

2001 KENTUCKY HOMELESS SURVEY REPORT



**THE INSTITUTE for
REGIONAL ANALYSIS
and PUBLIC POLICY**



**Kentucky
Housing
Corporation**
Pathways Home

2001 KENTUCKY HOMELESS SURVEY

Let us begin this report by expressing our gratitude to all the service providers across the Commonwealth who worked with the Institute for Regional Analysis and Public Policy, the Continuum of Care Agencies, and Kentucky Housing Corporation to execute this study. This research would not have been possible without their assistance.

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INTRODUCTION

The Institute for Regional Analysis and Public Policy at Morehead State University was commissioned by Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC) in the Fall of 2000 to conduct a statewide survey of homeless persons. This study was designed to provide comparable data to the original 1993 Statewide Homeless Survey conducted by the Association of Area Development Districts and Kentucky Housing Corporation. Both surveys concentrated on nonmetropolitan homelessness with the intent of documenting and characterizing the nonmetropolitan homeless in Kentucky and to increase our understanding of the nature of homelessness in the state. A clear understanding of the dimensions of the issue allows a more informed effort to address the needs and concerns of these citizens of the Commonwealth. The procedures followed, copies of the Survey, Survey Instructions, and Informed Consent Statement are included in Appendix A.

The 2001 Kentucky Homeless Survey is the second of a series of studies on homelessness developed to meet the requirements of the 1994 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) which became the Consolidated Plan in 1995. Kentucky Housing Corporation, the state housing finance agency (and the agency responsible for developing the CHAS and the Consolidated Plan), will utilize the findings to plan housing and service programs for homeless Kentuckians, to better distribute existing limited housing resources, and to seek additional federal funding.

The survey collected information on individual characteristics of the homeless, including current residence, household composition, perceived causes of homelessness, services received, additional services needed, and physical and mental limitations. It is important to note that this survey does not attempt to provide a census of the homeless in Kentucky, but rather to provide a description of the dimensions of homelessness in the state. This information is essential given the fact that the 2000 Census made no attempt to survey even the urban homeless as they did in 1990, much less the nonmetropolitan and rural homeless.

SAMPLE

The 2001 Kentucky Homeless Survey included 1703 respondents who sought social services from Kentucky agencies during a ten week period beginning February 1, 2001 and ending the middle of April. Originally scheduled to close the end of March, the survey time was extended two weeks to allow better participation by the agencies involved in data collection as the first week of the month is the time period when most persons request assistance from service providers.

Surveys were completed by Continuum of Care (COC) agency personnel in all 15 Area Development Districts (ADDs) (also referred to as COC Districts) in the State (see Table 1). A total of 71 counties participated (see Appendix B and Maps 1 and 2, Appendix C). Completed Surveys were sent to the contact agency offices and forwarded to Morehead State University where the data were coded, verified, and entered into electronic data files. Only individuals meeting the HUD definition of homeless were included in the data set. HUD defines a homeless person as “one who lacks a fixed, regular or adequate nighttime

residence; is at risk of becoming homeless in a rural or urban area because the residence is not safe, decent, sanitary or secure; has as a primary nighttime residence a publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; has as a primary nighttime residence a public or private place not designed as a regular sleeping accommodation; or is a person who does not have access to normal accommodations due to violence or the threat of violence from a cohabitant.” A copy of the definition of homeless used for the 2001 survey is included in Appendix A.

Table 1. Number and Percent of Completed Surveys by ADD

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Barren River	157	9.2
Big Sandy	35	2.1
Bluegrass	110	6.5
Buffalo Trace	168	9.9
Cumberland Valley	178	10.5
FIVCO	32	1.9
Gateway	91	5.3
Green River	200	11.8
KIPDA	24	1.4
Kentucky River	77	4.5
Lake Cumberland	209	12.3
Lincoln Trail	54	3.2
Northern Kentucky	220	12.9
Pennyrile	28	1.6
Purchase	<u>119</u>	<u>7.0</u>
TOTAL	1702	100.0

N= 1703 Missing Information 1

While there were 1703 respondents (see Appendix B and, Maps 1 and 2, Appendix C) who completed surveys, the actual number of persons covered by the study was significantly higher. For example, when the 1,032 children living with the respondents are added to the 1703 respondents, the number of persons covered by the survey totals 2,735. **Indeed, if the total number of family living with respondents is included (children, siblings, parents, etc.) the total number of persons covered by the survey is 3,349 with 31 percent of this total being children.**

The 2001 survey also asked respondents if they knew others who were also homeless. Fifty-two percent of the respondents indicated that they did, with four being the median response. Multiplying 886 (52% of 1703) by four, equals 3,544. **When added to those living with family, the survey potentially touched some 6,893 persons.** This number, however, should be used with caution and as a rough estimate only. It is not known how much overlap there is among the “others” they know or how many of those “others” are already included in the study.

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

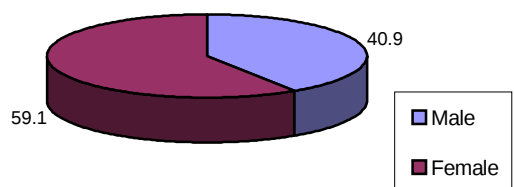
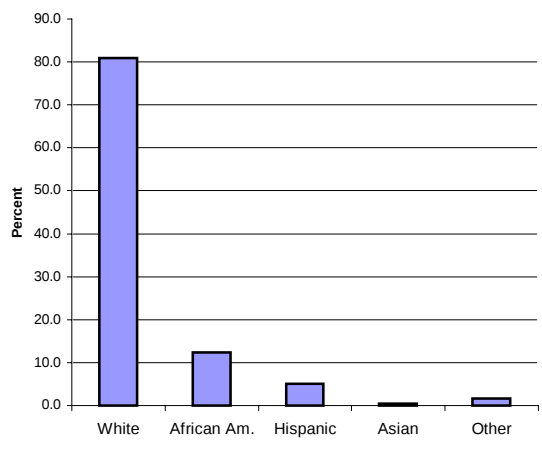
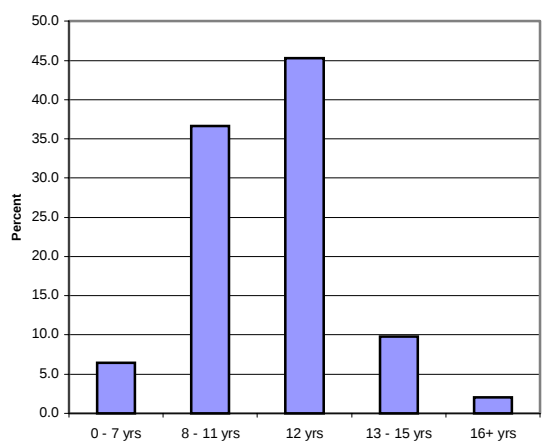
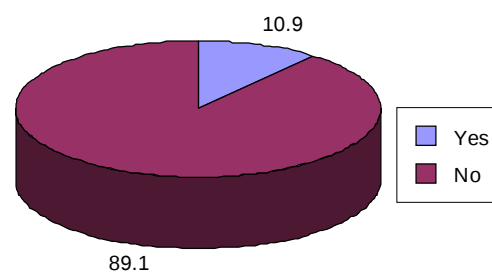
The mean age of the respondents was 34.7 years, the median age was 34 and they ranged in age from 18 to 90 years. Table 2 shows a percentage table with age broken into five-year categories. The largest age grouping were the 18 – 24 year old group (22.2 %), followed by the 35 – 39 year old group (17.5 %).

Table 2 and Figure 1 reveal that just over 59 percent of the respondents were female and about

Table 2. Number and Percent of Respondent Characteristics

Age	Number	Percent
18 - 24	364	22.2
25 - 29	239	14.6
30 - 34	247	15.1
35 - 39	287	17.5
40 - 44	199	12.2
45 - 49	124	7.6
50 - 54	83	5.1
55 - 59	52	3.2
60 - 64	15	0.9
65+	26	1.6
Total	1470	100.0
Sex		
Male	680	40.9
Female	981	59.1
Total	1661	100.0
Race		
White	1339	80.9
African Am.	203	12.3
Hispanic	82	5.0
Asian	6	0.4
Other	26	1.6
Total	1656	100.0
Yrs. of Education		
0 - 7	101	6.4
8 - 11	584	36.6
12	723	45.3
13 - 15	156	9.8
16+	31	2.0
Total	1595	100.0
Military Service		
Yes	181	10.9
No	1478	89.1
Total	1659	100.0

FIGURES 1 - 4

**Figure 1. Gender of Respondents in Percent****Figure 2. Race of Respondents****Figure 3. Educational Level****Figure 4. Military Service of Respondents in Percent**

41 percent were male (see Appendix C, Map 4). This likely reflects the fact that surveys were completed as individuals applied for a variety of social services, many of which would meet needs of women with families. Eighty-one percent of those sampled were White; just over 12 percent were African American and five percent Hispanic. The comparable 2000 census figures for the State are 90 percent white, 7.3 percent African American and 1.5 percent Hispanic. Thus, minority homeless in the sample are somewhat overrepresented (see Figure 2).

