

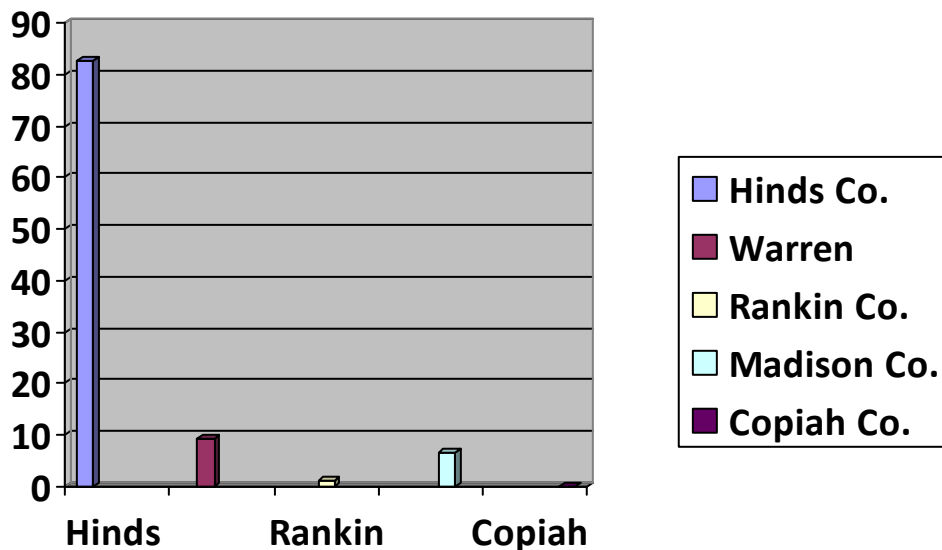
2010 Point-In-Time Count Report

Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Warren and Copiah County

The Point-In-Time Count is an annual count of the number of homeless people in a community in a 24 hour period during one of the last ten days in January. The count is required at least bi-annually of any community or region receiving HUD funding for homeless programs. In Central, Mississippi, the City of Jackson partners with the local Continuum of Care, Partners to End Homelessness, to conduct the count.

This year's count was held on January 27 at 8:00pm- January 28 at 8:00pm. Over 50 volunteers from area colleges, civic groups, AmeriCorps programs and community service agencies assisted in conducting the survey. Volunteers conducted surveys in parks, emergency shelters, meal programs, camps and other places the homeless are known to be. There was an attempt to fill out a complete survey on each homeless individual. Individuals who refused to complete the survey were tallied on an enumeration form. Shelter managers and staff assisted with the completion of surveys for those homeless individuals in transitional shelters and rehab programs. In order to maximize the amount of people willing to complete the surveys, the unsheltered surveys contained only eight questions. Surveys for sheltered individuals contained 5 additional questions.

A total of 783 homeless individuals were counted in the five-county area. Of those, 648 (82.7%) were counted in Jackson (Hinds County), 74 (9.4%) in Warren County, 53 (6.7%) in Madison County, 8 (1%) in Rankin County, and 0 in Copiah County.

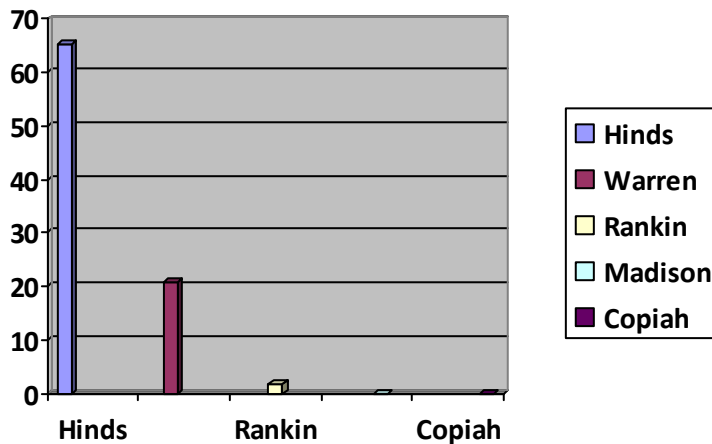


There were 289 (36.9%) people who refused to fill out a survey or did not fill out enough information for it to be considered valid. The numbers of valid surveys was 494 (63.1%), meaning they were completely filled out. From those valid surveys, the following report was created. This gives an accurate picture of the people, situations, and limitations of the homeless community in our Continuum of Care.

