

Johnson County

County Characteristics

Population Size: 451,479
 Persons Per Square Mile: 946.1
 Percentage of Urban Population: 95.0
 Percent of Population Living in Poverty: 5.2
 Temperature on Jan. 28, 2009: Low: 4 degrees Fahrenheit High: 37 degrees Fahrenheit

2009 KPIT Results

Housing Inventory for Homeless

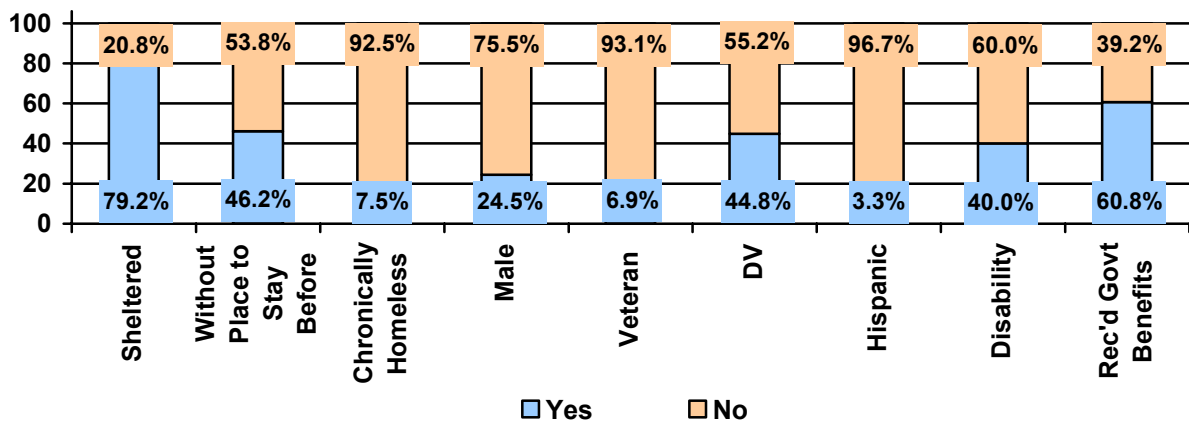
- Emergency Shelter: 79
- Transitional Housing: 108
- Permanent Supportive Housing: 34

Survey Respondents' Living Situations (106 + 104 Family Members = 210 Total LH)

State & Continua	Total Respondents	Literally Homeless	Precariously Housed	Imminently Homeless	Unable to be Determined
State of Kansas	1,438	1,170	135	92	41
Johnson County	158	106	10	42	0

Average Literally Homeless Respondent Age: 32.7 years

At A Glance—Summary of Literally Homeless Respondent Characteristics (n = 106)



2009 Kansas Point-in-Time Structure

Number of Team Leaders: 1
 Number of Sectors Mapped for Geographic Area: 18
 Percent of Geographic Sectors Covered: 94.0%
 Percent of Volunteers with at Least a Moderate Level of Experience: 8.0%