The mean number of years of formal education completed by the respondents was 11 years. Forty-three percent did not complete high school, compared with 45 percent who did complete high school (12 years), with the remaining 12 percent having had educational training beyond the high school level (Figure 3). About 11 percent of the respondents had served in the military (Figure 4). **In conclusion, the “average” homeless respondent in this study is a thirty-five year old, white female with just under a high school education.**

FINDINGS

Household Characteristics

Just over one-half (51.8%) of the respondents indicated that they lived by themselves and just under a half (48.2%) were living with someone else. Looking at Table 3 it can be seen that almost three-quarters (73.8%) of the respondents living with someone were living with one or more relatives. Twenty percent were living with multiple relatives, and the remainder with at least one child, a spouse, parent, sibling or other relative. It is interesting to note that just over a quarter of those living with someone indicated that it was a

friend. **Clearly, among this sample the stereotype of single males living alone does not adequately describe the living conditions of the homeless, many are homeless with family or friends.**

**Table 3.
Relationship to Persons
Respondent is Living
With**

Relationship	Pct.
Child	12.9
Spouse	4.9
Parent	15.5
Sibling	8.9
Other Relative	11.5
Multiple Relatives	20.1
Friend	<u>26.2</u>
Total	100.0
N	(696)

A detailed look at the numbers of family members living with the respondents provides a more complete picture of the actual household composition. Detailed information on family members living with the respondents was collected as part of the “one day count” question, in which respondents were asked about their living arrangements on February 1, 2001 (about three-fourths of the respondents, 1,274, and 2,311 total persons—respondents and those living with them— were homeless on February 1). Table 4 provides a percentage distribution showing the total number of family members living with the respondent, as well as a breakdown of the members by type of relationship with respondent, i.e. number of children, siblings, parents and other relatives living with respondent. (Note that the one-day count should not be expected to coincide exactly with Table 3 as not everyone in the sample was necessarily homeless on February 1, 2001).

Looking first at the total number of persons living with the respondent, the mean number of family members is .98, reflecting the figure in the table which show, that just over half of the respondents lived alone. However, just over 30 percent of the respondents had one or two family members living with them and the remaining 15 percent had three or more family members living with them.

It is clear that of those with family members living with them, the most common relative in the household was a child. Thirty-three percent of the respondents had children living with them, 14 percent with one child, 12 percent with two children and almost seven percent with three or more. **This sums to a total of 1,032 children living with respondents.**

Table 4. Family Members Living with Respondent on Feb. 1, 2001

(Numbers total to 1703, Pct. to 100)

#	Members Num.	Pct.
Total		
0	935	54.9
1	290	17.0
2	228	13.4
3+	250	14.7
Children		
0	1141	67.0
1	241	14.2
2	205	12.0
3 +	116	6.8
Spouse		
0	1485	87.2
1	218	12.8
Siblings		
0	1630	95.7
1	56	3.3
2	8	0.5
3 +	9	0.5
Mother		
0	1632	95.8
1	71	4.2
Father		
0	1670	98.1
1	33	1.9
Other		
0	1574	92.5
1	82	4.8
2	28	1.6
3 +	19	1.1

About thirteen percent of the homeless respondents were living with their spouse, while 4.3 percent were living with siblings. An additional 6.1 percent had a parent living with them (4.2 % with their mothers, 1.9 % with their fathers). Seven and one-half percent of the respondents had other relatives living with them, the majority (4.8%) of which had only one.

To summarize, of the 45 percent of respondents indicating that a family member lived with them, the majority had children (33%), followed by 12 percent who had a spouse, 4 percent with siblings, 6 percent with a parent, and 7 percent with a sibling living with them. It is clear that for a substantial minority of the sample, homelessness is indeed a family affair.

Housing Arrangements

Three-quarters of those surveyed were not living in their own homes on the February 1, 2001, the date of the one-day count (Table 5). For those not in their own homes (the homeless), by far the most important sources of housing were relatives (18.9%), shelters (18.3%), and friends (11.1%). It is significant to note the role that family and friends play in providing temporary housing for the homeless.

Table 5. Housing on Feb. 1, 2001

Housing	Number	Percent
Own Home	412	25.2
Shelter	299	18.3
Hotel/Motel	46	2.8
Relatives	310	18.9
Friends	182	11.1
Street	77	4.7
Jail	55	3.4
Hospital	12	0.7
Camper	8	0.5
Transition House	100	6.1
Detox	16	1.0
Farm Structure	15	0.9
Other	89	5.4
Don't Know	17	1.0
Total	1638	100.0

Frequency, Place, and Duration of Homelessness

For 55 percent of the respondents this was their first experience with homelessness, however, for many others, it was not. In response to the question as to whether they had been homeless before, about 43 percent indicated that they had. Furthermore, for those

Table 6. Number of Prior Times Homeless

#Times	Number	Percent
1	202	31.1
2	206	31.7
3	111	17.1
4	48	7.4
5	33	5.1
6	49	7.6
Total	649	100.0

that had been homeless before, the mean number of times was 2.9 with a range of 1-34 times. While almost 80 percent of those having been homeless before had been so three or fewer times (Table 6), about 20 percent reported that this was their fourth or greater time. Thus, many of the respondents have drifted in and out of homelessness, without finding a permanent solution to their housing situation.

Respondents were asked, “When was the last time you had a permanent place to live?” If the entire sample is included, the mean number of homeless days since they had a permanent place to live was 358, close to one year. That mean, however, is skewed by outliers of a relatively small number of very long term homeless respondents who had been homeless for some 33 years. Excluding those who had been homeless for more than four years (about 5% of the cases) brings the mean down to 188 days, just over six months. In comparison, the median time since the last permanent housing situation was just under three months. Table 7 provides categorical data on the length of time since the respondent had a permanent place to live. Nearly one quarter of those in the study had been homeless for less than three weeks with just over half (52.6%) being homeless under three months. About three quarters (73.4%) of the respondents had been homeless for less than a year with the remainder going one to more than four years since having a permanent place to live. **To summarize, about half of the respondents had been homeless for less than three months, and about a quarter for a year or more.**

Table 7. Time Homeless Since Last Permanent Residence

Time Homeless	Num.	Pct.	Cum. %
< 1 week	175	10.8	10.8
1 - <2 weeks	134	8.3	19.0
2 - <3 weeks	94	5.8	24.8
3 - <4 weeks	73	4.5	29.3
1 - <2 months	246	15.2	44.5
2 - <3 months	131	8.1	52.6
3 - <6 months	186	11.5	64.0
6 - <12 months	153	9.4	73.4
1 - < 2 years	209	12.9	86.3
2 - < 3 years	90	5.5	91.9
3 - < 4 years	40	2.5	94.3
4 + years	92	5.7	100.0
Total	1623	100.0	

Ninety-seven percent of the respondents resided in Kentucky, although, there was substantial variation relative to the length of time that they lived in their present location. The mean length of time in the current location was 6.1 years with a range of from one day to 86 years. However, the outliers skew the distribution considerably. Removing

those who had lived in their current location 33 years or more (5% of the sample), reduces the mean to 2.9 years. The median length of time was four months, which underscores the effect of those living most of their lives in the area.

