

Julie Kjorsvik

From: Nancy Goodloe [nrgoodloe@charter.net]
Sent: Monday, January 31, 2011 1:29 PM
To: Paul Jewell; Alan Crankovich; Obie OBrien
Cc: Julie Kjorsvik; Judy Pless
Subject: 2010 PIT count
Attachments: PIT Data 2010.doc; ATT00001.txt

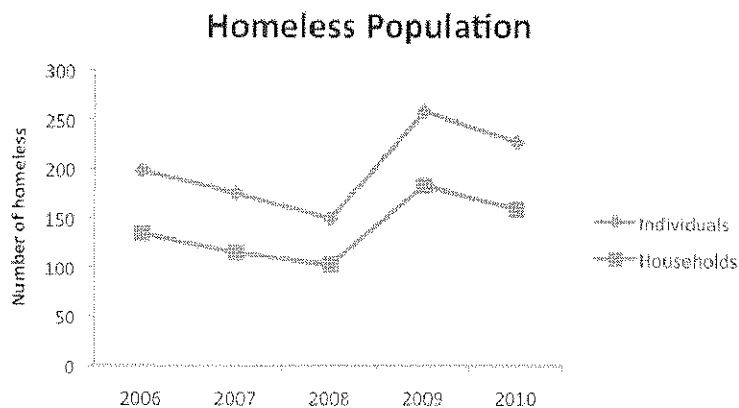
Commissioners, attached is the 2010 Point In Time data. The chart I used to cite the numbers in our recommendation is on page 2. I added the numbers in each of the past 5 years and divided by 5 to get the numbers in the recommendation. They are averages. If you need other info, do not hesitate to contact me. Thanks. nancy

Homeless Population and Subpopulations (Kittitas County Point In Time Data)

Data is available for 2006 through 2010.

Homeless Population

Overall, the total number of homeless people in Kittitas County has decreased from 2009 to 2010. A downward trend was observed between 2006 and 2008, followed by a sharp increase in 2009. A one-year decrease from 2009 to 2010 of 12% was observed, but the total number of homeless people remains high compared to years before 2009. The number of households that are homeless has followed a similar pattern with a downward trend from 2006 to 2008, followed by a sharp increase in 2009 and a 13% decrease from 2009 to 2010.

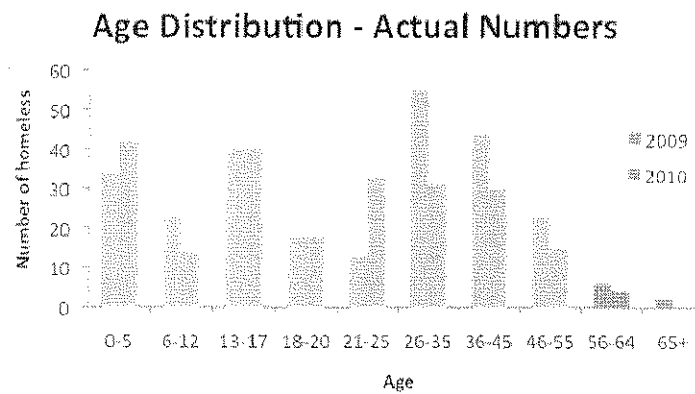
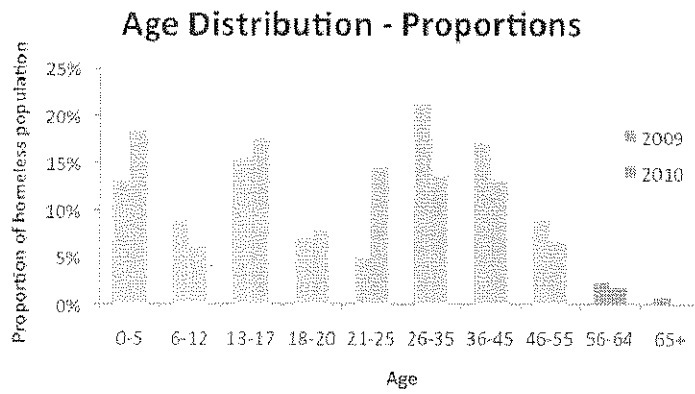


Age Distribution

Compared to 2006 values, there has been an increase in the proportion of the homeless population that is comprised of children under 18, a decrease in the proportion age 26-35 years of age, and a decrease in the proportion age 46 and older. Other groups maintain a relatively similar proportion of the homeless population.

