities. Prior to the implementation of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act, this program was known as the Emergency Shelter Grant program.

- **SUPPORTIVE HOUSING:** Provides funds for the development of supportive housing and supportive services, including innovative approaches to assist homeless persons in the transition from homelessness. The program also promotes the provision of supportive housing to homeless persons to enable them to live as independently as possible.
- **SHELTER PLUS CARE:** Provides rental assistance for homeless persons with disabilities and their families who need housing, as well as access to supportive services, to live as independently as possible.
- **SAMARITAN HOUSING PROGRAM:** Provides rental assistance to chronically homeless individuals.
- **SECTION 8 SINGLE-ROOM OCCUPANCY FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS:** Provides rental assistance to homeless individuals in rehabilitated single-room occupancy housing.

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Provides temporary housing for people who do not have a place to stay.

HOMELESS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RAPID TRANSITION TO HOUSING (HEARTH) ACT

Signed into law in May 2009, it amends and reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

The HEARTH Act included substantial changes to the McKinney-Vento Act, such as:

- A consolidation of the Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care, and Single-Room Occupancy Program into one single grant program.
- The creation of a Rural Housing Stability Program.
- A change in HUD's definition of homelessness and chronic homelessness.
- A simplified match requirement.
- An increase in prevention resources.
- An increase in the emphasis on performance.
- The creation of the Emergency Solutions Grant previously known as the Emergency Shelter Grant program.

MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1986

Is the first significant federal legislative response to homelessness. It was passed and signed into law by President Reagan on July 22, 1987. It is a United States federal law that provides federal funds for homeless assistance programs in a comprehensive way. The Act authorizes the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development along with many other federal agencies (Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Education, Department of Labor, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness) to assist persons who are homeless.

PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED

Persons living in substandard housing conditions, doubled-up with family or friends, or expecting eviction within seven days.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING CONDITIONS

In this report, housing is considered substandard if it:

1. Does not have running water, or
2. Does not have electricity or has inadequate or unsafe electrical service, or
3. Does not have a safe or adequate source of heat.

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Services that address the special needs of people served by a project, including life skills training, housing and counseling services, health services, and case management, among others.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

The purpose of this type of housing is to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. Transitional housing is time-limited, typically allowing residents to stay up to 24 months.

UNSHELTERED HOMELESS

Persons sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation—cars, parks, tents, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, etc.

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS OF HOMELESSNESS

HUD'S DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

HUD defines a homeless person as an individual who:

- Is residing in places not meant for human habitation.
- Is residing in an emergency shelter.
- Is residing in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelters.
- Is residing in any of the above places but is spending a short time, up to 90 consecutive days, in a hospital or other institution. (Before the HEARTH Act, the time frame was only 30 days.)
- Is being discharged within a week from an institution, such as a mental health or substance abuse treatment facility or a jail/prison, in which the person has been a resident for more than 90 consecutive days and no subsequent residence has been identified and the person lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing. (The HEARTH Act increased the number of consecutive days a person must have been in residence from 30 to 90.)

- Is fleeing a domestic violence housing situation and no subsequent residence has been identified and lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION/ MCKINNEY-VENTO EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

As reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (section 725) it defines homeless children and youth as those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. This includes children and youth:

- Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;
- Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations;
- Living in emergency or transitional shelters;
- Abandoned in hospitals or are awaiting foster care placement;

- Whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
- Living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
- Living in substandard housing.
- Double up/tripled up with friends or family.
- Migratory children (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 as amended) who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described in this definition, are enrolled (attending classes and participating fully in school activities), or are unaccompanied youth on his/her own (not in physical custody of a parent or guardian).

28

*The 2010 Point-In-Time
Count of the Homeless
was conducted on
Thursday, January 28,
2010, from 12 midnight
until 11:59 p.m.*

OVERVIEW

OF THE 2010 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT OF THE HOMELESS

Each year, every effort is made to expand the count to include every county and more participating agencies.

For the first time, in 2010, staff members of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services were able to complete the survey online as clients came into their offices.

6,623 TOTAL
HOMELESS IDENTIFIED

1,626 JEFFERSON
1,551 FAYETTE
3,446 BALANCE OF STATE

OVER 9,800 PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED
INDIVIDUALS COUNTED^a

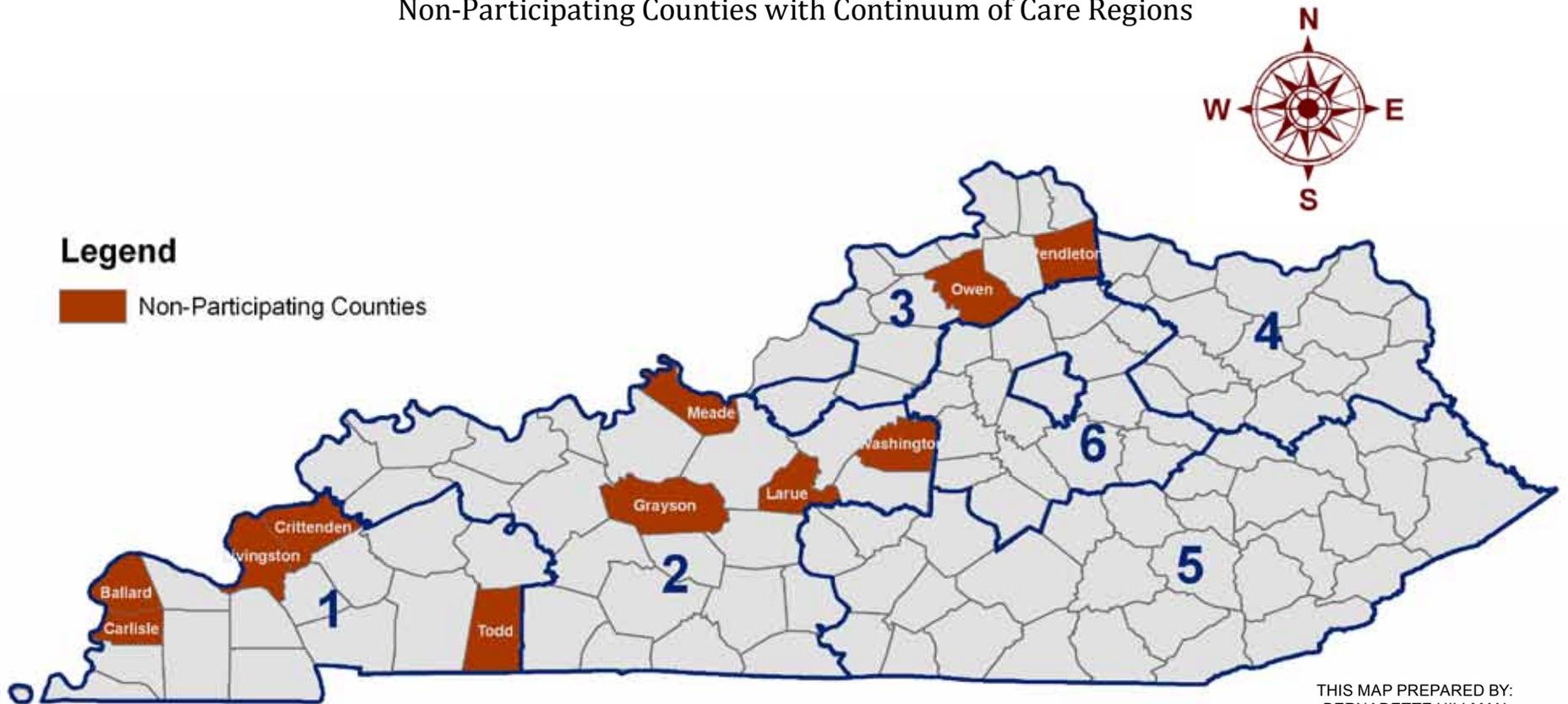
Almost 7,700 surveys were returned this year, which was an increase of almost 1,700 from 2009.

