

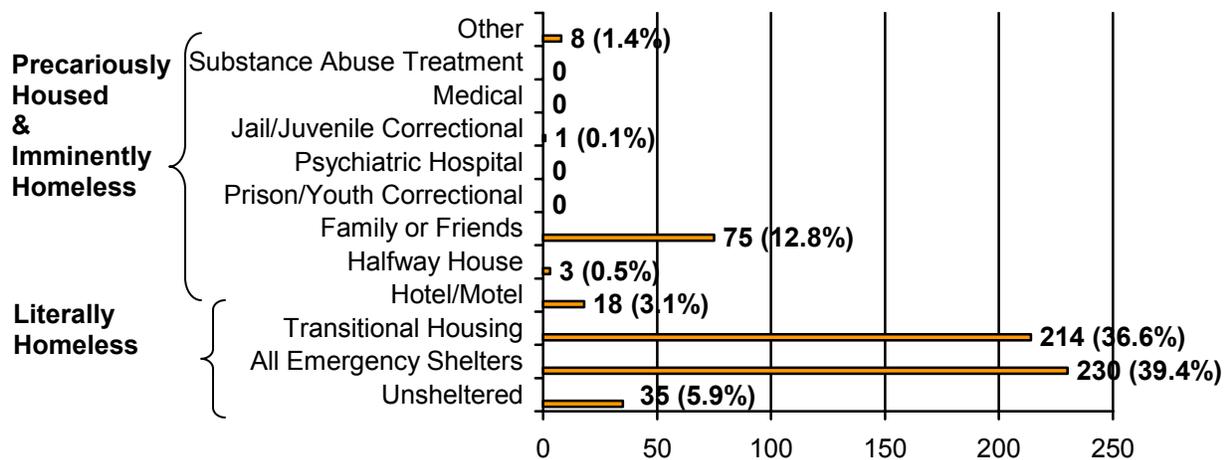
# Data Summary—Balance of State

This Appendix continues the use of a standardized three-part convention for labeling tables and figures. On each table and/or figure the geographic area, in this section it is Balance of State (BoS), was represented first along with the identification of the population category, either literally homeless (LH), precariously homeless (PH), or imminently homeless (IMH). The final designation identified the type of data presented. In the following tables, the title “All Homeless” refers to respondents who did not pay to stay in their housing situation, including U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) defined literally homeless, precariously housed or imminently homeless (See Introduction in Volume I for definitions).

The 2009 Kansas Point-In-Time (KPIT) data outlined below is representative of persons who were contacted during the KPIT process and who were willing to participate in the survey. As a result of these caveats the numbers are representative of the homeless population but may not be inclusive of everyone experiencing homelessness on January 28, 2009 in Kansas.

The Balance of State Data Summary contains information from respondents who were not personally paying to stay in their living situation on January 28, 2009. Data for overall contacts for all Continua which included persons who were paying to stay in their living situation may be found in the Data Analysis section of Volume I. Volumes I and II are available to view and/or download on the following websites: <http://www.kshousingcorp.org/> and <http://www.unitedwayplains.org/>.

**Figure 1. Balance of State-All Homeless-Where Stayed Overnight on Jan. 27<sup>th</sup>**



When respondents reported they had stayed in an institution, such as a prison, youth correctional facility, medical or psychiatric hospital, or substance abuse treatment facility overnight on January 27<sup>th</sup>, they were asked where they planned to stay overnight on January 28<sup>th</sup>. In those instances, homeless status was determined by their living situation on the night of January 28<sup>th</sup>.

There were 808 persons identified in Balance of State through the 2009 KPIT, including 595 survey respondents and 213 people accompanying the survey respondents. Figure 1 presented information from the 584 participants who gave their living situation on January 27<sup>th</sup>. Percentages for Figure 1 were adjusted for 11 missing responses. In addition to the 808 found in all homeless situations



another 211 was added to the final number of persons who were literally homeless through the extrapolation process for an overall total of 1,019 people represented in all homeless living situations (See Methodology section in Volume I for more information about the extrapolation). The extrapolation was necessary in order to represent the 69 counties that did not participate in the 2009 KPIT. **Unless specifically noted to be included, the 211 added through the extrapolation process will not be included in the following data related to survey respondents or their accompanying family members.** The 595 survey respondents included persons staying in specialized shelters for survivors of domestic violence (DV). The survey form for residents of DV shelters was modified to remove questions that could be tied to any one individual or identify the locations of the DV shelters. As a result of the DV survey modification, DV respondents will not be represented in all data.

The number of persons reported as living in situations that were precariously housed or imminently homeless should not be taken as a representative count of all persons in those living situations. Because the target population for the 2009 KPIT Count was persons meeting HUD's definition of literal homeless, information obtained regarding persons who were precariously housed or imminently homeless was incidental to that effort. Some counties expended considerable effort to include everyone who might possibly have been homeless, while others concentrated their focus on those more closely matching the "typical" picture of homeless individuals. As such, a great deal of caution should be used regarding any information contained in the narrative, tables and/or charts regarding persons who were precariously housed or imminently homeless.

