



**Fredericksburg Regional Continuum of Care
2015 Point-In-Time Count Report**



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Introduction

Communities across the country need to address homeless issues through government agencies and non-profit organizations working together as a Continuum of Care (CoC). Each CoC is required to undertake community-wide efforts to collect information on the number and characteristics of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires CoCs to use a method called a Point-In-Time (PIT) count at least annually for sheltered homeless persons and every two years for unsheltered homeless persons during the last ten days of January. The Fredericksburg Regional CoC conducts a PIT count each year, for both sheltered and unsheltered populations, to more accurately track the number and the needs of the region's homeless population.

The PIT is an important tool in collecting data on the number, characteristics, and service needs of individuals, families, and unaccompanied children experiencing homelessness throughout the region. The resulting data is a critical component of local homeless planning and program development. Accurate data helps communities to:

- Understand changes in trends among homeless populations;
- Adjust the types of programs and services available according to need in order to use resources as efficiently as possible;
- Justify requests for additional resources and/or programming modifications;
- Comply with reporting requirements from HUD, other funders, and local stakeholders;
- Raise public awareness about the issue of homelessness; and
- Measure community progress toward preventing and ending homelessness.

Nationally, the PIT count process is used as the primary data source for federal agencies to understand homelessness trends and track progress against the goals and objectives contained in [*Opening Doors*](#), the Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. Additionally, the Congressionally-mandated Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) is prepared using PIT and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data.

Homeless, as defined by HUD

The PIT count relies on the HUD definition of homelessness, established by the McKinney-Vento Act of 1987, to determine whether an individual should be counted for the PIT Count. On December 5, 2011, HUD revised its definition of homelessness in accordance with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. This new definition expanded the number of households who will qualify for federally funded homeless assistance programs—the primary change being that now individuals and families who are “imminently at risk of homelessness” (but for homeless assistance, would be on the street within 14 days) qualify for assistance. Although this definition change was made, for the purposes of the PIT Count, HUD does not consider those who will “imminently lose their primary nighttime residence” as homeless (Section 2 below).

The following definitions are taken directly from [24 CFR 578.3](#):

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

(i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

(ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or

(iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

(2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

(i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;

(ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and

(iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;

(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:

(i) Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–2), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)), or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);

(ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;

(iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and

(iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities; chronic physical health or mental health conditions; substance addiction; histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect); the presence of a child or youth with a disability; or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or

(4) Any individual or family who:

(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;

(ii) Has no other residence; and

(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Part I. 2015 Point-In-Time Count Background

On Wednesday, January 28, 2015 members of the Fredericksburg Regional Continuum of Care (FRCoC) conducted its local PIT count of the homeless population. During this 24-hour window, service providers and volunteers visited emergency shelters, outdoor locations, and other service agencies to gather information from people who are homeless and near-homeless in Planning District 16 (PD16), which includes the City of Fredericksburg and the Counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford. McKinney-Vento homeless liaisons (social workers) from the region's school districts also coordinated with FRCoC to calculate the number of homeless children enrolled in schools.

Over **241** individual survey questionnaires were completed. After a review of the surveys and removal of duplicates (16 surveys) and those completed by persons not considered homeless under HUD definitions (54 surveys), **159** unique surveys were available to evaluate HUD-defined homeless adults living in the region.

In addition to counting homeless individuals and families, the surveys also provide information on the needs and characteristics of the population to better provide services in the future. Engaging homeless persons to provide personal information can be challenging, but in 2015, the FRCoC was able to offer incentives for completing the surveys through the generosity of the community. These gifts included:

- FRED Bus tickets donated by FREDericksburg Regional Transit;
- gift cards donated by Central Park Chick-Fil-A;
- gift cards donated by Central Park Walmart;
- “warming kits” (hats, gloves, etc.) provided by the Salvation Army, and
- toiletry bags assembled by Spotsylvania County Public Schools students.

The Community stepped up to assist the FRCoC in the PIT Count effort. Over 50 volunteers (with a large contingent of University of Mary Washington students) assisted with surveying individuals throughout various homeless services organizations and other community sites.

