

Point-In-Time Count

This report was prepared by Kentucky Housing Corporation staff. Data from Lexington was provided by the Central Kentucky Housing and Homeless Initiative. Louisville's data was provided by the Coalition for the Homeless. Kentucky Housing and the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness are not responsible for the data provided by Louisville and Lexington.

2009 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT RESULTS REPORT

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PREFACE

Homelessness is a complex issue. It has many different causes: job loss, substance abuse, domestic violence, or mental illness. It can be confusing to define. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) uses a rather literal definition of homelessness, but many homeless advocates prefer a broader, more encompassing definition.

Most of all, individuals experiencing homelessness, especially in Kentucky, can be difficult to identify. In urban areas, where the homeless population is more concentrated and many service providers are located, the homeless can easily be found. 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. Individuals living in these conditions are considered “precariously housed,” meaning their housing is not secure. They would not be considered homeless according to HUD’s definition even though they are lacking their own safe and secure residence.

Estimates of the size of the homeless population vary, depending on the definition of homelessness used. Even when definitions are clear and consistent, the methods used to count the homeless differ widely.

Because precariously housed individuals are not living on the streets or in more visible places, people may not understand that there are homeless or near-homeless persons in their community.

Every year, agencies across the Commonwealth of Kentucky, led by Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC), Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH), Coalition for the Homeless in Louisville, and Central Kentucky Housing and Homeless Initiative in Lexington, conduct the Point-In-Time Count of the homeless. The point-in-time count method captured information on individuals who, by the person administering the survey, were identified as a possible homeless individual. While a point-in-time count does not identify every homeless person, the results provide a snapshot of how many homeless individuals there are on any given day. 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, 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. It is estimated that Kentucky will qualify for over \$17,000,000 in HUD funding based on formulas that take into account the number of homeless counted.

HUD requires that the count be conducted every other year¹ during the last ten calendar days in January. In 2009, the count was originally scheduled for January 29. Two days prior, on January 27, Kentucky Governor Steve Beshear declared an emergency in the state due to a powerful winter storm, which some have said was the biggest natural disaster in the state’s history.

The ice storm left almost 800,000 families and businesses without power (the largest power outage on record in Kentucky) with the highest outage occurring on January 29,² the day the count was scheduled to occur. There were 36 storm-related fatalities and more than 7,000 Kentuckians were forced to seek shelter outside of their homes.³ Telephone, cellular phone, cable, and Internet services were disrupted or not available in much of the state. The storm damage was most severe in the western part of the state, where 13 days after the state of emergency was declared, many were still without power.²

¹ Kentucky conducts the Point-In-Time Count every year to have current data about the homeless population in the state.

² According to figures compiled by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

³ According to a March 25, 2009 press release from Kentucky Governor Steve Beshear.

Lexington continued with the full count on January 29. Louisville conducted the entire count on February 19. 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 January 29. The unsheltered count took place on February 19, 2009. Because the weather cut off communication to many parts of the state, notifying participating agencies of the change was difficult.

Following the count, KICH and KHC conducted a survey of participating agencies. Of those who said the ice storm affected their count, over half said that staff and volunteers were not able to focus on conducting the count because of unusual priorities due to the storm (e.g., lack of electricity). One-third said the count was confusing because it was divided between two days.

There is no doubt that the weather changed Kentucky's 2009 Point-In-Time Count of the homeless, although, results from the count still provide important information about the homeless population in Kentucky.

One of the most concerning findings from the count was the increase in the number of precariously housed individuals. In the BoS (which excludes Lexington and Louisville), almost 6,800 individuals were precariously housed, meaning they were in danger of becoming homeless because they had no place of their own to live or their current housing situation was unstable. This group included people who were doubled- or tripled-up with family or friends, lived in substandard housing conditions, or were expecting eviction within seven days and had no community support network to assist them.

For a precariously housed individual, it only takes one small event to cause them to be completely unsheltered. While HUD does not require this population be counted, Kentucky chooses to count these individuals, as this information provides an important piece of homelessness prevention planning.

In response to a national call to end homelessness, KICH and KHC unveiled *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* in 2006. The plan proposed a new approach to proactively fight homelessness by treating the causes instead of providing services after an individual or family becomes homeless. The Point-In-Time Count provides invaluable data on the progress being made in Kentucky.

By Executive Order 2007-751 of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, KICH is composed of representation from state government, nonprofit, and advocacy agencies to collaborate and perform the following functions and duties:

- Serve as the single statewide homelessness planning and policy development resource for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
- Review, recommend changes, and update *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness*.
- Monitor and oversee implementation of *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* to ensure that accountability and results are consistent with the plan.
- Serve as a state clearinghouse for information on services and housing options for the homeless.
- Conduct other activities as appropriate.

Kentucky Housing, the state's housing finance agency, provides administrative support to KICH. These two organizations work closely with homeless service providers and other agencies who dedicate time and resources to ending homelessness in Kentucky.

DEFINITIONS

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.

Homelessness

For the purpose of this report, HUD's definition of homelessness is used. 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 30 consecutive days) in a hospital or other institution.
- 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 30 consecutive days and no subsequent residence has been identified and the person lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.
- 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.

Substandard Housing Conditions

- In this report, housing is considered substandard if it:
- Does not have running water, or
 - Does not have electricity or has inadequate or unsafe electrical service, or
 - Does not have a safe or adequate source of heat.

Precariously Housed

Persons living in substandard housing conditions, doubled-up with family or friends, or expecting eviction within seven days who have no community support network to assist them.

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 are disabled (developmentally or physically), mentally ill or addicted to alcohol and/or drugs.

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 Shelter Grant:** Provides funds to increase the supply of and access to safe and sanitary emergency shelter, as well as supportive services and prevention activities.
- 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.

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.

VARIABLES/METHODOLOGY CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

Due to its nature, a point-in-time count is never conducted exactly the same from year-to-year. In addition to small improvements made each year based on feedback from partner organizations, other factors have significant impact on the information collected during the count. KICH and KHC conducted the 2009 Point-In-Time Count Assessment, which collected feedback from participating agencies about the count. (See Addendum C.)

Participating Agencies

Kentucky's 2009 Point-In-Time Count of the homeless had nearly 200 participating agencies, an increase from 2008. (See Addendum G.)

Weather

The 2009 ice storm, in which over 83 percent of the counties were declared emergencies,⁴ affected the count in many ways. While one might expect the number of homeless individuals to be higher because people would be forced out of their homes into emergency shelters, this was not the case. Several factors led to a decrease in the number of homeless individuals counted.

- Limited communication, which hindered the ability to coordinate volunteers, agencies, etc.
- Schools, shelters, and other partner agencies were closed due to power outages and inaccessibility.
- Many areas imposed curfews for public safety.

Several questions in the 2009 Point-In-Time Count Assessment asked about the storm's impact on the count

- Approximately 75 percent said the ice storm had an impact on their count.
- Almost 30 percent said their agency was closed because of the storm.
- Of 124 respondents, 78 said they were not able to expand their geographic coverage in 2009, with the majority attributing it to the bad weather.

Volunteers

The 2009 Point-In-Time Count Assessment also asked questions about volunteers.

- Of the respondents, 21 percent who participated in 2008 and 2009 said the number of volunteers decreased in 2009.
- Of the respondents, 13 percent who participated in 2008 and 2009 said the number of volunteers increased in 2009.
- Of the respondents, 88 percent said volunteers received more or an equal amount of training for the 2009 count than the 2008 count.
- Of the respondents, 21 said they were not able to increase the geographic area they covered for the count because they did not have enough volunteers.

⁴ According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Data Integrity

In previous counts, KHC collected the surveys, checked them for errors, and sent them to an outside vendor, which scanned the surveys and provided the raw data. KHC staff then analyzed the resulting data.

In 2009, the survey instrument was developed by KHC with participation from Lexington and Louisville to strengthen the statewide collaboration and improve data quality. The surveys were individually coded to track region and agency participation allowing KHC to follow individual surveys throughout the process.

Following the count, when KHC received the surveys, they were quality controlled for key information: agency, county, and housing status. They were then scanned into an electronic format. Individual surveys were reviewed by KHC staff to verify that each question had been read correctly by the scanner. During this process, KHC staff also identified respondents who indicated they were living in some “other” housing situation. Staff contacted the surveying agency to determine if the individual could be reassigned to a definitive housing status.

During the quality control process, KHC recategorized surveys from individuals who were temporarily displaced from their homes due to weather-related circumstances. These surveys were not counted in the overall homeless numbers.

These quality control procedures greatly improved the accuracy of the data and the overall data integrity.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DATA

Homelessness in Kentucky has many facets, each of which presents a complex set of unique challenges. In order to adequately respond to these challenges, programs must be established that provide the most advantageous recovery options for those currently homeless and the most effective prevention mechanisms for those on the brink. The 2009 Point-In-Time Count data offer tremendous insight into a better understanding of homelessness in Kentucky and into how policy makers, advocates, and service providers can act to end homelessness and, in doing so, improve the quality of life for all Kentuckians.

In the winter of 2009, nearly 6,000 homeless persons were counted across the state. While this is a small portion of the state population, this figure is larger than the populations of at least four counties in Kentucky. Moreover, most cities in Kentucky have populations smaller than the number of homeless people counted at this point in time.

Fortunately, the majority of the homeless were able to find shelter on the night of the count. About half of those sheltered had entered emergency shelters and half were in transitional housing. However, nearly 700 Kentuckians did not have adequate shelter on the cold winter nights of the count.

Even more stark is the statistic that over 1,600 children were homeless during the count. This has severe implications for the health and safety of these vulnerable citizens, not to mention the numerous challenges created for schools charged with educating young Kentuckians who lack the rest, nourishment, and stability needed for learning.

The data also reveal racial and ethnic disparities with higher rates of homelessness among minority groups. African American/Blacks are overrepresented among the homeless by an amount three times their proportion within the general population. Hispanics have a homeless rate twice their percentage of the state population. These circumstances are important for service providers to note and suggest that cultural competency should be a part of case management training.

Data from the 2009 count indicate that specialized services are needed to help the homeless deal with their personal challenges. Over 1,500 reported a problem with chronic substance abuse and more than 1,200 self-identified with a severe mental illness. While 43 percent of count respondents were female, 57 percent of those reporting mental illness were female. This could suggest a bona fide higher prevalence of mental illness among women or a greater willingness of women to identify this as a factor in their lives. A smaller proportion of those with mental illness and/or substance abuse had acquired transitional housing with the large majority living in less stable situations. The role of mental health providers is obviously crucial in the fight to end homelessness. Adequate funding in the mental health system is necessary to address these special needs and get these individuals on a more secure path. Successful approaches, such as the housing first model, depend on the availability of intensive wrap-around services to sustain permanent housing.

Similarly, domestic violence was reported as a problem for well over 1,100 respondents. It is not surprising that about 90 percent of these were women. This count, of course, does not include the numerous other victims who have not yet found an opportunity to escape their perpetrators in pursuit of a more dignified life. Many of these will likely be included in future counts. Adequate funding for the network of domestic violence programs is essential to ensure that services, support, and training opportunities are available when needed.

Chronic homelessness among individual adults has been the target of federal efforts for many years. While this phenomenon is observed more in urban areas, the situation in most of Kentucky points to family households as presenting the greatest need. Significant federal budgetary concessions have focused many dollars on the chronically homeless (single) subpopulation. There is hope among many advocates in Kentucky and across the nation that federal legislation currently under consideration (i.e., the HEARTH bill) will broaden the scope of federal programs and rebalance the allocation of funding to include more efforts to serve families.

Numerous studies have concluded that it costs much more to serve the homeless who do not have adequate shelter than to provide a combination of housing and services. Housing stability is a leading factor in turning around the lives of homeless individuals and halting their costly demands on emergency and crisis services. Kentucky lacks an adequate affordable housing stock to serve all of the financially challenged households in need. More funding is needed to provide long-term rent subsidies for those who cannot achieve financial independence in the short term.

A sizeable portion, 613, of the homeless identified themselves as veterans. With many veterans having been engaged in active conflicts over the years, it is reasonable to expect that they often return with psychological scars. Conditions such as post traumatic stress disorder can be treated but can have effects of long duration. Mental health services and other support systems are important to enable former military personnel to reintegrate and adjust to civilian life.

With more than 400 respondents reporting some type of physical disability, accessibility is an important concern at all levels of the continuum of homeless assistance. Retrofitting structures to achieve accessibility can cost many thousands of dollars, yet few resources are available for this activity. In addition, purchasing assistive devices is also expensive and generally out of reach for the homeless without some form of assistance.

A small number, 103, of the homeless reported having HIV/AIDS. Well over 80 percent, however, were living in transitional housing. While it is uncertain how many of these individuals depend on the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program for housing assistance, these numbers emphasize the importance of such programs aimed at helping specific subpopulations.

Numbers related to the precariously housed population may foreshadow the incidence of homelessness in the coming months and years. At nearly 6,800, those precariously housed in the Balance of State represent *twice* the number of those who meet the official definition of homelessness in this CoC region. The substantial increase in precariously housed Kentuckians convincingly counteracts the decrease in the number of homeless people. Many of the individuals in unstable living situations lack the resources to improve their condition. As a result, they have a very high likelihood of finding themselves among the ranks of homeless in the future. The current economic downturn lessens the prospects even further for these families slipping into homelessness. According to the homeless count data, the vast majority were without housing because of affordability issues. Job losses, unemployment, and foreclosures are putting suitable housing out of reach for many Kentucky families. The fact that those who are precariously housed today could very well be the homeless of tomorrow portends future increases in homelessness. This compels us to take bold steps toward prevention and the creation of more permanent housing units with rental assistance.

Hope for the Homeless

Despite all of these challenges, there is much to be hopeful about for the homeless in Kentucky. This hope hinges on a vast cadre of enthusiastic stakeholders at the local, regional, and state levels, who believe in the cause of ending homelessness from not only a moral standpoint but also an economic perspective.

While the weather impacted the number of homeless individuals counted, the decrease in homeless numbers could suggest that programs are being effectively implemented and achieving desired results. Programs like Supportive Housing, Emergency Shelter Grant, Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness, Safe Havens, and Recovery Kentucky provide stable funding for efforts to eliminate homelessness.

Kentucky has a strong network of local nonprofit service agencies and advocates who provide direct services on a daily basis. These groups play a crucial role in the effort to end homelessness in Kentucky, often doing so with very limited budgets. They are the local leaders who educate their fellow citizens, advocate on behalf of the homeless, and implement successful programs that move families to housing

stability. Staff at these agencies work tirelessly to improve the lives of those who seek their services. This network is essential for marshalling the human resources needed to conduct the annual Point-In-Time Count.

Local partners have also been integral to planning endeavors. They have developed regional implementation strategies that are being used by the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH) to update the state's *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness*. These groups will put the plan into motion and work toward accomplishing goals at the local level.

KICH is leading the way in coordinating efforts among various state cabinets and agencies that deal with homelessness. The KICH Executive Committee is composed of the secretaries of nearly a dozen cabinets in state government. This body meets twice annually to consider policy recommendations that help the state to use limited resources in a more efficient and effective manner. In addition, the KICH Steering Committee and policy subcommittees meet in alternating months throughout the year. The *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* combines the recommendations from each of the six Continuum of Care regions in the Balance of State. The recommendations are grouped among the five categories around which the policy subcommittees conduct their work:

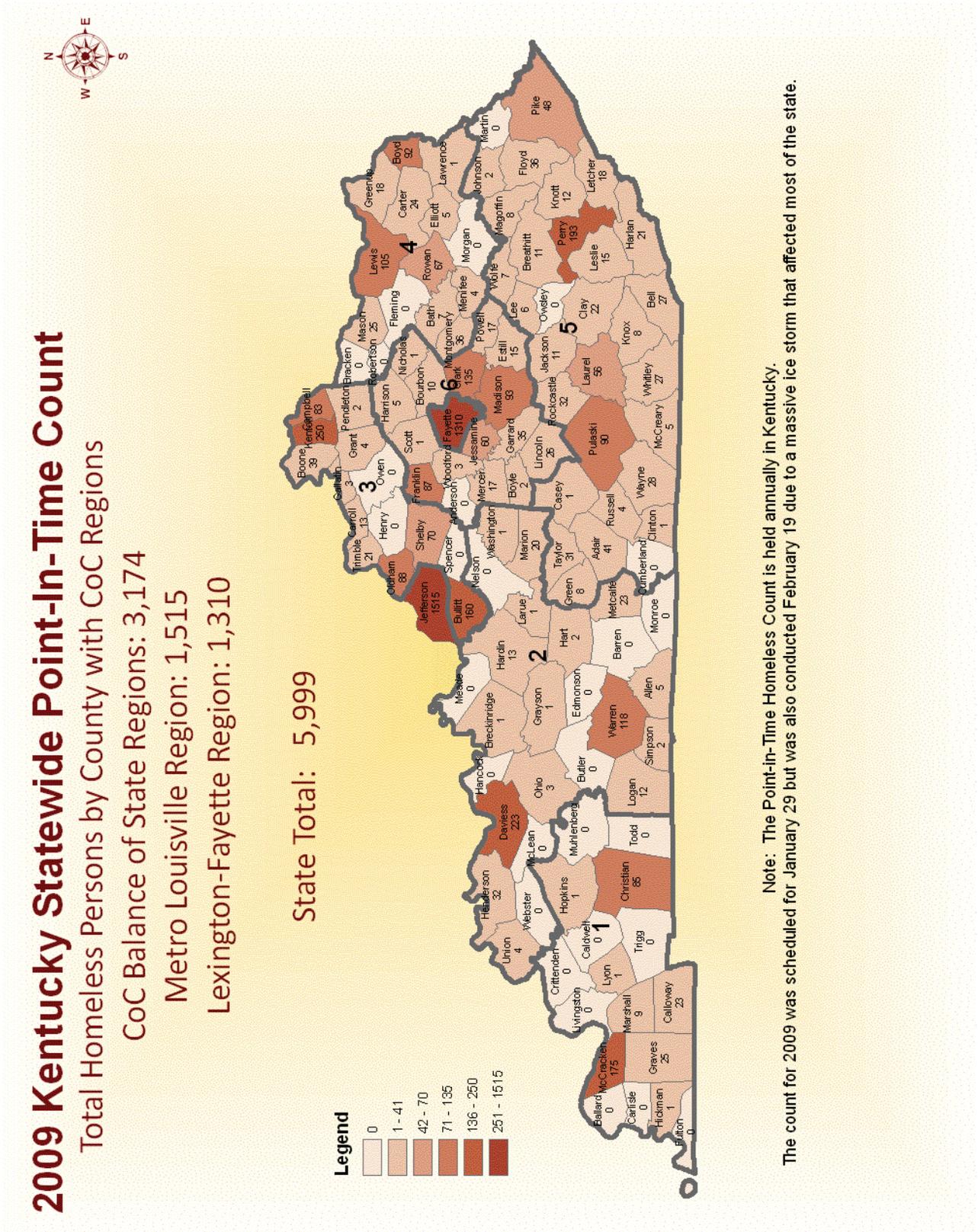
- Housing
- Prevention
- Services
- Data
- Political Will

Kentucky nonprofits who assist the homeless are taking advantage of free training that empowers their case managers to provide better service. The SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery initiative provides training on the preparation of applications for benefit programs. This model has proven effective at significantly improving the likelihood that an initial application will be approved. This translates into quicker access to steady income and health benefits for those with disabilities. To date, over 400 case managers across Kentucky have received this training.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act established the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, in Kentucky this program is called Kentucky's Housing and Emergency Assistance Reaching The Homeless (KY HEARTH), as part of the effort to stimulate the economy. This program will assist the homeless in acquiring housing and will provide assistance to prevent those on the brink (the precariously housed) from falling into homelessness. KY HEARTH represents a significant influx of federal dollars into Kentucky to bolster the effort. The funds will be used for services, case management and rental assistance and is geared toward helping families get back on their feet.