**Table 1. Balance of State-All Homeless-Living Situation by State & Continua**

State & Continua	Total Survey Respondents	Literally Homeless Respondents	Precariously Housed	Imminently Homeless	Unable to be Determined
State of Kansas	1,438	1,170	135	92	41
Balance of State	808	648	91	54	15

**Household Status.** The 808 total respondents represent a combination of living situations and the common denominator that none paid to stay overnight on January 27<sup>th</sup>. The majority of the 808, 81.3 percent (n = 484) were single individuals, 11.1 percent (n = 66) were single adults with children, 4.2 percent (n = 25) were in households of two adults with children, and 3.4 percent (n = 20) were in households of two adults with no children.

**Table 2. Balance of State-All Homeless-Survey Respondents & Accompanying Persons**

Living Situation	Total	Survey Respondents	Accompanying Persons	Accompanying		
				Adults	Children	Unknown
<b>Balance of State</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>22</b>
Literally Homeless	648	503	145	21	105	19
Precariously Housed	91	50	41	13	26	2
Imminently Homeless	54	29	25	6	18	1
Unable to Determine	15	13	2	1	1	0



As previously noted, through a process of extrapolation 211 persons were added to BoS. All 211 were added to the number of persons who were literally homeless in the 101 counties represented in the Balance of State. As a result, the total number of people literally homeless in BoS was 859. The extrapolation process correspondingly increased the numbers noted above for literally homeless in all categories (respondents and accompanying others). The age categories with representative extrapolated numbers included may be found in the aggregate state Volume I, Data Analysis section.

## Literally Homeless

**Household Status.** Among the 503 respondents who were literally homeless, 85.7 percent (n = 431) were unaccompanied persons, 10.3 percent (n = 52) were single adults with children, 2.4 percent (n = 12) were in households of two adults with children, and 1.6 percent (n = 8) were in households of two adults with no children.

**Table 3. Balance of State-LH-Respondents and Accompanying Persons, Including Extrapolation**

Balance of State		Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
Number of Households <b>with</b> Dependent Children		ES	TH		
		53	28	4	85
Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults & children)	Respondents/Accompanying Adults	89	33	8	130
	Accompanying Children	81	50	5	136
	<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>266</b>
Number of Households <b>without</b> Dependent Children		284	256	42	582
Total Number of Persons in these Households	Respondents/Accompanying Adults	291	256	46	593
<b>Total Persons</b>		<b>461</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>859</b>

In the following table, trend data for 2007 HUD homeless as reported by the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) is compared to 2009 KPIT data. Though not reported together in the NAEH report for 2007, to be comparable with 2009 data, the 2007 point-in-time numbers for Lawrence/Douglas County were added to the Balance of State numbers for 2007. Comparing the 2007 point-in-time data with 2009 KPIT data yields an 8.3 percent decrease with 78 fewer persons identified in Balance of State in 2009 than in 2007. However, the number of persons meeting HUD's criteria for chronically homeless increased from a combined total of 50 in 2007 to 77 in 2009.



**Table 4. Balance of State-LH-Trend Data**

	2007 (Source: NAEH)				2009 (Source: KPIT-Includes Extapolation)			
	Total Homeless	Chronically Homeless	Persons in Families w/Children	Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless	Chronically Homeless	Persons in Families w/Children	Unsheltered Homeless
BoS	524	18	151	41	859	77	266	59
Douglas County	413	32	232	43	Douglas County data included in BoS for 2009			
Combined	937	50	383	84				

**Age.** Demographics presented below are for respondents only and does not include data for accompanying family members or extrapolated numbers. Percentages were adjusted for 17 missing responses.

**Table 5. Balance of State-LH-Age of Respondents**

(n = 461)