Part II. 2015 PIT Summary Table for Submission to HUD

Fredericksburg Regional CoC 2015 Point-In-Time Results - January 28, 2015				
<i>Persons in Households with at Least One Adult and One Child (Under age 18)</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	18	9	2	29
Number of Persons (Adults and Children)	62	25	9	96
Number of Persons (Under age 18)	36	16	6	58
Number of Persons (18-24)	3	2	1	6
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	21	7	2	30
<i>Persons in Households with Only Children</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	0	0	0	0
Number of Persons (Unaccompanied Children Only)	0	0	0	0
<i>Persons in Households without Children</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	89	0	27	116
Number of Persons (18-24)	9	0	5	14
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	85	0	22	107
<i>All Households / All Persons</i>	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Households	107	9	29	145
Total Persons	154	25	38	217
Number of Persons (Under age 18)	36	16	6	58
Number of Persons (18-24)	12	2	6	20
Number of Persons (Over age 24)	106	7	26	139

Part III. Comparative Analysis of 1-Year Changes (2015 vs. 2014)

A. Overall Population:

1. HUD Defined Homeless

[HUD's PIT guidelines](#) direct CoCs to report those persons and households sleeping in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Haven programs ("sheltered"), or any persons living in a place not meant for human habitation ("unsheltered"), such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, or on the street on the night designated for the count.

HUD Defined Homeless:

	2015	2014
Adults	159	150
Children	58	51
Total	217	201

2. Additional HEARTH Act Defined Homeless

As mentioned above, the HEARTH Act of 2009 expanded the HUD definition of homelessness to include situations where a person is at imminent risk of homelessness or where a family or unaccompanied youth is living in unstable conditions. Imminent risk includes situations where a person must leave his or her current housing within the next 14 days with no other place to go and no resources or support networks through which to obtain housing. Instability includes families with children and unaccompanied youth who:

- 1) are defined as homeless under other federal programs (such as the Department of Education's Education for Homeless Children and Youth program);
- 2) have lived for a long period without being able to live independently in permanent housing,
- 3) have moved frequently, and
- 4) will continue to experience instability because of disability, history of domestic violence or abuse, or multiple barriers to employment.

The Department of Education (DOE)'s Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program defines the term "homeless children and youth" in accordance with the McKinney-Vento Act, which identifies individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence as homeless. More specifically, the term includes:

- Children and youth who are:
 - sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason (sometimes referred to as *doubled-up*);
 - living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations;
 - living in emergency or transitional shelters;
 - abandoned in hospitals; or
 - awaiting foster care placement;
- Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described above.

HEARTH Act defined homeless persons counted the night of the PIT are documented below and would be eligible to receive homeless assistance; however, the population did not meet HUD’s definition for homeless persons to be reported during the PIT count and thus are not included in the official HUD numbers reported to the federal government.

HEARTH Act Defined Homeless:

	2015	2014
Adults imminently at risk of homelessness	11	13
Children imminently at risk of homelessness	6	9
Children: defined as homeless under the DOE*	877	950
Total	894	972

* The category, “children who are defined as homeless under the DOE,” includes all children who have been identified as homeless by PD16 School District McKinney-Vento liaisons (social workers) since the start of the 2014-2015 school year. This is a cumulative number, not a single night count.

Analysis:

Overall, the number of homeless persons counted in PD16 increased by 16 persons from 2014 to 2015. The increase may be attributed to several factors. For example, the FRCoC expanded its field canvassing efforts through the assistance of many University of Mary Washington students; more surveys may have captured more homeless individuals.

Compared to 2014, the number of households with children in emergency shelters remains the same (18)—this indicates a lack of progress in securing stable housing for families. 7 more children are represented in the HUD homeless counts—only a slight increase but nonetheless concerning.