2009 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SURVEY DATA

Service providers and volunteers from each of the three Continuum of Care Regions interviewed 4,015 homeless individuals during the 2009 Point-In-Time Count (PITC). Those 4,015 respondents, when combined with other adults and dependent children accompanying them, represent 5,999 homeless individuals in Kentucky.



Sheltered and Unsheltered

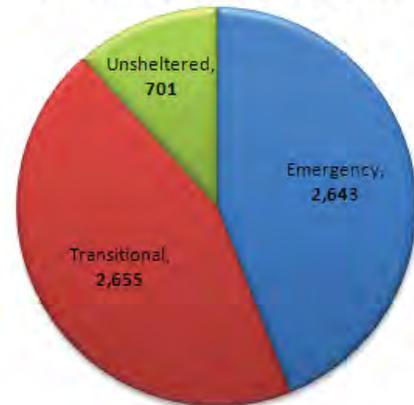
The experience of homeless individuals in Kentucky varies dramatically based on where they are sleeping at night. There are two fundamental categories of homelessness: sheltered or unsheltered.

Sheltered homeless individuals are in emergency housing programs, staying at motels with emergency vouchers, in an institution such as a hospital or jail being released into homelessness, or in a transitional housing program. Transitional housing programs are housing programs aimed at fully transitioning homeless individuals into permanent housing. For example, KHC Safe Havens is a transitional housing program specifically designed to aid victims of domestic violence, homeless families with children, and persons with mental illness in acquiring permanent and stable housing. In order to be designated as transitional, the program cannot exceed two years.

Unsheltered homeless individuals, on the other hand, are sleeping in cars, parks, campgrounds, abandoned buildings, or any other place not meant for human habitation. Unsheltered homelessness is more visible.

Based on the results of the 2009 Point-In-Time Count, 88.3 percent of homeless individuals in Kentucky are sheltered. Of these, 44 percent are staying in emergency shelters, and 44.3 percent are in transitional housing. The remaining 12 percent are unsheltered homeless.

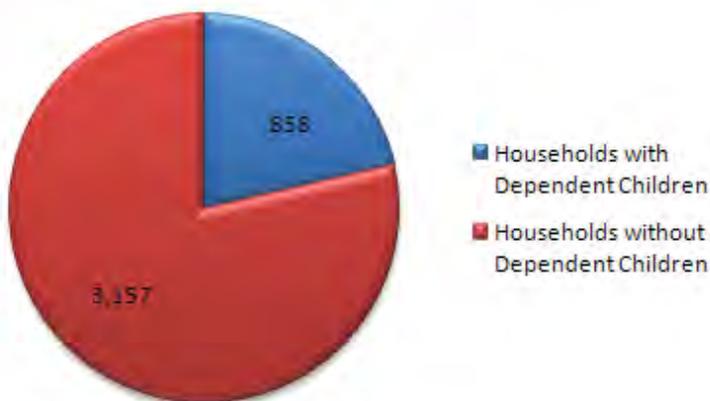
Sheltered vs. Unsheltered Homeless Individuals in Kentucky, 2009



Families and Children

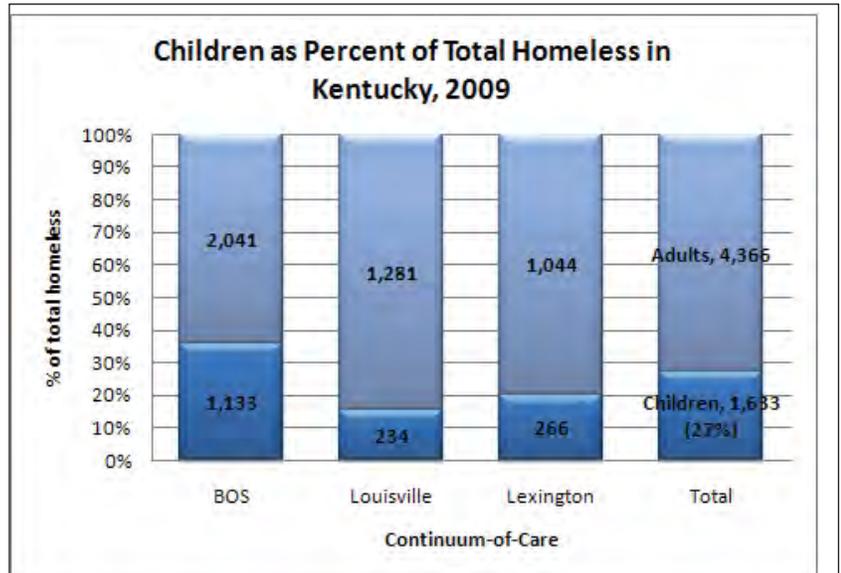
The Point-In-Time Count measures demographic information on the figurative *head-of-household*. Households, however, are distinct in their size and composition. Some families consist of two or three adults while others consist of one adult and multiple children. There are also homeless youth living without any adults, referred to as *unaccompanied youth* by HUD. There were 53 unaccompanied youth counted in Kentucky in the 2009 Point-In-Time Count.

Homeless Households with Dependent Children in Kentucky, 2009

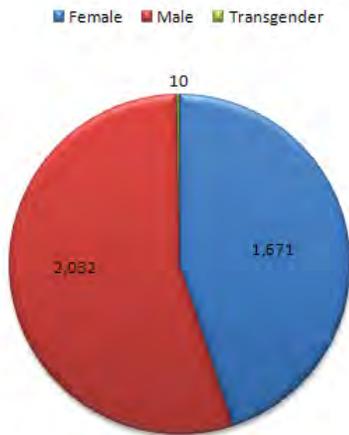


The Point-In-Time Count differentiates between the number of households with dependent children and the number of households without dependent children. In 2009, there were 858 households with dependent children, representing a total of 2,699 homeless children *and* adults. In other words, 21 percent of the households interviewed during the Point-In-Time Count were families with children. Of the remaining percentage, 79 or 3,157 of the households did not have children but may have had multiple adults. These 3,157 households represent 3,300 homeless individuals.

Of the 2,699 children and adults in households with dependent children, there was a total of 1,633 children and 1,066 adults. Therefore, 27 percent of the 5,999 homeless individuals counted by the 2009 PITC were children.



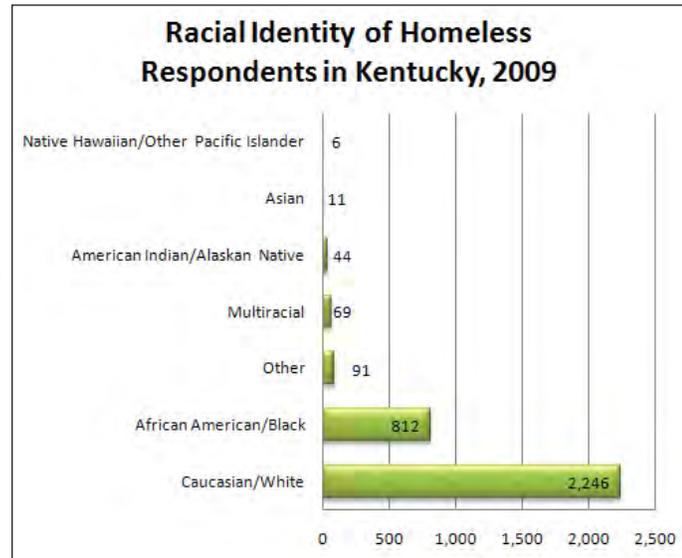
Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents* in Kentucky, 2009



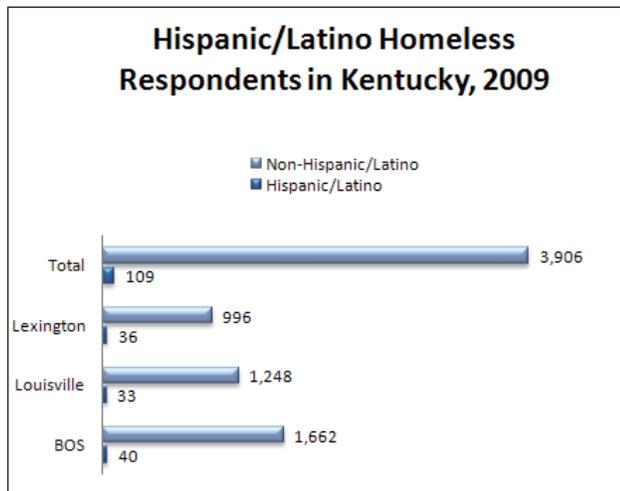
Gender, Race, and Ethnicity

Of the 4,015 homeless respondents⁵ in the 2009 Point-In-Time Count, 55 percent were male, 45 percent were female, and .2 percent were transgender.

The racial composition of homeless individuals identified by the count is depicted below. Of the respondents, 68.5 percent self-identified as Caucasian/White and 24.8 percent as African American/Black. Additionally, 2.1 percent of respondents identified as multiracial and 2.7 percent



identified as another race not listed here. Finally, 1.3 percent identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native, while .3 percent identified as Asian, and .2 percent identified as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.



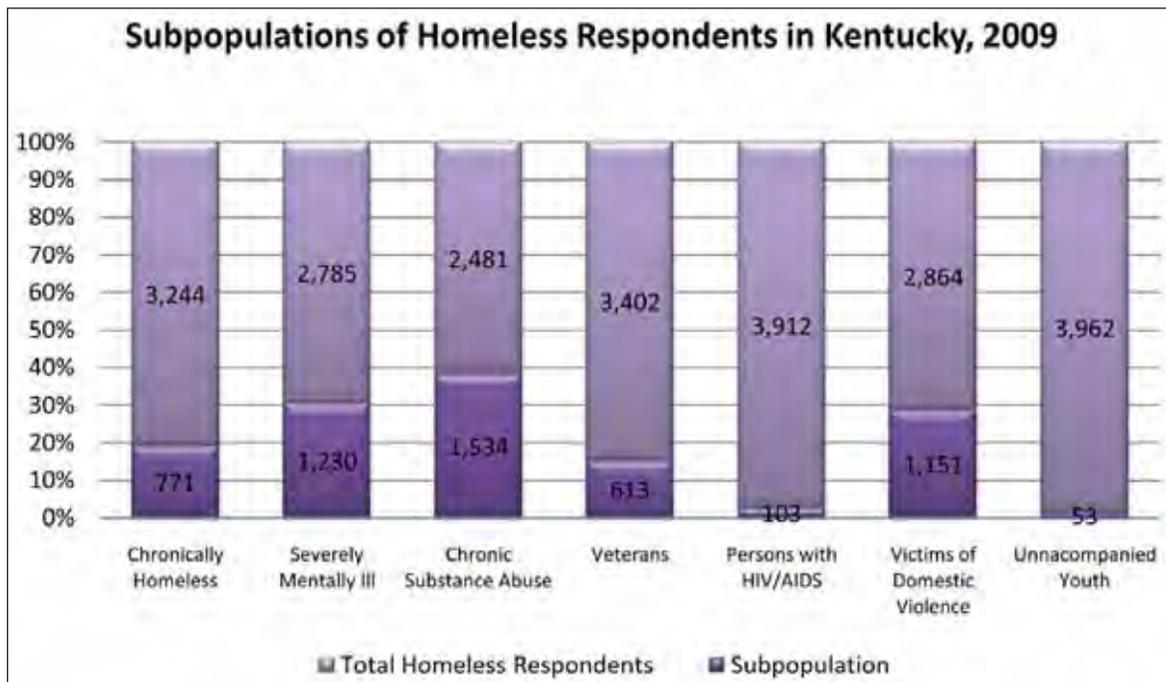
The population of Kentucky is 90.4 percent Caucasian/White and 7.5 percent African American (2004 Census Bureau Estimates).

Of the 4,015 homeless respondents in Kentucky, 2.7 percent identified as Hispanic or Latino. The percentage of Hispanic/Latino homeless respondents was slightly higher in Lexington (3.5 percent) than in the overall population. The population of Hispanic/Latino individuals in Kentucky is estimated at 1.5 percent by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

⁵ Respondents refers 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.

Homeless Subpopulations

HUD Exhibit 1 requires that each CoC report on select homeless subpopulations. Those subpopulations are chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, chronic substance abuse, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and unaccompanied youth. This report goes into further detail on chronically homeless in the following section (see page 16).



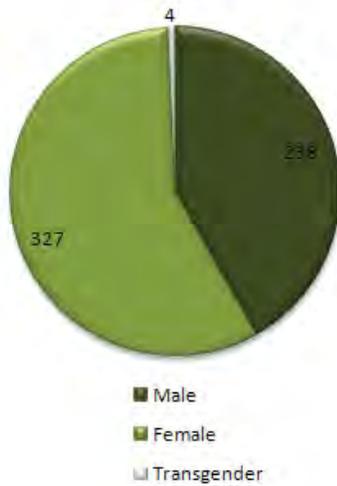
This data only represents the demographics of the head-of-household (4,015 respondents) not of all of the homeless individuals within each of those households (5,999 total homeless).

Based on the 2009 Point-In-Time Count, 30.7 percent (1,230) of homeless respondents were severely mentally ill, and 38 percent (1,534) of homeless respondents experience chronic substance abuse. Of homeless respondents, 15.3 percent (613) were veterans, and 2.5 percent (103) were persons with HIV/AIDS. Lastly, 28.7 percent (1,151) of homeless respondents had been victims of domestic violence.

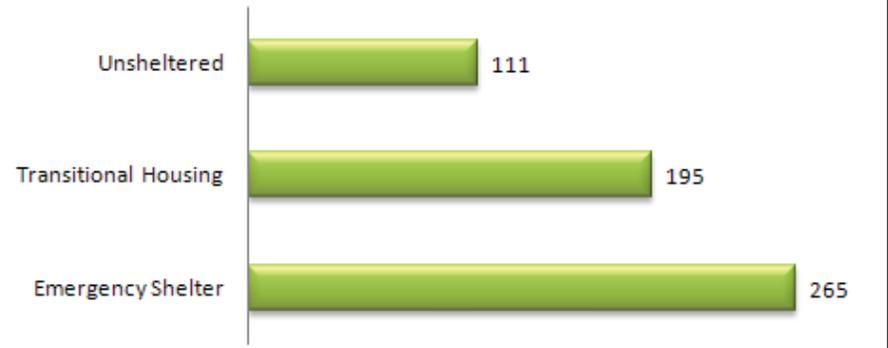
Subpopulation Breakdown: Gender and Housing Situation

Mental Illness

Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents with Severe Mental Illness in the Balance of State, 2009

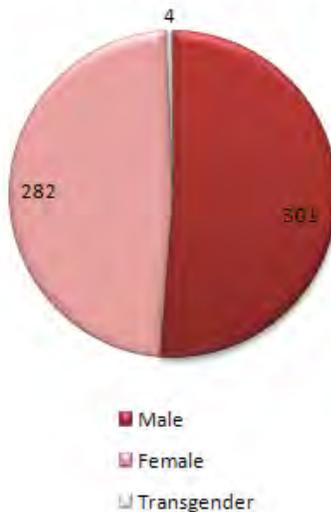


Housing Situation of Homeless Respondents with Severe Mental Illness in the Balance of State, 2009

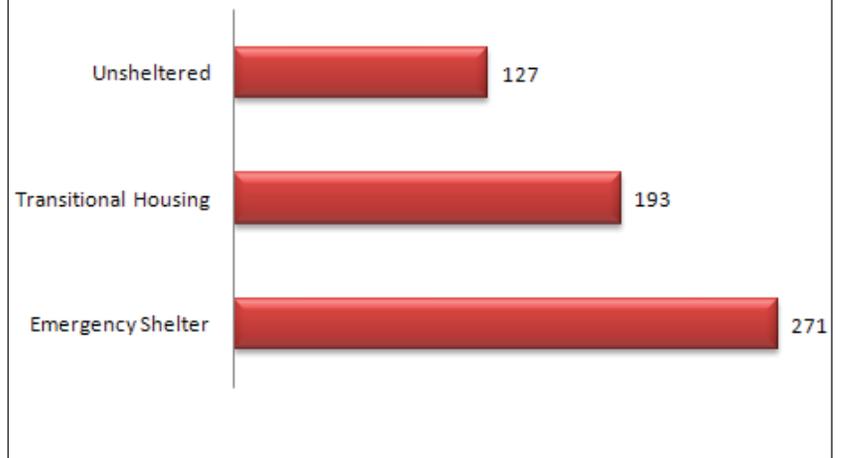


Substance Abuse

Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents with Chronic Substance Abuse in the Balance of State, 2009

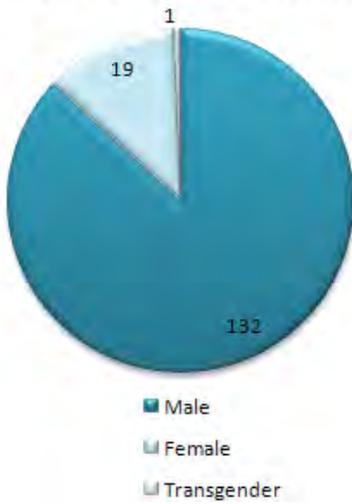


Housing Situation of Homeless Respondents with Chronic Substance Abuse in the Balance of State, 2009

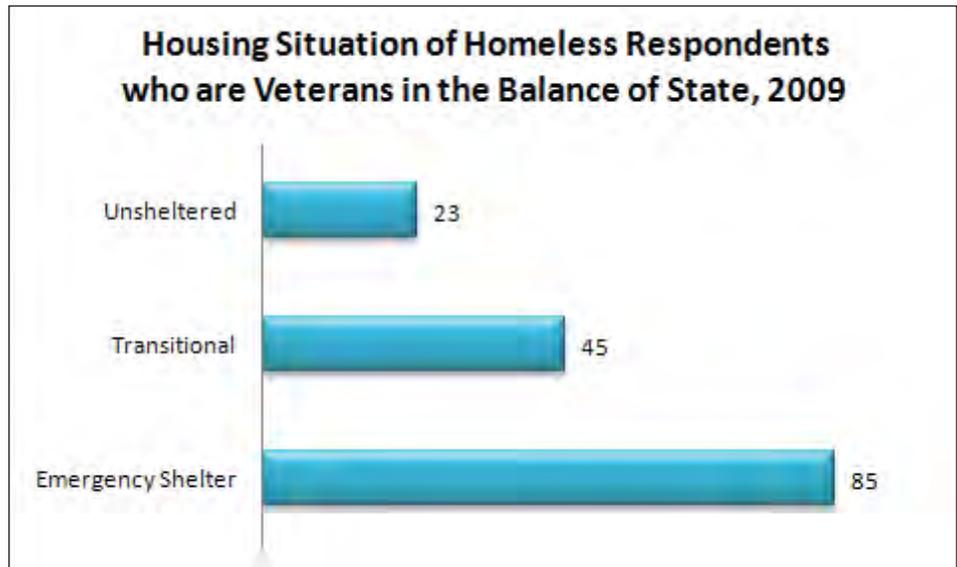


Veterans

Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents who are Veterans in the Balance of State, 2009