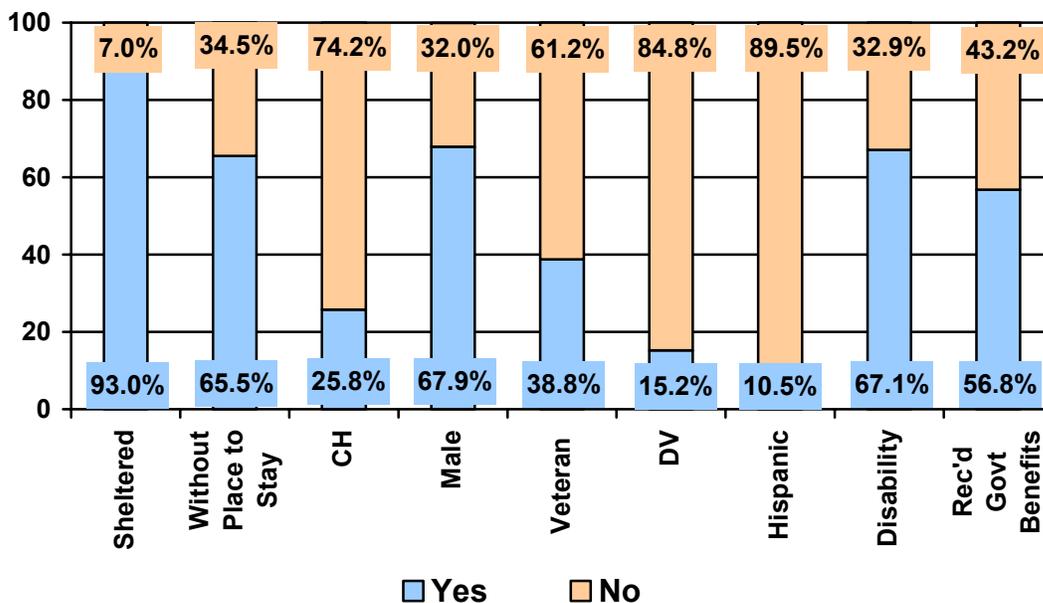
Age Categories	Number	Percent
Under 18 Yrs	3	0.6
18 – 24 Yrs	44	9.5
25 – 34 Yrs	68	14.8
35 – 44 Yrs	97	21.0
45 – 54 Yrs	168	36.4
55 – 64 Yrs	70	15.2
65 or More Yrs	11	2.4

**Race.** Among the 464 participants who responded to this question, 56.3 percent (n = 261) were White; 20.5 percent (n = 95) were African American; 14.0 percent (n = 65) were Asian; 4.7 percent (n = 22) were Native American or Alaskan Native; and 4.5 percent (n = 21) were Multi-racial. Percentages were adjusted for 14 missing responses.

Of the 372 participants who responded to this question regarding ethnicity, the majority (n = 333; 89.5 percent) of respondents were not Hispanic. About 10.5 percent (n = 39) of respondents were Hispanic. Percentages were adjusted for 106 missing responses.



**Figure 2. Balance of State-LH-Demographics at a Glance**



Percentages in the preceding figure were adjusted, as appropriate, for missing responses. See Appendix F in Volume II for details of missing responses.

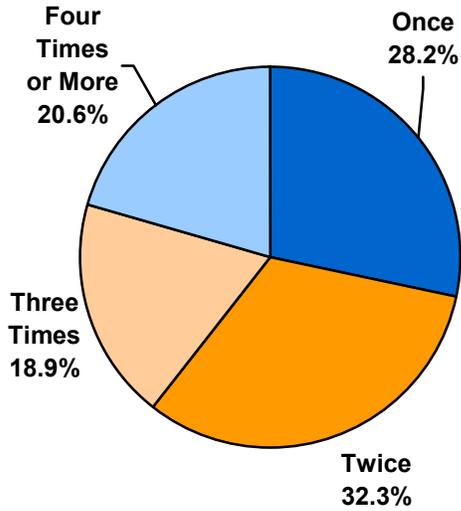
**Contributing Factors in Chronic Homelessness.** Living situation, age, household status and presence of disabling condition are all contributing factors in determining chronic homelessness. In situations when the living situation meets HUD’s definition of literally homeless, the number of times the person was homeless previously and/or the duration of their current homeless situation also impact the criteria for chronic homelessness (See Appendix D in Volume II for the definition of chronic homelessness).

Percentages in Figure 3 on page A-80 were adjusted for 50 missing responses. There were 332 respondents who answered “yes” they had been without a place to stay before or gave no response. Among those 332 respondents, 13 indicated they had not experienced an separate, distinguishable episodes of homelessness during the last three years. Percentages for number of times previously homeless were adjusted for 21 persons who reported they had “been without a place to stay before” but the previous homeless episode(s) had not been within the last three years.

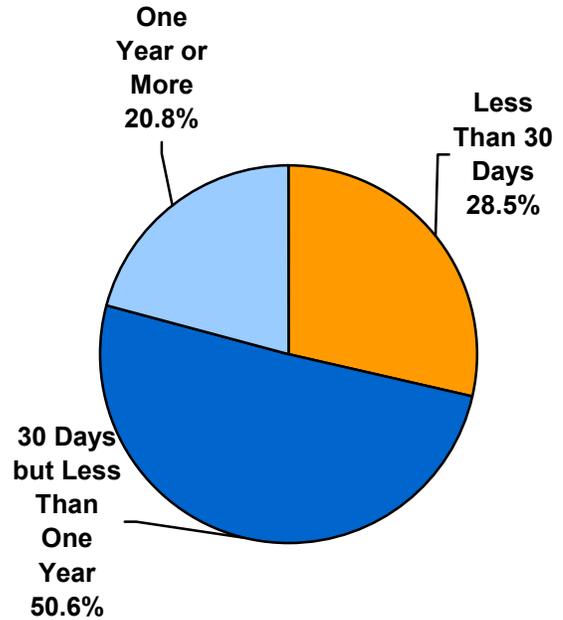
Percentages in Figure 4 on page A-80 were adjusted for 23 missing responses.



