

2010 Point-In-Time Count Quick Facts

Overview/General Information

- The count was conducted on Thursday, January 28.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) only requires the count to take place every other year during the last ten calendar days in January.
- To have a more accurate picture of homelessness, Kentucky conducts the count every year on the last Thursday in January.
- Kentucky has three Continuum of Care (CoC) regions: Lexington, Louisville, and the Balance of State (the other 118 counties in Kentucky). These regions separately apply for and receive HUD funding.
- Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC) coordinates the efforts of the Balance of State CoC.
- The number of surveys submitted increased almost 1,700 from 2009 to 2010 (22 percent increase).
- A total of 109 counties participated, which was an increase of nine counties from 2009.
- KHC appreciates the efforts of all the agencies, volunteers, and other partners who make the count a success. Without their efforts, the count would not be possible.
- HUD uses the figures from the count to determine how much funding Kentucky will receive for homeless assistance grants. The Balance of State typically receives \$7 million annually for CoC programs. The Emergency Shelter Grant program usually receives more than \$1.3 million a year. The Balance of State also uses over \$3 million annually in HOME funds for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for homeless persons and others with special needs.
- The full report will be available on KHC's Web site (www.kyhousing.org under Specialized Housing, Point-In-Time Count) and KICH's Web site (www.kyhomeless.org).
- 2011 count will take place on January 27 from 12 midnight to 11:59 p.m., local time.

Homeless

- 6,623 total homeless individuals were identified in Kentucky. (1,626 in Jefferson, 1,551 in Fayette, 3,446 in the Balance of State).
- 5,999 homeless were identified in 2009. This is a 9 percent increase, although it is believed there was an undercount in 2009 because of the ice storm that hit the state. During the storm of 2009, some shelters were not able to provide services due to power outages, and clients were housed in locations that were not normally used as emergency shelters by agencies that may not have participated in the count. ***It is probably not accurate to compare 2009 and 2010 total homeless numbers because of the storm.*** Also, in 2010, approximately 1,700 more surveys were submitted than were submitted in 2009, an increase of 22 percent.

Subpopulations of the Homeless for Kentucky

- 63 had HIV/AIDS.
- 68 were unaccompanied youth.
- 564 were veterans.
- 695 were chronically homeless.
- 1,071 were victims of domestic violence.
- 1,460 were severely mentally ill.
- 2,032 were chronic substance abusers.

Gender Identity of the Homeless (The total of these numbers will not match the total homeless number because this information was only collected on the head-of-house, not everyone in the household.)

- 52 percent were male (1,068).
- 48 percent were female (991).
- Less than one percent was transgender (2).

Precariously Housed

HUD does not require this population to be counted. The Balance of State (every county in Kentucky except Jefferson and Fayette) calculates the total of precariously housed. These individuals are on the verge of homelessness because they do not have stable housing. Precariously housed individuals do not meet the HUD definition of homelessness; therefore, they are not eligible for many federal housing programs, which makes precariously housed individuals hard to serve.

In the spring of 2010, HUD accepted comments of the definition of homelessness, homeless individual, homeless person, and homeless individual with a disability.

- In 2010, 9,833 precariously housed were counted in the Balance of State. In 2009, 6,795 were identified, an increase of 3,038 or 31 percent.
- In 2010, 8,595 were doubled- or- tripled-up. In 2009, 6,011 were doubled- or-tripled-up, an increase of 2,584 or 30 percent.
- In 2010, 680 were facing eviction. In 2009, 335 were facing eviction, an increase of 345 or 51 percent.
- In 2010, 558 were lacking utilities. In 2009, 449 were lacking utilities, an increase of 109 or 20 percent.
- The number one reason why the precariously housed reported they did not have housing was because they could not afford it. (*This was the same for homeless respondents.*)
- A 2010 study conducted by Gary Painter with the Research Institute for Housing America and the Mortgage Bankers Association titled, "*What Happens to Household Formation in a Recession?*" suggests that more individuals and families are living with friends or family because of poor economic conditions. This finding could explain the increase in the number of precariously housed.

Homeless Children

The 2010 Point-In-Time Count of Homeless Persons Report includes information from the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) from the Infinite Campus database.

- KDE uses the Department of Education/McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth definition of homelessness, which is broader than HUD's.
- KDE found 19,402 homeless children (according to the Department of Education/McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth definition) across the state from the day school started to the day of the count.
- 8,469 of the children identified by KDE who lived in the Balance of State would have been defined by HUD as precariously housed and, therefore, did not meet HUD's definition of homeless.
- Because these children do not meet HUD's definition of homeless, their parents do not meet HUD's definition of homeless, meaning these families might not be eligible for HUD housing programs meant to serve the homeless.
- Without the alignment of the Department of Education/McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth definition of homelessness and HUD's definition of homelessness, it is difficult to meet the housing needs of Kentucky's homeless children.

Lack of Affordable Housing

- The number one reason that homeless and precariously housed respondents gave for why they did not have housing was that they cannot afford it.
- According to the *Out of Reach 2010* report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, in Kentucky, a family must earn \$12.19 per hour or \$25,352 a year to afford a modest rental home, while the average wage in Kentucky is \$10.91. To afford Kentucky's fair market rent at the average wage, a renter must work 45 hours per week, all year.