Table 8 provides a percent and cumulative percent breakdown of responses relative to the length of time respondents lived in the current area. A quarter of the respondents lived in the current area for more than five years and a fifth of them for 10 or more years. However, at the other end of the time line, about 20 percent had been in the current area for less than two weeks, with an additional nine percent less than one month. **These results seem to indicate that the survey tapped both long term residents, as well as those who were newly homeless and seeking services for the first time in their new area of residence.**

Causes of Homelessness

Based on previous response categories for the

Table 8. Length of Time Residing in Current Area

Time	Number	Pct.	Cum.%
< 1 Week	205	13.0	13.0
1 - < 2 Weeks	105	6.7	19.7
2 - < 4 Weeks	140	8.9	28.6
1 - < 2 Month	166	10.5	39.1
2 - < 3 Months	96	6.1	45.2
3 - < 5 Months	94	6.0	51.1
5 - < 9 Months	68	4.3	55.5
9 - < 12 Month	20	1.3	56.7
1 - < 2 Years	181	11.5	68.2
2 - < 3 Years	56	3.6	71.8
3 - < 5 Years	59	3.7	75.5
5 - < 10 Years	71	4.5	80.0
10 + Years	<u>315</u>	<u>20.0</u>	100.0
Total	1576	100.0	

Table 9. Percent Answering Yes as to Reasons for Leaving Last Permanent Place to Live* and Percent of Single Most Important Reason for Leaving

Reasons	Yes Pct.	Most Imp Pct.
Inability to Pay Rent/Mort	30.0	9.7
Unemployment	29.9	13.9
Domestic Violence	26.3	20.0
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	18.3	9.4
Eviction/Foreclosure	15.1	5.9
Family Rejection	14.8	7.2
Seeking Employment	12.3	4.4
Divorce	12.6	5.4
Low Wages	10.4	2.0
Change in Household Composition	9.0	2.5
Inadequacy of Pay Check/Welfare	5.6	1.3
Illness	5.1	2.3
Fire/Flood/Natural Disaster	3.3	3.1
No Public Asst. Two Parent Fam.	2.1	0.1
Check/Welfare Late	1.1	0.1
Other	18.1	<u>12.7</u>
Total		100.0
N		(1507)

*Will not total 100 percent as respondents checked as many reasons as applied to them

1993 survey, respondents were asked about their perceptions as to the factors contributing to their present homeless situation. First, they were asked to indicate each reason that applied to them and then, in a second question, they were asked to indicate which of the reasons were most important in their decision to leave their last permanent place of residence. Responses to these questions are found in Table 9. Respondents listed financial-related problems more often than any other reason. These included inability to pay mortgage or rent (30%), unemployment (29.9%), low wages (10.4%), inadequacy of income, seeking employment, etc. However, significant percentages also listed family related reasons such as domestic violence (26.3%), family rejection (14.8%), divorce (12.3%) and changes in household composition (9%). Of course, many of these reasons are not mutually exclusive and are very much interrelated. The second column in Table 9 contains responses to what the single most important reason was for leaving their last permanent place of residence. Interestingly enough, domestic violence was the most listed single reason (20%) for current homelessness. **Combining all family reasons together, over one-third (35.1%) of respondents listed family-related reasons as the most important. Economic reasons, on the other hand, were listed by a total of 37 percent of the respondents with personal reasons such as illness, drug and alcohol abuse accounting for an additional 20% of the respondents.**

Physical Illness, Conditions, and Disabilities

Respondents in the study were also asked if they had physical and/or mental problems that they were dealing with, and if so, what they were. Thirty-four percent of those responding (n=565) indicated that they had at least one physical condition, and a quarter of those (n=143) had multiple physical conditions.

Table 10. Percent with Selected Physical Illness or Condition

Illness	Number	Pct.
Back/Neck	76	17.9
Lung Disease	47	11.1
Heart Disease	36	8.5
Diabetes	33	7.8
Arthritis/Bones	30	7.1
Hip/Leg/Feet	23	5.4
Hypertension	21	5.0
Digestive	16	3.8
Cancer	13	3.1
Blindness	12	2.8
Hepatitis/Liver	11	2.6
Hear/Speech	10	2.4
Pregnancy	10	2.4
HIV/AIDS	9	2.1
Other	<u>77</u>	<u>18.2</u>
Total	424	100.0

Table 10 provides a distribution indicating the percent of the most common physical illnesses, disabilities, and conditions of respondents. Back and neck problems led the way with about 18 percent indicating problems. Lung disease was the next highest category, 11 percent, followed by heart disease (8.5%), diabetes (7.8%), and arthritis (7.1%). The number in some categories would have been higher had the data for multiple physical conditions also been included, however, only the most frequent condition was listed.

Mental Illness, Conditions, and Disabilities

Those participating in the study were also asked about their mental health, and any illnesses, disabilities, or conditions they had. Over a fifth of the respondents (22.5%) indicated that they did have at least one such condition (n=405). Furthermore, over a quarter of those (26.3%) indicated multiple conditions (n=102). Table 11 provides a breakdown of those conditions most frequently indicated by respondents.

Depression topped the list with just over 41 percent. Depression is also the most common

functional disorder among the general population in the U.S. Bipolar was the next most commonly mentioned problem, mentioned by 16 percent, followed by anxiety disorders (10.8%), and schizophrenia (6.2%).

The question might also be posed as to whether or not physical and mental problems are concentrated among the same people or rather they exist independently of one another. Table 12 (and Figure 5) provides data addressing this issue, and indicates that 57 percent of those responding reported no

Table 11. Percent with Selected Mental Disability or Condition

Mental Illness/Disability	Number	Pct.
Depression	160	41.2
Bipolar	62	16.0
Anxiety Disorder	42	10.8
Schizophrenia	24	6.2
Drug/Alcohol	19	4.9
PTSD	15	3.9
Personality Dis.	13	3.4
Seizure/Epilepsy	9	2.3
ADD	8	2.1
Learning Disability	7	1.8
M. Retardation	6	1.5
Hallucination	3	0.8
Other	<u>20</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Total	388	100.0

Table 12. Percent with No, One, or Both Physical and Mental Conditions

	Pct.
No Physical or Mental	57.0
Physical, No Mental	18.6
Mental, No Physical	9.3
Mental and Physical	<u>15.1</u>
Total	100.0
(N)	(1641)

FIGURES 5 - 8

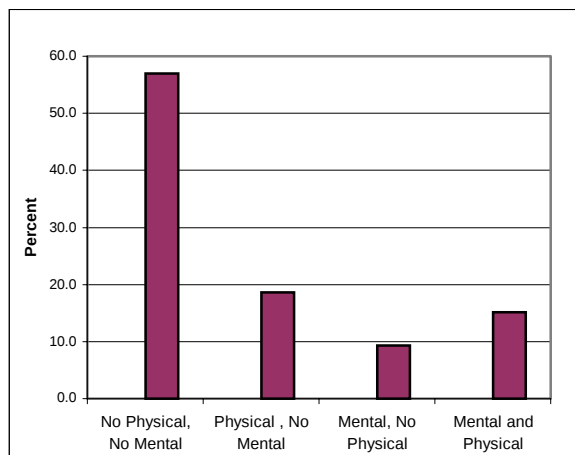


Figure 5. Respondents With No, One, or Both Physical and Mental Condition

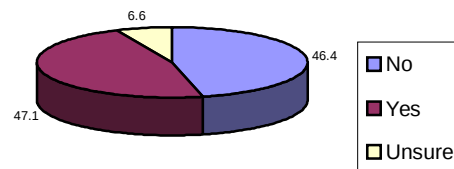


Figure 6. Percent Having Experienced Drug or Alcohol Abuse*

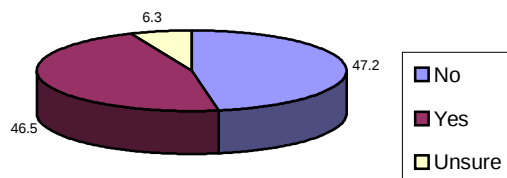


Figure 7. Percent Having Experienced Domestic Violence*

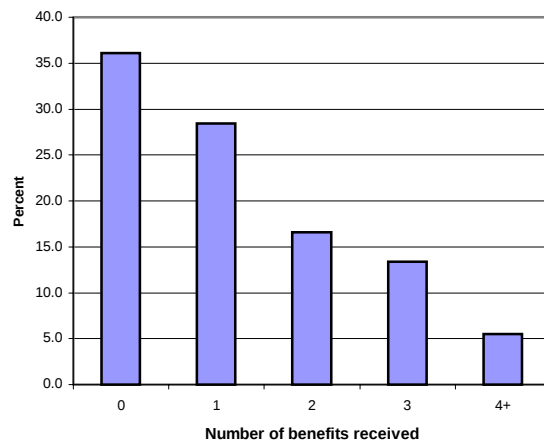


Figure 8. Number of Benefits Received

*The responses for Figures 6 and 7 are based on questions that asked if respondents or others in household have experienced drug/alcohol abuse or domestic violence.

physical or mental conditions whatsoever. **About 28 percent reported one or the other, and only 15 percent indicated both physical and mental health problems and conditions.**

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Due to the concerns with alcohol/drug abuse and domestic violence, specific questions were asked about the respondent's experience with these social problems. The question asked was "Have you or anyone you lived with experienced drug or alcohol abuse?" Table 13 and Figure 6 indicate that 47.1 percent of those responding indicated that they had experienced alcohol or drug abuse in their household. A slightly smaller percent (46.4%) indicated that they had not. **Clearly, alcohol/drug abuse is an issue that many of the homeless either have wrestled with or are still dealing with in some way.**

Table 13. Experienced Drug or Alcohol Abuse

Response	Number	Pct.
No	764	46.4
Yes	776	47.1
Unsure	<u>108</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total	1648	100.0

Domestic Violence

The question was also asked as to whether the respondent or anyone they had lived with had experienced domestic violence. Table 14 and Figure 7 contain the responses to this question (also see Appendix C, Map 3). Less than one percent differentiates those who responded "Yes" (46.5%) and those who responded "No" (47.2%). **Such high rates of experience with domestic violence among the homeless respondents are a sobering finding and a significant issue to consider.** An analysis of the relationship between alcohol abuse and domestic violence indicates (table not shown) that about a third of the sample had no experience with either problem, about a third had experience with one or the other, and the remaining third had experience with both.