**Figure 3. Balance of State-LH-Number of Times Been Without a Place to Stay**



**Figure 4. Balance of State-LH-Duration of Current Living Situation**



**Disabling Condition.** Among the 453 literally homeless participants who responded to this question, the majority (n = 304; 67.1 percent) had at least one disabling condition. The remaining 32.9 percent (n = 149) of respondents reported they did not have a disabling condition. The following table provides numbers and percentages for the 67.1 percent (n = 304) who reported having a disabling condition. Percentages were adjusted for 25 missing responses. Multiple responses were possible.

**Table 6. Balance of State-LH-Type of Disability**

(n = 304)

Disability	Number	Percentage
Serious Mental Illness	160	52.6
Chronic Physical Illness or Disability	151	49.7
Substance Use Disorder	143	47.0
Developmental Disability	31	10.2
HIV/AIDS	1	0.3



**Table 7. Balance of State-LH-Sub-Population Categories**

Balance of State LH Sub-Population Data		Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
		Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
Chronically Homeless	Adult Survey Respondents	68		9	<b>77</b>
Severely Mentally Ill	Adult Survey Respondents	93	111	8	<b>212</b>
Chronic Substance Abuse	Adult Survey Respondents	57	125	8	<b>190</b>
Veterans	Adult Survey Respondents	49	202	8	<b>259</b>
Persons with HIV/AIDS	Adult Survey Respondents	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Victims of Domestic Violence	Adult Survey Respondents	70	17	4	<b>91</b>
Unaccompanied Youth	Survey Respondents Under 18 Years of Age	3	1	0	<b>4</b>

**Resource Helpful to End Homelessness.** Among the unsheltered respondents who answered this question (n = 28), the largest response category (n = 12; 42.9 percent) was permanent supportive housing as the resource identified as being the most helpful housing to end their homelessness. Of the remaining unsheltered respondents, 39.3 percent (n = 11) indicated emergency shelter would be the most helpful, followed by 17.9 percent (n = 5) of respondents who reported transitional housing would be the most helpful housing resource. Percentages were adjusted for seven missing responses.

Among the sheltered respondents who answered this question (n = 321), the majority 52.9 percent (n = 170) indicated transitional housing would be a more helpful housing resource for them. A similar number (n = 151; 47.0 percent) of respondents indicated permanent supportive housing would be more helpful to end their homelessness. Percentages were adjusted for 147 missing responses.

**Government Benefits Received.** The final three core questions assessed the resources needed and received by respondents and/or their families. Respondents and/or their families could have been receiving more than one government benefit. Percentages below were adjusted for 42 missing responses.

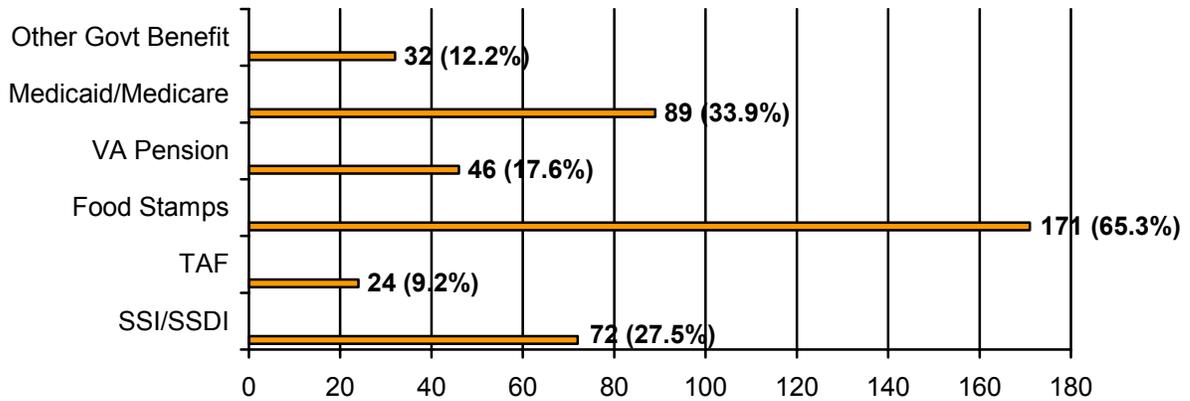
More than half (n = 262; 56.8 percent) of respondents who were literally homeless in Balance of State on January 28<sup>th</sup>, reported they or someone in their household received some form of government benefits. Conversely, 43.2 percent (n = 199) did not receive any government benefits.