From 2009 to 2010, there has been an increase in the proportion of the homeless population that is comprised of children under 18, an increase in the proportion age 18-25, and a decrease in the proportion over age 26.

In actual numbers, the number of children who were homeless decreased from 97 in 2009 to 96 in 2010. There were 18 individuals age 18-20 who were homeless in both 2009 and 2010 and the number of individuals age 21-25 who were homeless increased from 13 to 33 over the same time period. Meanwhile, the number of individuals age 26 and older who were homeless decreased from 130 in 2009 to 80 in 2010.



And in more detail...

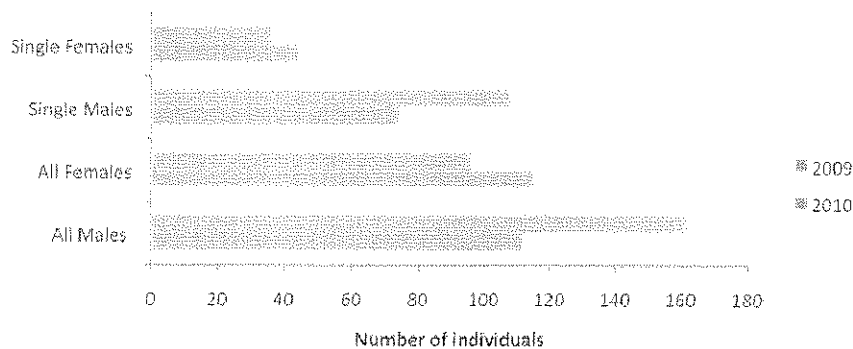
Age	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
0-5	16	8.1%	29	16.5%	29	19.5%	34	13.2%	42	18.5%
6-12	15	7.6%	16	9.1%	9	6.0%	23	8.9%	14	6.2%
13-17	23	11.6%	8	4.5%	7	4.7%	40	15.5%	40	17.6%
18-20	15	7.6%	12	6.8%	17	11.4%	18	7.0%	18	7.9%
21-25	27	13.6%	24	13.6%	19	12.8%	13	5.0%	33	14.5%
26-35	37	18.7%	36	20.5%	27	18.1%	55	21.3%	31	13.7%
36-45	26	13.1%	29	16.5%	24	16.1%	44	17.1%	30	13.2%
46-55	22	11.1%	17	9.7%	13	8.7%	23	8.9%	15	6.6%
56-64	5	2.5%	3	1.7%	3	2.0%	6	2.3%	4	1.8%
65+	12	6.1%	2	1.1%	1	0.7%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
Total Individuals	198	100%	176	100%	149	100%	258	100%	227	100%

Gender

There has been relatively little change in the proportion of the homeless population that is comprised by men or women since 2006, with the exception of 2009 when men comprised 62.8% of the homeless population. In 2010, 49.3% of the homeless population consisted of males. Single males accounted for 32.6% of the total homeless population in 2010; this is greater than the proportion of single females (19.4%).

Gender	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
All Males	110	55.6%	86	49.1%	73	49.0%	162	62.8%	112	49.3%
All Females	88	44.4%	89	50.9%	76	51.0%	96	37.2%	115	50.7%
Single Males	61	30.8%	53	30.3%	46	30.9%	108	41.9%	74	32.6%
Single Females	41	20.7%	24	13.7%	24	16.1%	36	14.0%	44	19.4%

Gender



Disabilities

Mental health remains the number one reported disability among the homeless population in Kittitas County (28.3% in 2010); mental health disability has been the leading disability among homeless individuals in Kittitas County since 2006. The second most commonly reported disability in 2010 is alcohol or drug abuse (17.9%). This is similar to all years since 2006 except 2008, when the second most commonly reported disability was permanent physical/mental disability.