Data compiled by United Way of the Plains, Wichita, Kansas

APPENDIX A

Johnson County
Continuum of Care

Data Summary and
County-Specific Information



Data compiled by United Way of the Plains, Wichita, Kansas

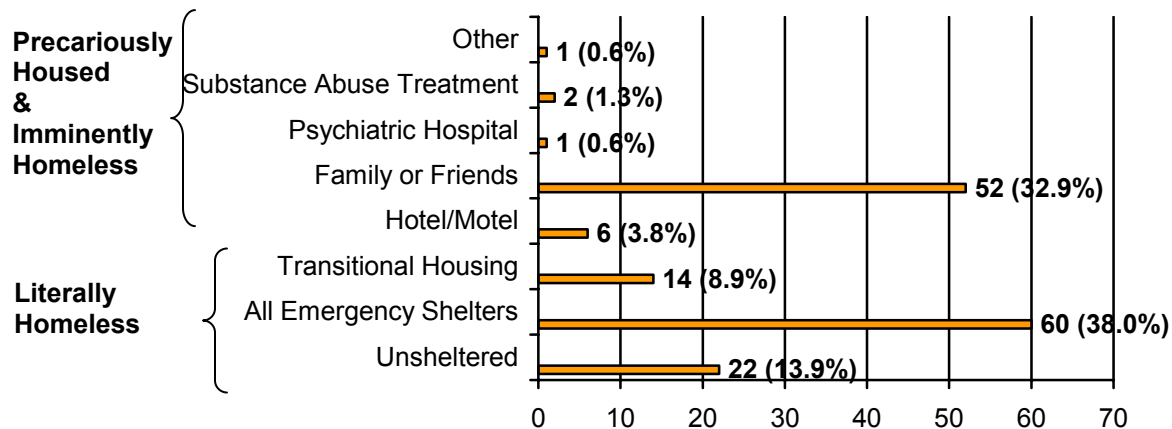
Data Summary—Johnson County

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 Johnson County 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 Continuum 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/>.

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).

Figure 1. Johnson County-All Homeless-Where Stayed Overnight on Jan. 27th



There were 355 persons identified through the 2009 KPIT in Johnson County including 158 survey respondents and 197 people reported to be accompanying the survey respondents. Figure 1 presented information on 158 responses made from all homeless. The 158 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 literally homeless, information obtained regarding persons who were precariously housed or



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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. Johnson County-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
Johnson County	158	106	10	42	0

Household Status. Some respondents in each type of living situation reported other adult and/or children accompanied them in their living situation. The table below details numbers and age categories of persons who accompanied survey respondents. About half (n = 106; 50.4 percent) of the total persons who were literally homeless were respondents with the remaining 104 (49.5 percent) being accompanying family members. The largest ratio of family members to respondents were among persons who were imminently homeless; 34.7 percent (n = 42) were respondents compared to 65.2 percent (n = 79) who were accompanying family members.

Table 2. Johnson County-All Homeless-Survey Respondents & Accompanying Persons

	Total	Survey Respondents	Accompanying Persons	Accompanying		
				Adults	Children	Unknown
Johnson County	355	158	197	24	144	29
Living Situation						
Literally Homeless	210	106	104	16	61	27
Precariously Housed	24	10	14	1	11	2
Imminently Homeless	121	42	79	7	72	0
Unable to Determine	0	0	0	0	0	0

Literally Homeless

Information contained in the Johnson County Data Summary uses a standardized three-part convention for labeling tables and figures. On each table and/or figure the geographic area (Johnson County) represented is noted first, along with the identification of the category of population included. The designation of “All Homeless” was used when data presented were inclusive of persons who were literally homeless, precariously housed or imminently homeless (see Introduction in Volume I for definitions of each); further differentiation of categories of living situations were designated as being literally homeless (LH), precariously housed (PH), or imminently homeless (IMH). The definition for literally homeless is consistent with the definition the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban



Development (HUD) used for the point-in-time counts conducted in January 2009. The final designation identifies the type of data presented.

In the following table, trend data for 2007 HUD homeless as reported by the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) is compared to 2009 KIT data. The comparison shows 24 fewer persons identified in Johnson County in 2009 than in 2007.

Table 3. Johnson County-LH-Trend Data

	2007 (Source: NAEH)				2009 (Source: KPIT)			
	Total Homeless	Chronically Homeless	Persons in Families w/Children	Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless	Chronically Homeless	Persons in Families w/Children	Unsheltered Homeless
Johnson	234	12	174	87	210	8	152	44

Household Status. Among the 106 respondents who were literally homeless, 52.8 percent (n = 56) were unaccompanied persons, 34 percent (n = 36) were single adults with children, 12.2 percent (n = 13) were households with two adults with children, and .9 percent (n = 1) were in households with two adults and no children.

Table 4. Johnson County-LH-Respondents and Accompanying Persons

Johnson County			Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
Number of Households <u>with</u> Dependent Children			27	11	10	48
Total Number of Persons in these Households (adults & children)	Respondents/Accompanying Adults	59	16	16	91	
	Accompanying Children	29	17	15	61	
	Total	88	33	31	152	
Number of Households <u>without</u> Dependent Children			42	3	12	57
Total Number of Persons in these Households	Respondents/Accompanying Adults	42	3	13	58	
Total Persons			130	36	44	210