Among the 262 respondents who received benefits, Food Stamps (now known as Food Assistance) was the most frequently cited type of government benefit received (n = 171; 37.1 percent). Multiple responses were possible.



**Figure 5. Balance of State-LH-Government Benefits Received**

(n = 262)



**Services Needed and Received.** Among the 473 participants who provided information about services needed in the past month, 29 (6.1 percent) respondents indicated they did not need any of the identified services. Almost 94 percent (n = 444; 93.9 percent) of respondents reported they had needed at least one of the services listed. Percentages for services needed were adjusted for the 29 respondents who reported they had not needed any services during the past month, as well as 30 missing responses.

Among the 466 participants who provided information about the services they had received during the past month, 48 (10.3 percent) respondents reported they had not received any of the identified services during the past month. The remaining 418 (89.7 percent) reported they had received at least one of the services listed. Percentages for services received were adjusted for the 48 respondents who reported they had not received any services during the past month and 37 missing responses.



**Table 8. Balance of State-LH-Comparison of Services Needed & Received**

Services	Needed During the Past Month (n = 444 respondents)		Received During the Past Month (n = 418 respondents)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Help Finding Work	197	44.4	102	24.4
Help Applying for Section 8	157	35.4	81	19.4
Emergency Shelter	262	59.0	247	59.1
Food	275	61.9	274	65.6
Rent or Utility Assistance	97	21.8	53	12.7
Transportation/Bus Passes	223	50.2	155	37.1
Help Getting Gov't Benefits	115	25.9	65	15.6
Dental Care	172	38.7	67	16.0
Child Care	17	3.8	8	1.9
Medical Care	198	44.6	131	31.3
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	104	23.4	100	23.9
Help Getting KS ID	88	19.8	32	7.7
Mental Health Care	136	30.6	111	26.6

## Precariously Housed

**Household Status.** Among the 50 respondents who were precariously housed (PH) 50.0 percent (n = 25) were unaccompanied persons; 20.0 percent (n = 10) were in single adult households with children; 18.0 percent (n = 9) were in two adult households with no children; and, 12.0 percent (n = 6) were in households with two adults and children.

**Age.** The following table provides age categories for the 50 precariously housed respondents who were interviewed in Balance of State on January 28, 2009.



**Table 9. Balance of State-PH-Age of Respondents**

(n = 50)

Age Categories	Number	Percent
Under 18 Yrs	0	0.0
18 – 24 Yrs	12	24.0
25 – 34 Yrs	6	12.0
35 – 44 Yrs	12	24.0
45 – 54 Yrs	12	24.0
55 – 64 Yrs	5	10.0
65 or More Yrs	3	6.0

**Race and Ethnicity.** Among the 47 participants who responded to this question, 89.4 percent (n = 42) were White; 4.3 percent (n = 2) were African American; 4.3 percent (n = 2) were Asian; and, 2.1 percent (n = 1) was Multi-racial.

Of the 47 participants who responded to the question of ethnicity, 87.2 percent (n = 41) were not Hispanic. About 12.8 percent (n = 6) of respondents indicated they were Hispanic.

**Disabling Condition.** Among the 48 participants who responded to this question, 27 (56.3 percent) reported they did not have a disabling condition. The following table provides numbers and percentages for the 43.8 percentage (n = 21) who reported having a disabling condition. Multiple responses were possible.

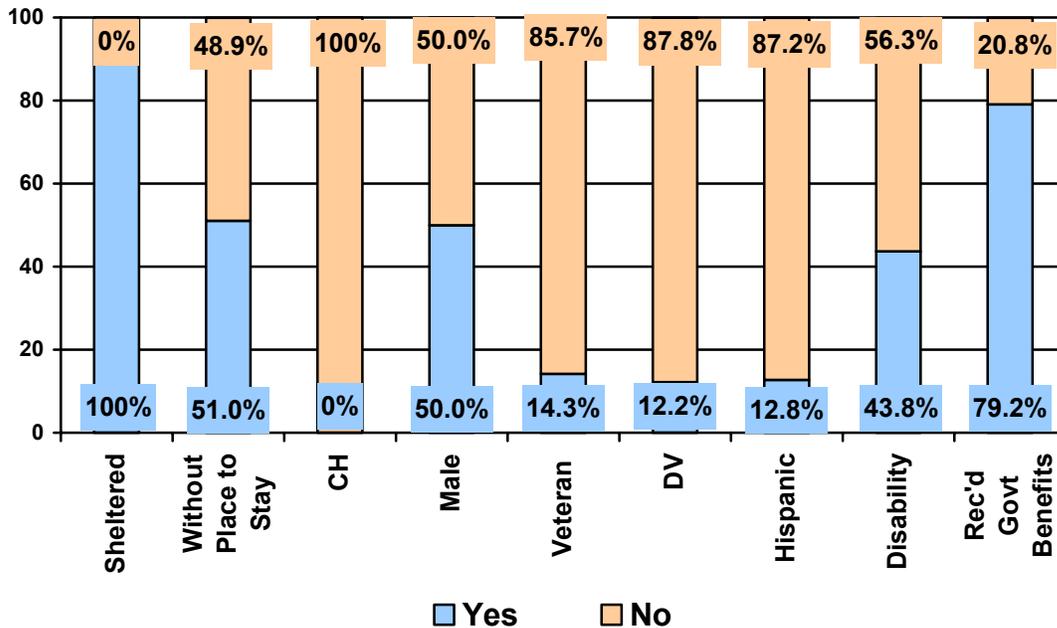
**Table 10. Balance of State-PH-Type of Disability**