The percentage of respondents claiming that they had been homeless less than a year continues to rise (6.2 percentage points over 2014), though the percentage of those reporting that they were experiencing their first case of homelessness remains consistent with 2014 (49.7% compared to 49%). The number of chronically homeless individuals (definition on page 13) also remains consistent with last year (42 individuals for both). However, a 7-person (2 adults, 5 children) family that claimed chronic homeless status affected those numbers. These metrics indicate modest progress in housing those most vulnerable, though there is a long way to go.

The percentage of homeless respondents that reported “Eviction/Foreclosure” as contributing to their homelessness dropped slightly to 23.3% (down from 27% in 2014). The number of respondents reporting “Unemployment” as contributing to homelessness decreased, but not significantly (from 50% to 47.8%), and those reporting “Wages/Underemployment” as a contributing factor increased from 8% to 20.1%. This may be an indication that while the economy is making a comeback with jobs, these jobs are not able to provide stable housing for these individuals. Individuals who are “Not Working” decreased from 70% to 64.8% this year, further supporting the hypothesis that there are more job opportunities for these individuals (although they may not provide enough for housing).

Of the 54 homeless individuals who reported an income amount (out of the 61 who reported income of some sort), their average monthly income came to \$853. The Fair Market Rent (FMR) rate (“the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-standard rental units”) in the City of Fredericksburg is \$1,230 for a one-bedroom apartment. Therefore, an income of \$853 could not realistically sustain an acceptable standard of living, let alone provide housing. Relocation to one of the more rural counties in the George Washington region, such as Caroline or King George (with one-bedroom FMRs of \$838 and \$766, respectively), is an option—though these counties do not have the service infrastructure that is critical for supporting individuals who may have needs such as mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence, or counseling assistance. With such low incomes, these individuals would still struggle to just pay rent. The FRCoC will be exploring solutions to these affordable housing challenges with its new Housing Committee.

There are 13 individuals who identify as homeless veterans—down from 18 in 2014. While this reduction is a positive sign, the FRCoC is determined to support the efforts of the federal “Opening Doors” strategic plan and its goal to end veteran homelessness by the conclusion of 2015. Agencies such as the Hunter Holmes McGuire VA Medical Center, Quin Rivers (with its Supportive Services for Veteran Families program), and other local nonprofits are collaborating to permanently house these 13 individuals (and any others that require housing assistance in the area).

The number of school-aged children who were defined as homeless under the Department of Education has decreased over the past year (from 959 to 883), perhaps as parents have regained employment with a slowly recovering economy. While this is a positive sign, these families with hundreds of children are frequently forced to double up with friends/family or live in hotels and motels. CoC agencies continue to coordinate efforts to identify and re-house families with children through collaborative efforts by Hope House, Thurman Brisben Center, Empowerhouse, and Micah Ecumenical Ministries.

In 2015, homeless service providers throughout the region continue to collaborate and refine a system that aids individuals and families on all points along the homeless services spectrum. In July 2014, the Central Virginia Housing Coalition (CVHC) began serving as the community's "Central Intake" agency—providing intake, assessment, and referrals to guide persons to the most appropriate resources. In this effort, CVHC provides diversion and prevention services for those individuals who are not literally homeless but are considered "at-risk". Agencies such as the Thurman Brisben Center (TBC) provide emergency shelter and rapid re-housing (RRH) resources with services that promote self-sufficiency for those individuals and families who need assistance. CVHC provides "Housing Locator" services for these specific state-funded agencies, in order to build relationships with landlords and make the rental process more fluid. With its Journey program, Micah Ecumenical Ministries provides permanent supportive housing opportunities for formerly chronically homeless individuals. Hope House and Empowerhouse provide formerly homeless families with critical RRH assistance, case management, and other supports during their transition into permanent housing (particularly for families who have histories with domestic violence, which remains consistent as causing about 16% of the community's homelessness).

B. Homeless by Previous Fixed Address

The 2015 PIT Survey included two questions to help identify the jurisdiction in which a respondent was permanently housed before becoming homeless. The first question asked for the actual jurisdiction name and a follow up question asked for a specific zip code of the person's last previous fixed address. Some respondents answered both questions. Some only chose to provide the jurisdiction name. Any survey respondents who claimed a Fredericksburg address but did not indicate a zip code defaulted to a Fredericksburg address.