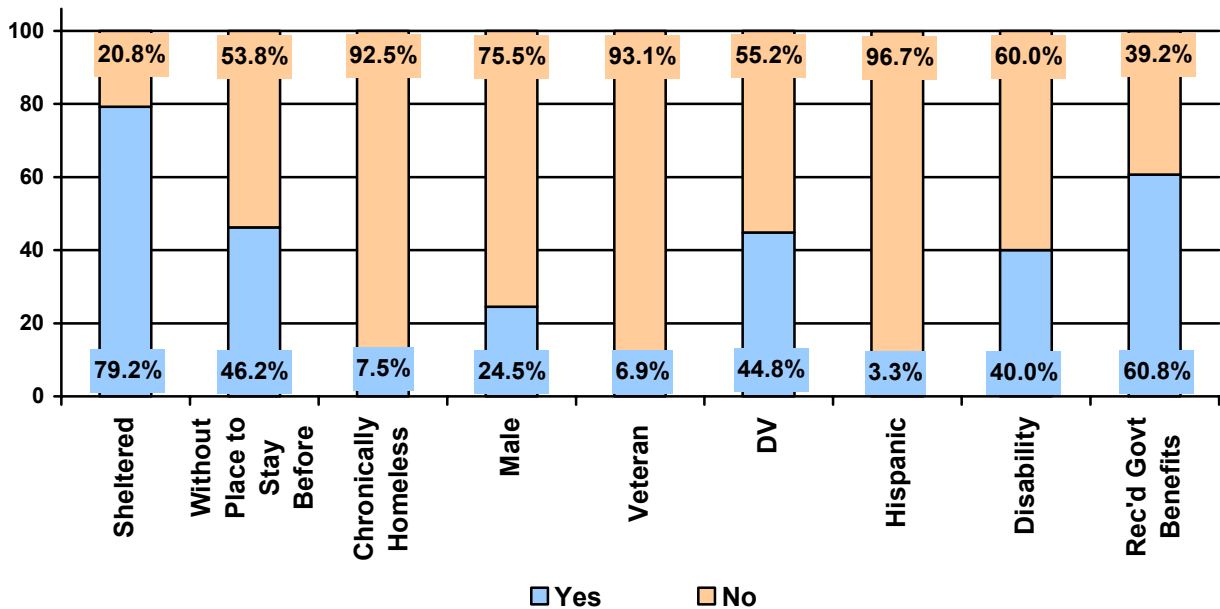
Age. The age of respondents in Johnson County ranged from 13 years to 67 years. The median age among respondents who were literally homeless was 32.7 or nearly 32 years, 8 months old. Percentages were adjusted for 37 missing responses.

Table 5. Johnson County-LH-Age of Respondents (n = 69)

Age Categories	Number	Percent
Under 18 Yrs	10	14.5
18 – 24 Yrs	10	14.5
25 – 34 Yrs	16	23.2
35 – 44 Yrs	20	28.9
45 – 54 Yrs	11	15.9
55 – 64 Yrs	2	2.9
65 or More Yrs	0	0.0

Race. Categories of race are consistent with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Data Standard categories. Of the 69 respondents who answered this question, about 68.1 percent (n = 47) were White, 23.2 percent (n = 16) were African American, another 4.4 percent (n = 3) were multi-racial, 2.9 percent (n = 2) were Asian, and 1.4 percent (n = 1) was Native American or Alaskan Native. As depicted in the following figure, 96.7 percent (n = 59) of the 61 respondents to ethnicity were not Hispanic and 3.3 percent (n = 2) were Hispanic.

