

2019 Housing Needs and Vulnerability Survey Results in the Northern Shenandoah Valley Virginia

A SURVEY FROM HOMELESS ADULTS IN WINCHESTER ON JANUARY 23, 2019
WINCHESTER CITY, FREDERICK COUNTY, WARREN COUNTY, CLARKE, PAGE
AND SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA



2019 Winchester/Warren/Shenandoah/Page Housing Needs & Vulnerability Survey

This presentation explores answers from the 2019 Housing Needs and Vulnerability Survey completed in January 2019 from ninety-four homeless adults in Winchester City, Frederick, Warren, Page and Shenandoah County.

This survey was voluntarily completed by a sample of persons counted during the Point in Time homeless census, as tasked to the Western Virginia Continuum of Care by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) each January.

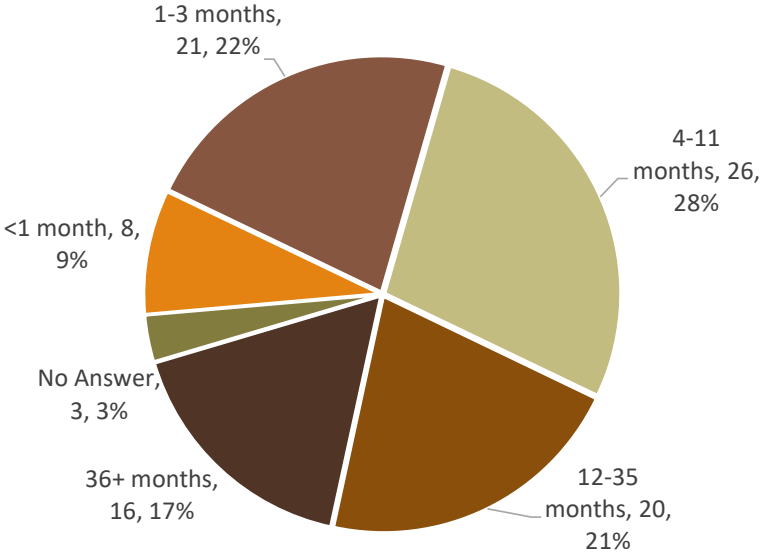
The information is used to identify needs and problems within the homeless community. The health questions are used to support agencies that provide healthcare and outreach to vulnerable populations within our communities.

The survey answers were codified by JMU's Research Methods class under the direction of Professor Rita Poteyeva, PhD, Assistant Professor in the Department of Justice Studies.

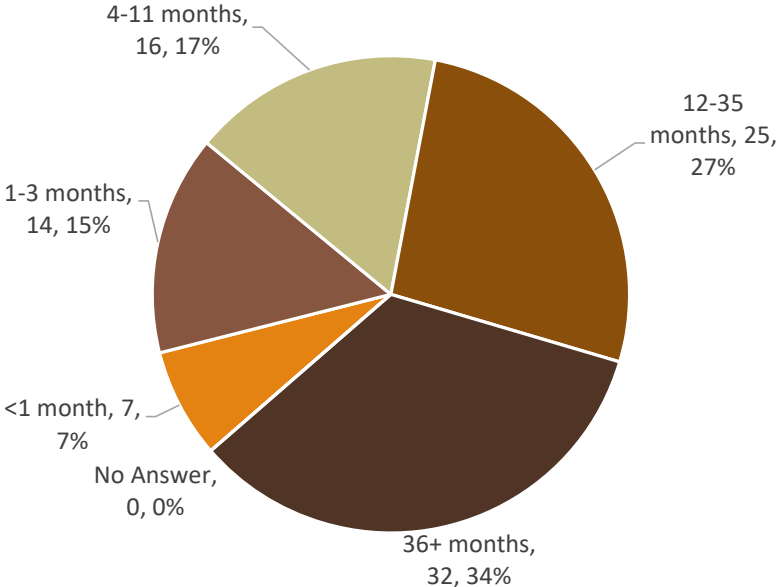
Duration of Homelessness & Barriers to Stable Housing

Reported Duration of Homelessness in Winchester

TOTAL DURATION IN LAST 3 YEARS



LIFETIME DURATION



Chronic Homelessness

Defined by
having a disability and either:

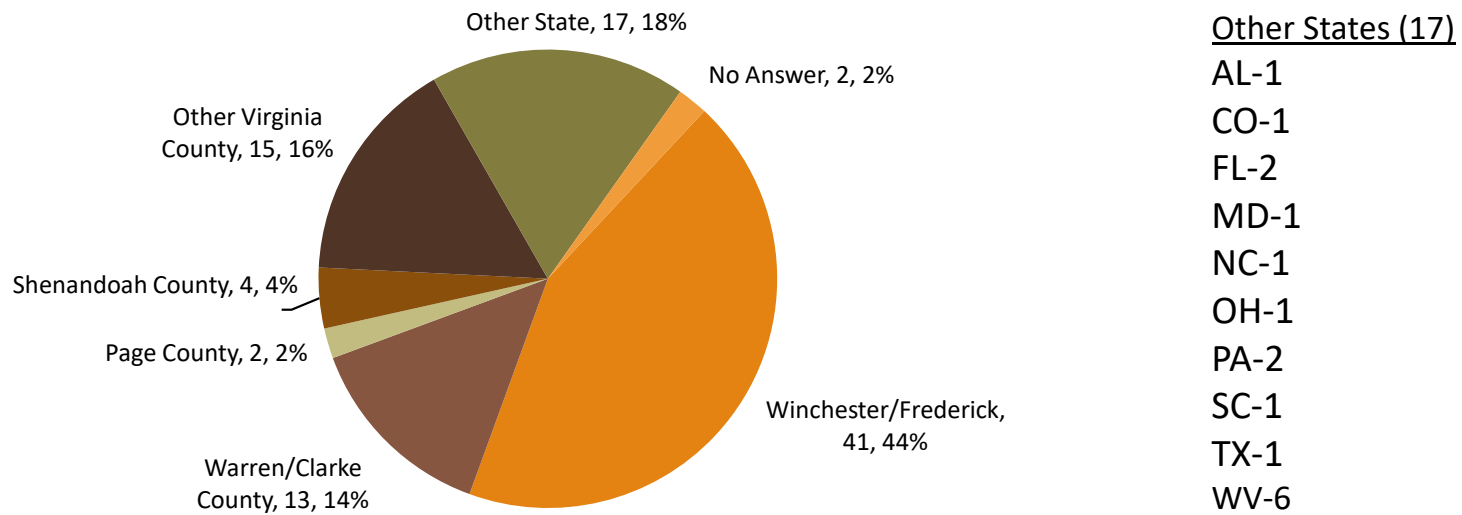
- 4+ times homeless in the past 3 years (duration 1+ year)
- or 1 episode of 12+ months duration in the past 3 years

The 2018 Virginia Point in Time identified 897 persons who were chronically homeless out of 5,975 homeless persons in Virginia, or 15%.

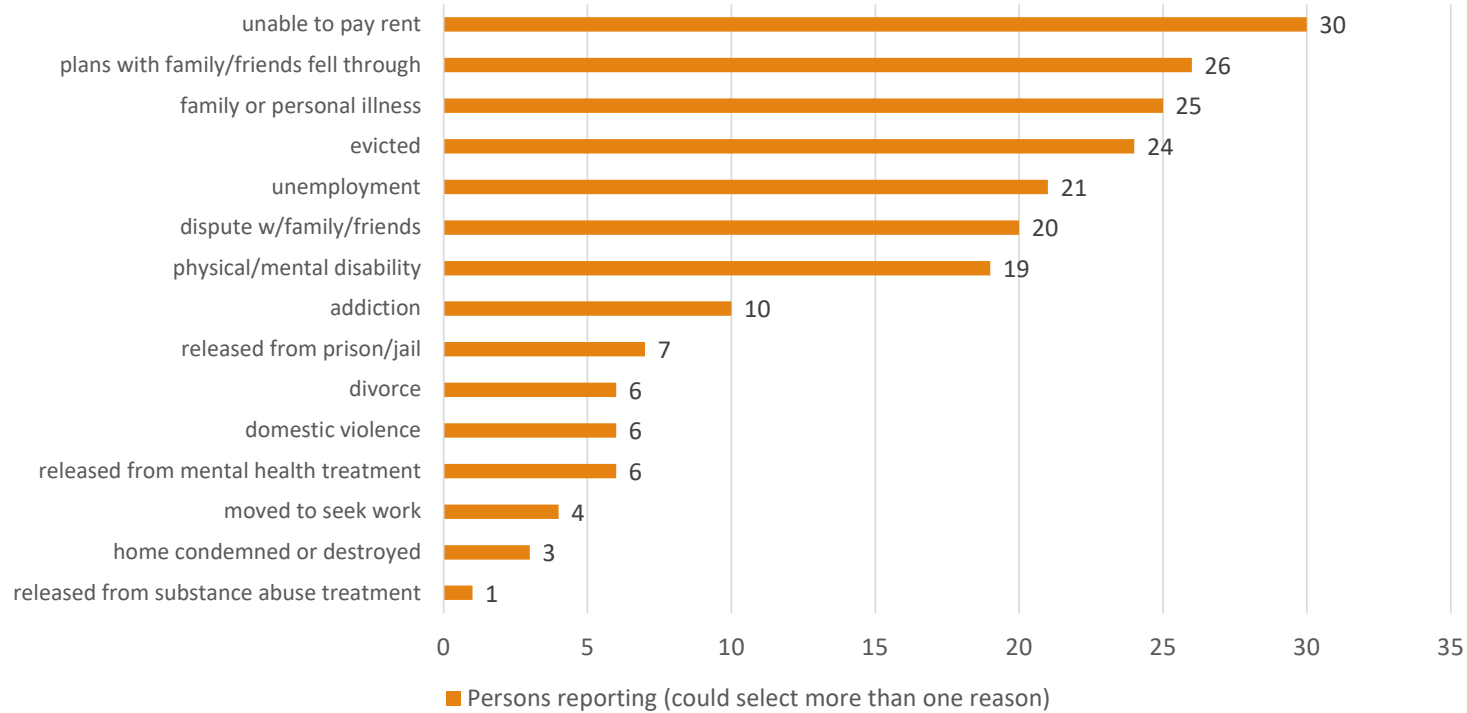
30% of surveyed adults (28 persons out of 93 with full data) were identified as chronically homeless by HUD's definition.