2015

Homeless Population by Previous Fixed Address	HUD Homeless Adults	HUD Homeless Children	HUD Homeless Subtotal	% of HUD Homeless Subtotal	HEARTH Homeless Adults	HEARTH Homeless Children	HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	% of HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	Grand Total of HUD + HEARTH Homeless	% of HUD + HEARTH Homeless
Caroline	7	3	10	4.6%	2	71	73	8.2%	83	7.5%
Fredericksburg*	39	14	53	24.4%	3	106	109	12.2%	162	14.6%
King George	6	1	7	3.2%	2	73	75	8.4%	82	7.4%
Spotsylvania	34	15	49	22.6%	1	422	423	47.3%	472	42.5%
Stafford	25	6	31	14.3%	2	211	213	23.8%	244	22.0%
Other VA	17	11	28	12.9%	1	0	1	0.1%	29	2.6%
Outside VA	26	7	33	15.2%	0	0	0	0.0%	33	3.0%
Unknown	5	1	6	2.8%	0	0	0	0.0%	6	0.5%
Total	159	58	217	100%	11	883	894	100%	1,111	100%

2014

Homeless Population by Previous Fixed Address	HUD Homeless Adults	HUD Homeless Children	HUD Homeless Subtotal	% of HUD Homeless Subtotal	HEARTH Homeless Adults	HEARTH Homeless Children	HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	% of HEARTH Homeless Subtotal	Grand Total of HUD + HEARTH Homeless	% of HUD + HEARTH Homeless
Caroline	6	5	11	5.4%	0	64	64	6.6%	75	6.4%
Fredericksburg*	33	8	41	20.3%	3	82	85	8.8%	126	10.8%
King George	6	0	6	3.0%	4	131	135	14.0%	141	12.0%
Spotsylvania	41	16	57	28.2%	0	480	480	49.5%	537	45.9%
Stafford	27	9	36	17.8%	1	197	198	20.4%	234	20.0%
Other VA	18	10	28	13.9%	3	0	3	0.1%	29	2.5%
Outside VA	17	3	20	10.0%	2	5	7	0.6%	26	2.2%
Unknown	2	0	2	1.5%	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
Total	150	51	201	100.0%	13	959	972	100.0%	1,173	100.00%

Analysis:

The distribution of homeless persons by previously fixed address shows that the majority of HUD homeless persons (69%) were last permanently housed within PD16, mostly from Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and Stafford (61%). The number that reported a last fixed address from outside of the region increased slightly (28% in 2015 compared to 24% in 2014). The 2015 PIT Count notes an increase in homeless children as defined by HUD: from 51 in 2014 to 58 in 2015. This is a concerning trend, with the numbers continuing to increase from the 43 children recorded in 2013 (a 35% increase from 2013 to 2015). While the 2015 PIT Count results show an increase of HUD-defined homeless children, it indicates a decrease in children defined as homeless by the Department of Education (HEARTH Homeless Children) in PD16 school systems; the number of these (DOE-defined homeless) school-age children declined from 959 in 2014 to the current 883.

C. Chronically Homeless

Those considered “chronically homeless” by HUD are unaccompanied homeless individuals (18 or older) with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has 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.

Of the 217 HUD homeless:

	2015	2014
Total chronically homeless individuals	42 (19.4%)	42 (20.9%)
Chronically homeless adults	36	40
Chronically homeless children	6	2
Non-chronic HUD homeless adults and children	175	159

Analysis:

The total number of chronically homeless persons remained the same (42) compared to 2014. Compared to other HUD homeless subpopulations, this number indicates that the FRCoC has remained consistent with its efforts to move long-standing street homeless into permanent housing and to rapidly re-house chronically homeless families with children. Micah Ecumenical Ministries maintains permanent supportive housing beds with accompanying case management and other supports for this subpopulation. The increase in the number of chronically homeless children is consistent with the larger number of overall HUD homeless children compared to the 2014 PIT Count results.

