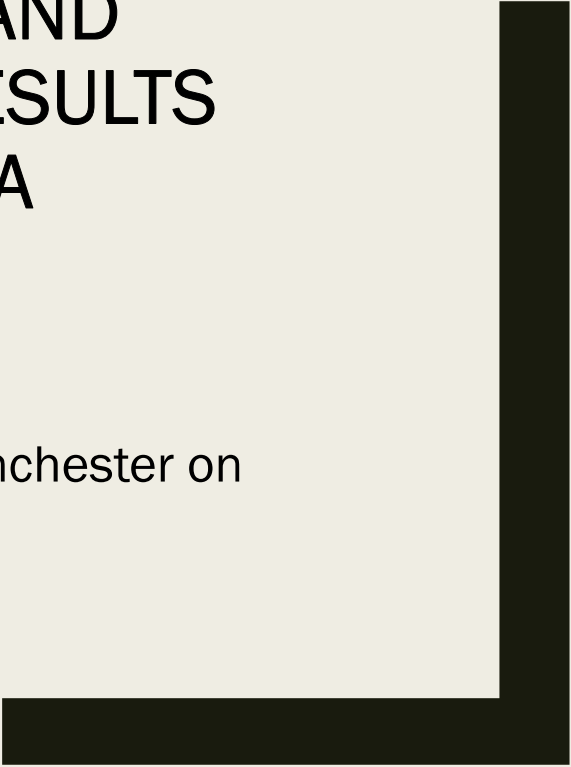




2018 HOUSING NEEDS AND VULNERABILITY SURVEY RESULTS WINCHESTER VIRGINIA

A survey from homeless adults in Winchester on
January 24th, 2018



2018 Winchester Housing Needs & Vulnerability Survey

This presentation explores survey responses from fifty homeless adults in Winchester City and Frederick County Virginia (sheltered and unsheltered) willing to talk about their experiences in our community.

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.

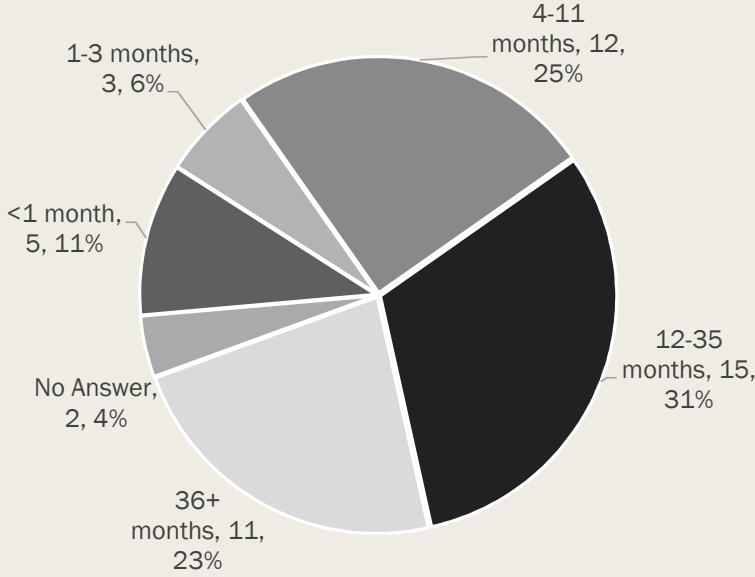
The survey answers were codified by JMU's Research Methods class under the direction of Professor Rita Poteyeva, PhD, Assistant Professor in the Department of Justice Studies.