Figure 2. Johnson County-LH-Demographics at a Glance

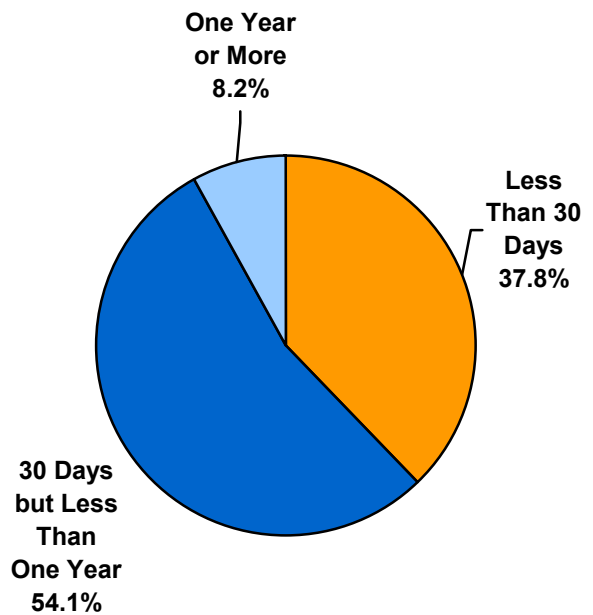
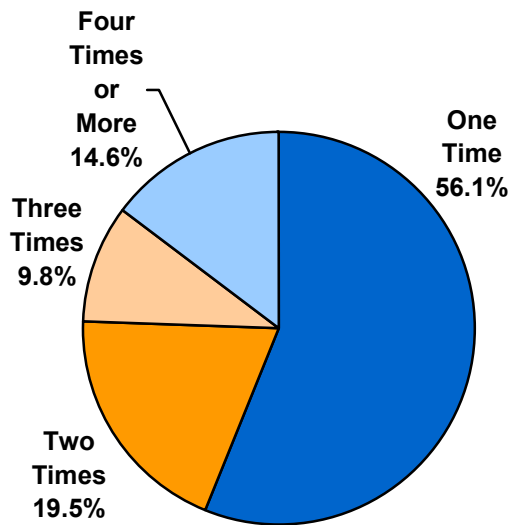


Percentages in the preceding figure were adjusted, as appropriate, for missing responses. See Appendix F in Volume II for details of missing responses.



Contributing Factors in Chronic Homelessness. Living situation, age, household status, and presence of a disabling condition are all contributing factors in determining chronic homelessness. According to HUD’s definition, a person who is chronically homeless is unaccompanied, has a disability, and has been homeless four or more times during the last three years or has been continuously homeless for at least one year. In situations when the living situation was literally homeless, number of times the person was homeless previously and/or the duration of current living situation also impacts the criteria for chronic homelessness (See Appendix D in Volume II for definition of chronic homelessness).

Figure 3. Johnson County-LH-Number of Times Been Without a Place to Stay **Figure 4. Johnson County-LH-Duration of Current Living Situation**



Disabling Condition. Among the 65 respondents who answered this question, 39 (60.0 percent) reported they did not have a disabling condition. The following table provides numbers and percentages for the 26 (40.0 percent) respondents who reported having a disabling condition. Multiple responses were possible.

Table 6. Johnson County-LH-Type of Disability (n = 26)

Disability	Number	Percentage
Serious Mental Illness	12	46.2
Chronic Physical Illness or Disability	8	30.8
Substance Use Disorder	16	61.5
Developmental Disability	3	11.5
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0



Table 7. Johnson County-LH-Sub-Population Categories

Johnson County LH Sub-Population Data		Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
		Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
Chronically Homeless	Adult Survey Respondents	5		3	8
Severely Mentally Ill	Adult Survey Respondents	7	3	2	12
Chronic Substance Abuse	Adult Survey Respondents	10	1	5	16
Veterans	Adult Survey Respondents	5	12	2	19
Persons with HIV/AIDS	Adult Survey Respondents	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	Adult Survey Respondents	42	2	3	47
Unaccompanied Youth	Survey Respondents Under 18 Years of Age	10	0	0	10

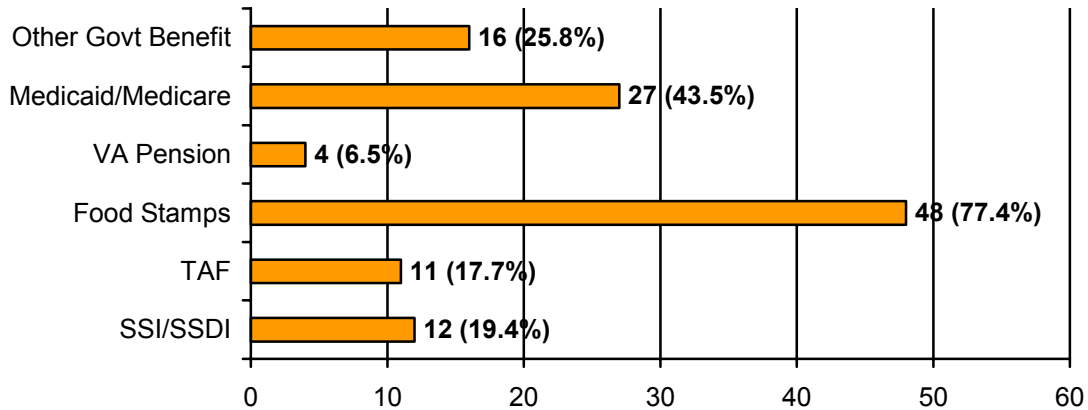
Resource Helpful to End Homelessness. Of the 71 respondents who answered this question, the majority (n = 61; 85.9 percent) indicated transitional housing would be more helpful to end their homelessness than would permanent supportive housing (n = 10; 14.1 percent).