2010 Point-In-Time Sheltered Individuals Report

A total of 164 valid surveys were included in the following report. Below is a summary of the data.

Individuals who completed the sheltered surveys were from Hinds, Rankin, and Warren counties. The majority of the sample was from Hinds county with 107 (65.2%) residing in Jackson and 8 living in other areas located within the county (4.9%); 34 (20.7%) individuals were living in Vicksburg while four (2.4%) others were housed in other areas located in Warren County; finally, three people (1.8%) indicated that they were living in Pearl (Rankin County). There were no valid surveys from Copiah and Madison counties.



Individuals who completed the surveys ranged in age from 17 to over 50. Twenty one (12.8%) individuals were 18-25; 28 (17.1%) were 26-33; 26 (15.9%) were 34-41; 31 (18.9) were 42-49; and 48 (20.3%) were 50 and older. Of those indicating gender, men made up the majority of the sample, 78 (47.6%) compared to 68 (41.5%) women. Blacks or African Americans were overwhelmingly represented in this sample, accounting for 62.2% (107) compared to 30.5% (50) of Whites; 2.4% (4) Asian; less than 1% (1) American Indians; and 1.8% (3) of individuals who listed their race as other. Five individuals indicated that they were Hispanic/Latino/Latina. Thirty-one (18.9%) individuals indicated that they were veterans.

The majority of the sample (85 or 51.8%) was living in transitional housing at the time of the survey. Other living situations included; emergency shelters (26 or 15.9%); domestic violence shelters (11 or

6.7%); substance abuse treatment centers (12 or 7.3%); permanent housing (2 or 1.2%); temporarily with a friend/family (2 or 1.2%); youth shelter (2 or 1.2%); and less than 1% (1) of the sample indicated that they were living permanently with a friend/relative or on the streets. Eight people indicated housing arrangements other than the choices listed on the survey.

The majority of the sample, 43(26.2%), had been homeless more than one year; 32 (19.5%) individuals indicated that they had been homeless 3 to 6 months; 27 (16.5%) had been homeless for 7-12 months; 26 (15.9%) had been homeless for 1-3 months; 12 (7.3%) had been homeless for one week to a month; and 10 (6.1) individuals indicated being homeless less than one week. Forty-one (25%) of the sample indicated that they had been homeless at least four times during the past three years.

Most individuals, 120, indicated that they live individually (73.2%). Thirty-five individuals (21.3%) indicated that they lived with children and three (1.8%) indicated that they lived as a couple. More than half of the sample, 108 (65.9%) indicated that they have children as compared to 55 (33.5%) who did not. Thirteen (7.9%) individuals indicated that they currently had one child six or under living with them; nine (5.5%) indicated that they had 2; five (3%) indicated that they had 3; and one (.6%) indicated that s/he had four. Fewer individuals had older children currently living with them; 13 (7.9%) individuals indicated that they had one child between ages 7-17 living with them; eight (4.9%) people had 2; two (1.2%) people had three; and one (.6%) person had 7. Of those individuals who indicated that they had children, 32 (19.5%) indicated that their children were with them every time; 18 (11%) indicated that their children were with them some of the time and 33 (20.1 %) indicated that their children were never with them.

When asked about factors that contributed to their current living condition, 61 (37.2%) individuals indicated that they lost their jobs; 47 (28.7%) indicated that alcohol/ drugs were a contributing factor; 37 (22.6%) indicated that some form of family disruption (break up, death) occurred; 22 (13.4%) reported domestic violence; 19 (11.5%) indicated low wages; 14 (8.5%) reported medical, physical, or developmental problems; 11 (6.7%) indicated unaffordable housing; 16 (9.8%) reported mental illness; 10 (6.1%) indicated that they were evicted; 6 (3.7%) indicated that their house was condemned; 6 (3.7%) reported that they did not have transportation; 3 (1.8%) reported that they were the victims of natural disaster; and less than 1% (1 person) identified high utilities or loss of child support as contributing factors. Nine (5.5%) individuals indicated reason(s) other than those offered by the survey as contributors to their current homelessness.