Table 14. Experienced Domestic Violence

Response	Number	Pct.
No	775	47.2
Yes	764	46.5
Unsure	<u>104</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Total	1643	100.0

Financial Benefits and Programs Utilized and Needed

Respondents were asked to identify the types of financial benefits and services that they received. The responses provide some indication of the sources of economic support that they were presently receiving. The percent answering yes for each of the benefits is listed in Table 15 in descending order. Nearly 38 percent of the homeless in the study indicated that they received Food Stamps. Just over a quarter were receiving Medicaid. Almost a fifth (19.3%) had at least some earned income. Other significant sources of support were SSI benefits, Social Security, and Medicare. The remaining benefits were split between Vocational Rehabilitation, Veteran benefits, and other.

Table 15. Percent Receiving Benefits*

Benefit	Pct.
Food Stamps	37.8
Medicaid	25.6
Work Income	19.3
SSI	17.1
K-TAP (AFDC)	12.0
Social Security	7.3
Medicare	6.6
Voc. Rehab.	2.1
Veteran	1.4
Other	4.4

*Will not total 100 as multiple responses could be made

Table 16 and Figure 8 reveal that over a third (36.1%) of the respondents reported receiving no benefits whatsoever. About 28 percent reported one benefit, 16.6 percent indicated receiving two benefits, 13.5 percent three, and only 5.5 percent four or more.

Table 16. Number of Benefits Received

# Benefits	Num.	Pct.
0	613	36.1
1	484	28.4
2	283	16.6
3	229	13.4
4 +	95	5.5
Total	1703	100.0

Services Received and Needed

In addition to the financial benefits received, questions were also asked about what types of social services and other aid that they have received and also, which ones they felt they needed, but had not been able to secure for some reason. The responses to both of these issues are found in Table 17.

Given the fact that the surveys were completed at the time respondents were applying for services, it is perhaps not surprising that a significant number had received social services of various kinds.

Temporary shelter topped the list of services with 64.5 percent of respondents receiving help in this area, followed by 44 percent that had received clothing. About one-third of the respondents had received counseling, medical services, and help with transportation, while a fourth had received some financial help. Less than one in ten had received job training (9.3%), permanent housing (6.9%) or educational help (5.3%).

The mean number of services received was 3.5 and the median number was 3 services and only 11 percent indicating that they received no services (Table 18). Respondents' perceptions of the services they needed, but had not received, are also found in Table 17. Over a third (36.3%) of the homeless in the study indicated that permanent housing was one of their needs, a higher percent than any other category. Just over a fifth (21.3%) of those surveyed listed needed financial assistance. This was followed by medical needs (13.6%), and transportation needs (12.5%). Temporary shelter and educational needs were both indicated by 10.2 percent of the respondents, with the remainder of the needed services being indicated by only around 5 percent each.

The mean number of services per respondent needed but not received was a modest, but critical, 2.1, as permanent housing was the most needed service. Forty-three percent (Table 18) indicated that they needed no services in addition to what they were receiving.

Table 17. Percent Receiving Selected Services and Percent Needing, but Not Receiving

Services	Pct. Received	Pct. Needing
Temp. Shelter	64.5	10.2
Clothing	44.0	6.0
Counseling	36.9	6.1
Medical	35.4	13.6
Transportation	32.3	12.5
Financial Asst.	24.2	21.3
Job Training	9.3	10.2
Perm. Housing	6.9	36.3
Educational	5.3	6.4
Other	5.6	5.9

Table 18. Number of Services Received and Number Needed in Percents

# Services	Pct. Received	Pct. Needed
0	11.3	43.0
1	10.7	24.2
2	16.3	15.2
3	17.6	6.5
4	13.3	4.1
5	11.2	1.9
6	7.8	1.8
7	5.6	1.2
8 +	6.1	2.1
Total (N)	100.0 (1703)	100.0 (1703)

1993 with 2001 Survey Comparison

Given the fact that neither the 1993 nor the 2001 data were based on probability sampling procedures, generalizations beyond and between samples should be made with caution.* With this in mind, some comparisons of the 1993 survey's major findings are made with the 2001 data.

The 1993 survey provided two breakdowns by family status. One treats the respondent's household as the unit of analysis, and the other treats respondents, their spouses (if any) and children as separate individuals (each with the characteristics of the respondent) as the unit of analysis. Thus, while 30 percent of the households were single

Table 19. Family Status in 2001 and 1993				
Family Status	2001		1993	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Single Parent	30	35	29	29
Two Parent	11	14	11	36
Couple—No Child	7	9	5	5
Single Person	43	27	51	24
Other Extended Fam.	5	6	4	5
Other	4	9	—	—
Total	100	100	100	100
(N)	1609	2444	DK*	DK

*Don't Know

parent households, 35 percent of individuals lived in single parent households (Table 19). The results for both years indicate many similarities, however, the biggest difference is with the "Individuals" living in two parent families. The 2001 survey indicates only 14 percent while the 1993 report shows 36 percent. Part of the difference may be the "Other" category in the 2001 data that would include individuals living with friends and such.

Both the 2001 survey and the 1993 survey underscored the importance of economic factors as perceived causes of homelessness, however, the 2001 survey also

* While both surveys collected data in a similar fashion, participation by providers varies widely between samples making direct comparisons difficult. In addition, differences in time periods, data collection procedures, processing, and analysis make comparisons (and inferences of change) between survey results in 1993 and 2001 suggestive at best and misleading at worst.

found that family problems were cited almost as often as the primary, perceived cause, of homelessness.

An additional major finding of the 1993 study was that the majority of the homeless in the study were female. This was borne out in the 2001 study as well, with about 60 percent of the respondents being female. It should be noted that this likely reflects in part the fact that surveys were completed as individuals applied for a variety of social services, many of which would meet needs of women with families.

In 1993, the survey found that 44 percent of the homeless individuals covered by the survey were children. The 2001 results found 30 percent of the individuals covered to be children. Nonetheless, both surveys highlight the fact that there are significant numbers of children who are without a permanent place to live, and that the homeless population is not simply one of the stereotypical adult male.

The 1993 homeless study found that “homelessness is often a repetitive occurrence.” The present study also documented that almost 70 percent (68.9%) of those responding indicated that they had been homeless before, with one-fifth reporting four or more times.

Reflecting, perhaps, the increase of Hispanic immigration to the state, five percent of the 2001 survey respondents were Hispanic, compared to only a little over one percent (1.3%) of the 1993 survey. African American respondents comprised about 12 percent of both samples, while the White population surveyed dropped from 85.3 percent in the 1993 survey to 80.9 percent in the 2001 survey.

Major differences were found between the two survey years when comparing the incidence of physical illnesses, mental illness, and alcohol and drug abuse. About 17 percent of the 1993 sample indicated at least one physical illness, compared to 34 percent in the present study. Similar findings held true for mental illnesses reported. The 1993 survey found that 14.3 percent of respondents indicated a mental illness, while 22.5 percent of the 2001 survey respondents reported a mental illness. Finally, in reference to drug and alcohol abuse, 21.6 percent of the respondents in 1993 reported experience with this, while 47.1 percent of the 2001 respondents did so. One can only speculate as to whether the differences on these variables are due to methodological differences between

the studies (mentioned earlier), actual increases in the rates, or decreases in the treatment of these issues. However, there are clear differences between the surveys on these variables.

In summary, it is clear that the 2001 survey supports and reinforces the major findings of the 1993 study, although, some clear differences were noted as well. However, given the methodological concerns cited earlier it is difficult to infer change from one to the other.