(n = 21)

Disability	Number	Percentage
Serious Mental Illness	9	42.9
Chronic Physical Illness or Disability	8	38.1
Substance Use Disorder	3	14.3
Developmental Disability	6	28.6
HIV/AIDS	1	4.8



**Figure 6. Balance of State-PH-Demographics at a Glance**



Percentages in the preceding figure were adjusted, as appropriate, for missing responses. See Appendix F in Volume II for details of missing responses.

**Resource Helpful to End Homelessness.** All 50 precariously housed respondents were sheltered. Of the 27 participants who answered this question, 20 (74.1 percent) indicated permanent supportive housing would be more helpful to end their homelessness than would transitional housing. Seven respondents (25.9 percent) indicated that transitional housing would be more helpful than permanent supportive housing. Percentages were adjusted for 23 missing responses.

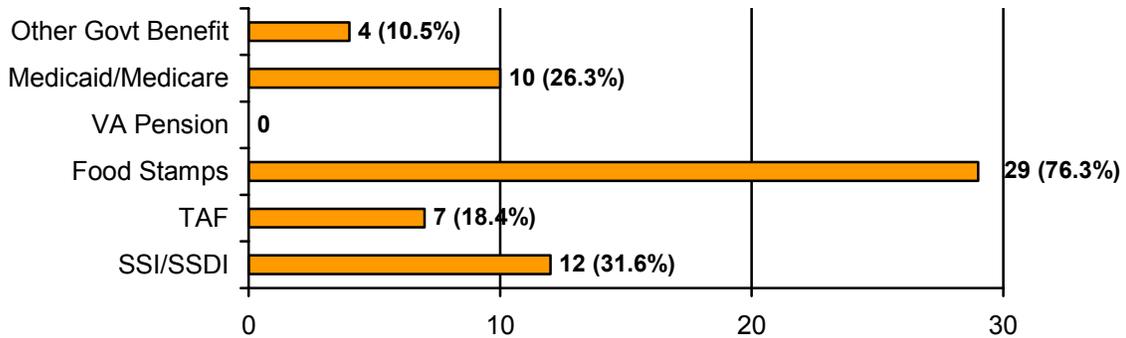
**Government Benefits Received.** The final three core questions assessed the resources needed and received by respondents and/or their families. Respondents and/or their families could have been receiving more than one government benefit.

Among the 48 participants who answered this question, 79.2 percent (n = 38) reported they and/or someone in their family had received government benefits. Conversely, 10 respondents (20.8 percent) reported no government benefits had been received by anyone in the household. Percentages were adjusted for two missing responses. Multiple responses were possible.



**Figure 7. Balance of State-PH-Government Benefits Received**

(n = 38)



**Services Needed and Received.** Percentages for services needed were adjusted for four respondents who reported no services were needed during the past month and one missing response.

Percentages for services received were adjusted for 10 respondents who reported no services had been received during the past month and five missing responses.

**Table 11. Balance of State-PH- Comparison of Services Needed & Received**

Services	Needed During the Past Month (n = 45 respondents)		Received During the Past Month (n = 35 respondents)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Help Finding Work	20	44.4	11	31.4
Help Applying for Section 8	18	40.0	4	11.4
Emergency Shelter	11	24.4	7	20.0
Food	27	60.0	27	77.1
Rent or Utility Assistance	19	42.2	5	14.2
Transportation/Bus Passes	19	42.2	12	34.3
Help Getting Gov't Benefits	19	42.2	6	17.1
Dental Care	12	26.6	1	2.9
Child Care	7	15.5	5	14.3
Medical Care	21	46.6	14	40.0
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	7	15.5	6	17.1
Help Getting KS ID	8	17.7	2	5.7
Mental Health Care	11	24.4	6	17.1



# Imminently Homeless

**Household Status.** Among the 29 respondents who were imminently homeless, 58.6 percent (n = 17) were unaccompanied persons, 24.1 percent (n = 7) was in a two adult household with children, 10.3 percent (n = 3) were single adults with children, and 6.9 percent (n = 2) were in households with two adults and no children.