^aThis data is provided for Balance of State counties only and does not include Jefferson and Fayette Counties.

Nine additional counties participated this year bringing the total number of counties to 109.

2010 KENTUCKY STATEWIDE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

Non-Participating Counties with Continuum of Care Regions



THIS MAP PREPARED BY:
BERNADETTE HILLMAN
KENTUCKY HOUSING CORPORATION
JUNE 3, 2010

NOTE: The Kentucky Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually. The count for 2010 was held on January 28.

**SHELTERED vs.
UNSHELTERED**

*Homeless Persons
in Kentucky, 2010*

<i>Transitional</i>	2,847
<i>Emergency</i>	2,740
<i>Unsheltered</i>	1,024
<i>Federal Safe Haven^b</i>	12

OVER 15%

OF THE HOMELESS ACROSS
KENTUCKY WERE COMPLETELY
WITHOUT SHELTER

^bThe federal Safe Haven program serves hard to reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services.

THE FACE OF HOMELESSNESS

HOMELESS RESPONDENTS^c

“Where are you staying now?”

EMERGENCY SHELTER/MOTEL.....	816
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING.....	467
OUTDOORS/CAMPING/CAMPGROUND.....	347
CAR/TRUCK/BUS	200
RECOVERY KENTUCKY CENTER	185
KHC SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM ^d	67

Individuals experiencing homelessness, especially in Kentucky, can be difficult to identify. In urban areas, where the homeless population is more concentrated and service providers are located, the homeless are more visible. In rural areas, which include much of Kentucky, the homeless are almost invisible because they are most likely living with friends or family or in substandard housing.

^cThis data is provided for Balance of State counties only and does not include Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Respondents refer to the individual or “head-of-household” who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit. ^dKHC Safe Havens refers to a program that provides temporary housing assistance to individuals/households who are currently seeking to leave a shelter or are otherwise in need of housing.

1,225
639

FACTS ABOUT THE HOMELESS IN 2010^e

- **1,225** had been homeless respondents for less than a year while **639** had been homeless for more than a year.
- **89 percent** of the homeless respondents reported that they had been homeless at least one other time in the past three years.
- **38 percent** of homeless respondents reported visiting a hospital emergency room at least once in the past 90 days.

89

One of the most common misunderstandings is that there are no homeless persons in rural communities and that only urban areas have homeless.

38

^eThis data is provided for Balance of State counties only and does not include Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Respondents refer to the individual or "head-of-household" who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit.

“I can’t afford it.” 1,376

“I have a criminal record.” 199

“I owe money to the utility company.” 102

“I don’t have an ID.” 48

**HOMELESS
RESPONDENTS^f**

*“Why don’t you have
housing now?”*

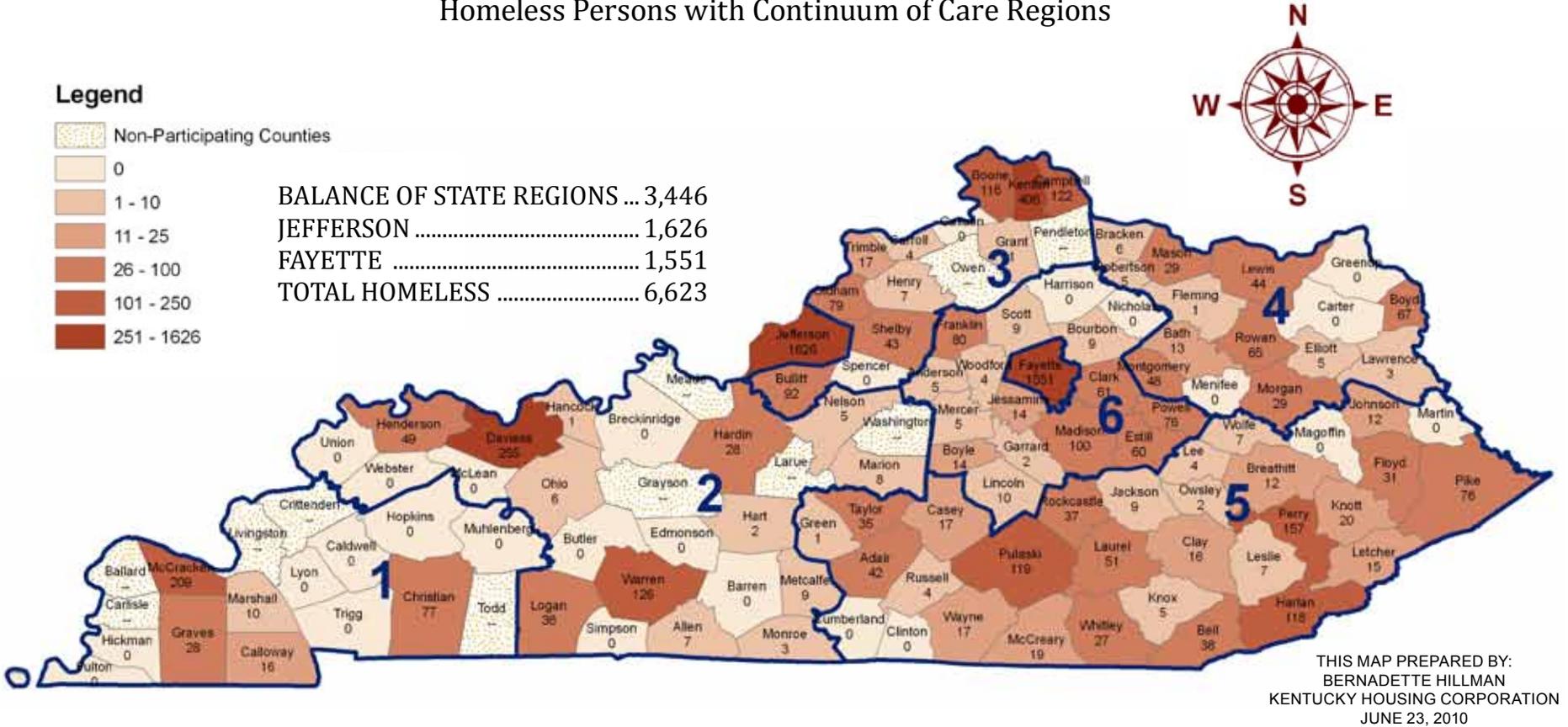
According to *Out of Reach 2010*, a report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, a family in Kentucky must earn \$12.19 per hour or \$25,352 a year to afford a modest rental home. The average wage in Kentucky is \$10.91. To afford Kentucky’s fair market rent at the average wage, a renter must work 45 hours per week, all year.

^fThis data is provided for Balance of State counties only and does not include Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Respondents refer to the individual or “head-of-household” who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit.

Of the 109 counties that participated in the count, **83** reported identifying at least one homeless person.