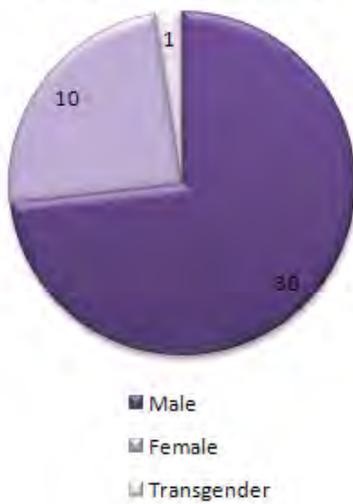


Housing Situation of Homeless Respondents who are Veterans in the Balance of State, 2009

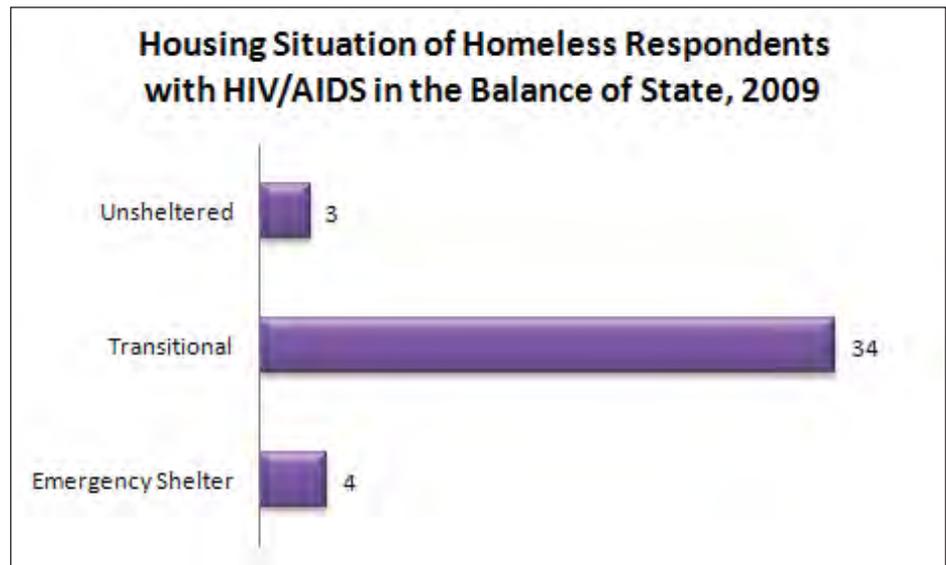


Persons with HIV/AIDS

Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents with HIV/AIDS in the Balance of State, 2009

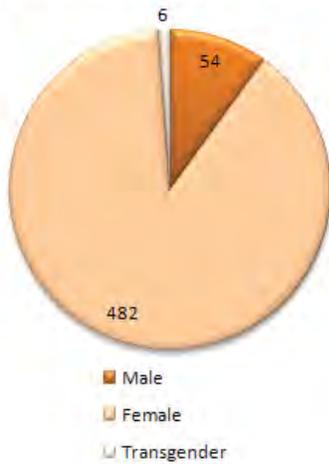


Housing Situation of Homeless Respondents with HIV/AIDS in the Balance of State, 2009

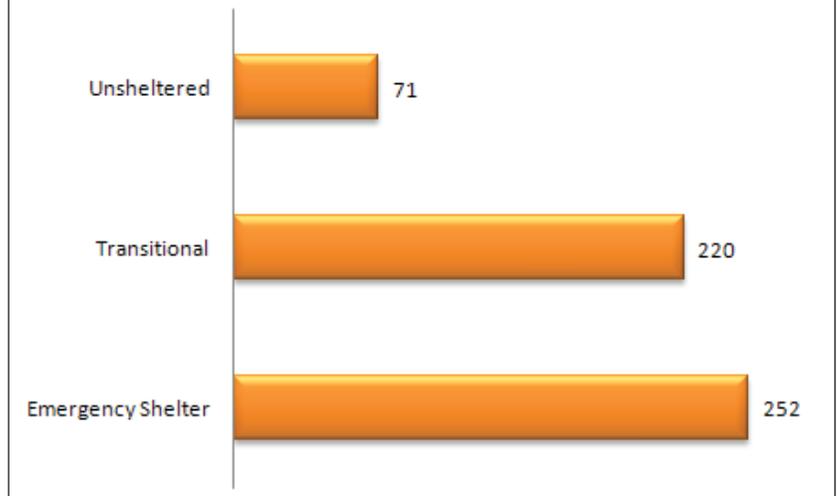


Domestic Violence

Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents who are Victims of Domestic Violence in the Balance of State, 2009

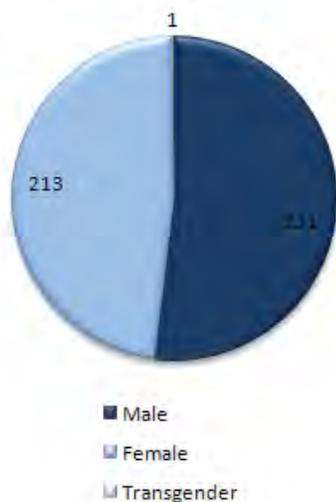


Housing Situation of Homeless Respondents who are Victims of Domestic Violence in the Balance of State, 2009

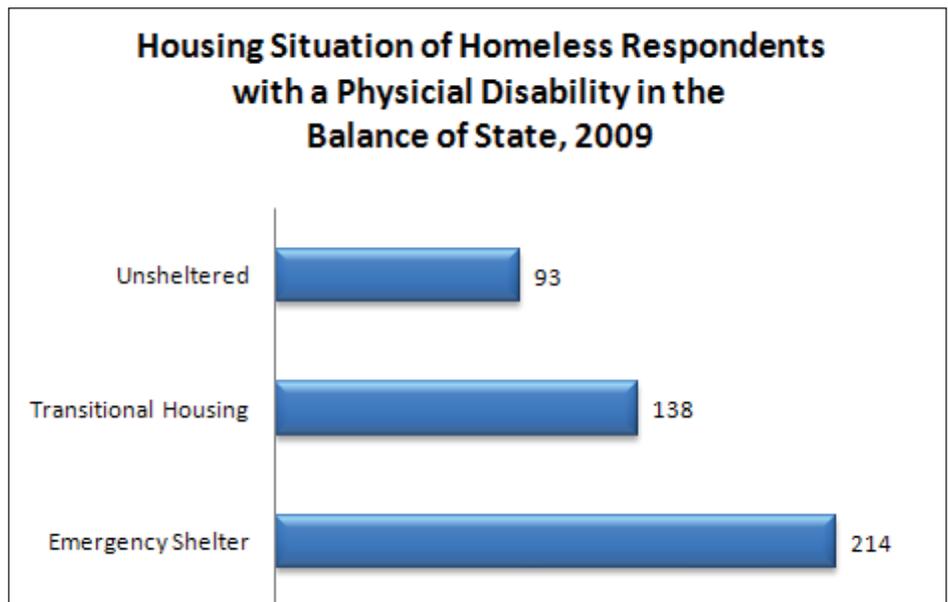


Physical Disability⁶

Gender Identity of Homeless Respondents with a Physical Disability in the Balance of State, 2009



Housing Situation of Homeless Respondents with a Physical Disability in the Balance of State, 2009

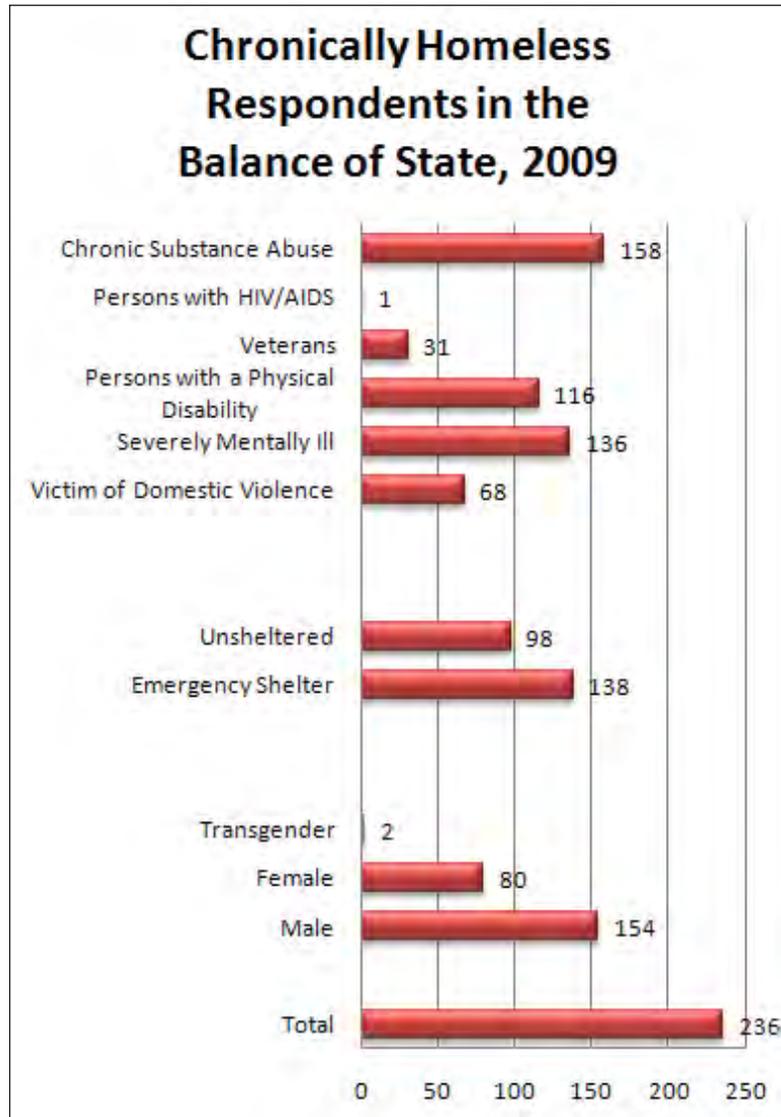


⁶ Although not part of the HUD Exhibit 1, the Balance-of-State measured physical disability in the 2009 Point-in-Time Count.

Chronically Homeless

HUD defines chronically homeless as 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 are disabled (developmentally or physically), mentally ill, or addicted to alcohol and/or drugs. A homeless individual is only considered chronically homeless if (s)he is unsheltered or in an emergency shelter.

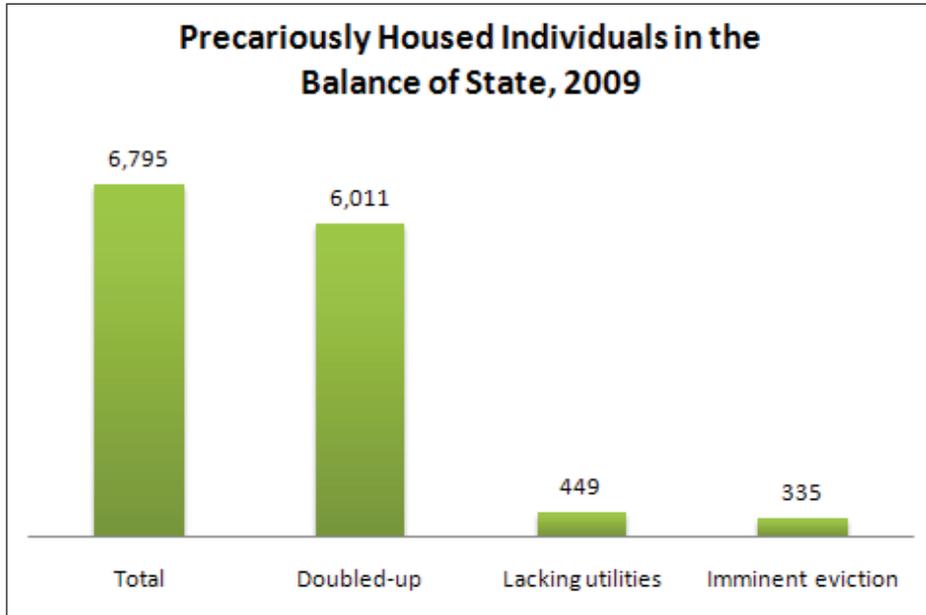
In 2009, there were a total of 671 chronically homeless respondents in Kentucky. There were 188 chronically homeless in Lexington, 247 in Louisville, and 236 in the Balance of State. The following demographics represent the Balance of State only.



Compared to the subpopulations of the homeless population, chronically homeless are more likely male and have a very high incidence of substance abuse (67 percent) and mental illness (57.6 percent).

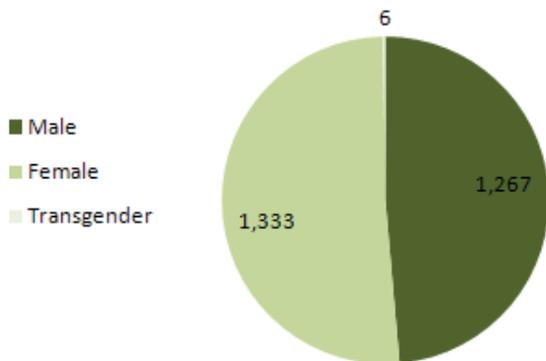
Precariously Housed

Precariously housed individuals, although not within HUD’s definition of homeless, are a key component of homelessness in Kentucky. There are three forms of precariously housed: doubled-up, living in substandard housing, or at risk of imminent eviction. A household is considered doubled-up if they are currently living with a friend or family member instead of in their own residence. A family or individual is also considered precariously housed if they are in their own housing but lacking running water, heat, or electricity. This is also referred to as substandard housing. Finally, if a person is in their own residence or in an institution but going to be evicted within seven days with no subsequent housing, then they too are considered precariously housed. This data only represents the Balance of State.

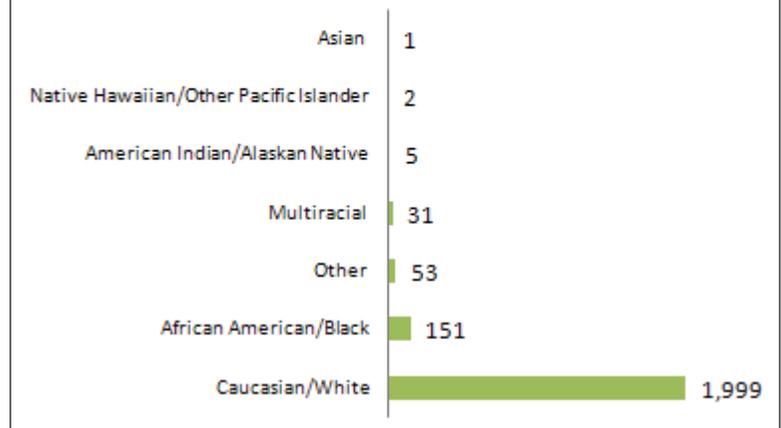


Doubled-up persons account for the overwhelming majority of precariously housed in the Balance of State. In 2009, 88.5 percent of the 6,795 precariously housed individuals were living doubled-up; 6.6 percent of precariously housed were living in substandard housing; and 4.9 percent were going to be evicted within seven days of the count.

Gender Identity of Precariously Housed Respondents in the Balance of State, 2009



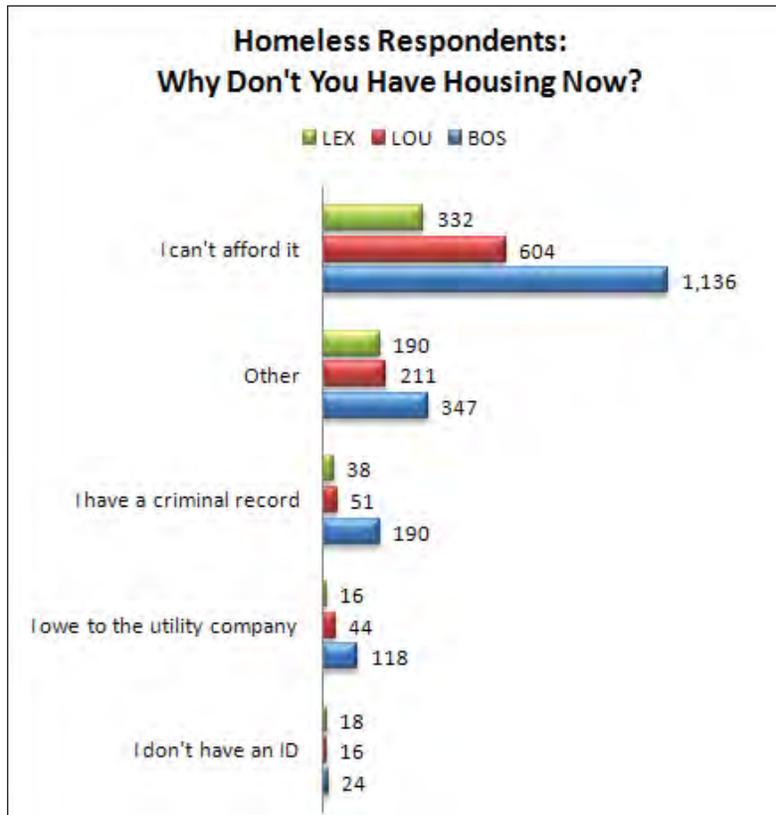
Racial Identity of Precariously Housed Respondents in the Balance of State, 2009



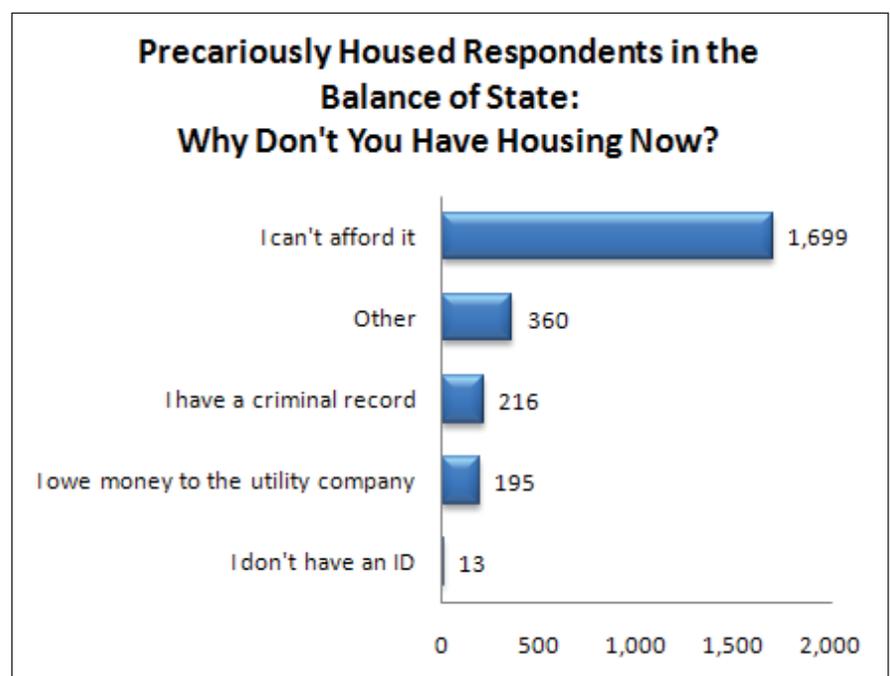
Of the precariously housed respondents or “heads-of-household,” 51 percent were females, 49 percent were males, and .23 percent were transgender. In addition, 88.8 percent were Caucasian/White and 6.7 percent were African American/Black.