However, the overall Point in Time identified 54 out of 342 homeless people as chronically homeless (about 17%) throughout the entire CoC.

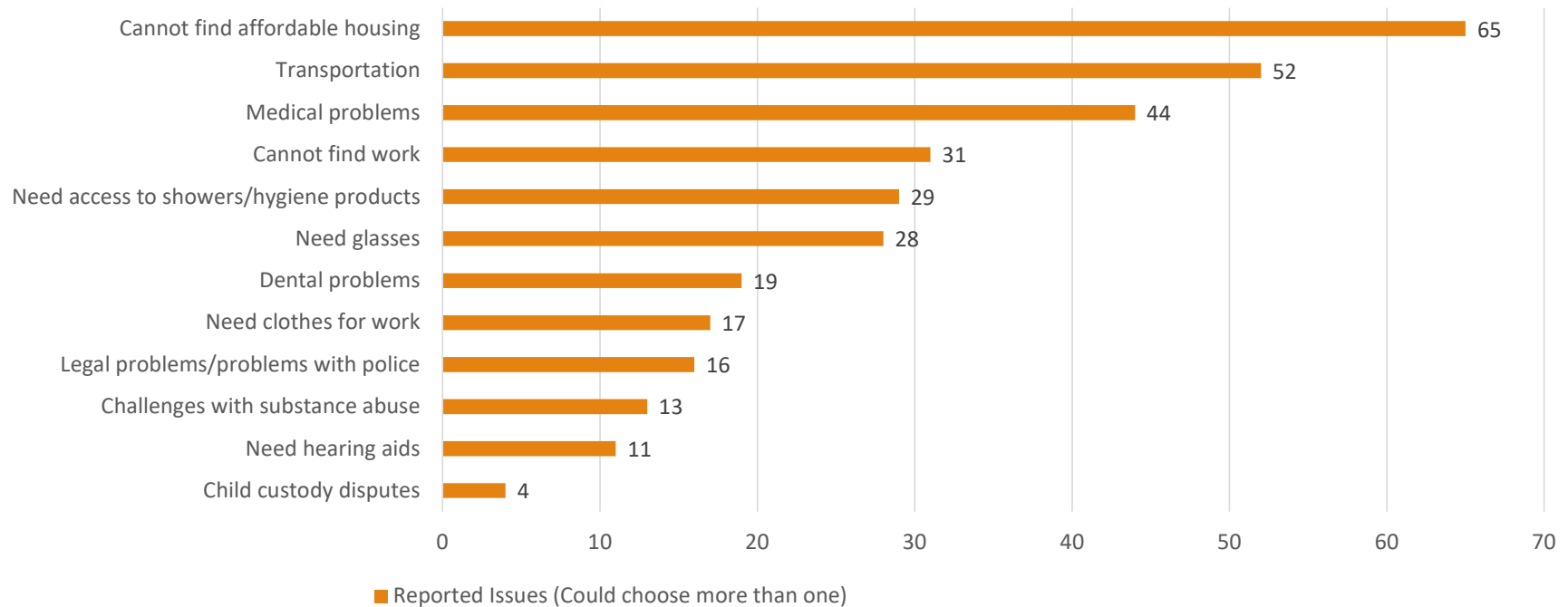
Last Permanent Housing Location (stayed 90 days)



Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness (91 answered)

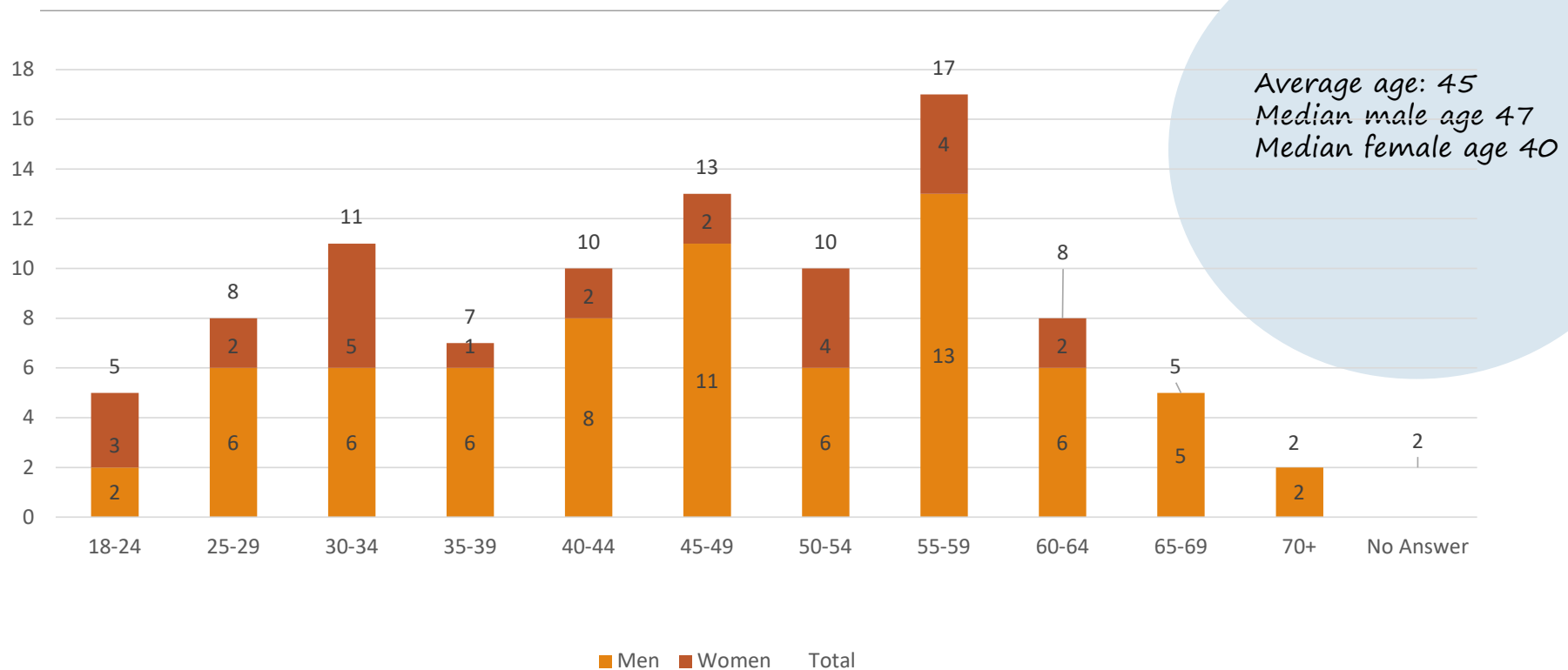


Self-Reported Barriers to Stable Housing (93 answered)