When asked about services needed, received, or denied, the majority of individuals indicating emergency shelter, emergency food, HIV/AIDS, mental health, and substance abuse issues reported that they had received services. Specifically, 57 (34.8%) individuals had received emergency shelter compared to 7 (4.3%) who reported needing the service and 6 (3.7%) who reported that they had been denied. Forty-six (28%) individuals reported receiving emergency food services while 21 (12.8%) reported needing services and 7 (4.3%) reported that they had been denied. Twenty-six individuals (15.9%) reported that they had received HIV/AIDS services compared to 1 (.6%) who reported needing services and 8 (4.9%) who reported being denied. Similarly, 26 (15.9%) individuals received mental health services compared to 8 (4.9%) who reported needing services and 10 (6.1%) who reported being

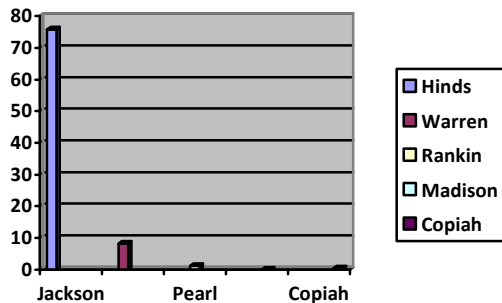
denied. Thirty-five (21.3%) individuals received substance abuse services compared to 5 (3%) who indicated a need for services and 9 (5.5%) who reported being denied. Nineteen (11.5%) individuals indicated that they had received assistance with issues related to domestic violence while 3 (1.8%) indicated that they needed assistance, and 13 (7.5%) indicated that they had been denied. Twenty-four (14.6%) individuals indicated that they had received medical services compared to 15 (9.1%) who said that they needed services and 15 (9.1%) who said that they had been denied. Fourteen (8.5%) individuals reported that they had received veteran services compared to 6 (3.7%) individuals who reported needing services and 14 (8.5%) who reported that they had been denied. Similarly, 23 individuals (14%) reported that they had received medical/health care services while 17 (10.4%) reported that they needed services and 11 (6.7%) reported that they had been denied. Fourteen (8.5%) individuals received assistance obtaining IDs while 3 (1.6%) indicated needing services and 12 (7.3%) reported that they had been denied. The majority of individuals who reported issues pertaining to dental, legal, immigration, housing, transportation, childcare, and employment indicated that they needed or were denied services. Specifically, only 14 (8.5%) individuals reported that they had received dental services compared to 55 (33.5%) who reported needing services and 5 (3%) who reported that they were denied. Nine (5.5%) people reported that they had received legal services compared to 22 (13.4%) who need services and 12 (7.3%) who were denied. Only one person reported receiving immigration services while 15 (9.1%) reported that they were denied. Seventeen (10.4%) reported receiving housing services compared to 58 (35.4%) who reported needing services and 5 (3%) who reported being denied. Seven (4.3%) reported receiving educational training while 17 (10.4%) reported needing training and 10 (6.1%) reported that they had been denied training. Twenty-one individuals (12.8%) reported receiving transportation services compared to 25 (15.2%) who reported that they needed transportation and 9 (5.5%) who reported that they had been denied services. Eight (4.9%) individuals had received childcare services compared to 8 (4.9%) who reported needing services and 11 (6.7%) who reported that they had been denied. Finally, 18 (11%) people had received employment assistance services compared to 27 (16.5%) who reported needing these services and 11 (6.7%) who reported that they had been denied. Two (1.2%) individuals indicated that they had received or needed services that were not listed and three (1.8%) indicated that they had been denied services not listed.

Finally, the majority of those who responded to the question asking about source of income reported Food stamps as their primary source of funds. Specifically, 63 (38.4%) reported food stamps as their primary source of income; 31 (18.9%) reported Medicaid; 28 (17.1%) reported receiving wages; 15 (9.1%) reported TANF; 11 (6.7%) reported receiving child support; 10 reported unemployment ; 10 (6.1%) reported SSI; 8 (4.9%) reported receiving VA benefits; 7 each (4.3%) reported day/temporary work and Medicare; 5 (3%) each reported welfare and SS; 4 (2.4%) reported SSDI; and 10 (6.1%) reported a source of income other than choices listed on the survey. Thirty-eight (23.2%) individuals indicated that they did not have a source of income.