Reasons for Not Having Housing

For the first time when officially counting Kentucky's homeless, the question, "Why don't you have housing now?" was asked during the 2009 Point-In-Time Count. Although not all respondents answered the question, they were given the option to mark more than one response. Their answers included 51.6 percent said they did not have housing because they could not afford it. In addition, 6.9 percent of respondents said that they did not have housing because of a criminal record and 4.4 percent because they owed the utility company. Lastly, 1.4 percent said they did not have housing because they did not have identification. Having identification is essential in obtaining a job or housing and may be a barrier for homeless individuals who do not have necessary documentation. Of the respondents, 18.6 percent said that they did not have housing because of some other reason.



There is a similar ranking of causes for precariously housed individuals, which were only counted in the Balance of State. Of the precariously housed, 68.4 percent said they did not have housing or were precariously housed because they could not afford housing. In addition, 8.7 percent said they were precariously housed because they have a criminal record, and 7.8 percent because they owe money to the utility company. Also of the precariously housed, 0.5 percent said they do not have housing because they do not have personal identification. Finally, 14.5 percent said they were in their situation because of some other reason.



COMPARING PREVIOUS COUNTS

The Point-In-Time Count is of critical importance in planning and determining the needs for housing and services. The information collected helps track trends in homelessness. It also indicates where limited resources should be allocated.

Kentucky Housing Corporation is directed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to conduct the Point-In-Time Count of Kentucky's homeless every other year in the 118 counties covered by the Balance of State Continuum of Care. However, Kentucky conducts a count every year to more accurately maintain homeless numbers in the state. While Fayette County and Jefferson County each represent its own Continuum of Care and conducts its own count, there has been collaboration on a statewide count in recent years.

In the early 1990s, HUD created four block grant programs, one of which provided funds for homeless programs. A year before HUD established its requirements of the 1994 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Kentucky Housing Corporation and the Association of Area Development Districts conducted a statewide survey of homelessness.

1993 Statewide Homeless Survey

The findings of the survey were used by Kentucky Housing Corporation to develop the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy and the Consolidated Plan. This statewide homeless survey did not seek to enumerate homelessness. The objectives were for KHC to utilize the results in order to plan housing and service programs for homeless Kentuckians, as well as to improve the allocation system of the very limited existing housing resources. It was also recommended that KHC pursue other federal funding sources.

2001 Kentucky Homeless Survey

As a second study of this kind, the 2001 Kentucky Homeless Survey was designed to provide comparable data to the 1993 survey with emphasis on rural homelessness. Kentucky Housing Corporation commissioned the Institute for Regional Analysis and Public Policy at Morehead State University to conduct the statewide survey. The goal was to collect information on individual characteristics of homeless persons that included variables such as housing status, household composition, perceived causes of homelessness, services received, and limiting factors like disabling conditions. It is worth noting that the 2001 survey did not attempt to provide a count of the homeless in Kentucky but rather to describe the characteristics of homelessness in the state. The survey targeted, for a period of ten weeks, a specific number of respondents across all 15 of Kentucky's Area Development Districts who sought social services from Kentucky agencies. Surveys were completed by Continuum of Care (CoC) agency personnel and sent to Morehead State University where the data were processed and entered into electronic files. Only individuals who met HUD's definition of homeless were included.

2005 Point-In-Time Count

The year 2005 marked the beginning for HUD's current Point-In-Time Count requirements. Efforts were made to include in the count both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. Service providers in the Balance of State, Lexington, and Louisville participated in the count and were asked to find homeless persons living in places not meant for human habitation along with those in a shelter setting.

2006 Point-In-Time Count

This count, administered in the spring for the first time, marked the beginning of KHC's efforts to coordinate with service providers across the state to count the homeless. A series of trainings were held to help build each agency's capacity in better counting both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. To that effect, a survey instrument was designed and appropriate trainings on point-in time count methodologies were conducted across the Balance of State. The Continuum of Care agencies that took part in the count were encouraged to seek the involvement of other non-HUD-funded homeless service providers, such as faith-based communities. Local stakeholders (law enforcement personnel, local media outlets, county officials) were also invited.

2007 Point-In-Time Count

For improved consistency and data quality, Kentucky Housing Corporation employed a scannable survey instrument with more streamlined questions. This created a baseline for regional gap analysis, local ten-year plans, regional ten-year plan implementation strategies, and a qualitative data interpretation. Training modules were improved and education

resources were made available during the training sessions in the Balance of State and were posted on the Kentucky Homeless Web site, www.kyhomeless.org. Outreach efforts continued to be broadened.

2008 Point-In-Time Count

This year marked the creation of a new partnership. For the first time, a unique survey instrument was designed and used by all three Kentucky Continuum of Care (Balance of State, Lexington, and Louisville). The realization of such a partnership was significant as it provided for better data collection methods throughout Kentucky. Furthermore, this demonstrated a strong political will to collaboratively address issues related to homelessness in the state. In addition to using the same survey instrument, the count was also conducted the same day and within the same time bracket across the state.

To capture the broad reality of homelessness in Kentucky beyond HUD's definition, Kentucky expanded on HUD's requirements and collected data on persons who were precariously housed (living in substandard housing conditions, doubled- or tripled-up with family or friends, or expecting imminent eviction from a private dwelling with no expectation of having a night-time residence or a community support network).

For better tracking purposes, the 2008 survey instrument was assigned a unique identifier (tracking code). This provided for a better quality control of each received survey. The first Point-In-Time Count brochure was put together and released in August of 2008.

2009 Point-In-Time Count

Kentucky strengthened its Point-In-Time Count with new scanning technologies and streamlined processes to improve data quality and data integrity. Kentucky Housing Corporation designed the 2009 State of Kentucky survey instrument with input from Lexington and Louisville.

Under the guidance of KICH, to improve outreach and increase participation, KHC provided educational materials for volunteer trainings, hometown press release templates for agency use, a sample letter to engage local officials, and community volunteer fliers for recruiting purposes. Weekly communications with partners kept hundreds of stakeholders (service providers, local officials, and volunteers) informed and engaged throughout the planning process leading up to the count.

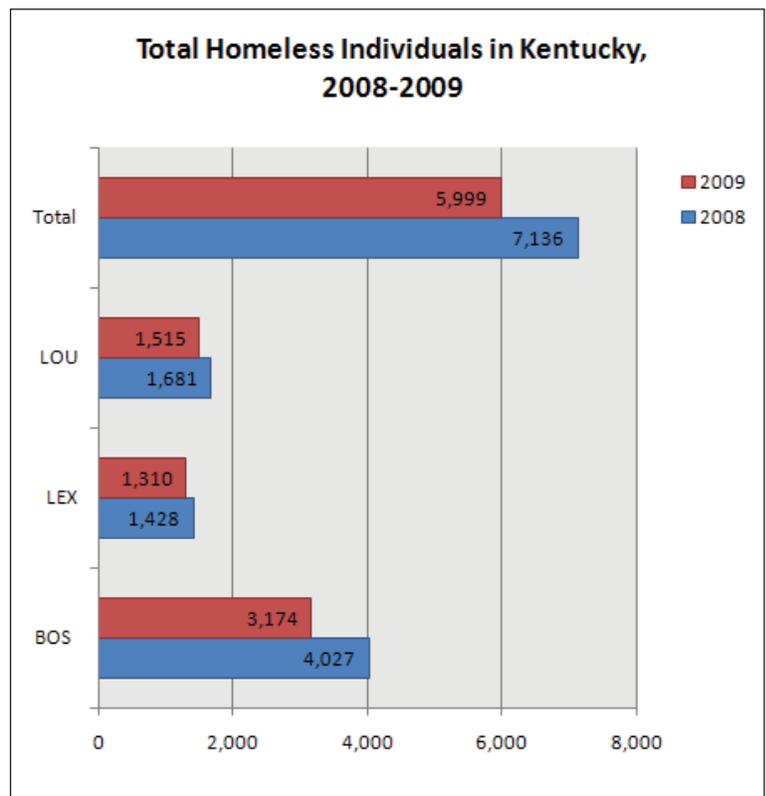
2007-2009 Data Comparisons

The 2009 Point-In-Time Count shows a decrease in homelessness in all three CoC regions. This may be attributed to several variables: the tightening of count methodology, weather conditions, and/or a true decrease in homelessness.

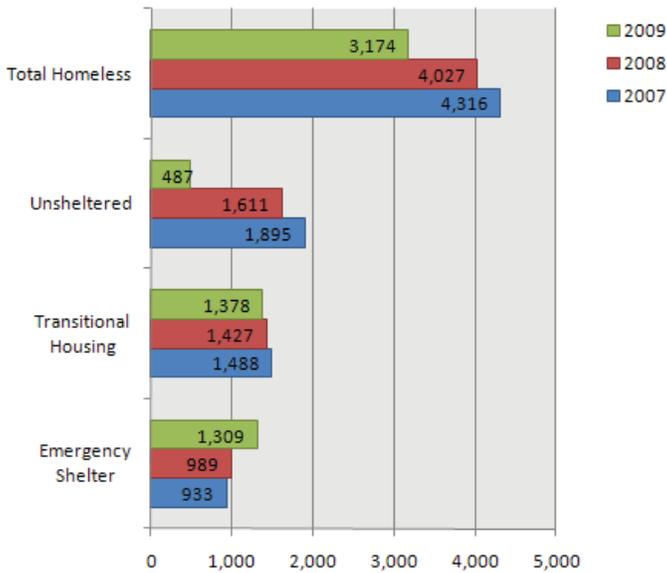
In Louisville, the total number of homeless individuals counted decreased by 10 percent. In Lexington, the homeless individuals counted decreased by 8.2 percent. The Balance-of-State count saw a 21.2 percent decrease. The total count of homeless individuals decreased by 16 percent in Kentucky.

Based on the 2009 Point-In-Time Count, it cannot be stated definitively that homelessness in Kentucky has decreased. In fact, the 2009 Point-In-Time Count Assessment results show 62.4 percent of agencies reporting an increase in demand for homeless services from 2008 to 2009.

As detailed in the previous section, Kentucky did not begin a statewide partnership until 2008. Therefore, only the 2007 data for the Balance of State is available. Between 2007 and 2009, the total homeless count in



Homeless Individuals in the Balance of State, 2007-2009



the Balance of State has decreased by 26.5 percent. This too may be attributed to the tightening of count methodology, weather conditions, and/or a true decrease in homelessness.

From 2007 to 2009, there was a 40 percent increase in homeless individuals in emergency shelters. There has been an 7.4 percent decrease in homeless individuals in transitional housing.

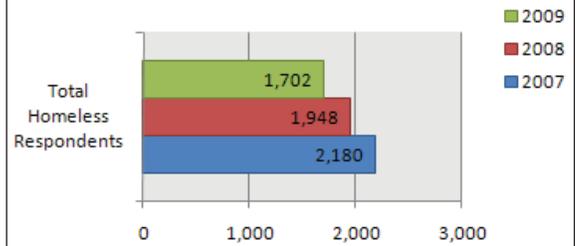
Lastly, in 2009, there was a significant decrease in unsheltered homelessness. Here again, it is not accurate to conclude that unsheltered homelessness in Kentucky has decreased by 70 percent in one year. Based on this dramatic decrease, participating agencies were asked whether it was more or less difficult to count unsheltered homeless in 2009 than in 2008. Of the respondents, 54.6 percent said that it was more difficult to count unsheltered homeless, 29 percent were neutral, and 16 percent said it was easier to count unsheltered homeless in 2009.

For more detail on the 2009 Point-In-Time Count Assessment, see Appendix C.

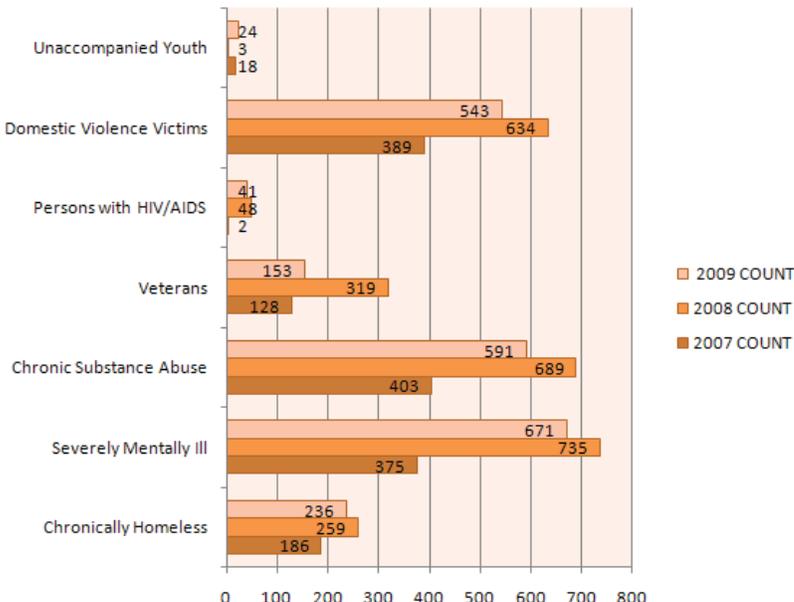
The Point-In-Time Count methodology counts total homeless individuals but only collects demographic information on the “head-of-household.”

To the right, there is a chart showing the number of surveys, each representing a household, collected in the Balance of State between 2007 and 2009. Although there was a 26.5 percent decrease in homeless individuals in the Balance of State, there was a 21.9 percent decrease in homeless respondents. There was an average 1.9 individuals per household in 2009. In 2007 and 2008, there was an average 2 individuals per homeless household.

Total Homeless Respondents in the Balance of State, 2007-2009



Subpopulations of Homeless Respondents in the Balance of State, 2007-2009

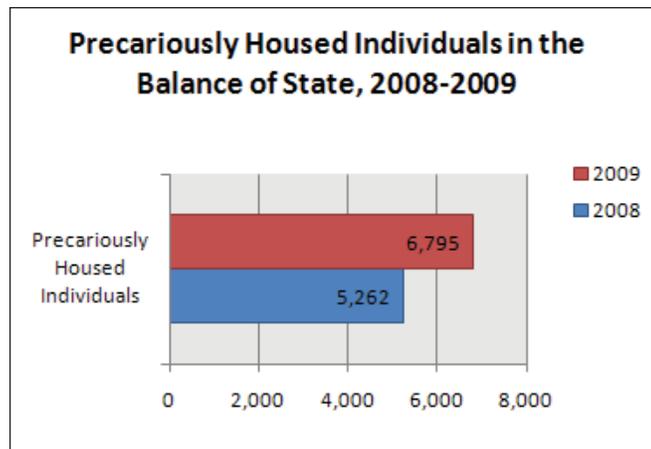
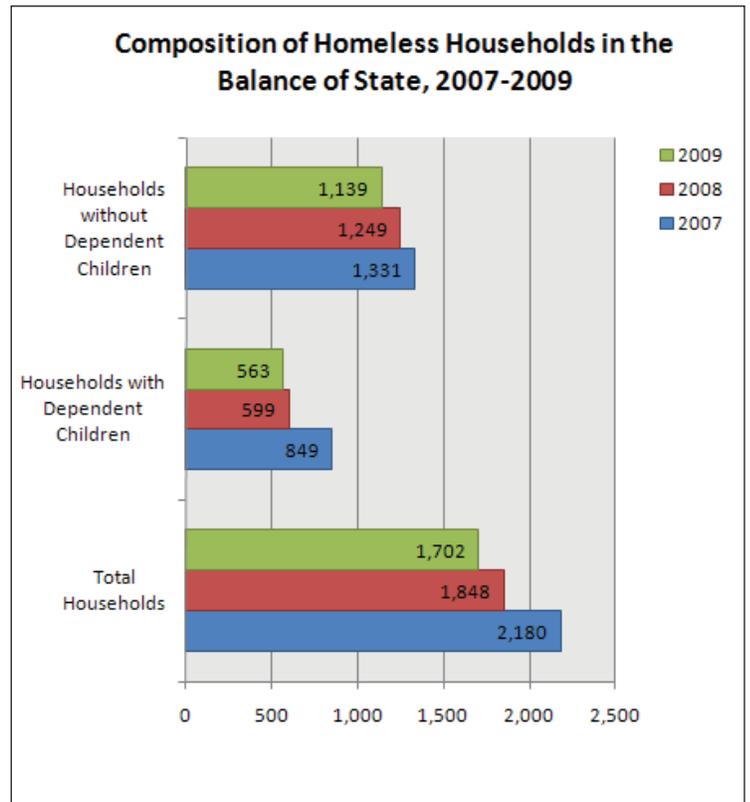


The 21.2 percent decrease in Balance of State homeless numbers between 2008 and 2009 is evident in the subpopulation trends (left). Between 2008 and 2009, there is a decrease in every subpopulation with the exception of unaccompanied youth. However, as a proportion of total homeless respondents, chronically homeless increased from 13.3 percent of total homeless respondents to 13.9 percent.

In 2007, households with dependent children accounted for 39 percent of total homeless households in the Balance of State. In 2008, households with children decreased to 32 percent of total homeless households. The proportion of homeless households with children increased slightly in 2009, constituting 33 percent of total homeless households.

In the 2008 count, there was a total of 1,688 homeless children in the state, accounting for 23.6 percent of total homeless individuals. In 2009, there was a total of 1,633 homeless children, accounting for 27 percent of homeless individuals. Although the total number of children decreased, their proportion of the total homeless population increased. It is important to note that the Kentucky Department of Education uses a different, broader definition of homelessness when they conduct their count of homeless children. In 2007-2008, the total was 17,735 homeless children.

From 2008 to 2009, there was a 29 percent increase in precariously housed individuals in the Balance of State. This dramatic increase may be attributed to a couple of factors. The increase may represent the number of people struggling to stay out of homelessness under the current economic conditions. Conversely, the increase in precariously housed may be attributed to the increased awareness of precariously housed conditions in Kentucky, specifically in rural areas.