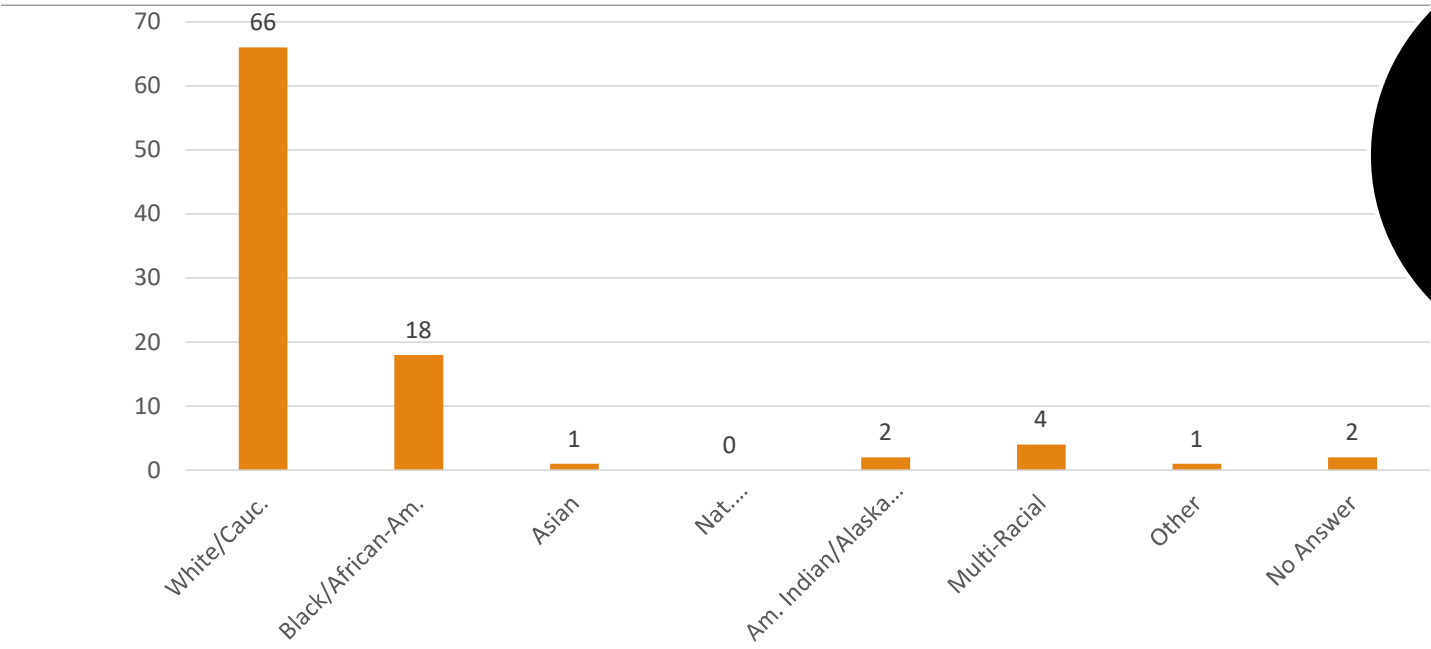


Demographics

Age and Gender of Surveyed (21 Women, 71 Men)



2017 Survey Respondents by Race and Ethnicity



4 persons identified as Latino/Hispanic

Sources:
*Hispanic/Latino ethnicity may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories



Surveyed Veterans

Eight of eighty-nine (9%) identified as veteran.

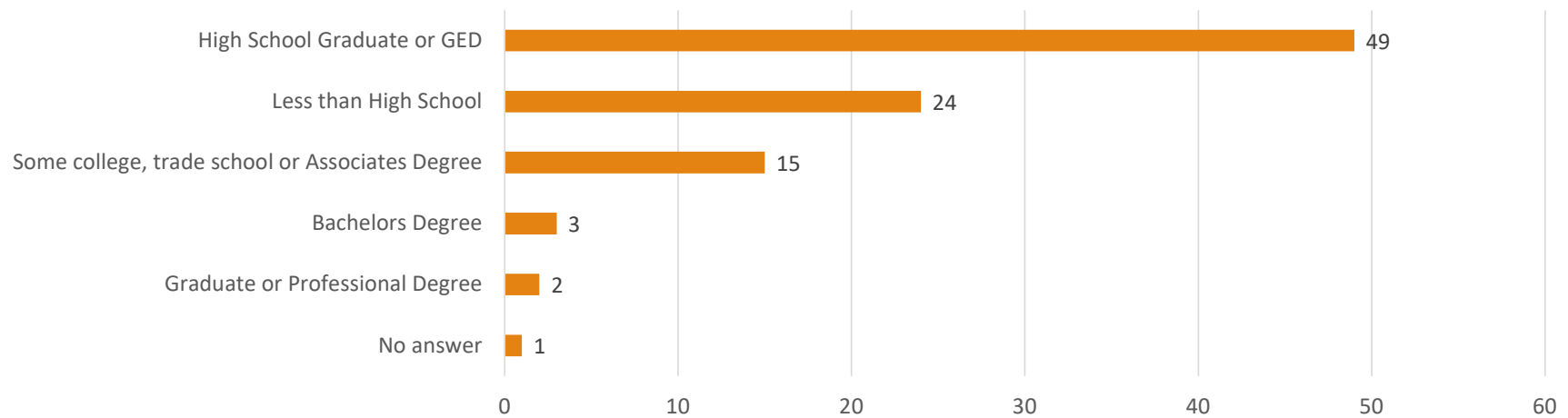
Four veterans receive VA Benefits.