D. Families with Children

Ending homelessness among households with children, particularly for those households living on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation (unsheltered families), is a specific HUD priority. In “Opening Doors” (2010), HUD states that the federal government intends to “Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children in ten years” (by 2020).

	2015	2014
Families with children	29	28
Adults in families with children	38	32
Children in families with children	58	51
Individuals with no children	121	118

Analysis:

The number of HUD homeless households with children increased by one, from 28 in 2014 to 29 in 2015. The overall number of homeless children increased from 51 in 2014 to 58 in 2015. The FRCoC recognizes that many families are homeless or living in unstable conditions (doubled up or in hotels/motels), which is represented by the number of homeless children identified through the Department of Education. The FRCoC is committed to preventing these families from becoming literally homeless with its Prevention and Diversion programs administered by CVHC.

E. Unaccompanied Children

The term “unaccompanied children” refers to homeless persons who are under age 18 and living independently of any family or adult caregiver.

Unaccompanied Children

2015	2014
0 (of 58 HUD homeless children)	0 (of 51 HUD homeless children)

Analysis:

In 2014 and 2015, the number of reported HUD homeless unaccompanied children was zero. McKinney-Vento liaisons within the School Districts have identified unaccompanied youth under the Department of Education definition of homelessness, however the location of residence (e.g., sheltered, unsheltered, stably housed, etc.) for the children could not be verified on the night of the PIT count and therefore cannot be included in the report to HUD.

F. Veterans

In past years, data on the number of veterans experiencing homelessness often differed across data sources (e.g., HUD PIT, VA CHALENG). This inconsistency was largely because of different methodological approaches to collecting the information. In 2011, HUD and the VA agreed to use the HUD PIT count as the definitive federal estimate of veteran homelessness.

	2015	2014
HUD Homeless	159	150
Veterans (% of HUD homeless)	13 (8.2%)	18 (12.0%)
Children in veteran households	1	2
Female Veterans	1	2
Chronically homeless veterans	4	8
Sheltered	9	10
Unsheltered	4	8

Analysis:

The number of HUD homeless veterans decreased by 5, from 18 in 2014. This is the lowest number of homeless veterans in the last several years, thanks to the work of veteran services agencies such as the VA in Richmond and Quin Rivers. The VA provides VA Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, which can provide housing assistance for homeless veterans. The VA also provides weekly outreach services at Micah Ecumenical Ministries to better connect homeless veterans with resources including medical care and mental health services. Quin Rivers administers its Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program to provide supportive services to very low-income homeless veteran families living in or transitioning to permanent housing. In this program, some veterans who are not eligible for VA benefits may still receive assistance. The FRCoC is confident that with collaboration between the VA, Quin Rivers, and non-profits such as Micah, the community's 13 identified homeless veterans will be stably housed by the conclusion of 2015 (the federal goal outlined in *Opening Doors*).

Part IV. Additional 2015 Data and Characteristics

This data is derived from 159 Homeless Respondent (Adult) surveys unless otherwise noted.

A. General

Gender

	2015	2014
Male	57.4%	60%
Female	42.6%	40%

Race

	2015	2014
White	54.7%	54%
Black/African American	33.3%	40%
Native American	2.5%	.7%
Asian	0.6%	0%
Mixed: White and Black/African American	1.25%	3%
Mixed: White and Native American	1.25%	0%
Other	4.4%	.7%

Ethnicity

	2015	2014
Non-Hispanic	89.9%	96%
Hispanic	3.1%	4%
Did Not Respond	6.9%	N/A

Veterans

	2015	2014
Percentage of Homeless Population (#)	8.1% (13)	12% (18)

Age

	2015	2014
Minimum	18	18
Maximum	69	68
Average	40	42
Median	42	N/A

Households with children

	2015	2014
Households with children under age 18 with them	29	28
Households with 1 child	51.7% (15)	54% (15)
Households with 2 children	24.1% (7)	25% (7)
Households with 3+ children	24.1% (7)	21% (6)
Total number of children	58	51
Children ages 4 and under	30	51% (26)
Children ages 5-17	28	49% (25)