SOLVING HOMELESSNESS IN KENTUCKY

Homelessness is a complicated issue, and there are no easy answers. However, through the efforts of the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH), Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC), and the many homeless service providers and advocates across the state, much progress is being made to end homelessness in Kentucky.

Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness

Created by Executive Order 2007-751 of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, KICH is composed of representation from state government, nonprofit, and advocacy agencies to collaborate and perform the following functions and duties:

- Serve as the single statewide homelessness planning and policy development resource for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
- Review, recommend changes, and update *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness*.
- Monitor and oversee implementation of *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* to ensure that accountability and results are consistent with the plan.
- Serve as a state clearinghouse for information on services and housing options for the homeless.
- Conduct other activities as appropriate.

KICH was initially established after representatives from KHC and other organizations participated in a Homeless Policy Academy in 2002, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Kentucky was one of eight states invited to participate in the first of several intensive policy-building forums, designed to develop action plans for improving access to mainstream services for people experiencing homelessness.

The Executive Committee meets twice a year to make policy decisions based on work done at the Steering and Policy Committee level and drive systems change across the state. The executive order identifies the following representatives as members of the KICH Executive Committee:

1. Chief Executive Officer of Kentucky Housing Corporation
2. Secretary of Health and Family Services Cabinet
3. Secretary of Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
4. Secretary of Education Cabinet
5. Secretary of Transportation Cabinet
6. Executive Director of Administrative Office of the Courts
7. State Budget Director
8. Commissioner of Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs
9. Kentucky General Assembly (one from each house appointed by the Governor)
10. Executive Director of Homeless and Housing Coalition of Kentucky

The Steering Committee meets every other month to monitor the progress of the Policy Committees and formulate policy changes to be presented to the Executive Committee. There are five Policy Committees: Housing, Services, Prevention, Public Will, and Data.

Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness

Kentucky has a strong network of state and local officials and public, private, and nonprofit organizations that work together to end homelessness in the state. *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness*, released in 2006, is a result of this partnership. The plan was coordinated with input from a number of communities, in a process that included 12 public forums held across the state.

In late 2007, to support efforts initiated by the plan, the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness, working with the Homeless and Housing Coalition of Kentucky, began to address homelessness on a local level through the creation of regional strategies to end homelessness. These strategies address the needs of local communities and make the best use of existing regional resources.

In addition to *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness*, there are plans in place for the six CoC regions that make up the Balance of State, as well as for Ashland, Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville. While each region's plan emphasizes local challenges and priorities for action, there were three needs that emerged across all communities.

These included the need to:

- Expand access to safe and affordable housing.
- Increase investment in provision of services that support the ability of consumers within homeless programs and supportive housing to maintain stable housing and become self-sustaining members of the community.
- Effect policy change at the state and federal level that broadens the definition of homelessness to include persons who are precariously housed, as well as changing the definition of “chronically homeless” to include families and others who have experienced long-term homelessness.

KICH is currently updating *Kentucky’s Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* and is using these themes, in addition to all the information gathered from the Point-In-Time Counts, as a guide for ending homelessness in Kentucky.

Homeless Resources

Kentucky’s Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness (Ten-Year Plan) depends on stakeholders and program staff who draw upon a great number of resources to conduct activities at all levels. There are many different programs available through agencies and organizations across the state which seek to assist homeless individuals.

As the state housing finance agency, Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC) oversees many resources that are needed to implement *Kentucky’s Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness*. As noted earlier, KHC administers the Continuum of Care programs for the Balance of State. KHC also administers the Recovery Kentucky and Safe Havens programs and the KHC HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, which provides up to two years of rental assistance until housing can be provided. The first two programs seek to end homeless by addressing the root causes of homelessness in the state: chemical dependency, domestic violence, and mental illness.

Recovery Kentucky

Recovery Kentucky is a joint effort by Kentucky Department for Local Government, Kentucky Department of Corrections, and Kentucky Housing Corporation that is creating ten housing recovery centers across the state to help Kentuckians recover from substance abuse.

Without a stable place to live and a support system to help them address their underlying problems, most homeless people who also suffer from substance abuse and addiction bounce around between shelters, public hospitals, psychiatric institutions, and detoxification centers. It is estimated that the Recovery Kentucky initiative will save Kentuckians millions in tax dollars that would have been spent on emergency room visits and jail costs.

Each center uses a recovery program model that includes peer support, daily living skills training, job responsibilities, and challenges to practice sober living. This type of supportive housing and recovery program is proven to help people who face the most complex challenges to live more stable, productive lives. It has been demonstrated successfully by both the Hope Center in Lexington and The Healing Place in Louisville and was named “A Model That Works” by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Safe Havens

The Safe Havens initiative was developed to provide temporary housing assistance to households who are currently seeking to leave a shelter or who are otherwise in a homeless situation.

Safe Havens is composed of two programs—Safe Place, which serves those with serious and persistent mental illness, and Safe Start, which serve homeless families with children, as well as survivors of domestic violence. The programs provide temporary assistance until the household can be transferred to another supportive housing program. With both programs, KHC provides a housing voucher to bring them more stability and help them gain control of their lives.

In addition to housing, Safe Havens has a strong self-sufficiency component. Households work with case managers to develop individual goal plans to help them work to self-sufficiency on a case-by-case basis. KHC is working with the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association and the Center for Women and Families to offer Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). IDAs allow participants to contribute earned income into these escrow accounts, which KHC matches, to be used to help them achieve self-sufficiency. Education incentives are also available to participants who want to pursue an education, so long as they are full-time students and maintain a grade point average of 2.0.

HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

This program provides up to two years of rental assistance until the individual receives a Section 8 voucher or some other form of housing can be provided. Funds may be used for the cost of rent, utilities, and security-deposit assistance,

regardless of whether rental and utility subsidies are being provided. Utility deposit assistance may be provided in conjunction with rental assistance subsidy or security deposit assistance.

Other resources are also made available through KICH member agencies. For example, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services administers the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness program through the mental health provider system. The update to *Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness*, which is currently underway, will identify many of these other resources that are essential to this cause.

Kentucky Homeownership Protection Center

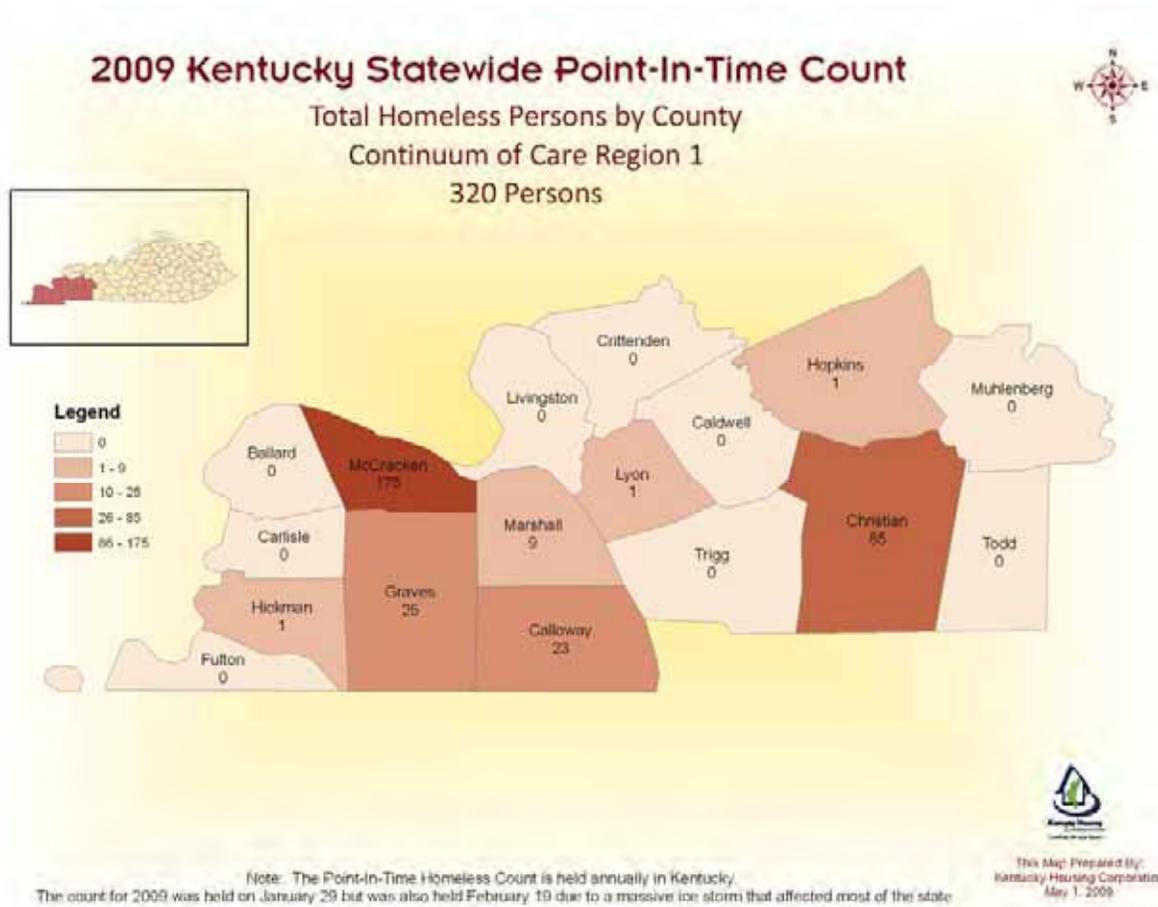
In April 2008, the National Coalition for the Homeless released the report [*Foreclosure to Homelessness: the Forgotten Victims of the Subprime Crisis*](#). The report discusses the findings of a national survey of state and local homeless coalitions to determine if there was an increase in homelessness due to foreclosure. Nearly 61 percent of the survey respondents had seen an increase in homelessness since the foreclosure crisis began in 2007.

Administered by Kentucky Housing Corporation, the Kentucky Homeownership Protection Center (Protection Center) was established by the 2008 Kentucky General Assembly to address the foreclosure crisis in Kentucky. While the number of foreclosures in Kentucky have not increased as rapidly as they have in other states, the issue is still one that affects many Kentuckians and their communities.

The Protection Center is a joint effort of the Department of Financial Institutions, Kentucky Housing Corporation, and many other agencies and groups across the state. The Protection Center provides counseling at no cost to a homeowner and is a centralized location for information on public services to assist Kentuckians in keeping their homes. Homeowners can find information on the foreclosure process, utility assistance, and home repair assistance. The Protection Center has also formed a partnership with Legal Aid to help those who qualify and cannot recover from their circumstances through counseling.

The Protection Center is a resource for homeowners who may become homeless or precariously housed if they lose their home.

ADDENDUMS:
Addendum A: 2009 Regional Data



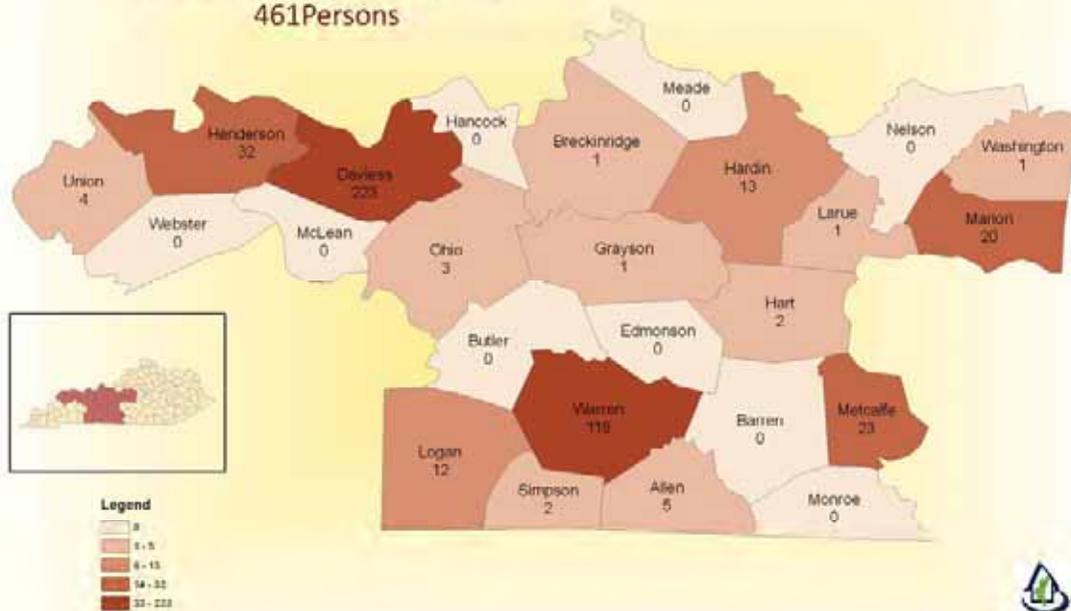
Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children:	20	28	3	51
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults and children)	76	91	10	177
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children**	99	21	9	129
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	108	23	12	143
Total Persons (Add Lines 1a and 2a):	184	114	22	320
Homeless Subpopulations (Adults only, except g. below)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	21		4	25
b. Severely Mentally Ill	50		5	55
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	63		4	67
d. Veterans	27		1	28
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	14		0	14
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	53		3	56
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	0		0	0

*Optional for unsheltered homeless subpopulations
 ** Includes single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults (such as a married couple without children)
 ***For "sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations, list persons in emergency shelter only.

2009 Kentucky Statewide Point-In-Time Count



Total Homeless Persons by County
Continuum of Care Region 2
461 Persons



Note: The Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually in Kentucky. The count for 2009 was held on January 29 but was also held February 19 due to a massive ice storm that affected most of the state.

This Map Prepared by:
Kentucky Housing Corporation
May 1, 2009

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children:	34	21	0	55
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults and children)	114	64	0	178
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children**	179	61	26	266
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	192	61	30	283
Total Persons (Add Lines 1a and 2a):	306	125	30	461
Homeless Subpopulations (Adults only, except g. below)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	36		6	42
b. Severely Mentally Ill	98		12	110
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	139		10	149
d. Veterans	22		2	24
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	22		0	22
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	88		5	93
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	4		0	4

*Optional for unsheltered homeless subpopulations

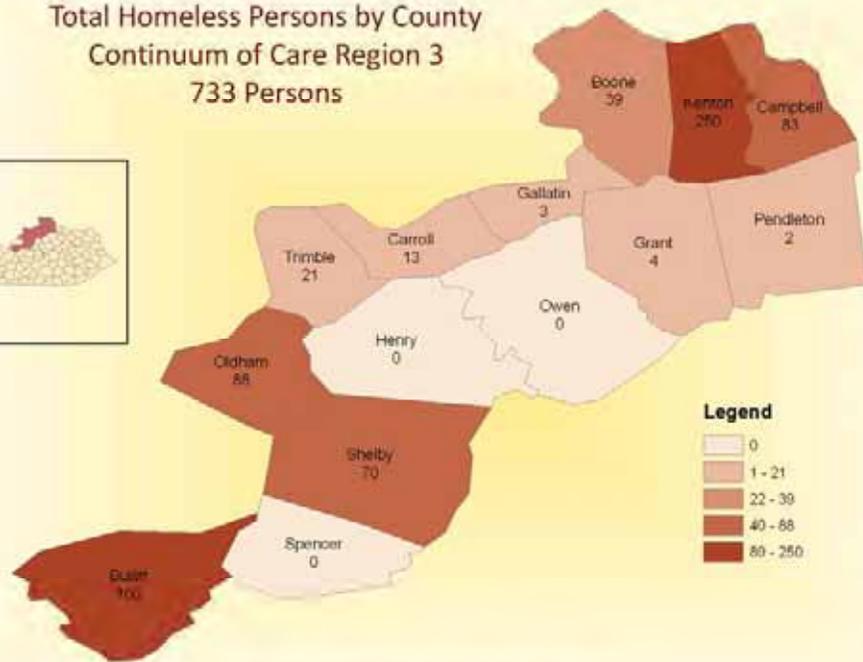
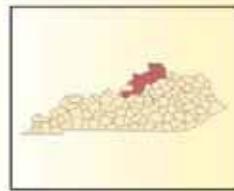
** Includes single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults (such as a married couple without children)

***For "sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations, list persons in emergency shelter only.

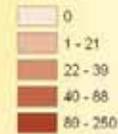
2009 Kentucky Statewide Point-In-Time Count



Total Homeless Persons by County
Continuum of Care Region 3
733 Persons



Legend



Note: The Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually in Kentucky.

The count for 2009 was held on January 29 but was also held February 19 due to a massive ice storm that affected most of the state.



This Map Prepared By:
Kentucky Housing Corporation
May 1, 2009

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children:	22	91	16	129
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults and children)	75	320	47	442
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children**	109	96	61	266
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	119	98	74	291
Total Persons (Add Lines 1a and 2a):	194	418	121	733
Homeless Subpopulations (Adults only, except g. below)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	39		23	62
b. Severely Mentally Ill	122		27	149
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	132		35	167
d. Veterans	57		6	63
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	2		2	4
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	99		17	116
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	1		0	1

*Optional for unsheltered homeless subpopulations

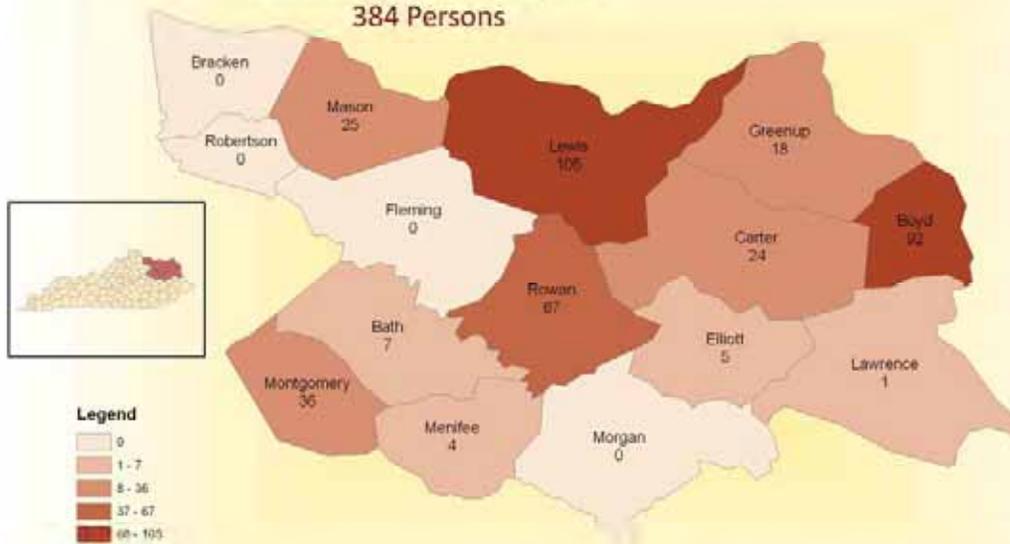
** Includes single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults (such as a married couple without children)

***For "sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations, list persons in emergency shelter only.

2009 Kentucky Statewide Point-In-Time Count

Total Homeless Persons by County
Continuum of Care Region 4

384 Persons



Note: The Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually in Kentucky. The count for 2009 was held on January 29 but was also held February 19 due to a massive ice storm that affected most of the state.