Three were former Army, two Navy, and two Marines.
One person served in the Army and Marines.

One identified as a combat veteran from the Vietnam War era (1964-1975), One from the Persian Gulf era (1991–present).

Discharged status – five honorable, two other than honorable.

Education and Homelessness (91 answered)



20% of surveyed (18 of 91 adults who answered) reported receiving special education services in high school.

26% did not graduate High School or receive their GED.

Other Life Experiences

67% of surveyed adults have served time in jail (62/92)

20% of surveyed adults have served time in prison (18/92)

13% said they were placed in foster care as a child (12/91)

36% suffered childhood trauma, abuse or neglect (30/84)

16% reported a violent attack since they became homeless (15/92)

25% have suffered traumatic brain injury (23/92)

1% reported undocumented status (1/92)

27% report long term mobility issues (25/92)

47% have received treatment for mental health issues (42/90), 4 *declined to answer*

20% have been admitted to the hospital for mental health issues (12/60)
34 *declined to answer*

Answers have been rounded to nearest percent

Health

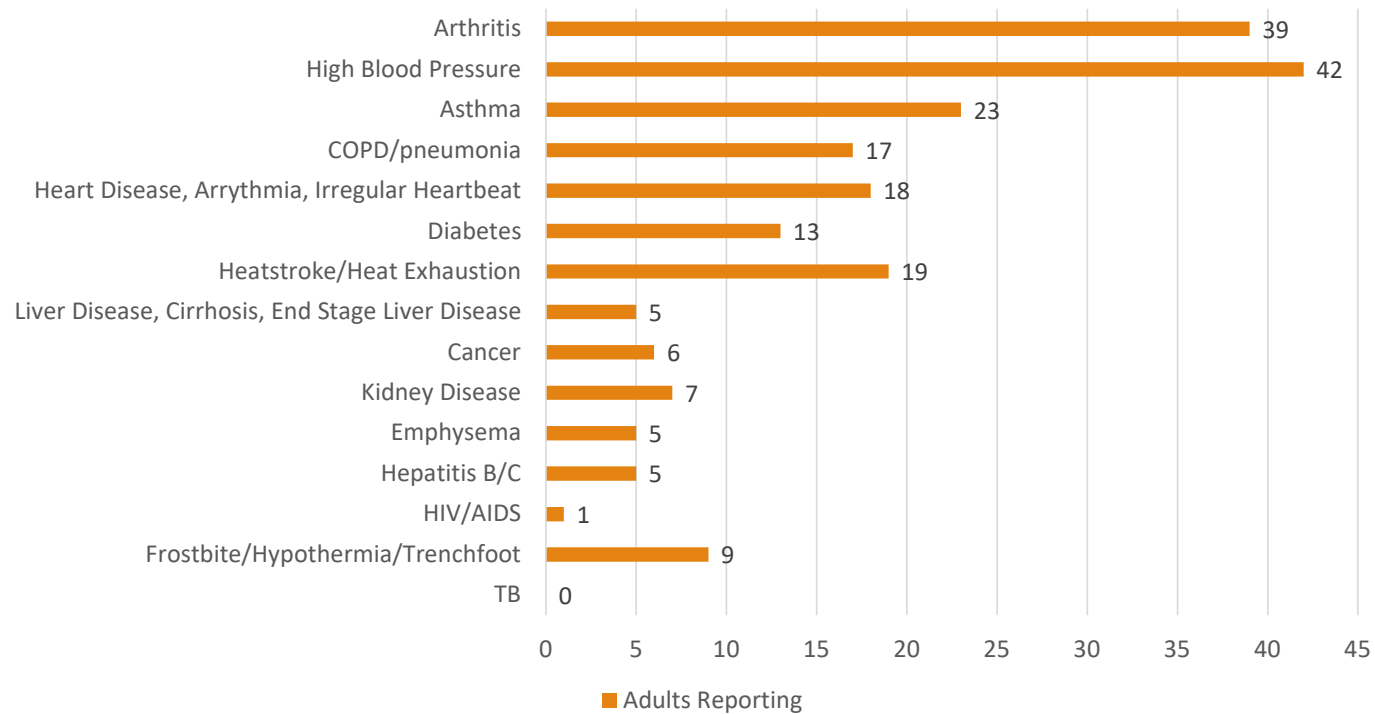
Housing and Health

“Living on the street or in homeless shelters exacerbates existing health problems and causes new ones. Chronic diseases, such as hypertension, asthma, diabetes, mental health problems and other ongoing conditions, are difficult to manage under stressful circumstances and may worsen. Acute problems such as infections, injuries, and pneumonia are difficult to heal when there is no place to rest and recuperate...

When people have stable housing, they no longer need to prioritize finding a place to sleep each night and can spend more time managing their health, making time for doctors’ appointments, and adhering to medical advice and directions. Housing also decreases the risk associated with further disease and violence. In many ways, housing itself can be considered a form of health care because it prevents new conditions from developing and existing conditions from worsening.”

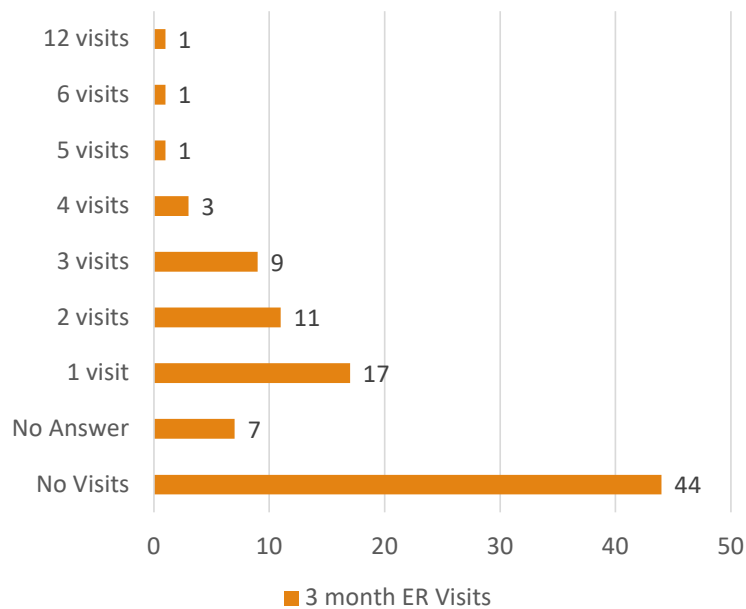
<https://www.nhchc.org/faq/relationship-health-housing-homelessness/>

Health Conditions (90 persons surveyed)