Disabilities – Individuals	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Physical/mental (permanent)	26	12.7	15	11.7	20	21.7	8	6.5%	12	11.3
Physical (temporary)	5	2.5%	3	2.3%	3	3.3%	11	8.9%	9	8.5%
Mental health	62	30.4	41	32.0	27	29.3	34	27.4	30	28.3
Developmental	4	2.0%	6	4.7%	3	3.2%	1	0.8%	4	3.8%
Visual	3	1.5%	7	5.5%	3	3.2%	6	4.8%	5	4.7%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Disabilities – Individuals	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Alcohol or drug abuse	39	19.1	21	16.4	18	19.6	26	21.0	19	17.9
Dually diagnosed	20	9.8%	17	13.3	12	13.0	17	13.7	13	12.3
Untreated dental	38	18.6	13	10.2	5	5.4%	12	9.7%	10	9.4%
Literacy	5	2.5%	3	2.3%	1	1.1%	7	5.6%	3	2.8%
Other	2	0.9%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	1	0.9%
Total	204	100%	128	100%	92	100%	124	100%	106	100%

Veteran Status

There were 9 individuals who reported that someone in their household had served on active duty in the armed forces for the United States (3.5%). This is similar to 2006, lower than 2007 (8.0%), and higher than 2008 (0.0%).

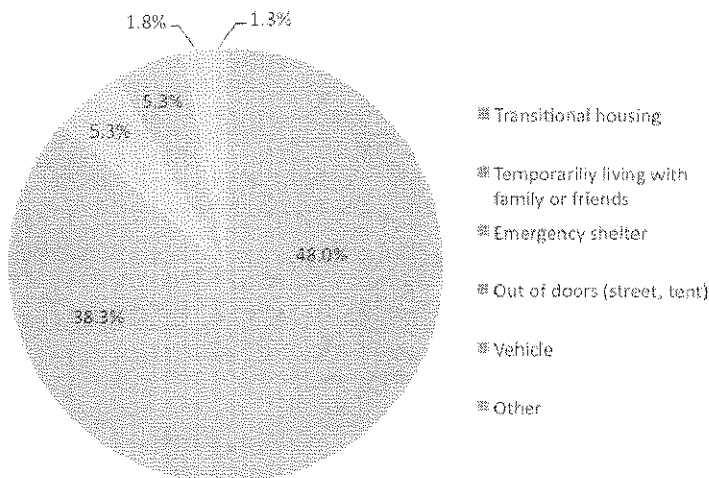
Current Living Status

Most homeless people are living in transitional housing (48.0% in 2010) or with friends or family (38.3% in 2009). For this reason, our community may not realize the extent of the homeless population in Kittitas County. Many people think of homelessness as panhandlers sitting on the sidewalk, as in the large metropolitan areas. This is not what homelessness looks like in Kittitas County.

A 627% increase was seen in the number of individuals living in transitional housing from 2009 to 2010. This is largely due to differences in data collection methods, and the inclusion of all individuals living in housing units that are part of transitional housing programs.

Comment [c1]: This may be due to an increase in availability of transitional housing during that time period... 2 new large units were made available in 2008.

Current Living Status



And in more detail...

Current Living Status	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Emergency Shelter	11	5.6%	9	5.8%	16	11.9%	4	2.4%	12	5.3%
Transitional Housing	37	18.9%	29	18.8%	23	17.2%	15	8.8%	109	48.0%
Temporarily living with family or friends	121	61.7%	111	72.1%	85	63.4%	93	54.7%	87	38.3%
Out of doors (street, tent)	15	7.6%	4	2.6%	0	0.0%	16	9.4%	12	5.3%
Vehicle	12	6.1%	1	0.6%	10	7.5%	42	24.7%	4	1.8%
Abandoned building	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%
Permanent supportive housing	not asked		not asked		not asked		not asked		2	0.9%
Jail	not asked		not asked		not asked		not asked		1	0.4%
Total	196	100%	154	100%	134	100%	170	100%	227	100%

Length of Time Homeless

The length of time that households are reporting being homeless varies from year to year. In 2006, 88.4% of homeless households had been homeless for four months or longer. In 2007 and 2008, less than 40% of homeless households were homeless for four months or longer. In 2009, this figure climbed to 76.9%. In 2010, 64.2% of households report being homeless for four months or longer.



And in more detail...