This Map Prepared By:
Kentucky Housing Corporation
May 1, 2009

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children:	30	43	8	81
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults and children)	100	132	28	260
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children**	62	24	22	108
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	72	27	25	124
Total Persons (Add Lines 1a and 2a):	172	159	53	384
Homeless Subpopulations (Adults only, except g. below)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
a. Chronically Homeless	8		2	10
b. Severely Mentally Ill	51		4	55
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	18		3	21
d. Veterans	7		0	7
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0		0	0
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	57		8	65
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	17		0	17

*Optional for unsheltered homeless subpopulations

** Includes single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults (such as a married couple without children)

***For "sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations, list persons in emergency shelter only.

2009 Kentucky Statewide Point-In-Time Count

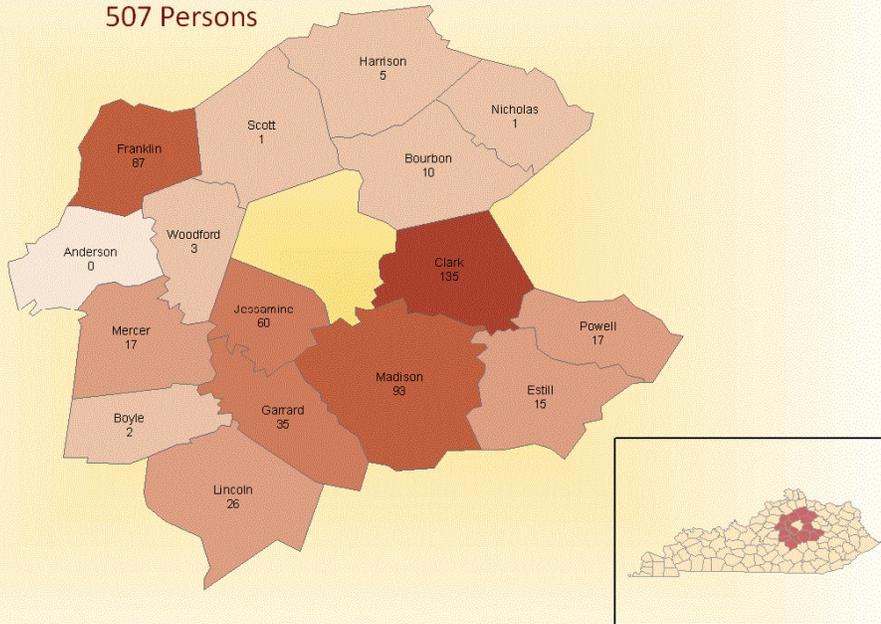
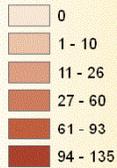
Total Homeless Persons by County

Continuum of Care Region 6

507 Persons



Legend



Note: The Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually in Kentucky.

The count for 2009 was held on January 29 but was also held February 19 due to a massive ice storm that affected most of the state.

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children:	20	85	6	111
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults and children)	96	277	25	398
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children**	34	13	43	90
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	41	14	54	109
Total Persons (Add Lines 1a and 2a):	137	291	79	507
Homeless Subpopulations (Adults only, except g. below)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	10		22	32
b. Severely Mentally Ill	37		20	57
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	26		29	55
d. Veterans	5		8	13
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0		0	0
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	55		9	64
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	0		0	0

*Optional for unsheltered homeless subpopulations

** Includes single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults (such as a married couple without children)

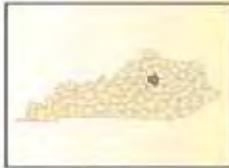
***For "sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations, list persons in emergency shelter only.

2009 Kentucky Statewide Point-In-Time Count

Total Homeless Persons by County

Lexington-Fayette County

1,310 Persons



Note: The Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually in Kentucky. The count for 2009 was held on January 29 but was also held February 19 due to a massive ice storm that affected most of the state.



This Map Prepared By:
Kentucky Housing Corporation
May 1, 2009

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children:	27	131	3	161
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults and children)	87	339	8	434
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children**	398	426	47	871
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	398	426	52	876
Total Persons (Add Lines 1a and 2a):	485	765	60	1310
Homeless Subpopulations (Adults only, except g. below)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	179		9	188
b. Severely Mentally Ill	84		13	97
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	447		15	462
d. Veterans	130		12	142
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	18		0	18
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	196		13	209
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	12		0	12

*Optional for unsheltered homeless subpopulations

** Includes single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults (such as a married couple without children)

***For "sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations, list persons in emergency shelter only.

2009 Kentucky Statewide Point-In-Time Count

Total Homeless Persons by County

Louisville Metro

1,515 Persons



Note: The Point-In-Time Homeless Count is held annually in Kentucky. The count for 2009 was held on January 29 but was also held February 19 due to a massive ice storm that affected most of the state.



This Map Prepared By:
Kentucky Housing Corporation
May 1, 2009

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children:	37	95	2	134
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults and children)	109	253	6	368
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children**	740	259	148	1,147
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	740	259	148	1,147
Total Persons (Add Lines 1a and 2a):	849	512	154	1,515
Homeless Subpopulations (Adults only, except g. below)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	174		73	247
b. Severely Mentally Ill	526		36	562
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	445		36	481
d. Veterans	275		43	318
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	37		7	44
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	326		29	399
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	17		0	17

*Optional for unsheltered homeless subpopulations

** Includes single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults (such as a married couple without children)

***For "sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations, list persons in emergency shelter only.

Addendum B: Raw Data by County

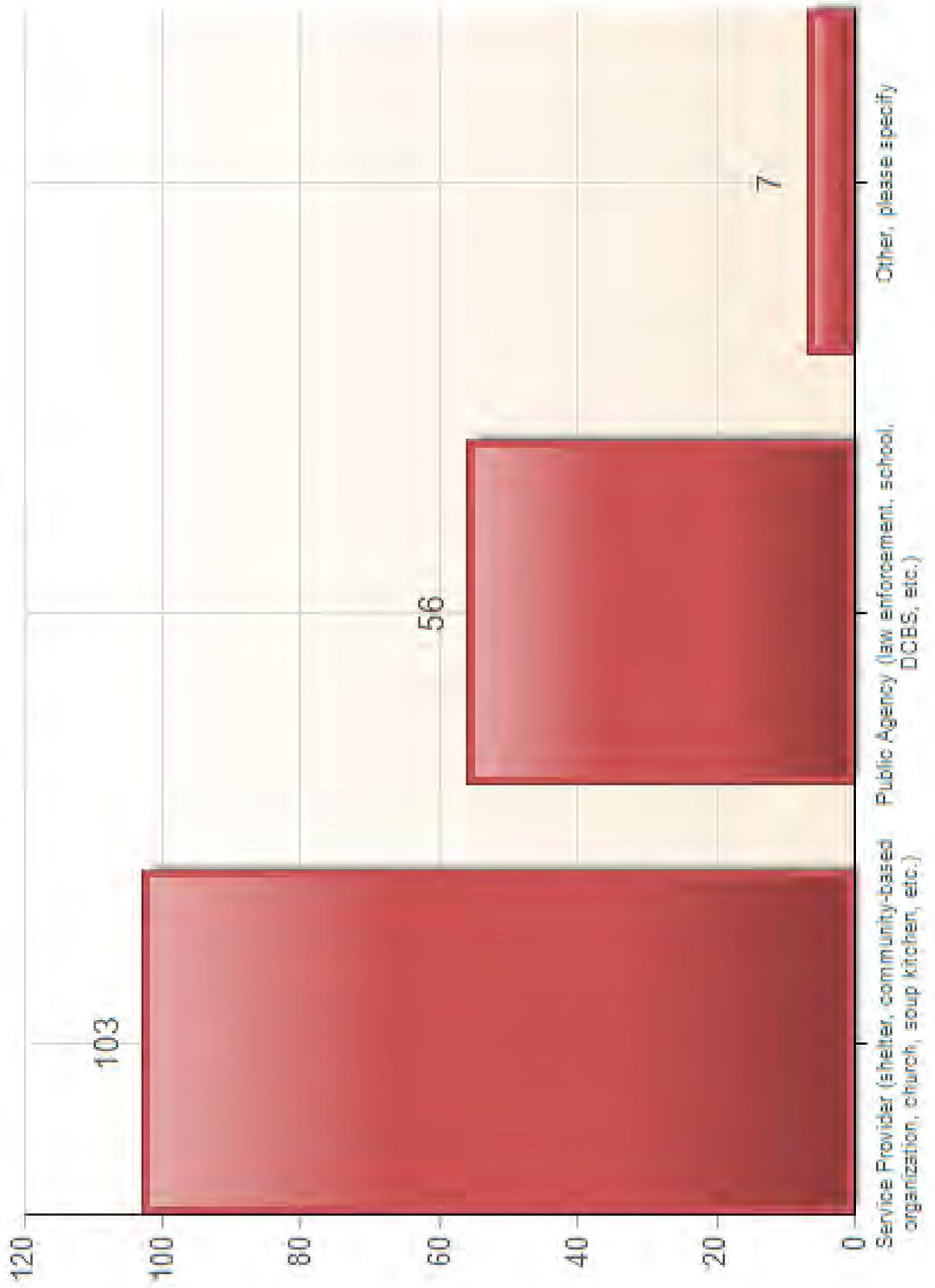
County	Homeless			Emergency			Transitional			Unsheltered			Subpopulations						Precariously Housed			
	TOTAL	Adults	Children	Total*	Adults	Children	Total*	Adults	Children	Total*	Adults	Children	Total*	Severely Mentally Ill	Persons with HIV/AIDS	Victims of Domestic Violence	Chronically Homeless	Total Precariously Housed	Doubled-Up	Imminent Eviction	Substandard Housing	
Kentucky	5,999	948	361	2,643	654	684	2,655	399	87	701	613	1,230	1,534	1,151	671	6,795	6,011	335	449			
Adair	41	5	1	19	2	1	34	2	2	2	2	15	10	9	2	254	245	6	3			
Allen	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	28	28	1	1			
Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bath	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	1	1	1	1	28	28	1	1			
Bell	27	-	-	7	10	17	10	10	-	10	1	1	1	1	1	119	116	4	3			
Boone	39	6	2	8	4	4	22	5	27	1	10	7	10	5	4	99	93	6	6			
Bourbon	10	-	-	3	2	5	4	1	5	3	6	7	6	0	1	14	14	4	6			
Boyd	92	52	20	72	13	4	17	3	1	3	6	22	6	22	4	71	57	9	5			
Boyle	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-			
Bracken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breathitt	11	1	1	4	4	1	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	1	1	40	33	3	4			
Breckinridge	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bullitt	160	9	6	15	43	60	103	28	14	42	1	15	5	7	2	281	206	75	-			
Buller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-			
Cadwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Calloway	23	6	10	16	1	-	1	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	-	-			
Campbell	83	21	13	34	44	4	48	1	-	1	29	44	44	32	1	22	2	12	8			
Carlisle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carr	13	2	3	5	2	4	6	2	-	2	1	2	2	1	1	15	15	1	1			
Carter	24	-	-	-	11	13	24	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	31	31	1	3			
Casey	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-			
Christian	85	18	19	37	17	31	48	-	-	2	6	15	2	18	2	14	14	-	-			
Clark	135	7	3	10	36	69	105	12	8	20	1	3	5	5	3	404	350	33	21			
Clay	22	2	1	3	2	2	4	14	1	15	-	3	4	2	2	63	58	5	-			
Clinton	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	80	78	-	2			
Crittenden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Daviess	223	131	39	170	28	16	44	8	1	9	11	87	53	9	42	35	35	-	-			
Edmonson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elliot	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	-			
Estill	15	-	-	-	2	1	3	12	-	12	1	9	9	5	2	30	18	-	-			
Fayette	1310	-	-	485	-	-	765	-	-	60	142	462	97	18	209	188	-	-	-			
Floyd	36	7	2	9	11	15	26	1	-	1	1	4	4	1	12	8	-	-	-			
Franklin	87	26	8	34	22	30	52	1	-	1	3	13	18	23	9	54	32	15	7			
Fulton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gallatin	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	26	24	-	-			
Garrard	35	17	18	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	-	-			
Grant	4	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	34	34	-	-			
Graves	25	15	4	19	2	4	6	-	-	5	7	9	9	2	4	1	1	-	-			
Grayson	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Green	8	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	35	-	-			
Greenup	18	9	5	14	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	-	-	104	94	10	-			
Hancock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Hardin	13	-	-	-	11	11	11	2	-	2	1	13	11	10	2	-	-	-	-			
Harlan	21	20	-	20	-	-	1	1	1	4	10	7	10	7	1	168	135	25	8			
Harrison	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0			
Hart	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	27	27	-	-			
Henderson	32	11	-	11	21	-	21	-	-	-	2	13	3	2	8	37	35	1	1			
Henry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-			
Hickman	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Hopkins	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Jackson	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-			
Jefferson	1515	-	-	849	-	-	512	-	-	154	318	481	562	44	399	247	-	-	-			
Jessamine	60	-	-	21	34	55	-	5	-	5	2	6	5	17	2	36	36	-	-			

*County level data on children and adults was not available for Lexington and Louisville. Therefore, the values are included in the total but not in the adult and children counts.

	Homeless			Emergency			Transitional			Unsheltered			Subpopulations						Precariously Housed			
	Adults	Children	Total*	Adults	Children	Total*	Adults	Children	Total*	Adults	Children	Total*	Chronic Substance Abuse	Severely Mentally Ill	Persons with HIV/AIDS	Victims of Domestic Violence	Chronically Homeless	Total Precariously Housed	Doubled-Up	Imminent Eviction	Substandard Housing	
TOTAL Homeless	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keriton	250	102	19	49	46	95	31	3	34	29	85	76	45	2	534	524	8	2	-	-	-	
Kroft	12	1	-	2	3	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	99	-	7	-	-	-	
Knox	8	6	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	60	-	11	-	-	-	
Larue	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laurel	56	35	15	50	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	5	6	1	8	4	3	1	-	-	-	
Lawrence	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	
Lee	6	-	-	3	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	
Leslie	15	-	-	7	4	11	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	85	65	-	20	-	-	-	
Letcher	18	-	-	1	-	1	16	1	17	1	10	5	4	3	92	81	2	29	-	-	-	
Lewis	105	6	5	11	45	42	87	2	5	7	2	10	-	-	238	231	7	-	-	-	-	
Lincoln	26	17	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	6	-	21	-	-	-	
Livingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Logan	12	9	1	10	2	2	2	-	-	3	4	7	2	6	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	
Lyon	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madison	93	8	6	14	27	30	57	46	6	22	11	10	12	3	111	73	19	19	-	-	-	
Magoffin	8	1	-	3	4	7	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	
Marion	20	11	8	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Marshall	9	1	1	2	3	4	7	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Mason	25	13	9	22	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	8	13	2	33	31	2	-	-	-	-	
McCracken	175	91	18	109	28	23	51	11	4	15	20	47	29	8	19	21	15	6	-	-	-	
McCreary	5	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	5	2	3	283	262	5	16	-	-	-	
McLean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meadie	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	
Menifee	17	13	-	13	1	3	4	-	-	-	7	1	1	7	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	
Mercer	23	18	2	20	-	-	3	3	3	-	1	2	2	2	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	
Mercalle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	-	8	-	-	-	
Monroe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	
Montgomery	36	19	2	21	6	6	12	2	1	3	4	2	5	5	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	
Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Muhlenberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicholson	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	-	-	-	
Nicholas	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Ohio	88	2	-	34	48	82	2	2	4	1	13	12	13	1	141	135	3	3	-	-	-	
Oldham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	4	-	-	-	
Owen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	5	-	-	-	
Owsley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Pandleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Perry	193	58	32	90	37	34	71	29	3	32	29	49	39	21	774	717	29	28	-	-	-	
Pike	48	15	5	21	10	20	6	1	7	2	8	9	8	2	73	62	3	8	-	-	-	
Powell	17	-	-	4	6	10	7	-	7	-	3	4	2	5	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	
Pulaski	90	12	5	17	23	20	43	14	16	30	2	23	6	5	198	182	9	7	-	-	-	
Robertson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rockcastle	32	19	9	28	-	-	4	4	4	-	1	1	6	1	24	14	3	7	-	-	-	
Rowan	67	14	18	32	11	4	15	14	6	20	1	5	15	3	520	456	-	64	-	-	-	
Russell	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	
Scott	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Shelby	70	4	4	8	17	39	56	4	2	6	2	8	16	4	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Simpson	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Spencer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Taylor	31	11	14	25	-	-	-	6	2	1	3	3	1	1	196	177	2	17	-	-	-	
Todd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trigg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trimble	21	-	-	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	
Union	4	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Warren	118	57	14	71	21	16	37	10	3	27	26	8	23	2	58	53	5	-	-	-	-	
Washington	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Wayne	28	4	-	4	2	2	21	1	22	-	13	10	9	10	360	356	2	-	-	-	-	
Webster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whitley	27	21	6	27	3	1	4	1	1	1	5	4	2	1	24	17	-	7	-	-	-	
Wolfe	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Woodford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*County level data on children and adults was not available for Lexington and Louisville. Therefore, the values are included in the total but not in the adult and children counts.