Foster Care

	2015	2014
Adult HUD homeless who experienced foster care as a child	20 (12.6%)	18 (12%)
Left foster care for reunification or adoption	14	9

Education

	2015	2014
Number of respondents	154	149
Less than High School Completion	17.6% (27)	21% (32)
High School Diploma	42.9% (66)	42% (63)
GED	15.6% (24)	9% (14)
Some College	10.4% (16)	11% (16)
Associates Degree	7.1% (11)	7% (11)
Bachelor's Degree	4.5% (7)	5% (8)
Trade School/Vocational	N/A	2% (3)
Master's Degree/Doctorate	1.9% (3)	1% (2)
Enrolled in Special Education/Special Classes	18.2% (28)	17% (26)

Transportation

	2015	2014
Public Transportation	37.7% (60)	40% (60)
Walk	18.9% (30)	22% (33)
Automobile	25.8% (41)	19% (28)
Bicycle	5.7% (9)	7% (11)
Friend/Relative	3.1% (5)	3% (5)
Taxi	0.6% (1)	1% (1)
None	3.1% (5)	8% (12)
Other	1.3% (2)	N/A
Did not respond	3.8% (6)	N/A

Employment

	2015	2014
Not Working	64.8% (103)	70% (104)
Employed Full-time	11.3% (18)	11% (16)
Employed Part-time	18.2% (29)	17% (26)
Day Labor	3.8% (6)	2% (3)
Did not respond	1.9% (3)	N/A

Years Living in Area:

	2015	2014
Minimum	1 week	1 Month
Maximum	62 years	63 years
Average	13 years	12 years
<6 months	18.9% (30)	14%
6-12 months	13.8% (22)	14%
1-5 years	22.0% (35)	21%
6-10 years	7.5% (12)	15%
>10 years	34.6 (55)	35%
Did not respond	3.1% (5)	N/A

Reasons for Coming to the Area (Overall Population—HUD and HEARTH adults)

Family/Friends	35.3% (59)	32%
Born here	16.2% (27)	16%
Other	18.0% (30)	5%
Job/Work	13.2% (22)	16%
Homeless services	0.6% (1)	7%
DV/Abusive situation	2.4% (4)	2%
Released from Prison	0.6% (1)	2%

Traveling/Got Stuck	2.4% (4)	5%
Cost of Living	1.2% (2)	1%
School	0.6% (1)	0%
Did not Respond	9.6% (16)	0%

Where Respondents Slept Last Night

	2015	2014
Thurman Brisben Center	35.8% (57)	37%
Cold Weather Shelter	23.9% (38)	22%
Outdoors	13.2% (21)	14%
Hope House	5.7% (9)	7%
Empowerhouse shelter	7.5% (12)	7%
Home of a friend/relative	1.9% (3)	1%
Micah Respite House	3.8% (6)	5%
Motel – Paid by Church/ Organization	0.6% (1)	1%
Vehicle/Bus	6.3% (10)	4%
Hospital	0.0% (0)	1%
Jail	0.0% (0)	1%
Other	1.3% (2)	1%

Where Respondents will Sleep Tonight

	2015	2014
Thurman Brisben Center	37.1% (59)	37%
Cold Weather Shelter	26.4% (42)	21%
Outdoors	11.9% (19)	13%
Hope House	5.7% (9)	7%
Empowerhouse shelter	7.5% (12)	7%
Home of a friend/relative	0.0% (0)	0%
Micah Respite House	3.1% (5)	5%
Motel – Paid by Church/ Organization	0.0% (0)	0%
Vehicle/Bus	6.3% (10)	6%
Hospital	0.0% (0)	0%
Jail	0.0% (0)	0%
Other	0.6% (1)	4%
Don't know	1.3% (2)	1%

B. Factors of Homelessness

First Time Homeless

	2015	2014
Yes	49.7% (79)	49%
No	44.0% (70)	51%
Did not respond	6.3% (10)	N/A

Of those who were previously homeless, the number of times homeless in the last 3 years

	2015	2014
1 time	11.4% (8)	34%
2-3 times	67.1% (47)	52%
4-5 times	5.7% (4)	8%
Greater than 5 times	7.1% (5)	6%
Did not respond	8.6% (6)	N/A

How long Homeless?