CONCLUSIONS

This research provides an accurate description of those homeless persons who contacted agency providers during the Spring of 2001. In addition, some general comparisons between sample characteristics between the 1993 and 2001 Surveys were made. A few of the most notable generalizations from the 2001 Kentucky Statewide Homeless Survey include:

- ◆ The total number of persons enumerated in the survey (1703 respondents, 1,032 children, and 614 other family living with respondent) is 3,349. Thirty-one percent of the homeless in the survey are children.
- ◆ If others known to the respondents are added, the survey touched some 6,893 persons.
- ◆ The “average” homeless respondent in the study is a thirty-five year old, white female with just under a high school education.
- ◆ Relatives, friends, and shelters were the most common sources of temporary housing for the homeless. About five percent lived on the streets.
- ◆ Forty-five percent of respondents had family members living with them.

- ◆ About half of the respondents had been homeless for less than three months, and about a quarter for a year or more.
- ◆ Reasons for homelessness are varied and interrelated. Family problems (including domestic violence) and economic difficulties were the most frequent cited explanations.
- ◆ Most respondents (89%) have received social services with the mean number of services reportedly received being 3.5.
- ◆ Permanent housing was the need most often cited in terms of unmet needs.
- ◆ Major findings in the 1993 survey were also supported in the 2001 survey. These findings include large percentages of females and children being homeless, the fact that homelessness is often a recurrent problem, that economic and family problems are the major perceived causes of homelessness, and that high percentages of respondents indicated experience with domestic violence.
- ◆ Significant differences between survey years are that in 2001 there were fewer individuals living in two parent homeless families (and more individuals living in single parent families), more Hispanic homeless, and significantly greater percentages of respondents indicating problems with physical and mental illness as well as with drug and alcohol abuse.

APPENDIX A

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PROCEDURES

The Survey Instrument was a revision of the instrument that was used in the 1993 Kentucky Statewide Homeless Survey. A state-level committee developed the 1993 instrument with representation from Kentucky Housing Corporation, the Association of Area Development District, the cities of Covington and Lexington and Dr. Fay E. Reilly of the University of Kentucky. IRAPP staff in consultation with KHC made revisions and additions to the 1993 instrument. The 2001 Instrument was pre-tested by student and agency volunteers and additional modifications were completed.

Representatives from the 15 Continuum of Care Agencies and Service Provider Agencies were invited to attend one of three training sessions held in Frankfort (central), Bowling Green (western), and Prestonsburg (eastern) Kentucky. Training sessions discussed the importance of the study, overviewed the survey instrument and research process, discussed the importance of valid and reliable data collection, and provided an “interviewing practice session.”

The basic flow of data initiated with service providers interviewing prospective participants. Completed surveys were forwarded to the 15 regional Continuum of Care Contacts with further forwarding to the Institute for Regional Analysis and Public Policy. Continuum of Care Contacts and service providers were encouraged to work with all persons who typically came in contact with homeless persons during the survey period including shelter and food providers, emergency assistance programs, literacy and migrant programs, community action centers, health departments, libraries, family resource centers, police and other law enforcement officials, and churches. A copy of the Training outline is attached in Appendix A.

As the Continuum of Care Contacts received completed instruments they were mailed to IRAPP. Data coding and entry were completed by IRAPP staff assistants under the supervision of a “coding coordinator.” Coded data were checked to reduce errors during the entry process. Data were entered and analyzed using personal computer versions of MicroCase and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

The Kentucky 2001 Homeless Survey was conducted in 118 of Kentucky’s 120 counties with 71 counties (84.7%) returning data (see Appendix B, and Maps 1 and 2,

Appendix C). Fayette and Jefferson Counties, two of Kentucky's urban centers were not included in the study.

OBSERVATIONS

The 2001 Statewide Kentucky Homeless Survey greatly benefited from the experience of persons who constructed and executed the 1993 Survey. Valuable lessons were shared with us that allowed for quicker, cleaner, and more accurate data collection. Changes in interviewer training sessions, centralized data entry, electronic communication networks, and the use of a toll free assistance number were additional features that were used in the 2001 Survey as a result of "lessons learned " during the original study.

In order to encourage participation and involvement, COC's were offered a "research assistance award" of up to \$1,000. This was ultimately based on the level of participation they elicited from their member agencies. This strategy was judged to be only moderately successful and we would recommend that future studies consider a per survey payment (\$5 - \$10), paid directly to service agencies.

The original data collection phase of the 2001 survey was two months with a two week extension because of sluggish data flow in several regions of the state. Given the heavy workload of caseworkers and other agency personnel such extensions are predictable. Increasing the data collection period allowed for a larger enumeration of persons seeking services during February, March, and April of 2001.

KENTUCKY 2001 STATEWIDE HOMELESS SURVEY INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

These instructions are designed to answer questions and aid the interviewer in completing the survey. Any questions concerning the survey instrument not covered here may be directed to a staff assistant at the following toll-free number (1-800-221-3269). Staff assistants will be available to answer questions concerning the survey and any other data collection issues. Please feel free to call if you have any questions or require further information. In addition, The Kentucky Housing Corporation will post a copy of the survey and related materials on their web site at www.kentuckyhousing.org.

The time frame for the survey is scheduled for the months of February and March, 2001. The cutoff date for data collection is March 31st, 2001.

- ♦ **General Instructions:** Please read the questions as they appear on the survey instrument and record the respondent's answers. Bold faced, uppercase phrases within the survey instrument are instructions to the interviewers. Most questions are self explanatory, clarification is provided for some items below.
- ♦ **Informed consent:** The first item to be completed is the informed consent statement. The interviewer is to read the consent statement to respondents, ensuring that respondents understand participation is voluntary and all answers are confidential. If respondents agree to participate, the **INTERVIEWER** signs the consent statement.
- ♦ **Question #:**
 - 2. **Question two** determines whether or not to continue questioning this respondent. YES disqualifies respondent from the survey and no further participation is necessary. If respondent answers NO or UNSURE, please continue the survey.
 - 4. **Question four**—Use **THE** (single) time interval appropriate to the respondents situation.
 - 7. **Question seven**—Read the items to the respondent, checking those applicable.
 - 8. **Question eight**—Please record the letter corresponding to the most important cause.
 - 9. **Question nine**—This question is critical for determining the one day count for HUD. Don't read responses.
 - 13. **Question thirteen**—Use **THE** single) time interval appropriate to the respondents situation.
 - 14. **Question fourteen**—Please read each of the services and check those that apply.
 - 15. **Question fifteen**—Please read each of the services and check those that apply.
 - 18. **Question eighteen**—Please read each of the services and check those that apply.
 - 20. **Question twenty**—This will serve as part of the ID number to help avoid duplication.
 - 21. **Question twenty-one**—This serves as part of the ID number, to help avoid duplication.
 - 24. **Question twenty-four**—Use **THE** time interval appropriate to the respondents situation.
 - 25. **Question twenty-five**—Observe, don't ask.
 - 29. **Question twenty-nine**—Please fill in all locations if possible.
 - 30. **Question thirty**— Please fill in all locations if possible.

**PLEASE DELIVER OR MAIL RESULTS TO CONTINUUM OF CARE OFFICE AS YOU FINISH
OR AT LEAST ON A WEEKLY BASIS—THANKS FOR YOUR HELP**

INFORMED CONSENT STATEMENT

TO BE READ TO EACH RESPONDENT

We are conducting a statewide survey related to characteristics of people and their housing. The survey is being conducted for the Kentucky Housing Corporation by Morehead State University. Participation is completely voluntary and if you do not wish to take part in the survey, you do not have to answer any of the questions. Furthermore, you may choose to discontinue your participation at any time and you may refuse to answer any question. Participation in this study will in no way affect your eligibility for any social services.

Your responses will be confidential, and your name will not be recorded on the survey. If you agree to participate, I will read the questions to you and I will record your answers. It will take approximately ten minutes to complete. Do you have any questions or concerns about the study? Are you willing to participate?

IF THE RESPONDENT AGREES TO PARTICIPATE, PLEASE SIGN BELOW. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

I READ THE ABOVE CONSENT STATEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, AND THE RESPONDENT HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE.

Signature of Interviewer

Date

HOMELESS STUDY SURVEY

Date:

Interviewer:

Agency:

City:

County:

1. In what type of place are you now staying? (i.e., APARTMENT, SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE, ETC.) _____

2. Is that your permanent place to stay? __ 1. NO __ 2. YES __ 3. UNSURE

DO NOT CONTINUE IF THEY HAVE A PERMANENT PLACE INTENDED FOR HUMAN HABITATION

3. Are you living with someone else? __ 1. NO __ 2. YES If yes, identify your relationship with that person (brother, sister etc.) _____

4. When was the last time you had your own permanent place to live? **(USE THE MOST APPROPRIATE TIME INTERVAL: DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, OR YEARS)**
 _____ Days _____ Weeks _____ Months _____ Years

5. Where was that? CITY _____; COUNTY _____; STATE _____.

6. Have you been homeless before? __ 1. NO __ 2. YES __ 3. UNSURE

If Yes, about how many times has that happened? _____.