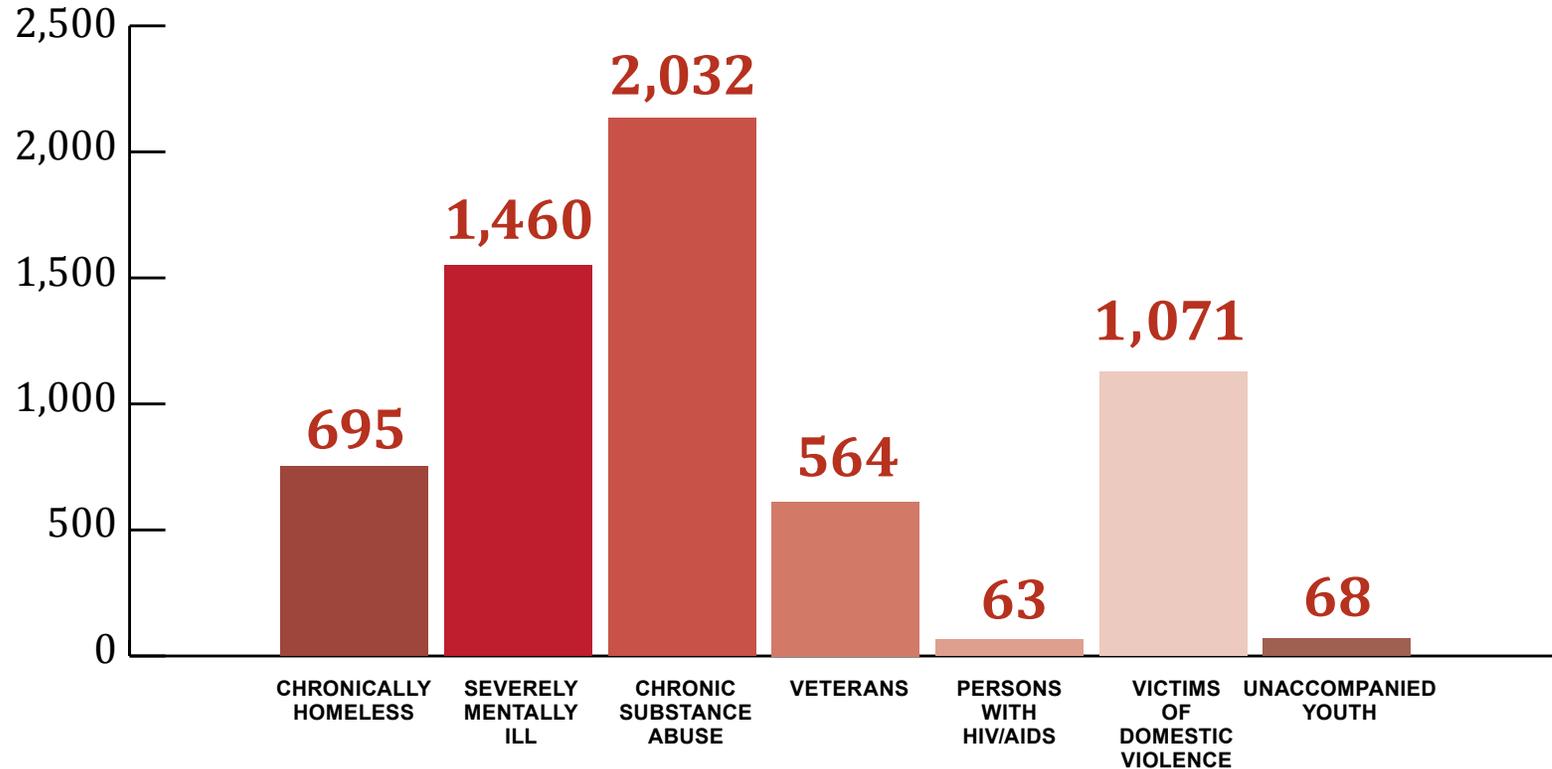
2010 KENTUCKY STATEWIDE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

Homeless Persons with Continuum of Care Regions



NOTE: The Kentucky Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually. The count for 2010 was held on January 28.

Subpopulations of Homeless Respondents in Kentucky for 2010^g



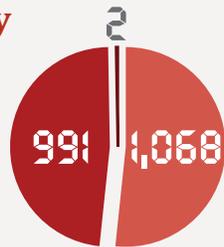
^gRespondents refer to the individual or "head-of-household" who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit. Respondents may have self-identified with more than one subpopulation.

Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents^h

Male = 1,068

Female = 991

Transgender = 2



Racial Identity of Homeless Respondents^h

Caucasian/White = 1,768

African American/Black = 210

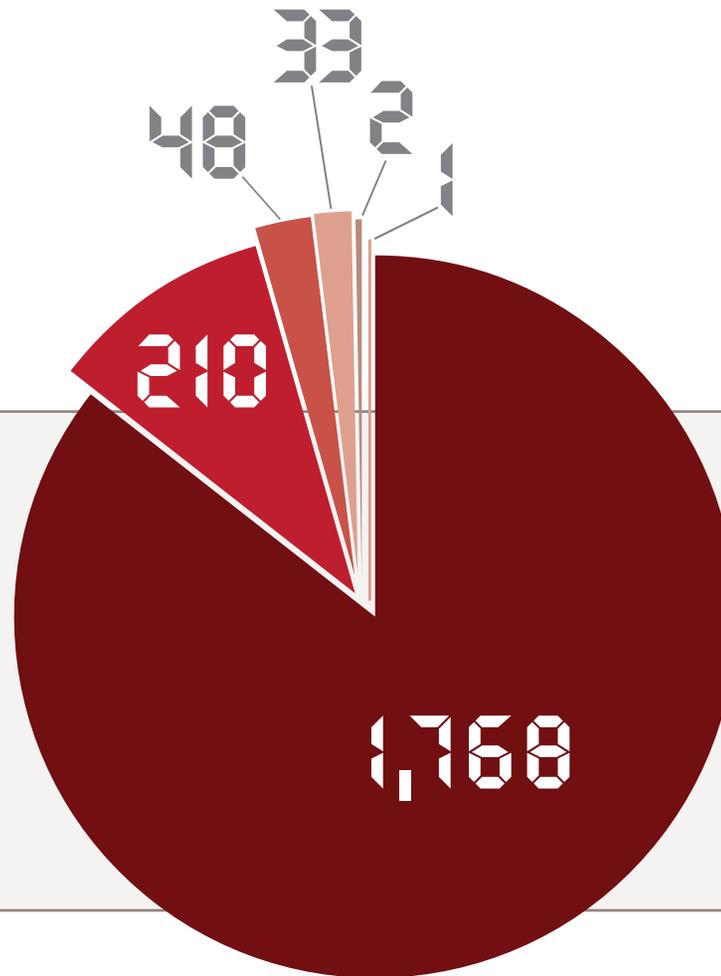
Other = 48

Multiracial = 33

American Indian/Alaskan Native = 8

Asian = 2

Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 1



^hThis data is provided for Balance of State counties only and does not include Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Respondents refer to the individual or "head-of-household" who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit.

THE FACE OF HOMELESSNESS

IN KENTUCKY: CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

While the chronically homeless only account for a small part of the homeless population (11 percent in Kentucky), according to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, chronically homeless individuals use more than 50 percent of the services. They often cycle between homelessness, shelters, hospitals, and correctional and mental health facilities.

The results of a two-year study released in 2008 by the Kent School of Social Work at the University of Louisville showed that it cost nearly \$89 million over a two-year period to shelter and care for just over 7,000 single homeless adults.

The study also showed that providing permanent housing to these individuals over the two-year period would have saved \$6.4 million.

HOMELESS CHILDREN

IN KENTUCKY

According to the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE), which provides the most accurate number of homeless children, 19,402 children were homeless across Kentucky from the day school started (each district starts on a different day) to the Point-In-Time Count on January 28, 2010.

To determine if a child is homeless, KDE uses the Department of Education/McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth definition of homelessness, which is broader than the HUD definition.

The HUD definition of homelessness excludes those living in substandard housing conditions, doubled-up with family or friends, or expecting eviction within seven days who have a community support network to assist them. According to HUD, these individuals are precariously housed, not homeless.

The Department of Education/McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth definition of homelessness includes children and youth living in one of the above noted precariously housed situations.