Describe your agency:



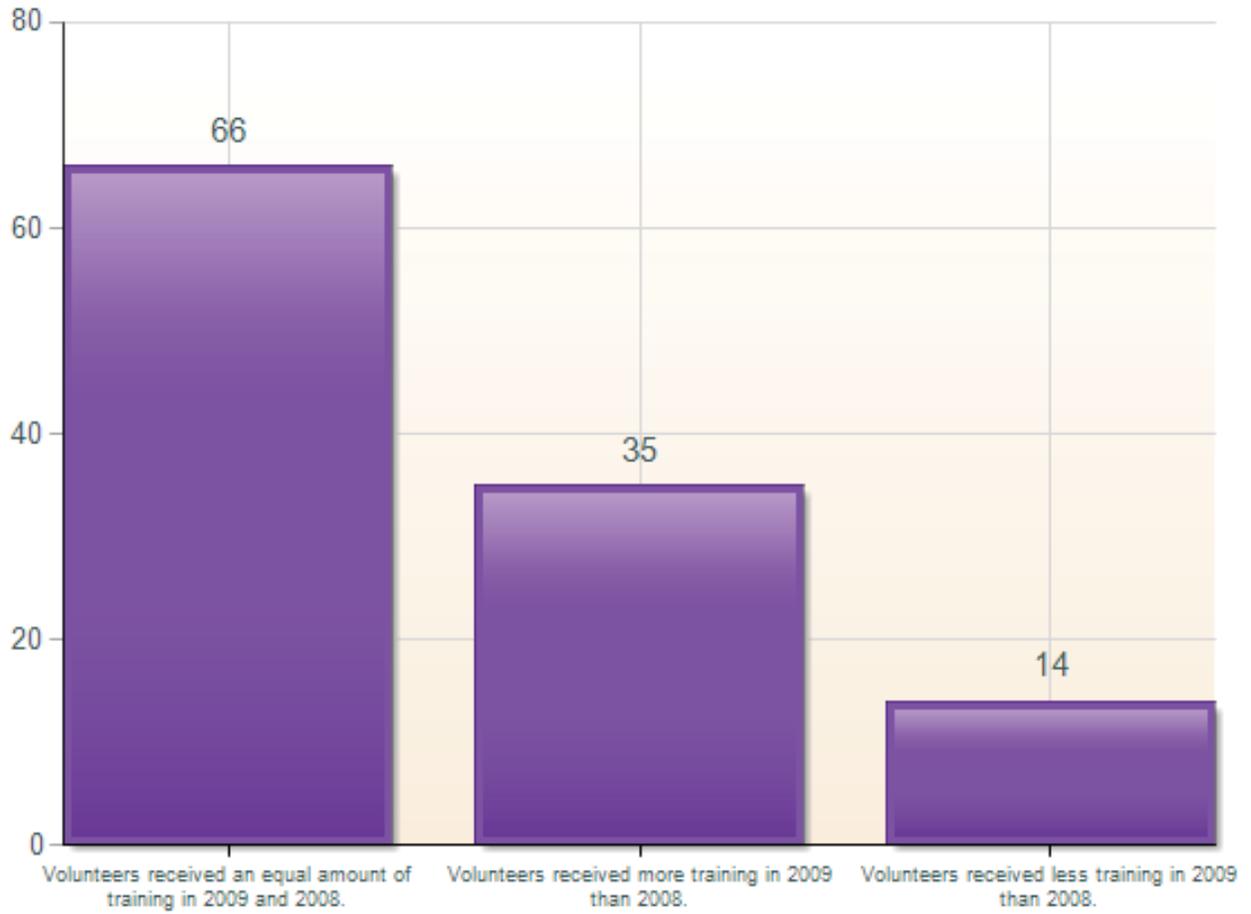
Approximately how many people volunteered to help your agency on the day of the Point-in-Time Count in 2008?



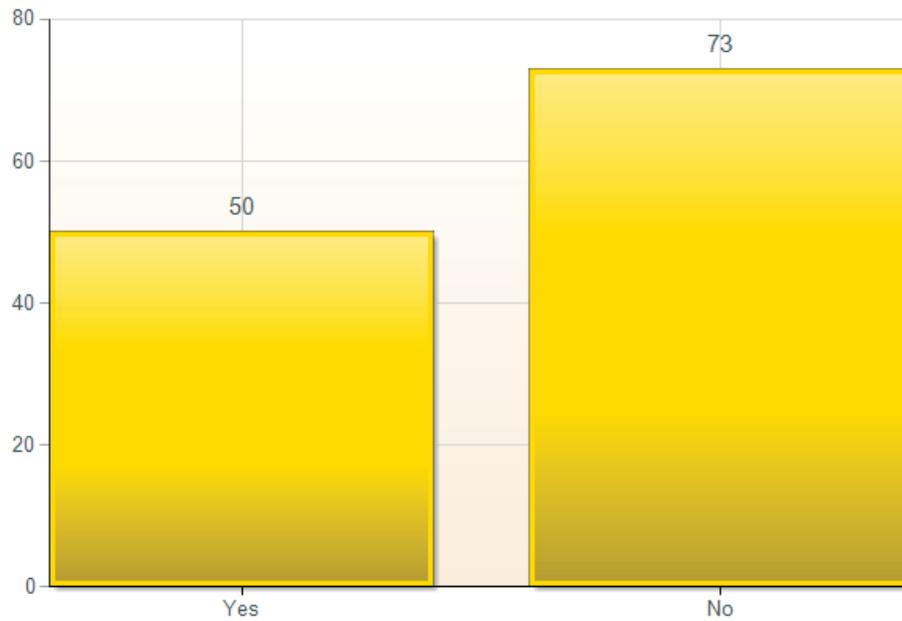
Approximately how many people volunteered to help your agency on the day of the Point-in-Time Count in 2009?



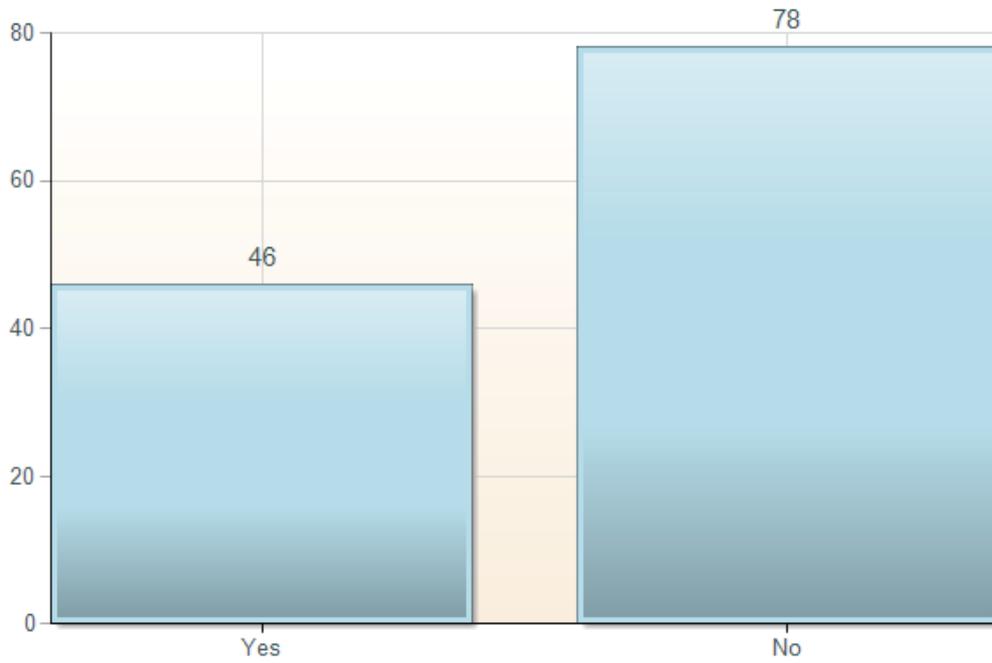
Indicate which best describes your volunteer training:



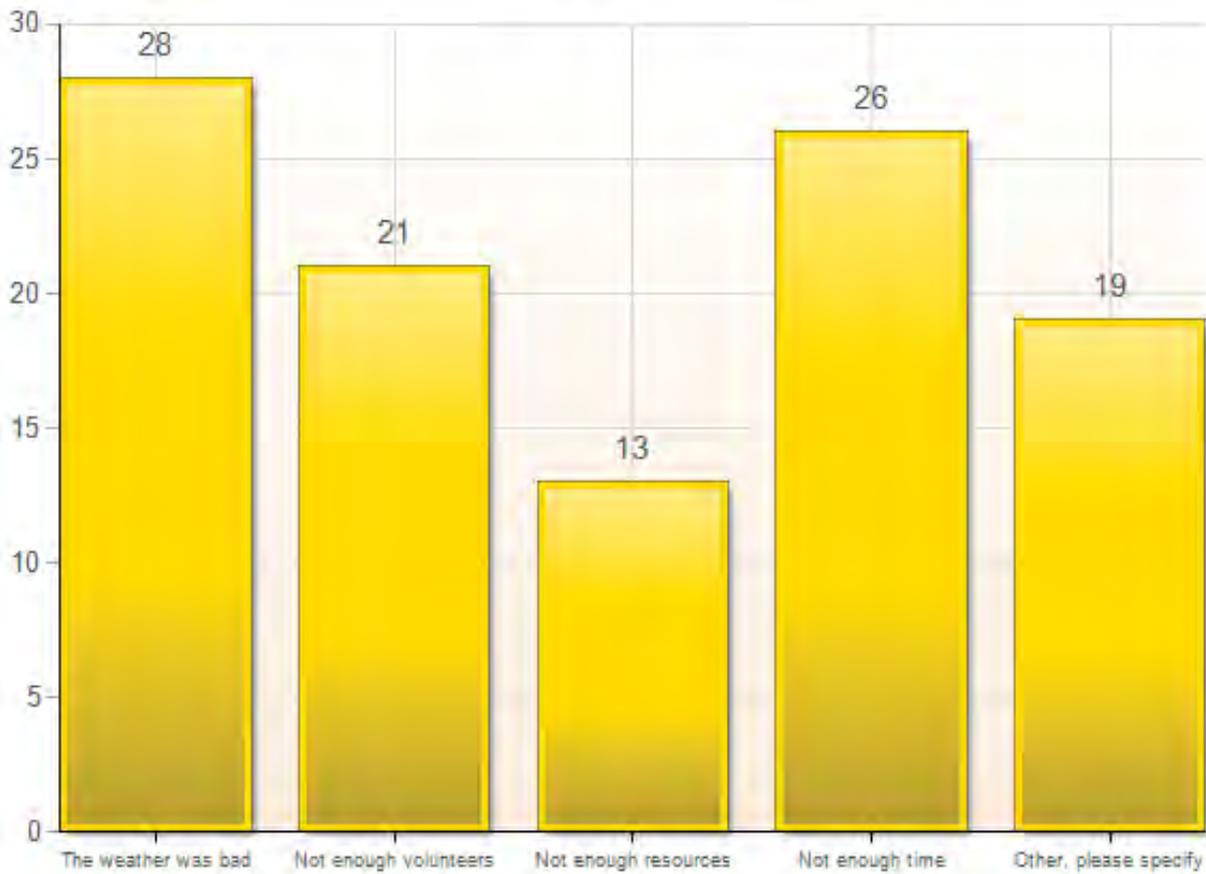
Did you engage more agencies from your community in the count in 2008 than in 2009?



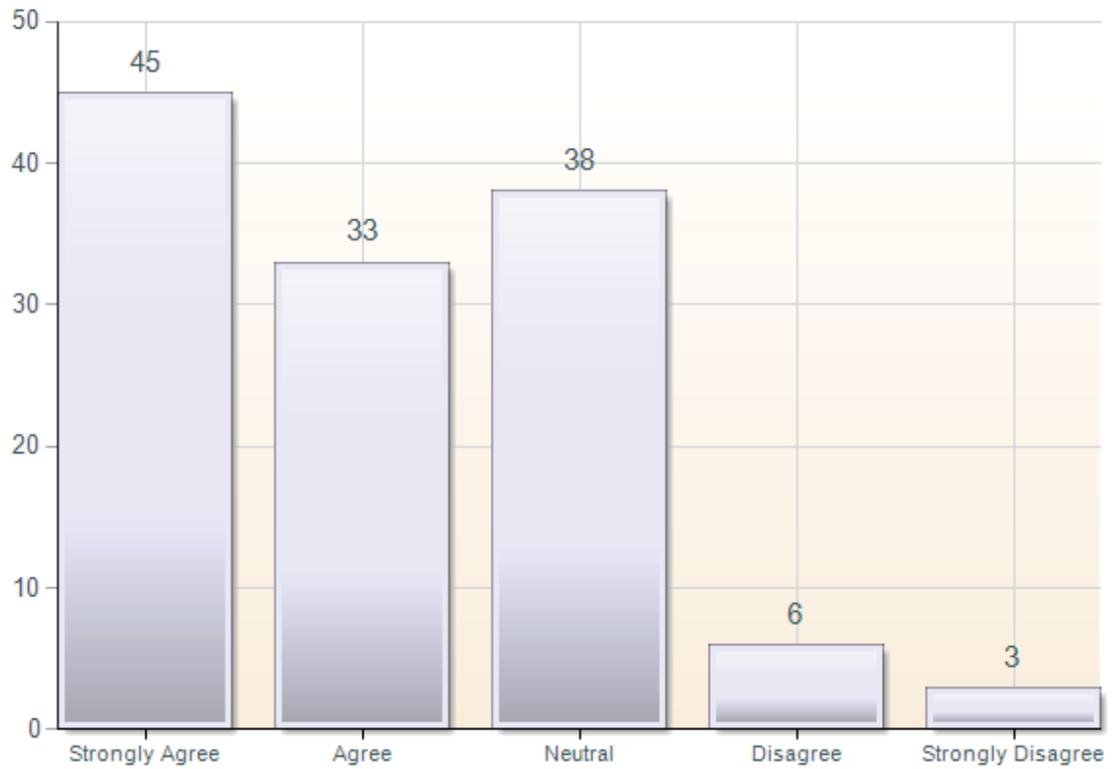
Were you able to expand your geographic coverage in 2009? (i.e. did your agency broaden their surveying locations to cover more ground than last year?)



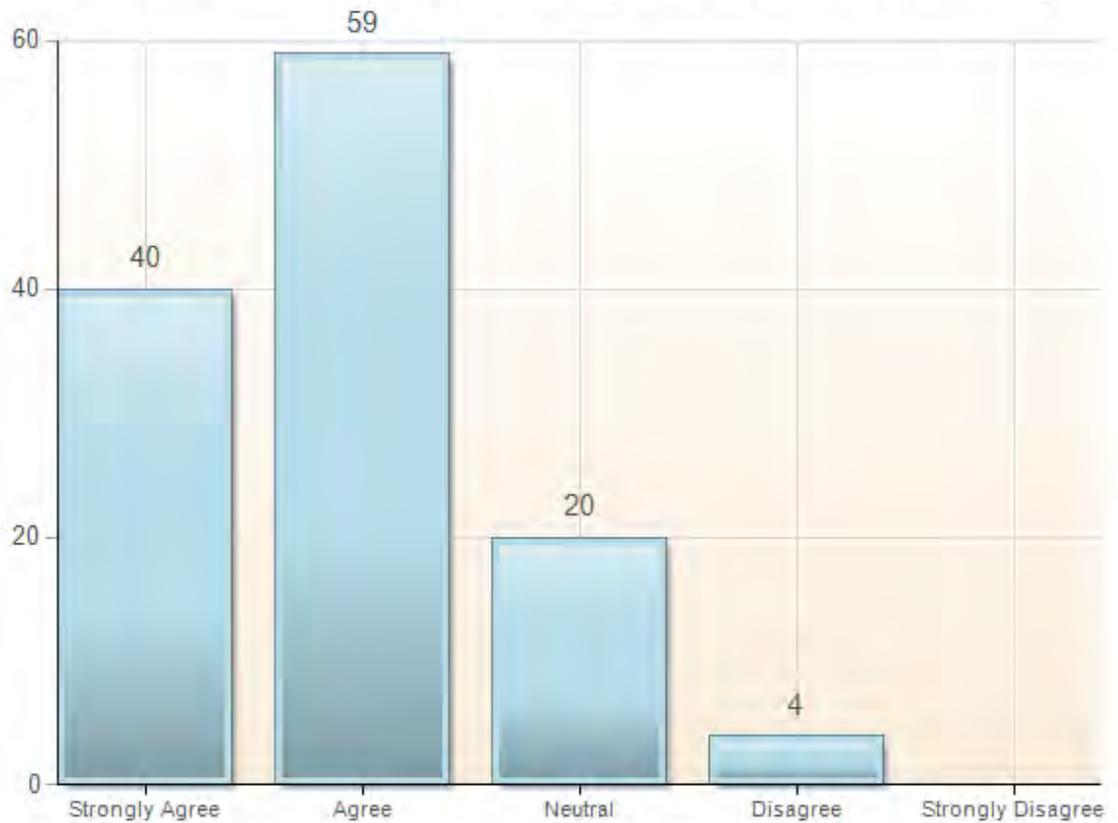
If no, why not?



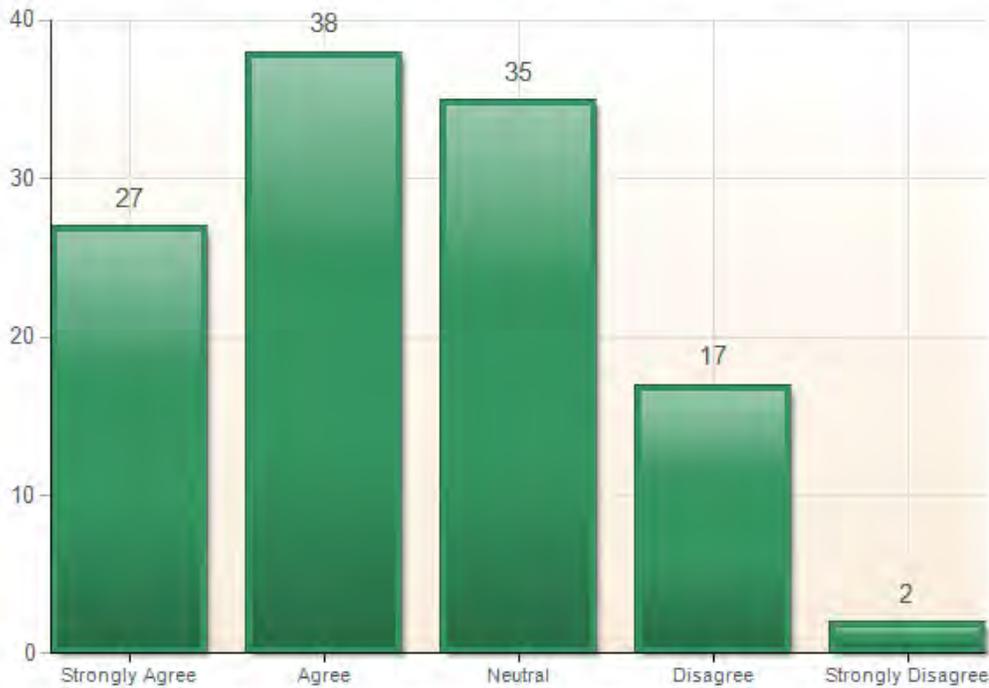
The demand for services for homeless persons at my agency increased between the 2008 and 2009 Point-in-Time Counts.