7. What was the reason(s) you had to leave your last permanent place?
(CHECK ALL APPLICABLE)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. __ unemployment | i. __ alcohol/substance abuse |
| b. __ unable to pay rent/mortgage | j. __ family rejection |
| c. __ eviction/foreclosure | k. __ pay check/welfare late |
| d. __ moved to seek work | l. __ low wages |
| e. __ divorce | m. __ domestic violence |
| f. __ family member illness | n. __ fire/flood/natural disaster |
| g. __ change in household composition | o. __ no public assistance for two-parent family |
| h. __ pay check/welfare payments not adequate | p. __ other (SPECIFY) _____ |

8. From those selected above, which do you feel is the most important cause? **(READ ITEMS SELECTED ABOVE AND RECORD APPROPRIATE LETTER _____).**

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9. Where were you staying on Thursday, February 1, 2001? **(CHECK ONE)**

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ 1. my own home | ☐ 6. on the streets | ☐ 11. detox facility |
| ☐ 2. in a shelter | ☐ 7. jail | ☐ 12. farm structure |
| ☐ 3. hotel/motel | ☐ 8. hospital | ☐ 13. other (SPECIFY _____) |
| ☐ 4. with relatives | ☐ 9. camper | |
| ☐ 5. with friends | ☐ 10. transitional housing | ☐ 14. Don't know |

10. Did you have any family members living with you on February 1, 2001?

- ☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES **(IF YES, LIST AGE, GENDER, AND RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT OF EACH INDIVIDUAL)**

Age _____	Gender _____	Relationship _____
Age _____	Gender _____	Relationship _____
Age _____	Gender _____	Relationship _____
Age _____	Gender _____	Relationship _____
Age _____	Gender _____	Relationship _____

****IF ANY MEMBERS WERE EIGHTEEN YEARS OR OLDER, PLEASE ASK RESPONDENT TO COMPLETE A SEPARATE SURVEY ON THOSE PERSONS, TO THE EXTENT THEY ARE ABLE. (ONLY AFTER COMPLETING THIS SURVEY)**

11. Which of the following best describes your family living situation?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ 1. family, one-parent | ☐ 4. single person |
| ☐ 2. family, two-parents | ☐ 5. other extended family |
| ☐ 3. couple, no children | ☐ 6. other (specify) _____. |

12. In what geographic location do you currently reside? CITY _____;
COUNTY _____; STATE _____.

13. How long have you lived in the above area? **(USE THE MOST APPROPRIATE TIME INTERVAL: DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, OR YEARS)**

_____ Days _____ Weeks _____ Months _____ Years

14. Have you been provided the following services? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)**

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Temporary Shelter | ☐ Clothing |
| ☐ Food | ☐ Financial Assistance |
| ☐ Medical | ☐ Counseling |
| ☐ Educational | ☐ Job Training |
| ☐ Permanent Housing | ☐ Transportation |
| ☐ Other (specify) | |

15. Have you needed any of the following services and been UNABLE to obtain them? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)**

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Temporary Shelter | ☐ Clothing |
| ☐ Food | ☐ Financial Assistance |
| ☐ Medical | ☐ Counseling |
| ☐ Educational | ☐ Job Training |
| ☐ Permanent Housing | ☐ Transportation |
| | ☐ Other (SPECIFY _____) |

16. Have you or anyone you live with experienced drug/alcohol abuse?

- ☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES ☐ 3. UNSURE

17. Have you or anyone you live with experienced domestic violence abuse?

- ☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES ☐ 3. UNSURE

18. Do you receive any of the following benefits: **(CHECK ALL APPLICABLE)**

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| K-TAP (formally AFDC) | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Social Security | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| SSI | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Food Stamps | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Medicaid | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Medicare | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Work Income | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Vocational Rehab. | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Veteran's Benefits | ☐ No | ☐ Yes | ☐ Unsure |
| Other (SPECIFY _____) | | | |

19. Have you ever served in the military? ☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES (If yes, did you serve in any of the following conflicts?)

- ☐ WW II ☐ Korea ☐ Vietnam ☐ Persian Gulf
☐ OTHER (Please specify _____) ☐ NONE OF THE ABOVE

20. Last four digits of Social Security number: _____

21. First three letters of last name: _____

22. Are you aware of any physical illness/disabilities that you have?

- ☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES (If yes, please specify: _____)

23. Are you aware of any mental illness that you have?

- ☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES (If yes, please specify _____)

Page 4

24. How long have you been homeless this time **(USE THE MOST APPROPRIATE TIME INTERVAL: DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, OR YEARS)**

_____ Days _____ Weeks _____ Months _____ Years

25. Sex: ___ 1. Male 2. ___ Female

26. RACE/ ETHNICITY: ___ 1. White (non-Hispanic) ___ 2. African American
 ___ 3. Hispanic ___ 4. Asian ___ 5. Other (Please specify _____)

27. Highest grade of formal education completed: _____

28. Age: _____.

29. Where were you born? City _____; County _____; State _____

30. Where have you spent most of your life? City _____; County _____;
 State _____

31. Do you personally know or are you aware of other homeless people?
 ___ 1. NO ___ 2. YES (If yes, how many: _____)

32. Of those you know who are homeless, how many seek services:
 ___ 1. Very Few (less than 20%) ___ 2. Some (20%-50%) ___ 3. Most (50%+)

33. How did you hear of services for the homeless?
 ___ 1. TV. ___ 2. Newspaper ___ 3. Radio ___ 4. Family ___ 5. Friend
 ___ 6. Service Provider ___ 7. Church Other (Please specify _____)

PLEASE INDICATE YOUR AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. THAT IS, DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, UNDECIDED, DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE THAT:

34. In general, problems for homeless people are getting better. SA A U D SD

35. There are more homeless people now than there were
 several years ago . SA A U D SD

36. There are a lot of programs available for homeless people. SA A U D SD

37. Most homeless people seek some type of social services. SA A U D SD

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME. WE APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS TO HELP WITH THIS SURVEY

38. Interviewer Comments:

DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

(Steward B. McKinney Act)

- 1) An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night time residence; and;
- 2) An individual who has a primary night-time residency that is:
 - i) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
 - ii) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
 - iii) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
- 3) This term does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an Act of Congress or a state law.

Kentucky Homeless Survey Clarifications

A homeless person is ...

- 1) One who lacks a fixed, regular of adequate nighttime residence, including anyone who is sleeping on the streets, in temporary hotel facilities, on a river bank, in an out building, in caves or in a vehicle.
- 2) One who is living in housing that is condemned or in an abandoned building.
- 3) One who has as a primary nighttime residence a publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations. All residents of domestic violence shelters are included. All residents of youth shelters are included except children that are wards of the state.
- 4) One who has as a primary nighttime residence a public or private place not designated as a regular sleeping accommodation, including anyone who is sleeping in a movie theatre, restaurant, office or post office.
- 5) One who is exiting an institution (including prisons, jails, mental health facilities and/or hospitals) and persons who have been evicted or displaced who does not have the financial or family support resources to obtain housing.

Kentucky 2001 Statewide Homeless Survey

The Department of Specialized Housing Resources at Kentucky Housing Corporation, in partnership with Morehead State University, will begin a statewide homeless survey in February and March of 2001. This will be a survey of homeless persons throughout the state in order to address U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development guidelines and ensure that the Commonwealth of Kentucky receives the federal dollars and support needed to combat rural homelessness in our state. **In order to continue receiving federal homeless service and shelter dollars we must provide updated data on the numbers of persons who are currently homeless throughout the Commonwealth.**

This survey is being coordinated by the **Institute for Regional Analysis and Public Policy (IRAPP)** at Morehead State University. A series of survey trainings will be held throughout the state. The initial training will take place on January 18, 2001, 1:00 p.m. (EST), at the offices of Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC), 1231 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY. The remaining survey trainings are scheduled for January 23, 2001, 1:00 p.m. (EST), in Prestonsburg at Jenny Wiley State Park (Meeting Room 3) and January 25, 2001, 1:00 p.m. (CST), in Bowling Green at the University Plaza Hotel and Convention Center (1021 Wilkinson Trace). Snacks will be provided at the training sessions.