All children who meet the Department of Education/McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth definition of homeless have the right to:

- Go to school, no matter where they live or how long they have lived there.
- Attend either the local school or the school of origin, if this is in their best interest; the school of origin is the school the child attended when he/she was permanently housed or the school in which the child was last enrolled.
- Receive transportation to and from the school of origin if it is in the best interest of the child/children.
- Enroll in school immediately, even if they are missing records and documents normally required for enrollment, such as a birth certificate, proof of residence, previous school records, or immunization/medical records.
- Enroll, attend classes, and participate fully in all school activities while the school gathers records.
- Have access to the same programs and services that are available to all other students, including transportation and supplemental educational services.
- Attend school with children not experiencing homelessness; a school may not segregate a student because he or she is homeless.

HOMELESS CHILDREN

IN KENTUCKY: HOUSING GAP

Housing is one of the basic needs that the school system cannot provide to these children, so other organizations are needed to fill this gap.

During the same time frame, from the beginning of the school year to the day of the Point-In-Time Count, KDE found 8,469 children who met HUD's definition of precariously housed in the Balance of State. Because their parents, who are also precariously housed, do not meet HUD's definition of homelessness, they are not eligible for many housing programs and assistance. Housing agencies and service providers that receive funding from HUD must adhere to the HUD definition of homelessness.

Without the alignment of these two definitions, it is difficult to fully meet the housing needs of all homeless children of Kentucky.

In order to better serve the homeless and precariously housed, in 2010, HUD accepted comments on the definition of homelessness, homeless individual, homeless person, and homeless individual with a disability, to clarify and elaborate on these terms to determine eligibility for different programs funded under the HEARTH Act. It is expected that these new definitions will take effect in 2011.

According to the National Center on Family Homelessness Report, *America's Youngest Outcasts*, children experiencing homelessness are:

4x more often sick than other children.

4x as likely to have respiratory infections.

2x as likely to have ear infections.

5x more likely to have gastrointestinal problems.

4x more likely to have asthma.

2x more likely than other children to go hungry, yet they have high obesity rates due to nutritional deficiencies.

3x more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems compared to non-homeless children.

HOMELESS CHILDREN

1 in 50

According to the National Center on Family Homelessness report, *America's Youngest Outcasts*, **one in every 50** American children is homeless each year.

IT IS A FACT THAT EVERY NIGHT SOME CHILDREN DO NOT HAVE A SAFE PLACE TO SLEEP.

The National Center on Family Homelessness 2009 report, *America's Youngest Outcasts: State Report Card on Child Homelessness*, ranked Kentucky 42nd. This ranking was based on the state's overall performance across four domains:

- 1) Extent of Child Homelessness (adjusted for population size)
- 2) Child Well-Being
- 3) Risk for Child Homelessness
- 4) State Policy and Planning Efforts

(Almost 20 percent of homeless households interviewed in the 2010 Point-In-Time Count reported having children with them; national statistics put this number at closer to 50 percent.)

PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED

IN KENTUCKY

The precariously housed do not meet HUD's definition of homelessness, and HUD does not require them to be counted during the Point-In-Count, although HUD encourages agencies to do so. Because they do not meet HUD's definition of homelessness, they are not eligible for many programs that provide housing support and services.

These persons are in danger of becoming homeless because they have no place of their own to live or their current housing situation is unstable. These individuals include people who are doubled- or tripled-up with family or friends, live in substandard housing conditions, or are expecting eviction within seven days.

These individuals are counted in the Balance of State of Kentucky, as this information provides an important piece of homelessness prevention planning.

2010 HOUSING SITUATION OF PRECARIOUSLY HOUSEDⁱ

8,595 DOUBLED- OR
TRIPLED-UP

558 LACKING UTILITIES

680 FACING
IMMINENT EVICTION

9,833 TOTAL

ⁱThis data is provided for Balance of State counties only and does not include Jefferson and Fayette Counties.

"I can't afford it." 2,398

"I have a criminal record." 280

"I owe money to the utility company." 205

"I don't have an ID." 52

**PRECARIOUSLY
HOUSED
RESPONDENTS¹**

***"Why don't you have
housing now?"***

According to *Out of Reach 2010*, a report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, a family in Kentucky must earn \$12.19 per hour or \$25,352 a year to afford a modest rental home. The average wage in Kentucky is \$10.91. To afford Kentucky's fair market rent at the average wage, a renter must work 45 hours per week, all year.

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ASSESSMENT

OF THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

In May 2010, an assessment of agencies participating in the Point-In-Time Count was conducted. The assessment asks questions about how the count can be expanded and improved. The assessment provides an opportunity to substantiate the findings of the count by asking follow-up questions of the agencies that provide support to the homeless and precariously housed.

One of the most concerning findings from the assessment was that 78 percent of the respondents indicated their agency is experiencing an increase in requests for services, and not a single respondent, out of the 51 responses received, indicated they had seen a decrease in the requests for services.

When asked which services increased in requests, agencies provided 117 different examples. Of those, several key areas of services were being requested more frequently in the agencies, including:

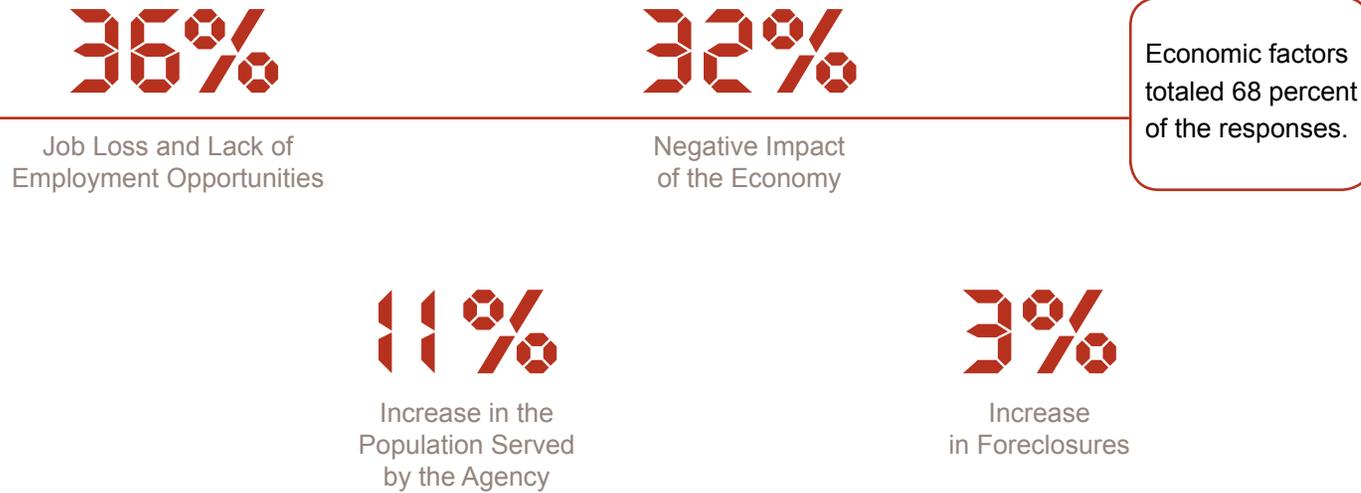
19%
Emergency Housing

17%
Deposit/Utility
Assistance

16%
Rental Assistance

OTHER
services, such as permanent housing,
supportive services, food services, financial
education/repair, and job placement

The survey also asked agencies to share anecdotal reasons for the increase in requests for these services. Respondents gave the following reasons:



The full results of the assessment are available as ADDENDUM C in this report.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement is essential for educating the public on homelessness, raising awareness, engaging public will, encouraging assistance, and recruiting volunteers to count those who are homeless in the community.

65%

were able to increase community involvement (agencies, businesses, media, etc.) for the count.

53%

were able to increase the number of volunteers.

(Of the agencies that were not able to increase community involvement, the number one reason was not enough time, followed by not enough volunteers.)