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. About 60.8 percent (n = 62) of respondents who were literally homeless in Johnson County reported they or someone in their household received some form of government benefits. Conversely, 39.2 percent (n = 40) did not receive any government benefits. Food Stamps (now known as Food Assistance) was the most frequently cited type of government benefit received (n = 48; 77.4 percent). Multiple responses were possible.



Figure 5. Johnson County-LH-Government Benefits Received

(n = 62)



Services Needed and Received. In the following table, percentages for services needed were adjusted for seven respondents who reported they had not needed any services during the past month and one missing response.

Percentages for services received were adjusted for nine respondents who reported they had not received any services during the past month and 10 missing responses. Together, the 96 respondents who answered the question of services received during the past month gave 324 responses; an average of more than three services per person.

Table 8. Johnson County-LH- Comparison of Services Needed & Received

Services	Needed During the Past Month (n = 98 respondents)		Received During the Past Month (n = 96 respondents)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Help Finding Work	48	48.9	38	39.5
Help Applying for Section 8	28	28.5	22	22.9
Emergency Shelter	69	70.4	57	59.3
Food	69	70.4	61	63.5
Rent or Utility Assistance	30	30.6	28	29.1
Transportation/Bus Passes	37	37.7	29	30.2
Help Getting Gov't Benefits	25	25.5	17	17.7
Dental Care	22	22.4	4	4.1
Child Care	15	15.3	13	13.5
Medical Care	35	35.7	27	28.1
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	14	14.2	11	11.4
Help Getting KS ID	6	6.1	3	3.1
Mental Health Care	14	14.2	14	14.5



Data compiled by United Way of the Plains, Wichita, Kansas

Precariously Housed

Household Status. Among the 10 respondents who were precariously housed (PH), 50 percent (n = 5) were unaccompanied persons, 30 percent (n = 3) were single adults with children, 20 percent (n = 2) were households with two adults with children. No one reported being in a household with two adults and no children.

Age. The following table provides age categories for 10 precariously housed respondents who were interviewed in Johnson County on January 28, 2009.

Table 9. Johnson County-PH-Age of Respondents (n = 10)

Age Categories	Number	Percent
Under 18 Yrs	1	10.0
18 – 24 Yrs	3	30.0
25 – 34 Yrs	2	20.0
35 – 44 Yrs	1	10.0
45 – 54 Yrs	1	10.0
55 – 64 Yrs	1	10.0
65 or More Yrs	1	10.0

Race. Of the 10 respondents who answered this question, about 70 percent (n = 7) were White and the remaining 30 percent (n = 3) were African American. Of the eight respondents who answered the question regarding ethnicity, 100 percent reported they were not Hispanic.