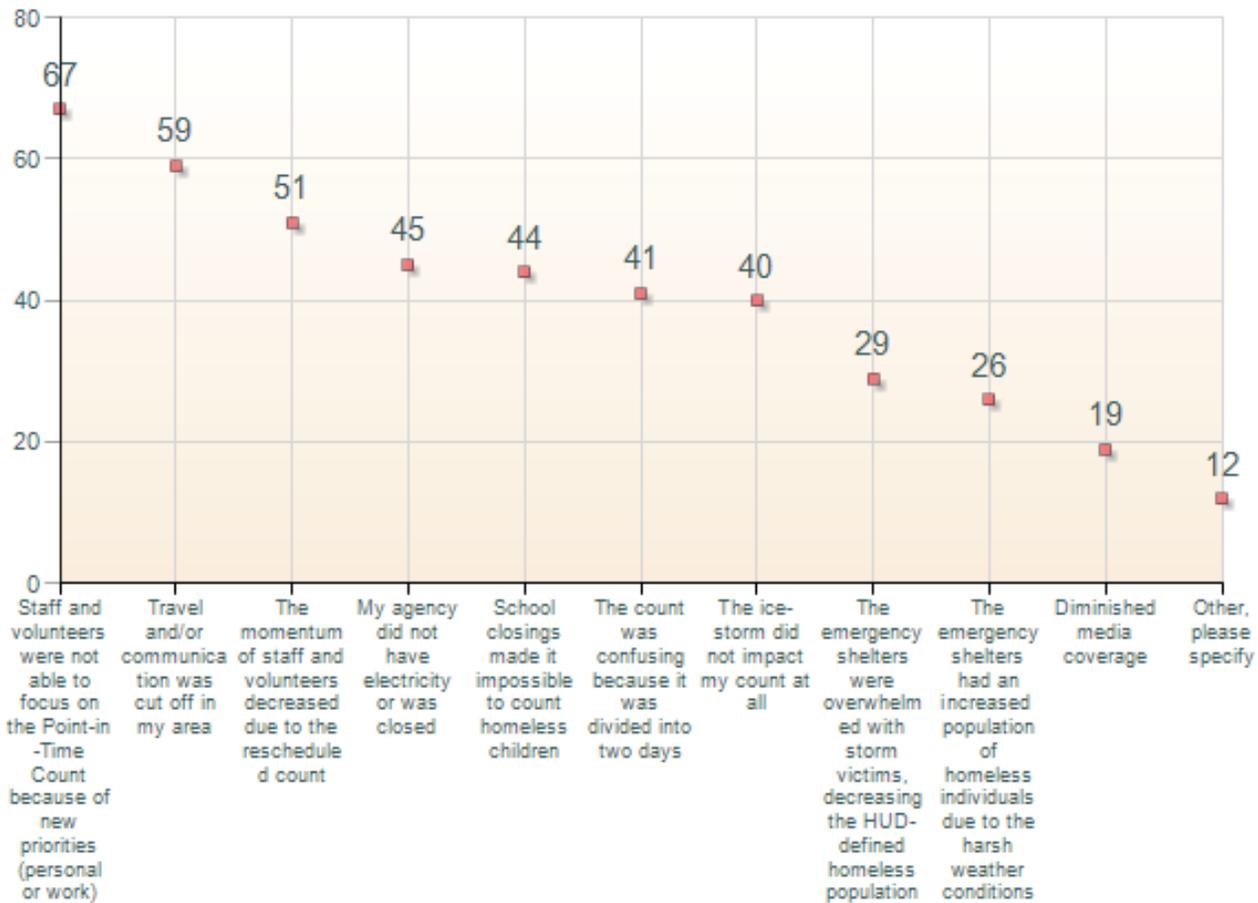
The 2009 Point-in-Time Count survey instrument was user-friendly.



It was more difficult to count unsheltered homeless persons in my region in 2009 than in 2008.



How did the ice storm impact your count? (you may choose more than one)



Addendum D: 2009 Point-In-Time Count Survey

Commonwealth of Kentucky - 2009 Housing Survey

Name of Interviewer _____

Name of Organization _____

Location where survey is being taken: Street Shelter Walk-In Site

1 Have you already taken this survey today?
 Yes No

2 Gender
 Male Female Transgender

3 Race (check one)
 African American/Black
 American Indian/Alaskan Native
 Asian
 Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
 Caucasian/White
 Multiracial
 Other

4 Are you of Hispanic/Latino descent?
 Yes No

5 Were you ever in the military?
 Yes No

6 Where are you staying right now?
 Emergency Shelter
 Outdoors/Camping/Campground
 A friend or family member's home
 HUD Transitional Housing
 KHC/Safe Havens
 In a car
 My own residence
 Other _____

7 Do you have ALL of the following: running water, heat and electricity?
 Yes No

8 Do you expect to be evicted within 7 days?
 Yes No

9 How long have you been homeless?
 Less than one year One year or more I currently live in my own residence

10 How many times have you been homeless in the last 3 years?
 1 to 3 times 4 or more times None

11 Are there any other adults in your family unit currently living with you?
 Yes No

11a If yes, how many?

12 Are there any children in your family unit currently living with you?
 Yes No

12a If yes, how many?

13 How old are you? (please write your age and then check the corresponding boxes)

 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

14 In what month were you born?
 Jan Apr July Oct
 Feb May Aug Nov
 Mar June Sept Dec

15 Do you have a substance abuse (alcohol or drugs) problem?
 Yes No

16 Have you ever been diagnosed with mental illness or a mental health problem?
 Yes No

17 Do you have a physical or developmental disability?
 Yes No

18 Are you HIV positive?
 Yes No

19 How many times have you been to the hospital emergency room in the past 90 days?
 1 to 3 times 4 times or more None

20 Have you been a victim of domestic violence?
 Yes No

21 Were you the victim of a violent attack during the last year while you were homeless?
 Yes No

22 Are you currently working for money?
 Yes No

22a If yes, how much do you earn weekly?
 \$0-99 \$200-299
 \$100-199 \$300 or more

23 Did you become homeless in another state?
 Yes No

23a If yes, where? (enter two letter state abbreviation)

24 Why don't you have housing now?
 I can't afford it I have a criminal record
 I owe money to the utility companies I currently live in my own residence
 I don't have an ID Other

2009 Point-in-Time Count Survey Instructions

Please place a ✓ or ✗ in the appropriate boxes. Use dark ink. Make sure that the marks cross through the center of the box and do not enter any adjacent boxes. Do not damage this form.

Name of Interviewer

Please place the name of the staff or volunteer here (not the interviewee).

Name of Organization

Enter the name of the agency administering the survey.

Street/Shelter/Walk-in Site

The interviewer should check one of these boxes to indicate where (s)he is administering the survey. A "walk-in site" is a place where homeless services or homeless prevention services are provided (DCBS, soup kitchens, Community Action Centers, etc.).

Q1 If YES, the interviewee has already taken this survey, stop the survey.

Q3 Please check only one.

Q6 If OTHER, please indicate where (s)he is staying.

Q7 If you have all three services check YES. If you do not have any one of the three services, check NO.

Q11 "Family unit" refers to partners, spouses, parents or other relatives homeless with you.

Q11a & Q12a Write the number clearly inside the box.

Q13 Write the age on the line and check the first digit of the age in the first row and the second digit in the second row. For a 35-year-old, check a "3" in the top row and a "5" in the bottom row.

Q22 This question is asking if they have any type of employment, broadly defined.

Q24 You may check more than one box.

Definitions

A Homeless Person

An individual sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation or in an emergency shelter, or a person in transitional housing. In general the term "homeless" or "homeless individual" or "homeless person" includes an individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence

A Chronically Homeless Person

HUD defines a chronically homeless person 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 (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years." To be considered chronically homeless a person must have been on the streets or in an emergency shelter (not transitional housing) during these stays.

Disabling Condition

A diagnosable substance abuse disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions. A disabling condition limits an individual's ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living.

Emergency Shelter

A primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels/motels, congregate shelters).

Transitional Housing

A type of public or private dwelling unit intended to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. This type of housing is time-limited to 24 months.

Tracking Code

Mark the county where the survey was taken.

<input type="checkbox"/> Adair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grant	<input type="checkbox"/> McLean
<input type="checkbox"/> Allen	<input type="checkbox"/> Graves	<input type="checkbox"/> Meade
<input type="checkbox"/> Anderson	<input type="checkbox"/> Grayson	<input type="checkbox"/> Menifee
<input type="checkbox"/> Ballard	<input type="checkbox"/> Green	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercer
<input type="checkbox"/> Barren	<input type="checkbox"/> Greenup	<input type="checkbox"/> Metcalfe
<input type="checkbox"/> Bath	<input type="checkbox"/> Hancock	<input type="checkbox"/> Monroe
<input type="checkbox"/> Bell	<input type="checkbox"/> Hardin	<input type="checkbox"/> Montgomery
<input type="checkbox"/> Boone	<input type="checkbox"/> Harlan	<input type="checkbox"/> Morgan
<input type="checkbox"/> Bourbon	<input type="checkbox"/> Harrison	<input type="checkbox"/> Muhlenberg
<input type="checkbox"/> Boyd	<input type="checkbox"/> Hart	<input type="checkbox"/> Nelson
<input type="checkbox"/> Boyle	<input type="checkbox"/> Henderson	<input type="checkbox"/> Nicholas
<input type="checkbox"/> Bracken	<input type="checkbox"/> Henry	<input type="checkbox"/> Ohio
<input type="checkbox"/> Breathitt	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickman	<input type="checkbox"/> Oldham
<input type="checkbox"/> Breckinridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Hopkins	<input type="checkbox"/> Owen
<input type="checkbox"/> Bullitt	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/> Owsley
<input type="checkbox"/> Butler	<input type="checkbox"/> Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Pendleton
<input type="checkbox"/> Caldwell	<input type="checkbox"/> Jessamine	<input type="checkbox"/> Perry
<input type="checkbox"/> Calloway	<input type="checkbox"/> Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> Pike
<input type="checkbox"/> Campbell	<input type="checkbox"/> Kenton	<input type="checkbox"/> Powell
<input type="checkbox"/> Carlisle	<input type="checkbox"/> Knott	<input type="checkbox"/> Pulaski
<input type="checkbox"/> Carroll	<input type="checkbox"/> Knox	<input type="checkbox"/> Robertson
<input type="checkbox"/> Carter	<input type="checkbox"/> Larue	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockcastle
<input type="checkbox"/> Casey	<input type="checkbox"/> Laurel	<input type="checkbox"/> Rowan
<input type="checkbox"/> Christian	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawrence	<input type="checkbox"/> Russell
<input type="checkbox"/> Clark	<input type="checkbox"/> Lee	<input type="checkbox"/> Scott
<input type="checkbox"/> Clay	<input type="checkbox"/> Leslie	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelby
<input type="checkbox"/> Clinton	<input type="checkbox"/> Letcher	<input type="checkbox"/> Simpson
<input type="checkbox"/> Crittenden	<input type="checkbox"/> Lewis	<input type="checkbox"/> Spencer
<input type="checkbox"/> Cumberland	<input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln	<input type="checkbox"/> Taylor
<input type="checkbox"/> Daviess	<input type="checkbox"/> Livingston	<input type="checkbox"/> Todd
<input type="checkbox"/> Edmonson	<input type="checkbox"/> Logan	<input type="checkbox"/> Trigg
<input type="checkbox"/> Elliott	<input type="checkbox"/> Lyon	<input type="checkbox"/> Trimble
<input type="checkbox"/> Estill	<input type="checkbox"/> Madison	<input type="checkbox"/> Union
<input type="checkbox"/> Fayette	<input type="checkbox"/> Magoffin	<input type="checkbox"/> Warren
<input type="checkbox"/> Fleming	<input type="checkbox"/> Marion	<input type="checkbox"/> Washington
<input type="checkbox"/> Floyd	<input type="checkbox"/> Marshall	<input type="checkbox"/> Wayne
<input type="checkbox"/> Franklin	<input type="checkbox"/> Martin	<input type="checkbox"/> Webster
<input type="checkbox"/> Fulton	<input type="checkbox"/> Mason	<input type="checkbox"/> Whitley
<input type="checkbox"/> Gallatin	<input type="checkbox"/> McCracken	<input type="checkbox"/> Wolfe
<input type="checkbox"/> Garrard	<input type="checkbox"/> McCreary	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodford

Addendum E: Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness Executive Committee

J. Michael Brown

Secretary
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

Jesse Crenshaw

State Representative
Kentucky Legislature

Laurie Dudgeon

Executive Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

John Hicks

State Budget Acting Director
Office of State Budget Director

Ken Lucas

Commissioner
Department of Veterans Affairs

Richard L. McQuady

Chief Executive Officer
Kentucky Housing Corporation

Janie Miller

Secretary
Health and Family Services Cabinet

Helen W. Mountjoy

Secretary
Education Cabinet

Gerald A. Neal

State Senator
Kentucky Legislature

Joe Prather

Secretary
Transportation Cabinet

Penny Young

Executive Director
Homeless and Housing Coalition of Kentucky

Addendum F: Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness Steering Committee

Barbara Banaszynski
Volunteers of America of Kentucky

Tom Beatty
Cabinet for Health and Family Services

Susan Best-McWain
Health and Family Services Cabinet

Kip Bowmar
Community Action Kentucky

DW (Douglas) Bouchard
Hazard-Perry County Community Ministries

Claudia Blaylock
Central Kentucky Housing and Homeless Initiative

Shelly Bengel
Foothills Community Action Partnership

David Christiansen
Central Kentucky Housing and Homeless Initiative

Michael Denney
Health and Family Services Cabinet

Walter Derricks
Community Representative

Heath Dolen
Cabinet for Health and Family Services

Jason Dunn
Cabinet for Health and Family Services

Lynne Flynn
Cabinet for Health and Family Services

Marlene Gordon
The Coalition for the Homeless

Joseph Hamilton, Jr.
Louisville Metro Government

Wendy Hayden
Department of Corrections

Lisa Howard
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

Vivian Johnson
Education and Workforce Cabinet

Davey King
Kentucky Housing Corporation

Karen King-Jones
Department of Juvenile Justice

Mary Marshall
Education Cabinet

Patrick (Pat) McKiernan
Department of Veterans Affairs

Tina Messer
Administrative Office of the Courts

Jennifer Oberlin
Department for Local Government

Mary O'Doherty
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association

Andy Patterson
Phoenix Health Center

Eric Perez
Transportation Cabinet

Gerry Roll
Community Foundation of Hazard-Perry County

Jennifer Weeber
Hazard-Perry County Community Ministries

Anthony Wright
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

Addendum G: List of Participating Agencies

Balance of State: Region 1

Aaron McNeil House
Kentucky Department for Community Based Services
Gentry House
Heartland CARES, Inc.
Lighthouse Shelter
Merryman House
Mission, Inc.
Paducah Cooperative Ministry
Pennyroyal Mental Health
Purchase Housing Corporation
River City Mission
Salvation Army of Hopkinsville
Sanctuary
West Kentucky Allied Services

Balance of State: Region 2

Audubon Community Action Agency
Boulware Mission, Inc
Barren River Area Safe Space
Central Kentucky Community Action Agency
Communicare
Community Action of Southern Kentucky
Community Outreach
Daniel Pitino Shelter
Green River Area Development District
Housing Assistance and Development Services
Harbor House
Jesus Community Center
Kentucky Department for Community Based Services
LifeSkills
Matthew 25
Owensboro Area Shelter Information and Services
Owensboro Habitat for Humanity
St. Benedict's Shelter
Salvation Army of Bowling Green
Shelter for Women
Springhaven
The Caring Place

Balance of State: Region 3

American Pride Stables
Boone County Human Services
Boone County Library
Boone County Schools
Center for Independent Living Options
Center for Women and Families
Collins Elementary
Covington Independent Public Schools
Kentucky Department for Community Based Services
Fairhaven Rescue Mission
Good News Shelter
Home of the Innocents
Housing Authority of Williamstown
Inter Faith Hospitality of Northern Kentucky
Kelly Elementary Family Resources
La Grange Baptist Church
La Grange Ministerial Association
New Dawn Baptist Church
NorthKey Community Care
Northern Kentucky Area Development District
Northern Kentucky Community Action Council
BAWAC Community Rehabilitation Center
Oldham County Preschool
Operation Care
Seven-County Services, Inc.
Shepherd's Shelter
St. Elizabeth Medical Center
St. Luke Hospital West
Transitions
Tri-County Community Action
Veteran's Domiciliary Ft. Thomas
Welcome House
Youth Build

Balance of State: Region 4

Ashland Police Department
CAREs
Christian Social Services Morehead
City of Ashland
Kentucky Department for Community Based Services
DOVES of Gateway

Gateway Children's Services
Gateway Homeless Coalition, Inc.
Greenup County Homeless Education Program
Housing Authority of Maysville
Mason County Health Department
Maysville Initiatives
Maysville Police Department
People's Self-Help Housing
Safe Harbor
Salvation Army Ashland
Shelter of Hope
Women's Crisis Center

Balance of State: Region 5

ADANTA Group
Appalachian Research and Defense Fund
Bell County Homeless Education Program
Bell Whitley Community Action Council
Bethany House
Bridge 41, Inc
Christian Appalachian Project
Clay County Jail
Cooperative Christian Ministries
Corbin United Effort
Daniel Boone Community Action
Kentucky Department for Community Based Services
Emergency Christian Ministries
Family Life Abuse Center
Green River Ministries
Harlan Countians for a Healthy Community
Harlan County Community Action
Harlan County Jail
Harlan County Resource Center
Harmony Hospitality House
Hazard-Perry County Community Ministries
KCEOC Community Action Partnership, Inc
Kentucky Mountain Health Alliance
Kentucky River Community Care
Leslie Knott Letcher Perry Safe House
Leslie Knott Letcher Perry Community Action Council
Light House Mission Center
London Christian Shelter
Manchester Memorial Hospital
Pike County Schools Homeless Program

Pikeville High School
Pikeville Housing Authority
Pikeville Medical Center
Potentials, Inc
Red Bird Mission
WestCare Kentucky

Balance of State: Region 6

ACCESS Men's Shelter and Soup Kitchen, Coalition of Committed Christians
Bluegrass Community Action Partnership
Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program
Community Action Council Bourbon County Center
Brenda D. Cowan Coalition for Kentucky, Inc.
City of Richmond
Clark County Community Services
Clark County Sheriff Department
Danville Police Department
Kentucky Department for Community Based Services
Eastern Kentucky University
Foothills Community Action Partnership
Franklin County Regional Jail
Franklin County Women's Shelter
Garrard County Schools System
Kentucky State University
Lincoln County Baptist Church
Lincoln County Schools System
Mercer County Court
Mercer County Judge Executive Office
Richmond Salvation Army
Simon House
The Advocate Messenger

Lexington/Fayette County

AVOL (AIDS Volunteers, Inc.)
Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program
Bluegrass Mental Health and Mental Retardation Board
Catholic Action Center
Chrysalis House
Community Action Council
Fayette County Detention Center
Florence Crittenton Home
Hope Center
Lexington Rescue Mission
Lighthouse Ministries

MASH Services of the Bluegrass
Methodist Home
New Beginnings
Rainbow House
Room In The Inn
Salvation Army
Shepherds House
Virginia Place
Volunteers of America of Kentucky

Louisville/Jefferson County

Bellewood
Boys Haven
Center for Women and Families
Choices
Family and Children's Place
Family Health Center
Family Scholar House
Healing Place
Home of the Innocents
House of Hope
House of Ruth
Interlink
Jeff St. Baptist
Jefferson Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center
Louisville Metro Housing and Family Services
Louisville Metro Housing Authority
New Beginnings for Women
New Directions Housing Corporation
Rhonda's Another Chance
Salvation Army Center of Hope
St. John Center
St. Vincent de Paul
Volunteers of America
Wayside Christian Mission
Wellspring
YMCA

Please note that the PITC involves a great number of volunteers across the state. While attempts have been made to include all agencies who coordinated volunteers, this list may not be exhaustive.

No state funds were used to produce this document.