TOPE

1. Grant or funding applications
2. Outreach to officials (state, local, and others)
3. Public awareness (including media relations)

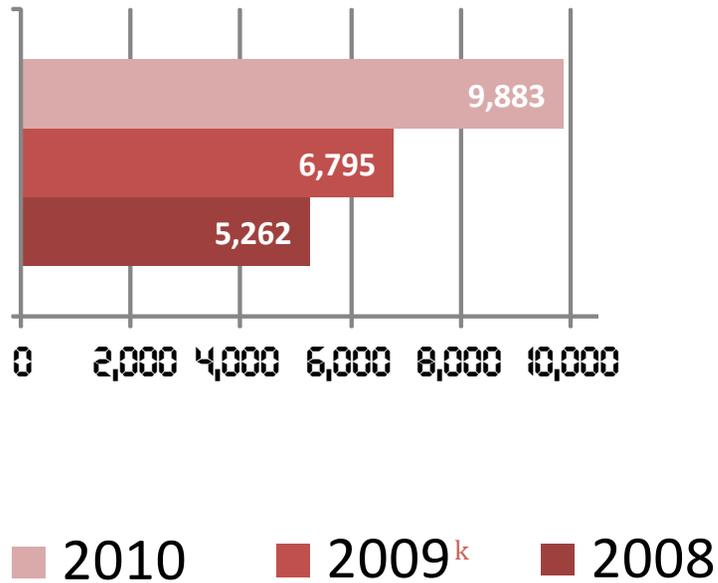
WAYS AGENCIES USED THE 2009 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REPORT

The full results of the assessment are available as ADDENDUM C in this report.

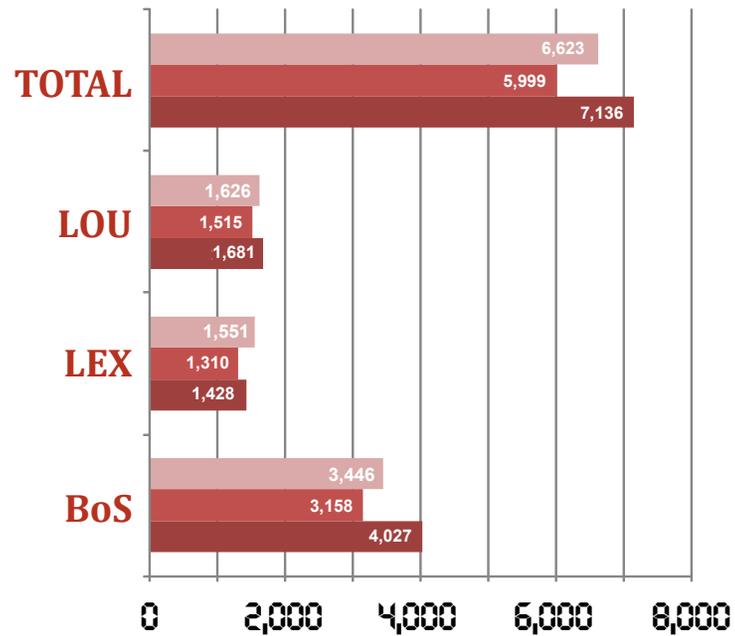
HOMELESS TRENDS

IN KENTUCKY: HOMELESSNESS OVER THE YEARS

PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED INDIVIDUALS, 2008-2010^j



TOTAL HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IN KENTUCKY, 2008-2010



^jThis data is provided for Balance of State counties only and does not include Jefferson and Fayette Counties.

^kIn 2009, two days before the count, a state of emergency was declared in Kentucky due to a winter storm that shut down much of the state. Lexington continued with the full count on the originally scheduled day, January 29, 2009. Louisville conducted the entire count on February 19, 2009. The BoS chose to modify the count because of the weather, with HUD approval based on a federal disaster declaration for the majority of the state. Only sheltered individuals in emergency and transitional housing were counted on the original date. The unsheltered count took place on February 19, 2009. It is believed that the storm created in an undercount of the homeless in 2009.

SUBPOPULATION OF HOMELESS RESPONDENTS¹

	2010	2009 ^m	2008	2007
<i>Unaccompanied Youth</i>	33	24	3	18
<i>Domestic Violence Victims</i>	594	542	634	389
<i>Persons with HIV/AIDS</i>	32	41	48	2
<i>Veterans</i>	156	150	319	128
<i>Chronic Substance Abusers</i>	855	582	689	403
<i>Severely Mentally Ill</i>	819	563	735	375
<i>Chronically Homeless</i>	316	233	259	186

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^mIn 2009, two days before the count, a state of emergency was declared in Kentucky due to a winter storm that shut down much of the state. Lexington continued with the full count on the originally scheduled day, January 29, 2009. Louisville conducted the entire count on February 19, 2009. The BoS chose to modify the count because of the weather, with HUD approval based on a federal disaster declaration for the majority of the state. Only sheltered individuals in emergency and transitional housing were counted on the original date. The unsheltered count took place on February 19, 2009. It is believed that the storm created in an undercount of the homeless in 2009.

ADDENDUM A (county breakdown)

ADAIR - GRANT

County	CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Emergency			Transitional			Unsheltered		
			Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*
Kentucky		6,623	847	443	2,740	719	695	2,859	661	81	1,024
Adair	5	42	1	1	2	16	18	34	5	1	6
Allen	2	7	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	0	2
Anderson	6	5	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0
Ballard	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barren	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bath	4	13	2	4	6	2	3	5	1	1	2
Bell	5	38	16	5	21	0	0	0	13	4	17
Boone	3	116	4	0	4	29	72	101	9	2	11
Bourbon	6	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	8
Boyd	4	67	19	24	43	9	4	13	11	0	11
Boyle	6	14	1	2	3	1	1	2	8	1	9
Bracken	4	6	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	3
Breathitt	5	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	2	11
Breckinridge	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bullitt	3	92	8	13	21	15	32	47	23	1	24
Butler	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calloway	1	16	4	9	13	1	0	1	2	0	2
Campbell	3	122	24	20	44	39	4	43	35	0	35
Carlisle	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carroll	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Carter	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casey	5	17	1	4	5	0	0	0	10	2	12
Christian	1	77	21	18	39	24	11	35	3	0	3
Clark	6	61	0	0	0	19	26	45	13	3	16
Clay	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	16
Clinton	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crittenden	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daviess	2	255	123	16	139	53	56	109	7	0	7
Edmonson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elliott	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Estill	6	60	3	4	7	14	22	36	13	4	17
Fayette	Lex.	1,551	--	--	472	--	--	963	--	--	116
Fleming	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Floyd	5	31	6	4	10	11	10	21	0	0	0
Franklin	6	80	15	4	19	32	24	56	4	1	5
Fulton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrard	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Grant	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

*County level data for adults and children was not available for Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Therefore, the values are included in the total but not in the adult and children counts.

NOTE: The figures for all counties will not sum to the total at the top because the total includes some data which could not be attributed to a county.