**Age.** Percentages of respondents in age categories are noted in the following table.

**Table 12. Balance of State-IMH-Age of Respondents** (n = 29)

Age Categories	Number	Percent
Under 18 Yrs	0	0.0
18 – 24 Yrs	17	58.6
25 – 34 Yrs	6	20.7
35 – 44 Yrs	2	6.9
45 – 54 Yrs	3	10.3
55 – 64 Yrs	1	3.4
65 or More Yrs	0	0.0

**Race.** Among 29 respondents, 58.6 percent (n = 17) were White, 17.2 percent (n = 5) were Multi-racial, 13.8 percent (n = 4) were Asian, and 10.3 percent (n = 3) were Native American or Alaskan Native.

Among the 28 participants who responded to ethnicity, one (3.6 percent) respondent was Hispanic and 27 (96.4 percent) was not Hispanic. Percentages were adjusted for one missing response.

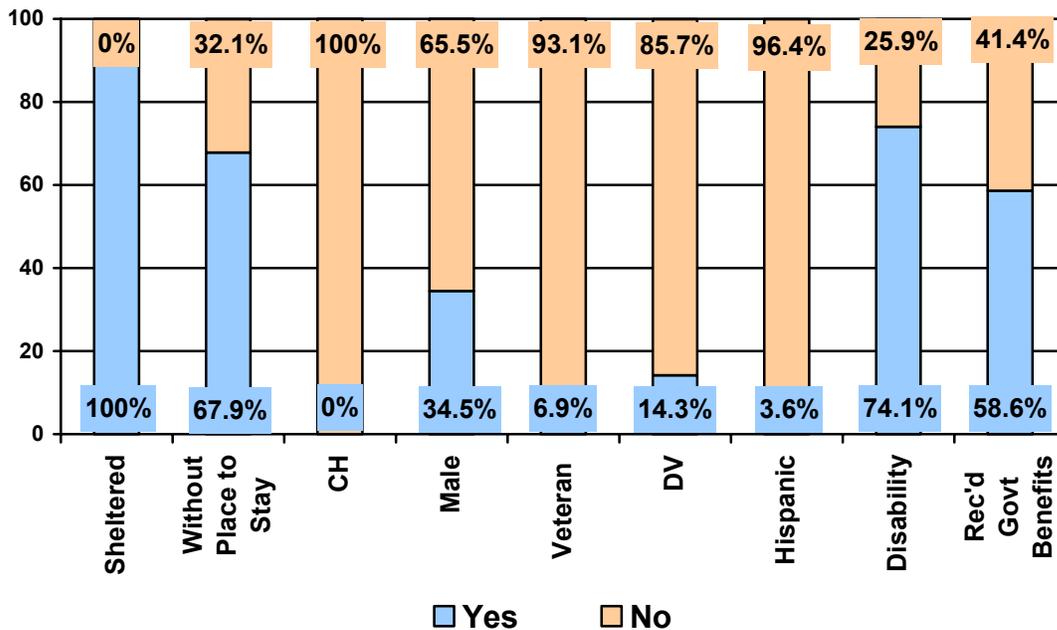
**Disabling Conditions.** Among the 27 participants who answered this question, 25.9 percent (n = 7) reported they did not have a disabling condition. The following table provides numbers and percentages for the 74.1 percent of (n = 20) respondents who reported they had at least one disabling condition. Percentages were adjusted for two missing responses. Multiple responses were possible.

**Table 13. Balance of State-IMH-Type of Disability** (n = 20)

Disability	Number	Percentage
Serious Mental Illness	10	50.0
Chronic Physical Illness or Disability	10	50.0
Substance Use Disorder	7	35.0
Developmental Disability	1	5.0
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0



**Figure 8. Balance of State-IMH-Demographics at a Glance**



Percentages in the preceding figure were adjusted, as appropriate, for missing responses. See Appendix F in Volume II for details of missing responses.

**Resource Helpful to End Homelessness.** All 29 imminently homeless respondents were sheltered. Among the 24 participants who responded to this question, half (n = 12; 50.0 percent) indicated permanent supportive housing would be more helpful to ending their homelessness and the other half (n= 12; 50.0 percent) indicated transitional housing would be more helpful to end their homeless situation.

**Government Benefits Received.** The final three core questions assessed the resources needed and received by respondents and/or their families. Respondents and/or their families could have been receiving more than one government benefit.

The majority (n = 17; 58.6 percent) of people identified as imminently homeless in Balance of State on January 28, 2009 reported they or someone in their household received some form of government benefits. Conversely, 41.4 percent (n = 12) did not receive any government benefits. A majority (n = 14; 82.4 percent) of the 17 respondents who received a government benefit, received Food Stamps. Percentages were adjusted for 12 respondents who had not received any benefits.

**Services Needed and Received.** Percentages for services needed were adjusted for one person who had not needed any of the identified services during the past month and one missing response.

Percentages for services received were adjusted for eight respondents who reported no services were received during the past month and one missing response.