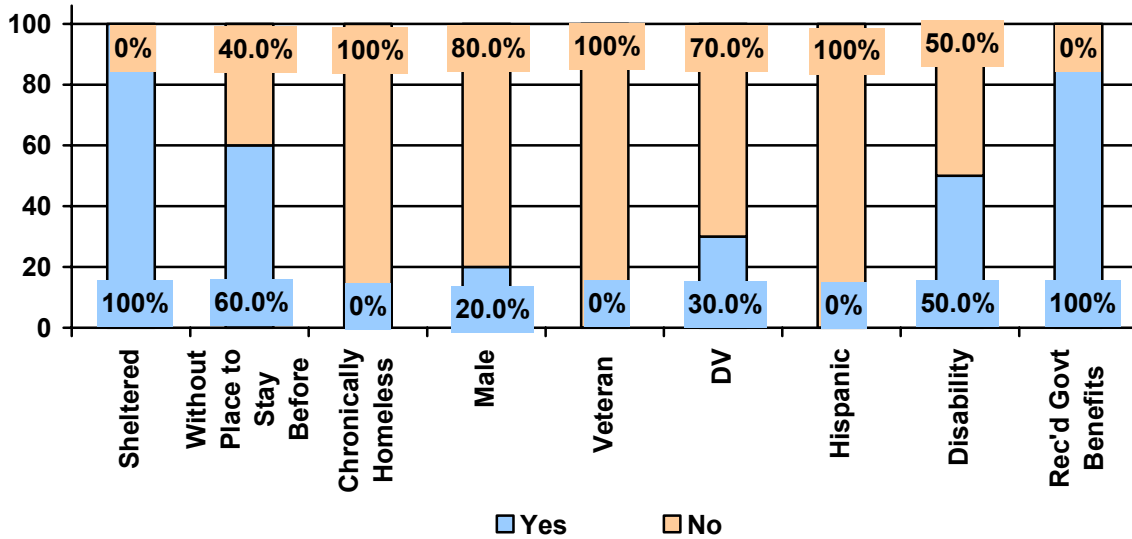
Disabling Condition. Among the 10 respondents who answered this question, 50 percent (n = 5) reported they did not have a disabling condition. The following table provides numbers and percentages for the 50 percent (n = 5) who reported having a disabling condition. Multiple responses were possible.

Table 10. Johnson County-PH-Type of Disability (n = 5)

Disability	Number	Percentage
Serious Mental Illness	3	60.0
Chronic Physical Illness or Disability	5	100
Substance Use Disorder	0	0.0
Developmental Disability	1	20.0
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0



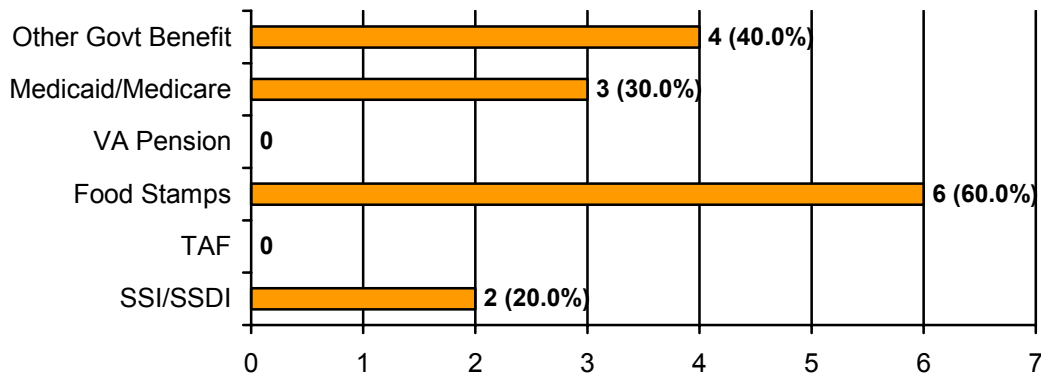
Figure 6. Johnson County-PH-Demographics at a Glance



Resource Helpful to End Homelessness. Of the seven respondents who answered this question, six (85.7 percent) indicated permanent supportive housing would be more helpful to end their homelessness than would transitional housing (n = 1; 14.3 percent).

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. All 10 (100%) of respondents who met the criteria for precariously housed in Johnson County reported they or someone in their household received some form of government benefits. Multiple responses were possible.

Figure 7. Johnson County-PH-Government Benefits Received



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



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Services Needed and Received. Percentages for services needed were adjusted for one respondent who reported no services were needed during the past month. Percentages for services received were adjusted for two respondents who reported they had not received any services during the past month and one missing response.