(county breakdown)

ADAIR - GRANT

ADDENDUM A

County	CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Subpopulations***							Precariously Housed**			
			Veterans	Chronic Substance Abuse	Severely Mentally Ill	Persons with HIV/AIDS	Victims of Domestic Violence	Chronically Homeless	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Precariously Housed	Doubled-Up	Imminent Eviction	Substandard Housing
Kentucky		6,623	564	2,032	1,460	63	1,071	695	68	9,833	8,595	680	558
Adair	5	42	0	7	19	0	9	1	0	81	78	1	2
Allen	2	7	1	3	5	0	2	2	0	44	43	0	1
Anderson	6	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	83	66	5	12
Ballard	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barren	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	0
Bath	4	13	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	59	53	6	0
Bell	5	38	4	3	5	0	6	2	0	408	341	66	1
Boone	3	116	1	31	32	0	19	1	0	67	33	2	32
Bourbon	6	9	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	23	14	8	1
Boyd	4	67	4	4	15	0	20	7	0	79	46	30	3
Boyle	6	14	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	113	58	45	10
Bracken	4	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0
Breathitt	5	12	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	128	117	5	6
Breckinridge	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bullitt	3	92	0	3	9	0	5	1	0	124	69	55	0
Butler	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	35	0	4
Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Calloway	1	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	9	10	0
Campbell	3	122	12	58	50	2	30	15	0	97	94	3	0
Carlisle	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carroll	3	4	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	11	4	7	0
Carter	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	0	1
Casey	5	17	0	1	7	0	1	5	0	78	72	5	1
Christian	1	77	4	20	23	0	23	4	0	20	16	2	2
Clark	6	61	4	4	3	0	0	4	0	357	321	28	8
Clay	5	16	0	9	2	0	1	6	0	46	20	4	22
Clinton	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0
Crittenden	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	0
Daviess	2	255	15	109	99	8	48	24	1	65	65	0	0
Edmonson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	0
Elliott	4	5	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	0
Estill	6	60	0	11	7	0	5	2	0	200	166	2	32
Fayette	Lex.	1,551	135	619	162	13	164	176	24	--	--	--	--
Fleming	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	49	1	10
Floyd	5	31	0	9	3	0	16	0	0	72	72	0	0
Franklin	6	80	6	18	28	1	12	6	0	62	32	30	0
Fulton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	25	6	0
Gallatin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0
Garrard	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	31	6	18	7
Grant	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	0

**Precariously housed data are for the Balance of State only; Jefferson and Fayette Counties did not conduct counts of precariously housed persons.

***Subpopulations reflect the individual or "head-of-household" who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit. Respondents may have self-identified with more than one subpopulation.

NOTE: The figures for all counties will not sum to the total at the top because the total includes some data which could not be attributed to a county.

ADDENDUM A (county breakdown)

GRAVES - MEADE

County	CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Emergency			Transitional			Unsheltered		
			Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*
Graves	1	28	14	12	26	1	1	2	0	0	0
Grayson	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Greenup	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hancock	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hardin	2	28	7	12	19	8	0	8	1	0	1
Harlan	5	118	18	6	24	81	0	81	13	0	13
Harrison	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hart	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson	2	49	31	16	47	0	0	0	2	0	2
Henry	3	7	0	0	0	1	5	6	1	0	1
Hickman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hopkins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Jefferson	Lou.	1,626	--	--	978	--	--	482	--	--	166
Jessamine	6	14	1	1	2	7	5	12	0	0	0
Johnson	5	12	0	0	0	6	6	12	0	0	0
Kenton	3	406	150	37	187	91	33	124	88	7	95
Knott	5	20	3	0	3	1	3	4	13	0	13
Knox	5	5	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larue	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laurel	5	51	29	14	43	3	3	6	2	0	2
Lawrence	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Lee	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Leslie	5	7	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	1	3
Letcher	5	15	1	6	7	1	2	3	4	1	5
Lewis	4	44	5	6	11	14	19	33	0	0	0
Lincoln	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
Livingston	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logan	2	36	7	0	7	9	20	29	0	0	0
Lyon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	6	100	14	20	34	20	28	48	17	1	18
Magoffin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	2	8	5	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	0
Marshall	1	10	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	4	29	9	5	14	3	1	4	9	2	11
McCracken	1	209	99	35	134	26	37	63	12	0	12
McCreary	5	19	1	6	7	3	1	4	7	1	8
McLean	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meade	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*County level data for adults and children was not available for Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Therefore, the values are included in the total but not in the adult and children counts.

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(county breakdown)

GRAVES - MEADE

ADDENDUM A

County	CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Subpopulations***							Precariously Housed**			
			Veterans	Chronic Substance Abuse	Severely Mentally Ill	Persons with HIV/AIDS	Victims of Domestic Violence	Chronically Homeless	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Precariously Housed	Doubled-Up	Imminent Eviction	Substandard Housing
Graves	1	28	4	3	1	0	2	3	0	5	5	0	0
Grayson	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	63	48	4	11
Greenup	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15		0
Hancock	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	2	28	1	8	10	1	15	0	0	4	4	0	0
Harlan	5	118	2	89	18	1	31	9	0	160	160		0
Harrison	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Hart	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	43	41	2	0
Henderson	2	49	6	12	11	0	12	6	0	29	20	9	0
Henry	3	7	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	23	23		0
Hickman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0
Hopkins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jackson	5	9	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	Lou.	1,626	273	558	479	18	313	203	11	--	--	--	--
Jessamine	6	14	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	239	207	32	0
Johnson	5	12	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	25	25	0	0
Kenton	3	406	25	162	158	1	54	56	13	269	236	22	11
Knott	5	20	0	7	9	0	1	6	0	152	150	1	1
Knox	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	28	27	1	0
Larue	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laurel	5	51	5	0	9	0	7	5	0	40	39	1	0
Lawrence	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	144	144	0	0
Lee	5	4	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	53	53		0
Leslie	5	7	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	150	141	0	9
Letcher	5	15	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	99	92	1	6
Lewis	4	44	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	177	170	7	0
Lincoln	6	10	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	189	73	0	116
Livingston	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logan	2	36	2	2	4	0	3	2	0	48	48	0	0
Lyon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Madison	6	100	2	12	17	1	12	6	0	121	93	18	10
Magoffin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	0
Marion	2	8	0	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	1	10	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Mason	4	29	0	4	4	0	15	7	0	197	136	61	0
McCracken	1	209	19	38	34	11	37	24	0	34	31	1	2
McCreary	5	19	1	4	7	0	1	2	0	236	231		5
McLean	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meade	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Precariously housed data are for the Balance of State only; Jefferson and Fayette Counties did not conduct counts of precariously housed persons.

***Subpopulations reflect the individual or "head-of-household" who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit. Respondents may have self-identified with more than one subpopulation.

NOTE: The figures for all counties will not sum to the total at the top because the total includes some data which could not be attributed to a county.

ADDENDUM A (county breakdown)

MENIFEE - WOODFORD

County	CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Emergency			Transitional			Unsheltered		
			Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*
Menifee	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Metcalfe	2	9	2	6	8	0	0	0	1	0	1
Monroe	2	3	1	0	1	6	8	14	2	0	2
Montgomery	4	48	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	4	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	29
Muhlenberg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson	2	5	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicholas	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2	6	3	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
Oldham	3	79	0	0	0	29	49	78	1	0	1
Owen	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Owsley	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Pendleton	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	5	157	29	13	42	24	37	61	50	4	54
Pike	5	76	1	0	1	30	26	56	15	4	19
Powell	6	76	4	0	4	4	11	15	51	6	57
Pulaski	5	119	5	15	20	19	23	42	40	17	57
Robertson	4	5	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rockcastle	5	37	15	11	26	2	3	5	6	0	6
Rowan	4	65	11	15	26	12	24	36	2	1	3
Russell	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3
Scott	6	9	2	2	4	2	0	2	3	0	3
Shelby	3	43	15	5	20	9	9	18	5	0	5
Simpson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	5	35	3	3	6	5	8	13	12	4	16
Todd	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trigg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trimble	3	17	0	0	0	6	11	17	0	0	0
Union	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	2	126	36	24	60	17	34	51	12	3	15
Washington	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wayne	5	17	3	9	12	0	0	0	5	0	5
Webster	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitley	5	27	19	7	26	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wolfe	5	7	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	4
Woodford	6	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2

*County level data for adults and children was not available for Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Therefore, the values are included in the total but not in the adult and children counts.

NOTE: The figures for all counties will not sum to the total at the top because the total includes some data which could not be attributed to a county.