Point-In-Time Unsheltered Individuals Report

A total of 330 valid surveys were included in the following report. Below is a summary of the data.

Individuals who completed the unsheltered surveys were from Hinds, Warren, Rankin, and Copiah Counties. The majority of the sample was from Hinds county, with 250 (75.8%) indicating that they lived in Jackson and one (.3%) lived in another area located within the county; 27 (8.2%) individuals were living in Vicksburg while one (.3%) other person was living in another area located in Warren County; four people (1.2%) indicated that they were living in Pearl (Rankin County); and one (.3%) individual lived outside of Crystal Springs in some other area located in Copiah County.



Individuals who completed the surveys ranged in age from 17 to over 50 with the majority being 50 and older. Thirty (9.1%) were 18-25; 34 (10.3%) were 26-33; 58 (17.6%) were 34-41; 76 (23.0%) were 42-49; 116 (35.2%) were 50 and older; and one (.3%) person was 17. Of those indicating gender, men made up the majority of the sample, 213 (64.5%) compared to 63 (19.1%) women; two (.6%) people identified themselves as transgender. As with the sheltered individuals, Blacks or African Americans were overwhelmingly represented among the unsheltered sample, accounting for 239 (72.4%) compared to 62 (18.8%) of Whites; less than 1% Asian, American Indians, Pacific Islander (2, 3, and 2, respectively); and 2.7% (9) of individuals who listed their race as other. Ten individuals (3%) indicated that they were Hispanic/Latino/Latina. Sixty-nine (20.9%) individuals indicated that they were veterans.

Most unsheltered individuals were interviewed on the streets, in parks, or meal programs. Though most of them had no permanent place to stay, some of them were staying with friends or were planning to try to enroll in transitional or permanent housing programs. The answers to this question also make it apparent that better instruction needs to be given to the volunteers who conduct the surveys to be able to determine what type of housing the interviewee is describing.

When asked where they will spend tonight, the majority of the sample 101 (30.6%) reported that they were living in emergency housing. Other living situations included; permanent housing (11.8% or 39) domestic violence shelters (5 or 1.5%); transitional housing (9 or 2.7%); agency supported hotel/motel (3 or .9%); temporarily with a friend/relative (18 or 5.5%); permanently with a friend/relative (13 or 3.9%); substance abuse treatment facility (41 or 12.4%); on the streets (26 or 7.9%); or did not know where

they would be staying (24 or 7.3%). Fifteen (4.5%) people indicated housing arrangements other than the choices listed on the survey.

The majority of the sample, 106, had been homeless more than one year (32.1%); 37 (11.2%) individuals indicated that they had been homeless 3 to 6 months; 39 (11.8%) had been homeless for 7-12 months; 39 (11.8%) had been homeless for 1-3 months; 22 (6.7%) had been homeless for one week to a month; and 33 (10.0) individuals indicated being homeless less than one week. One hundred twenty three (37%) of the sample indicated that they had been homeless at least four times during the past three years.

Most of the sample, 258, reported that they currently live individually (78.2%). Five individuals (1.5%) indicated that they lived with children and 13 (3.9%) indicated that they lived as a couple. Over half (170 or 51.5%) of the individuals surveyed indicated that they have children compared to 109 (33.0%) who do not. Five (1.5%) individuals indicated that they currently have one child six or under living with them and three (.9%) indicated that they have two. Eight (2.4%) individuals reported that they have one child seven or older living with them; three (.9%) have two children seven or older living with them; three (.9%) have three children seven or older with them; and one (.3%) has four children seven or older living with them. Of the individuals who have children, most (185 or 56.1) indicated that their children were never with them during periods of homelessness; 16 (4.8%) indicated that their children were with them some of the time; and five (1.5%) indicated that their children were with them all of time. Finally, 21 (6.4%) of the individuals surveyed indicated that their child was not counted on another adult survey and 8 (2.4%) indicated that their child was.