It is essential that all-homeless service providers and advocates commit to conducting surveys in their respective communities. This will be the only way to ensure that the survey results are relevant and useful to persons needing assistance, providers and funding agencies. If you have questions regarding the survey project, please feel free to contact Natalie Hutcheson or Kimberly Burris at (502) 564-7630, extensions 412 and 414, respectively.

Training Sessions:

Frankfort at KHC (January 18th at 1 p.m.)
Prestonsburg at Jenny Wiley (January 23rd at 1 p.m.)
Bowling Green at University Plaza Hotel and Convention Center
(Jan 25th at 1 p.m.)

Kentucky 2001 Statewide Homeless Survey Training Agenda

Frankfort (Jan 18th)
Prestonsburg (Jan 23rd)
Bowling Green (Jan 25th)

Welcome	MSU	David Rudy or BobBylund,
Homeless and Other Definitions		Natalie Hutcheson or Kim Burris, KHC
Study Overview		David Rudy
➤ Differences from Prior Study (1993) ➤ Importance of Study		
Interview Schedule and Data Collection Protocol		Bob Bylund and Steven Parkansky
➤ Informed Consent Issues ➤ Quality Control ➤ Completing the Interview schedule (Trial Run) ➤ Troubleshooting: Problems and Issues ➤ Toll-free phone number		
Questions and Discussion		David Rudy

Sessions will start promptly at 1 p.m. and will end between 2:30 and 3 p.m.

Frankfort (January 18th) at KHC (502-564-7630, 1231 Louisville Road)
Prestonsburg (January 23rd) at Jenny Wiley State Park (606-886-2711, Meeting Room 3)
Bowling Green (January 25th) at University Plaza Hotel and Convention Center (502-745-0088, 1021 Wilkinson Trace)

Questions or Additional Information: **Dave Rudy 606-783-5420 or email: d.rudy@morehead-st.edu**

APPENDIX B

Surveys Completed and Population Figures for KY Counties

County	Surveys	Pop1999	County	Surveys	Pop 1999	County	Surveys	Pop 1999
Adair	16	16489	Grant	0	20889	McLean	0	9912
Allen	2	16866	Graves	14	36222	Meade	0	29420
Anderson	0	19072	Grayson	0	24144	Menifee	0	5849
Ballard	0	8589	Green	2	10712	Mercer	0	20930
Barren	2	37350	Greenup	0	36778	Metcalfe	12	9644
Bath	0	10739	Hancock	0	9069	Monroe	0	11117
Bell	12	28691	Hardin	36	91870	Montgomery	0	21128
Boone	15	82976	Harlan	2	34661	Morgan	0	13624
Bourbon	2	19409	Harrison	0	17802	Muhlenberg	0	32340
Boyd	25	49273	Hart	1	16922	Nelson	2	36672
Boyle	0	27364	Henderson	2	44505	Nicholas	2	6997
Bracken	2	8557	Henry	1	14915	Ohio	0	22145
Breathitt	0	15739	Hickman	0	5230	Oldham	8	45532
Breckinridge	0	17727	Hopkins	0	46387	Owen	0	10482
Bullitt	2	60506	Jackson	1	12989	Owsley	0	5418
Butler	1	12039	Jefferson *	3	672575	Pendleton	0	13747
Caldwell	0	13330	Jessamine	0	37200	Perry	63	31020
Calloway	53	33850	Johnson	2	24009	Pike	26	71891
Campbell	39	87597	Kenton	166	147241	Powell	4	13199
Carlisle	0	5301	Knott	1	17917	Pulaski	171	56925
Carroll	0	9599	Knox	32	32148	Robertson	4	2216
Carter	6	27135	Larue	13	13228	Rockcastle	11	16142
Casey	2	14912	Laurel	0	51555	Rowan	91	22446
Christian	26	72411	Lawrence	0	15789	Russell	1	16283
Clark	28	32345	Lee	6	8066	Scott	0	31746
Clay	11	22920	Leslie	0	13611	Shelby	6	30268
Clinton	0	9378	Letcher	8	25967	Simpson	0	16574
Crittenden	0	9652	Lewis	95	13640	Spencer	0	10153
Cumberland	2	6805	Lincoln	0	22684	Taylor	3	23048
Daviess	198	91362	Livingston	3	9477	Todd	0	11259
Edmonson	0	11537	Logan	49	26290	Trigg	0	12698
Elliott	1	6627	Lyon	0	8150	Trimble	1	7872
Estill	3	15651	Madison	51	67820	Union	0	16627
Fayette	0	243415	Magoffin	4	13870	Warren	91	88300
Fleming	24	13615	Marion	4	17080	Washington	0	11011
Floyd	2	43243	Marshall	1	30697	Wayne	8	19366
Franklin	18	46631	Martin	0	11957	Webster	1	13475
Fulton	2	7558	Mason	43	17038	Whitley	96	36228
Gallatin	0	7537	McCracken	63	64606	Wolfe	0	7430
Garrard	1	14231	McCreary	3	16696	Woodford	0	23266
						TOTAL	1703	

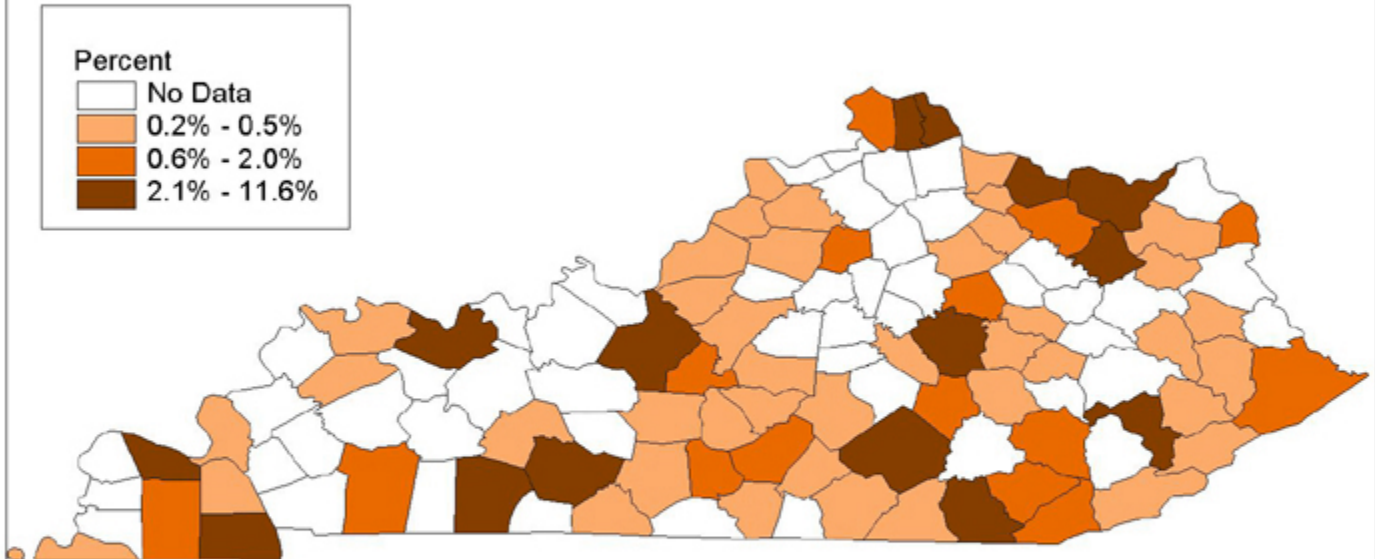
* No data were collected in Jefferson County, however, 3 individuals who sought services outside the county indicated their current residence there.