Table 11. Johnson County-PH- Comparison of Services Needed & Received				
Services	Needed During the Past Month (n = 10 respondents)		Received During the Past Month (n = 7 respondents)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Help Finding Work	3	30.0	0	0.0
Help Applying for Section 8	5	50.0	0	0.0
Emergency Shelter	3	30.0	0	0.0
Food	6	60.0	6	85.7
Rent or Utility Assistance	2	20.0	0	0.0
Transportation/Bus Passes	5	50.0	0	0.0
Help Getting Gov't Benefits	5	50.0	2	28.5
Dental Care	4	40.0	0	0.0
Child Care	3	30.0	0	0.0
Medical Care	8	80.0	4	57.1
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	1	10.0	0	0.0
Help Getting KS ID	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mental Health Care	3	30.0	2	28.5



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Imminently Homeless

Household Status. Among the 42 respondents who met the criteria for imminently homeless, 11.9 percent (n = 5) were unaccompanied persons, 78.6 percent (n = 33) were single adults with children, 7.1 percent (n = 3) were households with two adults with children, and 2.4 percent (n = 1) was in a household with two adults and no children.

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

Table 12. Johnson County-IMH-Age of Respondents (n = 42)

Age Categories	Number	Percent
Under 18 Yrs	1	2.4
18 – 24 Yrs	8	19.0
25 – 34 Yrs	20	47.6
35 – 44 Yrs	7	16.7
45 – 54 Yrs	6	14.3
55 – 64 Yrs	0	0.0
65 or More Yrs	0	0.0

Race. Of the 42 respondents who answered this question, 50.0 percent (n = 21) were White, 38.1 percent (n = 16) were African American, another 9.5 percent (n = 4) were multi-racial, 2.4 percent (n = 1) was Asian. About 4.9 percent (n = 2) of the 41 respondents who answered this question were Hispanic and 95.1 percent (n = 39) were not Hispanic.

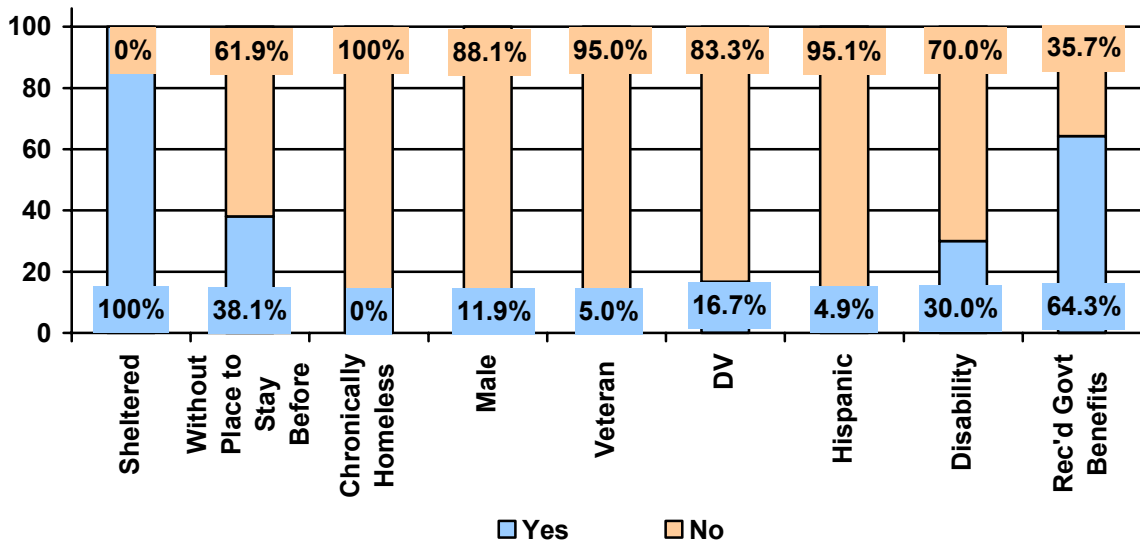
Disabling Condition. Among the 40 respondents who answered this question, 70.0 percent (n = 28) reported they did not have a disabling condition. The following table provides numbers and percentages for the 12 (30.0 percentage) respondents who had at least one disabling condition. Multiple responses were possible.