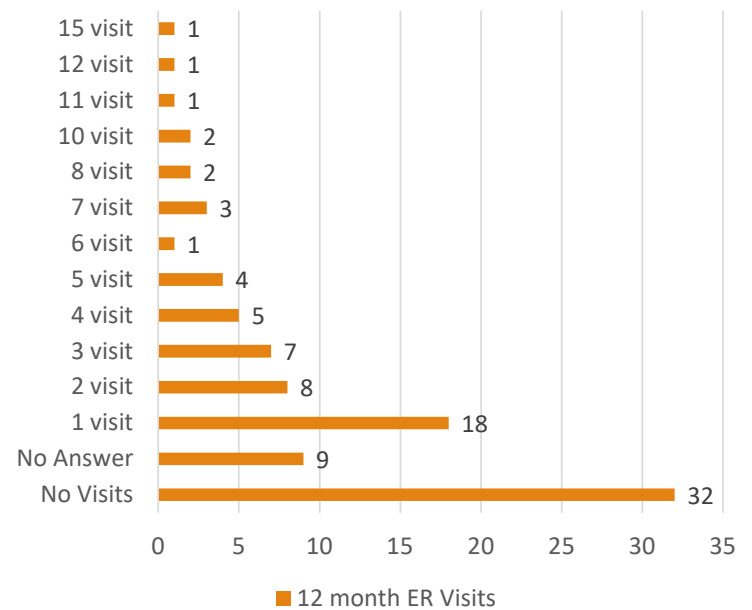


2018-2019 Emergency Room Visits

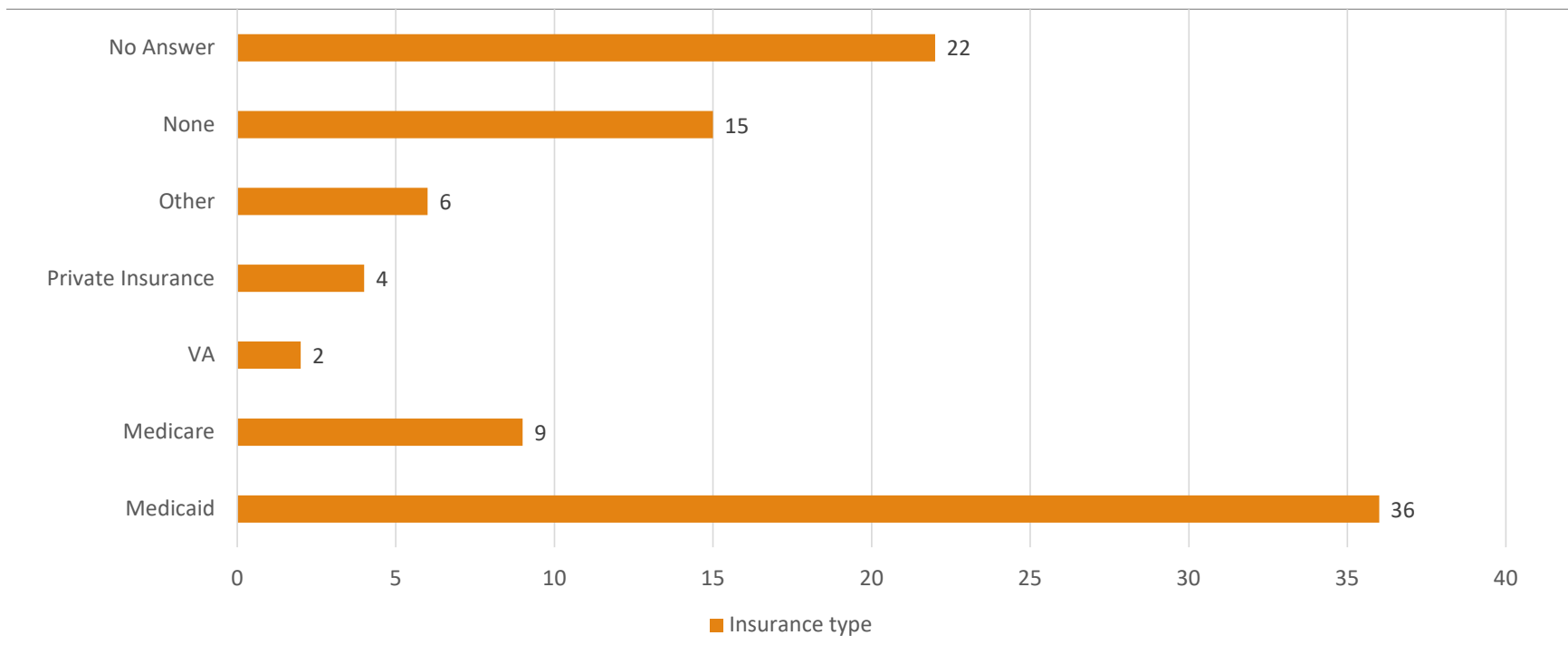
101 Emergency Room Visits Reported in Last 3 Months



196 Emergency Room Visits Reported in Last 12 Months



Medical Insurance Types (72 answered)



Estimated Cost of Hospital Admissions

602 days of in-patient hospitalization within the last year were reported.

Virginia average cost per day of hospitalization in Virginia; \$1,953.00*

Estimated cost of all admissions (602 days x \$1,953) = \$1,181,726

36 of 92 persons who answered the insurance coverage question indicated they did not have insurance (39%)

65 days admission were reported from persons without insurance. Estimated cost of admissions for uninsured (65 x \$1,953.00 = \$126,945).

*2017 statistics

<https://www.kff.org/health-costs/state-indicator/expenses-per-inpatient-day/>

For More Information on Homelessness in the
Shenandoah valley

<https://continuumofcare513.com/>