APPENDIX C

Maps

- ◆ Map 1: Percent Surveys Completed by County.....34
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- ◆ Map 3: Domestic Violence36
- ◆ Map 4: Percent Homeless Males and Females37

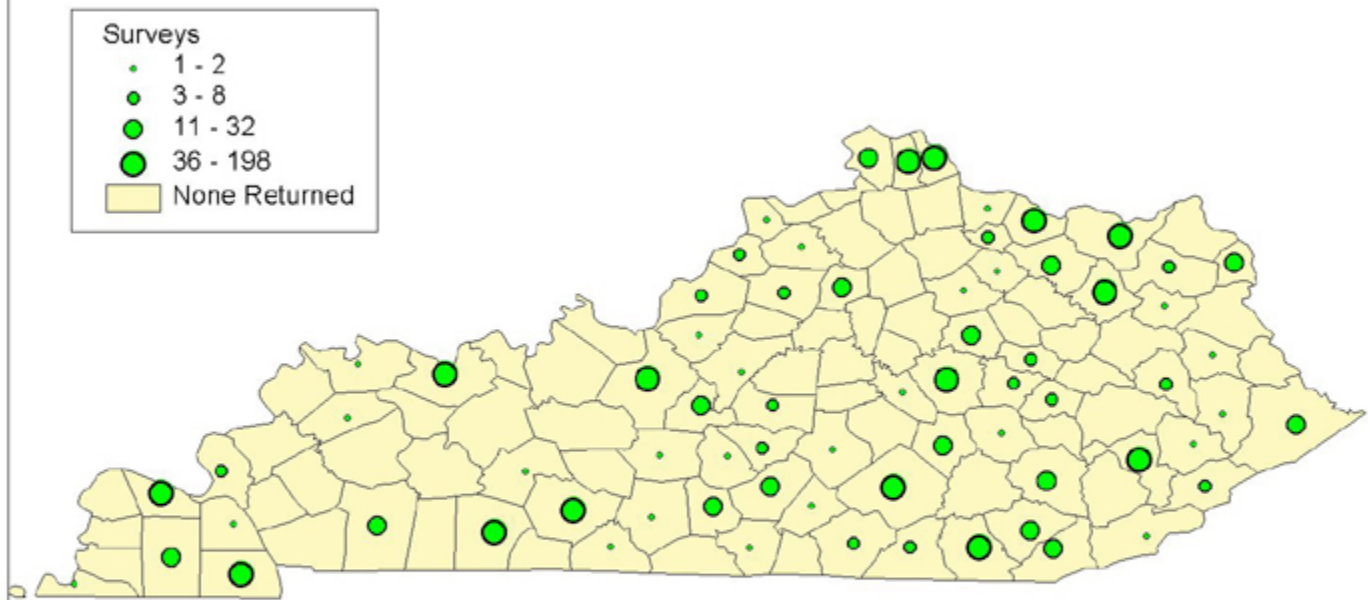
Map 1. Percent Surveys Completed By County



The 2001 Kentucky Statewide
Homeless Survey

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Morehead State University

Map 2. Number of Surveys Returned by County

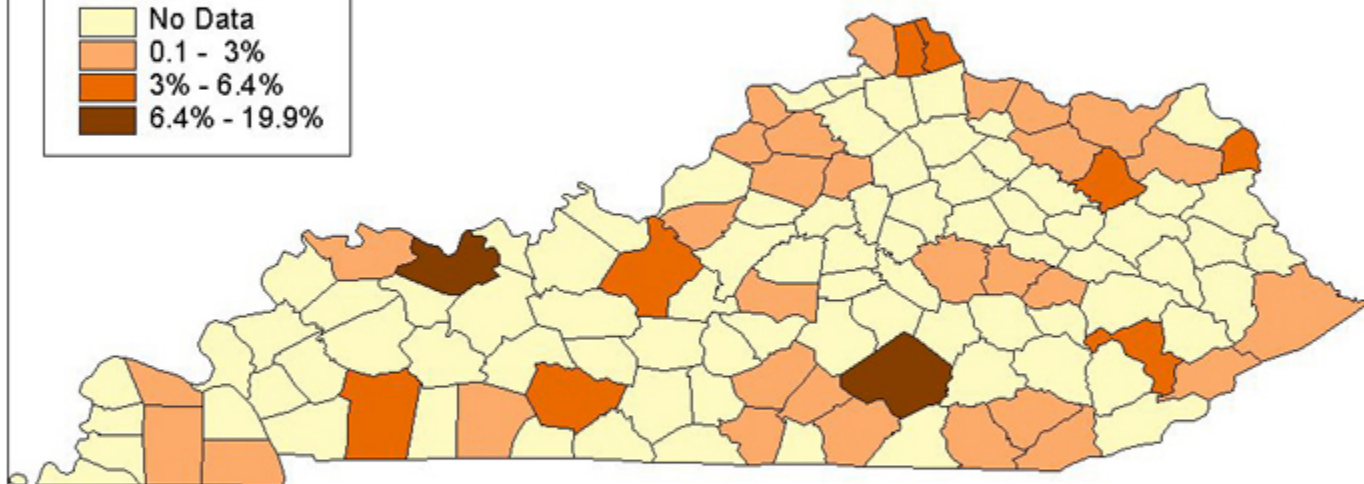
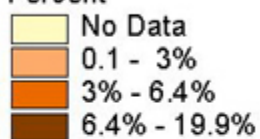


The 2001 Kentucky Statewide
Homeless Survey

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Morehead State University

Map 3. Domestic Violence Identified As The Most Important Reason For Homelessness*

Percent



*As A Percent Of Returned Surveys

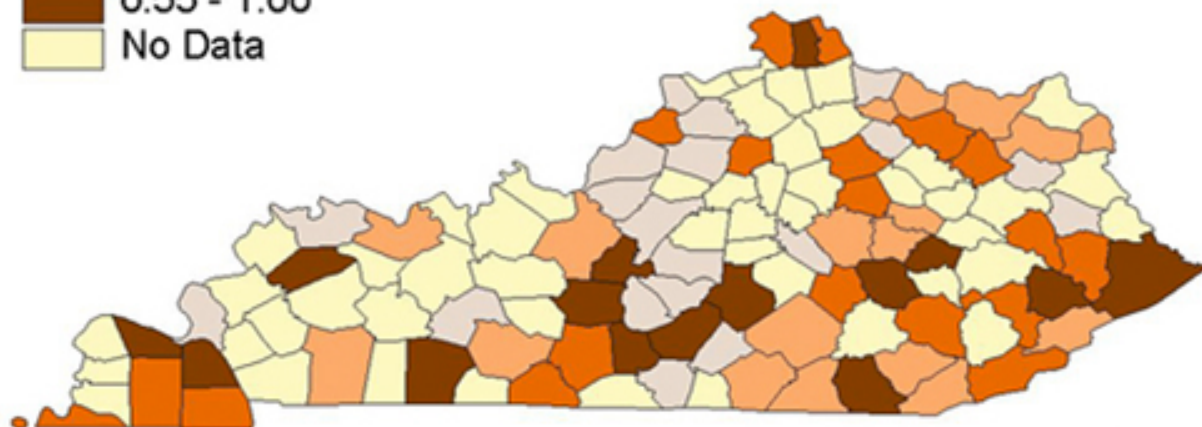
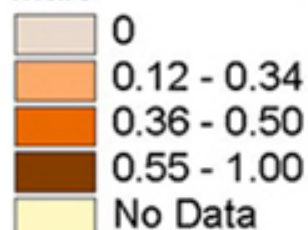
The 2001 Kentucky Statewide
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Map 4. Percent Homeless Male*

The 2001 Kentucky Statewide
Homeless Survey

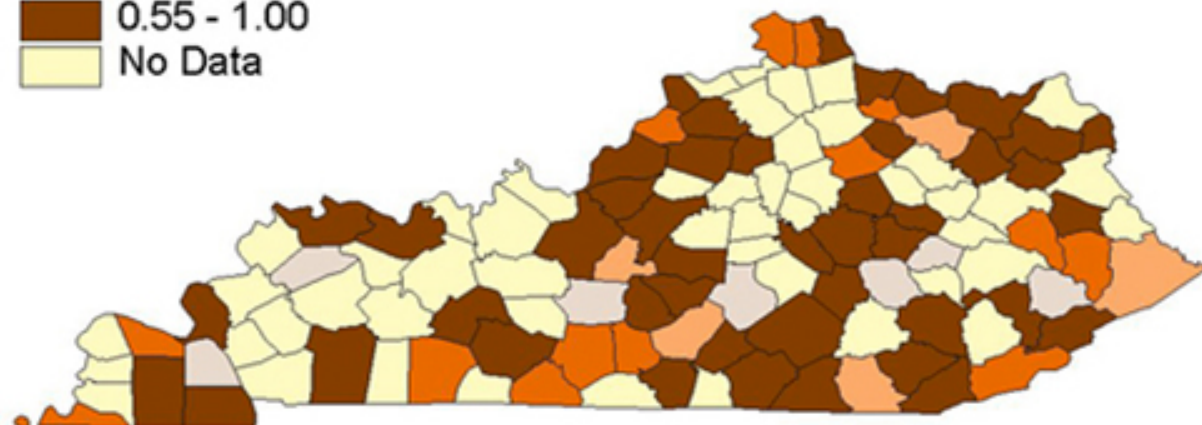
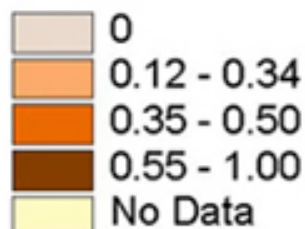
Male



*Percent of Total Homeless of Each County

Percent Homeless Female*

Female



*Percent of Total Homeless of Each County

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