	2015	2014
Less than a year	74.2% (118)	68%
1-2 years	12.6% (20)	15%
3-5 years	7.5% (12)	13%
6-10 years	1.3% (2)	3%
10+ years	1.3% (2)	1%
Did not respond	3.1% (5)	N/A

Factors Contributing to Homelessness: (not exclusive categories, can choose more than one)

	2015	2014
Unemployment	47.8% (76)	50% (76)
Eviction/ Foreclosure	23.3% (37)	27% (41)
Domestic Violence	15.7% (25)	16% (24)
Wages/ Underemployment	20.1% (32)	8% (12)
Criminal History	7.5% (12)	13% (20)
Substance Abuse	6.9% (11)	11% (16)
Illness	15.1% (24)	10% (15)
Credit	8.2% (13)	5% (8)
Divorce	6.3% (10)	5% (7)

C. Services

Number who said they **HAVE** or **NEED** the following services (2014 PIT in brackets). These are not exclusive categories—participants could choose more than one.

	HAVE	NEED
Emergency Shelter	111 (106)	21 (21)
Permanent Housing	3 (4)	137 (133)
Legal Aid	11 (5)	40 (32)
Substance Abuse Services	11 (17)	10 (6)
Mental Health Services	25 (20)	25 (25)
Domestic Violence	10 (15)	11 (5)
Child Care	11 (7)	16 (19)
Food	88 (78)	31 (44)
Transportation	27 (23)	90 (97)
Access To Showers	97 (N/A)	31 (N/A)
Disability Services	13 (17)	42 (33)
Dental	11 (10)	107 (83)
Medical	40 (32)	85 (53)
HIV/AIDS Services	1 (2)	3 (0)
Employment Training	19 (17)	41 (40)
Food Stamps	72 (92)	47 (27)
Recreational Activities	41 (N/A)	29 (N/A)

D. Income

61 respondents stated they had a steady monthly income (not exclusive categories—participants could choose more than one). Percentages are based on the 159 total HUD homeless.

Income Sources

Wage/Salary	35 (22.0%)
Social Security	9 (5.7%)
Disability	13 (8.2%)
Child SSI/Child Support	2 (1.3%)
Unemployment	1 (0.6%)
TANF	8 (5.0%)
Rental Unit	1 (0.6%)
Other	1 (0.6%)

E. Medical

Insurance

	2015	2014
None	62.9% (100)	57.3% (86)
Medicaid	22.0% (35)	26.0% (39)
Medicare	6.3% (10)	8.0% (12)
Veterans' Aid	1.9% (3)	4.0% (6)
Private	8.8% (14)	4.7% (7)

How many visits to the hospital emergency room in the last three months?

	2015	2014
None	49.7% (79)	62%
Once	19.5% (31)	17%
Twice or more	16.4% (42)	21%
Did Not Respond	4.4% (7)	N/A

Inpatient in the hospital in the last year?

	2015	2014
None	61% (97)	70%
Once	19.5% (31)	20%
Twice or more	15.7% (25)	10%
Did Not Respond	3.8% (6)	N/A

Where do you go when you need to see a doctor?

	2014	2015
Hospital/ER	47.8% (76)	41%
Moss Free Clinic	14.5% (23)	13%
Primary Care Physician	4.4% (7)	20%
Urgent Care	1.3% (2)	4%
RACSB	1.3% (2)	1%
VA Clinic – Richmond	1.9% (3)	1%
Other in PD16	9.4% (15)	9%
Other outside PD16	N/A	2%
Nowhere	8.2% (13)	7%