(county breakdown)

MENIFEE - WOODFORD

ADDENDUM A

County	CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Subpopulations***							Precariously Housed**				
			Veterans	Chronic Substance Abuse	Severely Mentally Ill	Persons with HIV/AIDS	Victims of Domestic Violence	Chronically Homeless	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Precariously Housed	Doubled-Up	Imminent Eviction	Substandard Housing	
Menifee	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mercer	6	5	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	116	111	5	0
Metcalfe	2	9	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	55	55	0	0
Monroe	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	36	31	5	0
Montgomery	4	48	1	8	13	0	5	2	17	0	26	26	0	0
Morgan	4	29	2	7	11	1	0	1	0	0	11	7	1	3
Muhlenberg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0
Nelson	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Nicholas	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Ohio	2	6	0	5	2	0	1	3	0	0	11	11	0	0
Oldham	3	79	0	4	8	0	18	0	0	0	67	57	10	0
Owen	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Owsley	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0
Pendleton	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	5	157	5	22	37	1	29	18	0	0	979	886	41	52
Pike	5	76	2	29	12	0	7	6	0	0	294	273	15	6
Powell	6	76	5	18	5	0	7	10	0	0	340	331	0	9
Pulaski	5	119	2	16	20	1	31	8	0	0	515	489	16	10
Robertson	4	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	7	0	0
Rockcastle	5	37	0	6	9	0	13	2	0	0	39	21		18
Rowan	4	65	1	9	11	0	16	3	0	0	421	309	47	65
Russell	5	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	110	109	0	1
Scott	6	9	1	2	4	0	3	1	0	0	45	38	4	3
Shelby	3	43	3	16	8	2	5	10	0	0	177	155	10	12
Simpson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	0
Spencer	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	0
Taylor	5	35	3	9	2	0	2	2	0	0	468	440	4	24
Todd	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trigg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trimble	3	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	42	42		0
Union	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0
Warren	2	126	2	24	22	0	23	9	1	0	279	273	3	3
Washington	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wayne	5	17	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	308	303	4	1
Webster	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Whitley	5	27	3	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	12	12	0	0
Wolfe	5	7	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	25	23	1	1
Woodford	6	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	82	72	7	3

**Precariously housed data are for the Balance of State only; Jefferson and Fayette Counties did not conduct counts of precariously housed persons.

***Subpopulations reflect the individual or "head-of-household" who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit. Respondents may have self-identified with more than one subpopulation.

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ADDENDUM B (breakdown)

CoC REGION

CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Emergency			Transitional			Unsheltered		
		Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*	Adults*	Children*	Total*
1	340	140	82	222	52	49	101	17	0	17
2	535	220	80	300	96	120	216	30	3	33
3	887	201	75	276	219	215	434	167	10	177
4	315	81	57	138	41	53	94	64	5	69
5	898	158	110	268	205	140	345	243	42	285
6	449	41	33	74	105	118	223	131	21	152
Lexington	1,551	-	--	472	--	--	963	--	--	116
Louisville	1,626	--	--	978	--	--	482	--	--	166
Kentucky	6,623	847	443	2,740	719	695	2,859	661	81	1,024

*County level data for adults and children was not available for Jefferson and Fayette Counties. Therefore, the values are included in the total but not in the adult and children counts. **NOTE:** The figures for all counties will not sum to the total at the top because the total includes some data which could not be attributed to a county.

(breakdown)
CoC REGION

ADDENDUM B

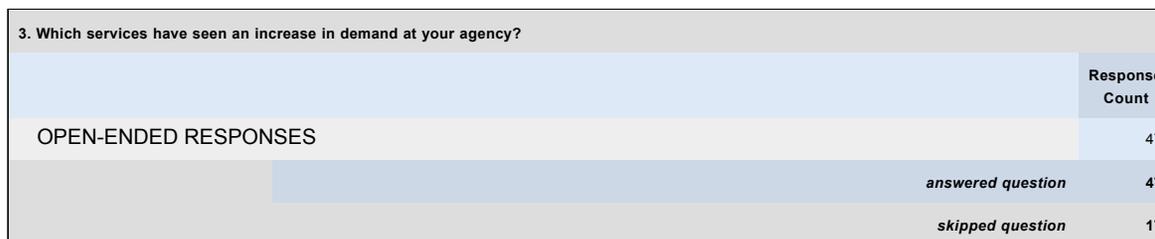
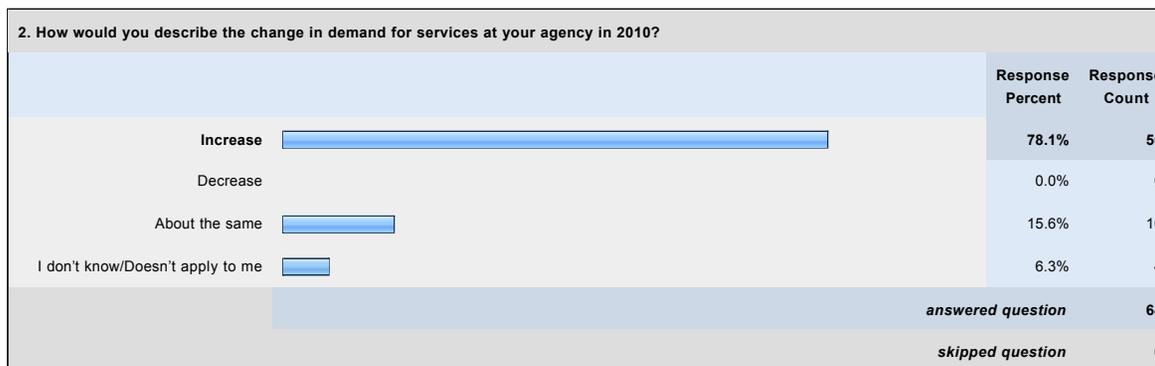
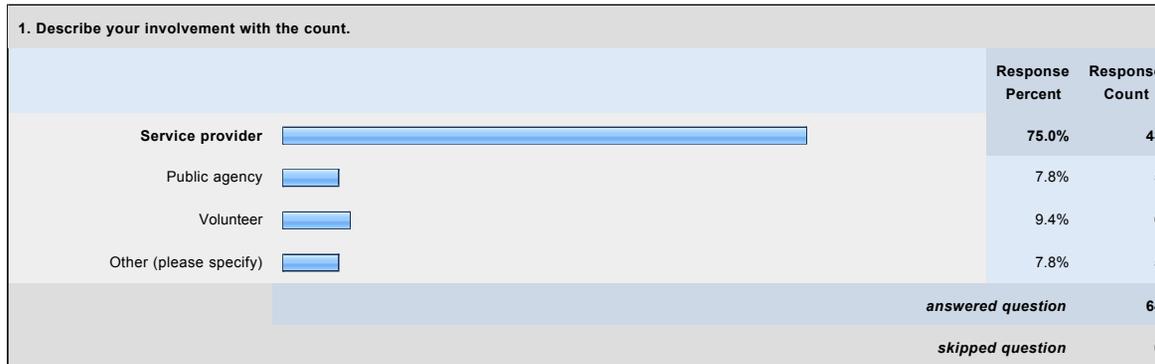
CoC Region	TOTAL Homeless	Subpopulations***							Precariously Housed**			
		Veterans	Chronic Substance Abuse	Severely Mentally Ill	Persons with HIV/AIDS	Victims of Domestic Violence	Chronically Homeless	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Precariously Housed	Doubled-Up	Imminent Eviction	Substandard Housing
1	340	29	61	58	11	65	31	0	137	114	19	4
2	535	27	167	161	9	113	52	2	773	746	19	8
3	887	43	278	268	5	133	86	13	935	768	112	55
4	315	10	37	58	1	62	26	17	1,217	980	155	82
5	898	29	228	189	3	172	85	0	4,661	4,314	170	177
6	449	18	79	83	3	47	35	0	2,012	1,599	202	211
Lexington	1,551	135	619	162	13	164	176	24	--	--	--	--
Louisville	1,626	273	558	479	18	313	203	11	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	6,623	564	2,032	1,460	63	1,071	695	68	9,833	8,595	680	558

**Precariously housed data are for the Balance of State only; Jefferson and Fayette Counties did not conduct counts of precariously housed persons.