Table 13. Johnson County-IMH-Type of Disability (n = 12)

Disability	Number	Percentage
Serious Mental Illness	4	33.3
Chronic Physical Illness or Disability	8	66.7
Substance Use Disorder	2	16.7
Developmental Disability	0	0.0
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0



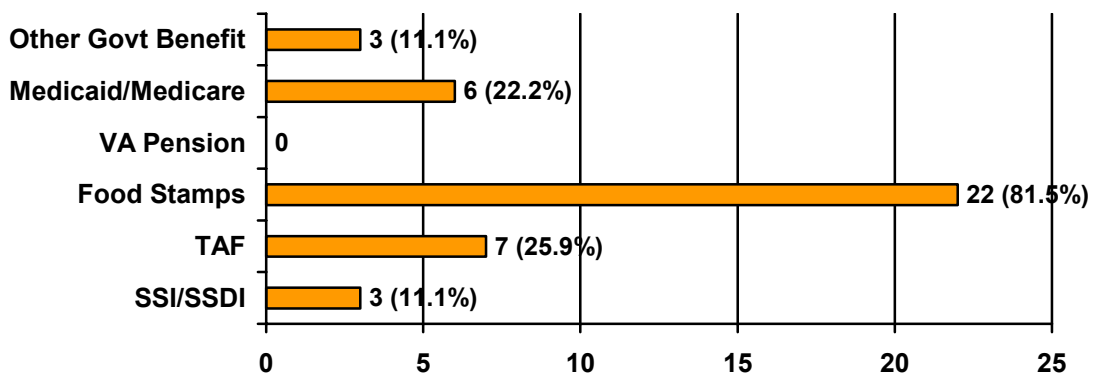
Figure 8. Johnson County-IMH-Demographics at a Glance



Resource Helpful to End Homelessness. Of the 38 respondents who answered this question, the majority (n = 36; 94.7 percent) indicated transitional housing would be more helpful to end their homelessness than would permanent supportive housing (n = 2; 5.3 percent).

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. About 64.3 percent (n = 27) of respondents who were imminently homeless in Johnson County reported they or someone in their household received some form of government benefits. Conversely, 35.7 percent (n = 15) did not receive any government benefits. Food Stamps (now known as Food Assistance) was the most frequently cited type of government benefit received (n = 22; 81.5 percent). Multiple responses were possible.

Figure 9. Johnson County-IMH-Government Benefits Received (n = 27)



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Services Needed and Received. All 42 respondents who were imminently homeless provided information regarding services that were needed during the last month.

Percentages for services received were adjusted for 11 respondents who reported they had not received any services during the past month and six missing responses.

Table 14. Johnson County-IMH- Comparison of Services Needed & Received				
Services	Needed During the Past Month (n = 42 respondents)		Received During the Past Month (n = 25 respondents)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Help Finding Work	31	73.8	7	28.0
Help Applying for Section 8	11	26.1	3	12.0
Emergency Shelter	38	90.4	6	24.0
Food	22	52.3	19	76.0
Rent or Utility Assistance	6	14.2	4	16.0
Transportation/Bus Passes	10	23.8	7	28.0
Help Getting Gov't Benefits	18	42.8	10	40.0
Dental Care	12	28.5	1	4.0
Child Care	7	16.6	3	12.0
Medical Care	13	30.9	5	20.0
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	1	2.3	1	4.0
Help Getting KS ID	2	4.7	1	4.0
Mental Health Care	3	7.1	2	8.0



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Questions Specific to Johnson County

Employed. Among the 154 participants who responded this question, 65 (42.2 percent) were employed on January 28, 2009. The remaining 89 respondents (57.8 percent) were not employed.

Reasons Cited as Why Became Homeless. The following table provides responses from 100 literally homeless (LH) participants who responded to this question.

Reason	Number	Percentage
Unemployment	41	41.0
Domestic Violence	46	46.0
Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	39	39.0
Family Rejection	29	29.0
Low Wages	27	27.0
Eviction	27	27.0
Bad Credit History	17	17.0
Unable to Pay Utilities	15	15.0
Illness or Disability	14	14.0
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	14	14.0
Other (See below for specific other reasons)	9	9.0
Moved to Seek Work	6	6.0
Public Assistance Limitations/Sanctions	4	4.0
Discharge from Prison/Jail	4	4.0
Reasons Related to Discrimination	3	3.0
Foreclosure	1	1.0
Fire/Flood/Natural Disaster	1	1.0
Child Abuse for Youth on Their Own	1	1.0
Aged Out of Foster Care System	0	0.0

Other reasons cited by respondents who were literally homeless included:

- Condemned apartments
- Social Security too low
- CICN case. Want to be near son in foster care
- Texas child support garnishment
- Legal history
- On the run
- No response to other (n = 3)