Length of Time Homeless	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
One month or less	12	11.7%	26	60.5%	30	83.3%	9	23.1%	12	17.9%
2-3 months	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	17.9%
4-12 months	49	47.6%	7	16.3%	2	5.5%	14	35.9%	13	19.4%
More than 1 year	42	40.8%	10	23.3%	4	11.1%	16	41.0%	30	44.8%

Cause of Homelessness

Inability to pay rent or mortgage or eviction due to non-payment has increased over the past several years to become the number one reason for homelessness in Kittitas County (23.1% of reasons given in 2010, up from 8.8% in 2006). In 2010, other reasons frequently given for homelessness include mental illness (12.7%) and loss of a job (10.8%). These values have been fairly steady since 2006, though job loss was listed as a reason of homeless less frequently in 2008.

What situations have caused you to be homeless?	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Domestic violence victim	28	7.3%	8	4.1%	18	9.0%	9	3.9%	18	7.2%
Family break-up	34	8.8%	10	5.1%	17	8.5%	14	6.1%	15	6.0%
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	34	8.8%	21	10.7%	44	21.9%	41	17.7%	51	20.3%
Evicted for non-payment	22	5.7%	6	3.1%	6	3.0%	11	4.8%	7	2.8%
Evicted for other reasons	9	2.3%	11	5.6%	2	0.9%	5	2.2%	6	2.4%
Discharged from an institution or jail	15	3.9%	13	6.6%	11	5.4%	9	3.9%	7	2.8%
Convicted of a felony	5	1.3%	14	7.1%	6	3.0%	7	3.0%	10	4.0%
Convicted of a misdemeanor	2	0.5%	4	2.0%	6	3.0%	9	3.9%	6	2.4%
Poor credit rating	17	4.4%	13	6.6%	10	5.0%	10	4.3%	18	7.2%
Failed job drug screening	1	0.2%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Job lost	38	9.9%	11	5.6%	6	3.0%	28	12.1%	27	10.8%
Mental illness	45	11.7%	27	13.8%	17	8.5%	22	9.5%	32	12.7%
Medical problems	25	6.5%	8	4.1%	15	7.5%	5	2.2%	8	3.2%
Medical costs	8	2.1%	4	2.0%	4	0.9%	4	1.7%	1	0.4%
Alcohol or drug use	39	10.2%	19	9.6%	18	8.9%	19	8.2%	21	8.4%

What situations have caused you to be homeless?	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Temporary living situation ended	28	7.3%	15	7.7%	9	4.5%	16	6.9%	13	5.2%
Lack of child care	6	1.6%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Lack of job skills	20	5.2%	2	1.0%	6	3.0%	8	3.5%	10	4.0%
Language barrier	2	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%
Aged out of foster care	not asked		not asked		not asked		not asked		0	0.0%
Other	5	1.3%	6	3.1%	5	2.5%	9	3.9%	0	0.0%

Sources of Household Income

Most homeless households receive income from social security, relatives or friends, public assistance, or no income at all. Since 2009, more households are reporting no source of income at all (23.5% in 2009, 41.8% in 2010). A smaller proportion of households are reporting income from day laborer type jobs (7.4% in 2009, 1.6% in 2010), social security (14.7% in 2009, 7.4% in 2010), and relatives or friends (10.3% in 2009, 7.4% in 2010). The proportion of households as a fraction of all homeless households receiving public assistance has remained constant from 2009 to 2010, but the actual number of households reporting public assistance receipt has increased from 17 to 31.

Sources of Household Income	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
None	39	22.9%	9	7.3%	11	21.1%	16	23.5%	51	41.8%
Social security	17	10.0%	12	9.7%	10	19.2%	10	14.7%	9	7.4%
Unemployment insurance	not asked		not asked		not asked		not asked		2	1.6%
Part-time work	16	9.4%	7	5.6%	5	9.6%	3	4.4%	7	5.7%
Public assistance	62	36.5%	71	57.3%	9	17.3%	17	25.0%	31	25.4%
Employed at low-wage job	11	6.5%	5	4.0%	3	5.7%	2	2.9%	3	2.5%
Relatives, partners, or friends	13	7.6%	8	6.4%	5	9.6%	7	10.3%	9	7.4%
Day laborer type jobs	5	2.9%	5	4.0%	2	3.8%	5	7.4%	2	1.6%
L&I/workman's compensation	not asked		not asked		not asked		not asked		0	0.0%
Farm or other migrant agricultural work	not asked		not asked		not asked		not asked		1	0.8%
Other	7	4.1%	7	5.6%	7	13.5%	8	11.8%	7	5.7%