***Subpopulations reflect the individual or "head-of-household" who completed the survey. Demographic data was only collected on the respondent, not on every individual within their household or family unit. Respondents may have self-identified with more than one subpopulation.

NOTE: The figures for all counties will not sum to the total at the top because the total includes some data which could not be attributed to a county.

ADDENDUM C (assessment)



(assessment) ADDENDUM C

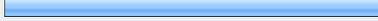
4. What do you think has caused the increase in demand for the services?		Response Count
OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES		47
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		17

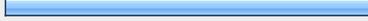
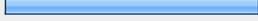
5. Which services have seen a decrease in demand at your agency?		Response Count
		0
<i>answered question</i>		0
<i>skipped question</i>		64

6. What do you think has caused the decrease in demand for the services?		Response Count
		0
<i>answered question</i>		0
<i>skipped question</i>		64

7. Were you able to increase community involvement (agencies, businesses, media, etc.) for the 2010 count?			Response Percent	Response Count
Yes			65.6%	40
No			21.3%	13
I don't know/Doesn't apply to me			13.1%	8
<i>answered question</i>				61
<i>skipped question</i>				3

ADDENDUM C (assessment)

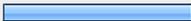
8. Why were you unable to increase community involvement?		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Not enough volunteers 	15.4%	2
Not enough staff 	7.7%	1
Not enough financial resources	0.0%	0
Not enough time 	23.1%	3
Other (please specify) 	53.8%	7
<i>answered question</i>		13
<i>skipped question</i>		51

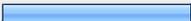
9. Were you able to increase the number of volunteers who participated in the 2010 count?		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes 	52.5%	32
No 	36.1%	22
I don't know/Doesn't apply to me 	11.5%	7
<i>answered question</i>		61
<i>skipped question</i>		3

10. What obstacles, if any, did you face in recruiting more volunteers?		Response Count
OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES		17
<i>answered question</i>		17
<i>skipped question</i>		47

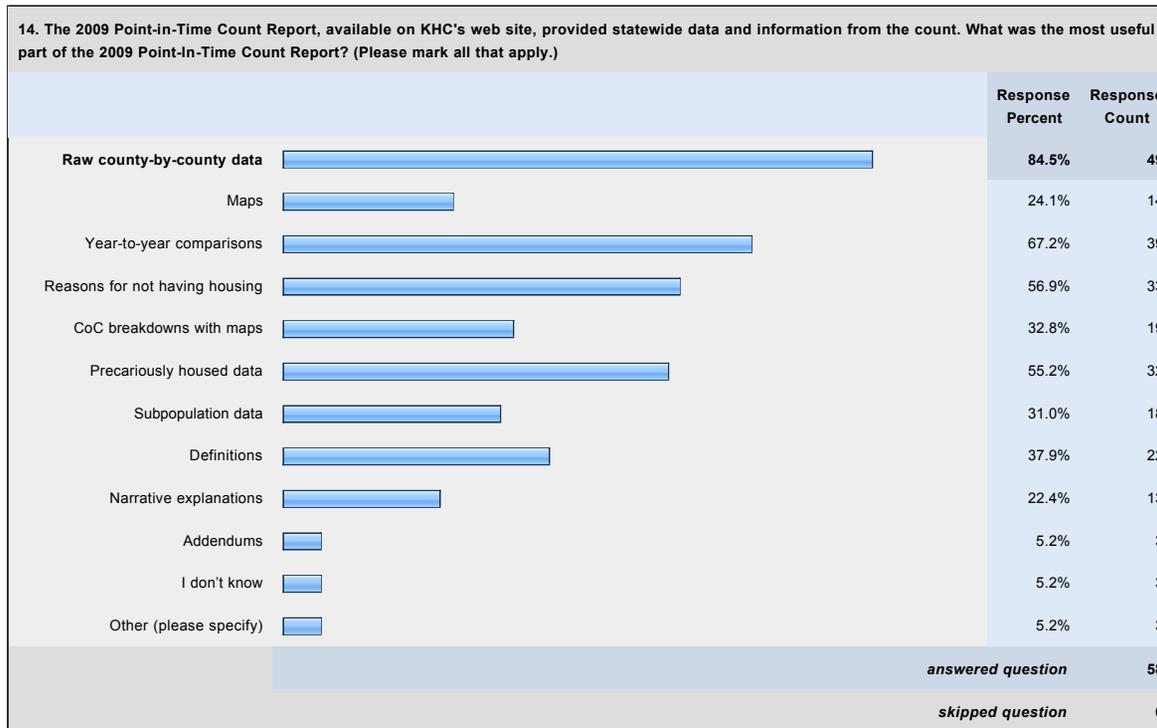
(assessment) ADDENDUM C

11. What tools can KHC provide to help recruit volunteers?		
	Response Count	
OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES	16	
	<i>answered question</i>	16
	<i>skipped question</i>	48

12. How helpful were the video training modules?		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Very helpful 	26.7%	16
Somewhat helpful 	33.3%	20
I don't know/I don't have an opinion 	26.7%	16
Not very helpful 	10.0%	6
Not helpful at all 	3.3%	2
	<i>answered question</i>	60
	<i>skipped question</i>	4

13. The Point-In-Time Count Guidebook, available on KHC's web site, includes tools to help communities plan and coordinate a successful count. How useful was the Point-In-Time Count Guidebook?		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Very useful 	35.0%	21
Somewhat useful 	30.0%	18
I don't know/I don't have an opinion 	26.7%	16
Not very useful 	6.7%	4
Not at all useful 	1.7%	1
	<i>answered question</i>	60

ADDENDUM C (assessment)



(assessment) ADDENDUM C

15. If you used the 2009 Point-In-Time Count Report, how did you use it (please mark all that apply)?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Grant or funding applications	65.5%	38
Public awareness (including media relations)	55.2%	32
Staff education	51.7%	30
Volunteer education	29.3%	17
Outreach to officials (state, local, and others)	63.8%	37
Other (please specify)	8.6%	5
answered question		58
skipped question		6

16. Was the 2010 Point-In-Time Count survey instrument user friendly?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	93.1%	54
No	5.2%	3
I don't know/Doesn't apply to me	1.7%	1
answered question		58
skipped question		6

17. What could be done to make the PITC survey more user-friendly?

	Response Count
OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES	29
answered question	29
skipped question	35

ADDENDUM D

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Kentucky Legislature

The Honorable Ruth Ann Palumbo
Kentucky Legislature

Ms. Penny Young
Homeless & Housing Coalition of Kentucky

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Hazard-Perry County Community Ministries

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Cabinet for Health and Family Services

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Mr. John Esham
Governor's Office

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Cabinet for Health and Family Services

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Homeless Advocate

Ms. Natalie Harris
The Coalition for the Homeless

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Louisville Metro Government

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Ms. Lisa Howard
Department of Corrections

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Northern Kentucky Housing and Homeless Coalition, Inc.

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U.S. HUD Louisville Field Office

Ms. Jennifer Weeber
Hazard-Perry County Community Ministries

Mr. Anthony Wright
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

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2011 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT
THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 2011
12 MIDNIGHT TO 11:59 P.M. LOCAL TIME

For more information, contact Kentucky Housing Corporation's Laurent Houekpon toll-free in Kentucky at (800) 633-8896 or (502) 564-7630, ext. 304; TTY 711; or e-mail lhouekpon@kyhousing.org.

www.kyhousing.org

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