**Table 14. Balance of State-IMH-Comparison of Services Needed & Received**

Services	Needed During the Past Month (n = 27 respondents)		Received During the Past Month (n = 20 respondents)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Help Finding Work	14	51.9	3	15.0
Help Applying for Section 8	11	40.7	0	0.0
Emergency Shelter	15	55.6	6	30.0
Food	15	55.6	13	65.0
Rent or Utility Assistance	11	40.7	1	5.0
Transportation/Bus Passes	15	55.6	7	35.0
Help Getting Gov't Benefits	6	22.2	1	5.0
Dental Care	12	44.4	0	0.0
Child Care	2	7.4	1	5.0
Medical Care	12	44.4	4	20.0
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	1	3.7	1	5.0
Help Getting KS ID	6	22.2	1	5.0
Mental Health Care	8	29.6	4	20.0

## The Balance of State Participating Counties

Thirty-two (31.7 percent) of the 101 that comprise the Balance of State (BoS) participated in the 2009 KPIT Count. Among the 32 participating counties, 23 (71.9 percent) interviewed at least one person as part of the KPIT Count. The remaining nine counties had a county Team Leader and covered all or part of their respective counties without encountering anyone they interviewed.

Balance of State county summaries for each participating county that provided surveys to be included in the Count were included in Appendix A in Volume I following the aggregate BoS data. A state map identifying all the participating counties may be found in the Introduction section of Volume I. Geographic Information Services (GIS) maps for each participating county were included in Appendix C of Volume II.

Questions specific to Saline County, a BoS participating county, were included in Appendix F in Volume II to view and/or download on the following websites: <http://www.kshousingcorp.org/> and <http://www.unitedwayplains.org/>.



# Balance of State

## County Characteristics

Population Size: **1,456,723 people** represented by the 101 Balance of State counties

Range of Persons Per Square Mile in Participating BoS Counties:

Douglas (**218.8 persons per square mile**) to Graham (**3.3 persons per square mile**)

Range of Urban Population by Percent: Douglas (**87.2% urban**) to Stanton (**0.0% urban**)

Range of Poverty by Percent: Riley (**20.2% living in poverty**) to Miami (**7.1% living in poverty**)

Average temperature in the 32 BoS participating counties on Jan. 28, 2009:

Low: **5 degrees Fahrenheit** High: **41 degrees Fahrenheit**

## 2009 KPIT Results

### Aggregate Housing Inventory for BoS

- Emergency Shelter: 1,119
- Transitional Housing: 367
- Permanent Supportive Housing: 84

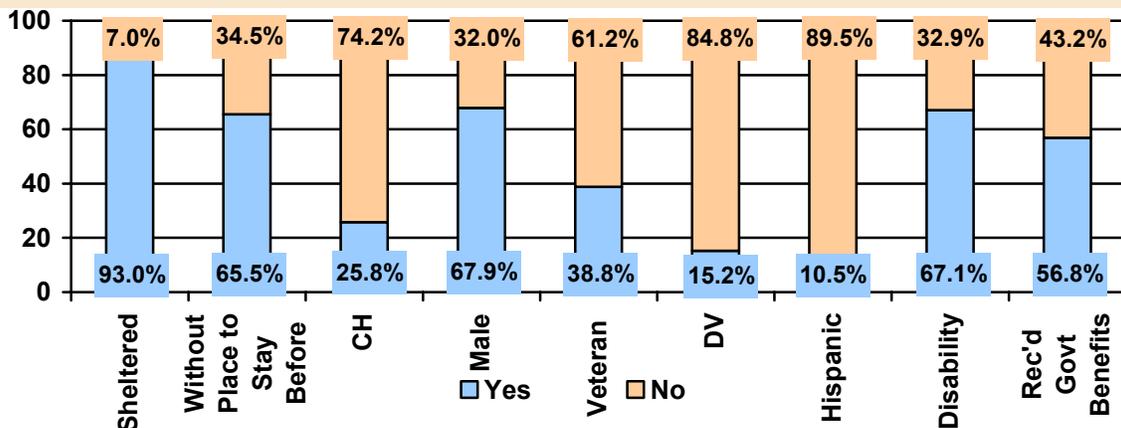
## Survey Respondents' Living Situations

(503 + 145 Family Members + 211 Extrapolated = 859 Total LH)

State & Continuum	Total Respondents	Literally Homeless	Precariously Housed	Imminently Homeless	Unable to be Determined
State of Kansas	1,438	1,170	135	92	41
Balance of State	595	503	50	29	13

Average Literally Homeless Respondent Age: 43.5 years

## At A Glance—Summary of Literally Homeless Respondent Characteristics (n = 503)



## 2009 Kansas Point-in-Time Structure

Number of Team Leaders:

Average of 2 per county

Number of Maps for Geographic Area:

32 counties  
(31.6% of BoS counties)

Number of participating counties with at least one survey completed

23 counties (71.8%)