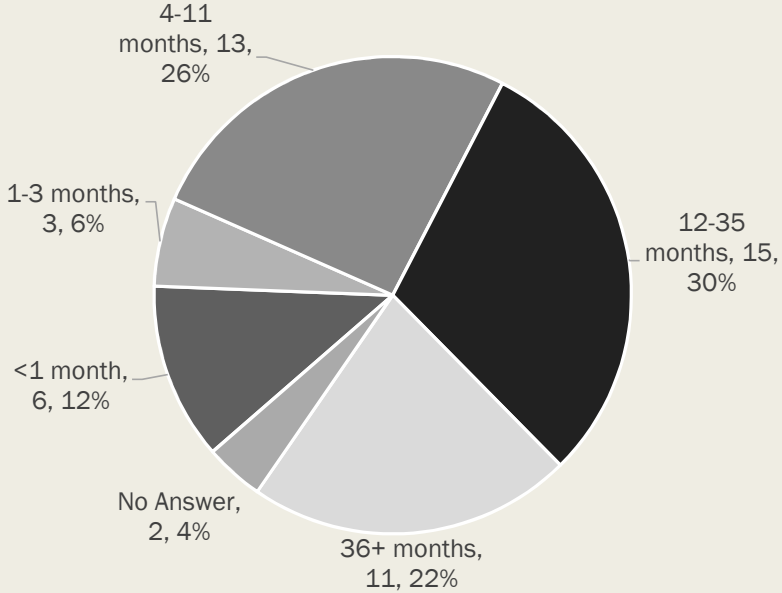
DURATION & BARRIERS OF HOMELESSNESS

Reported Duration of Homelessness in Winchester

Total Duration in Last 3 Years



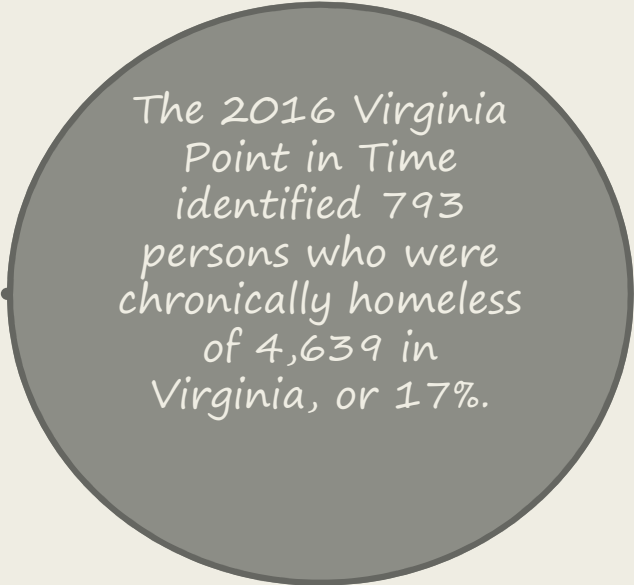
Lifetime Duration



Chronic Homelessness

Defined by
having a disability and either:

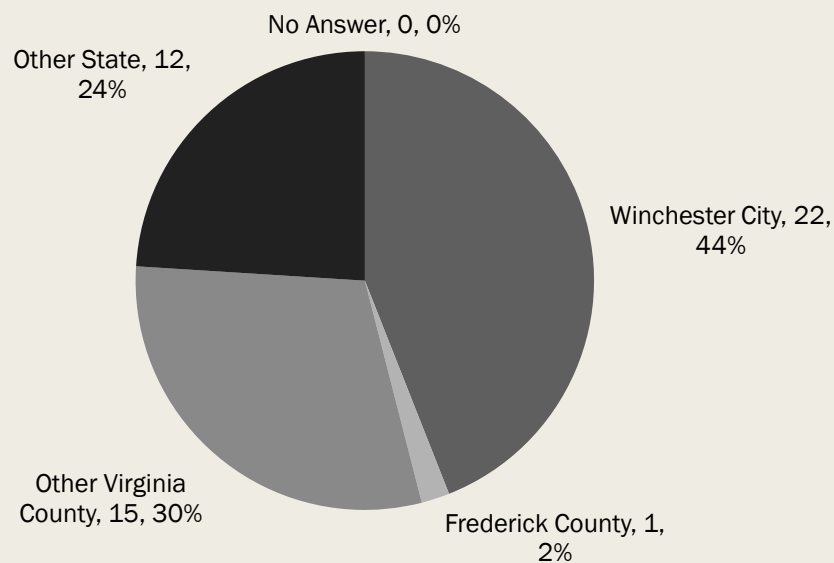
- 4+ times homeless in the past 3 years (duration 1+ year)
- or 1 episode of 12+ months duration in the past 3 years



*The 2016 Virginia
Point in Time
identified 793
persons who were
chronically homeless
of 4,639 in
Virginia, or 17%.*

26% of surveyed adults (12 persons of 46 with full data) were identified as chronically homeless by HUD's definition.

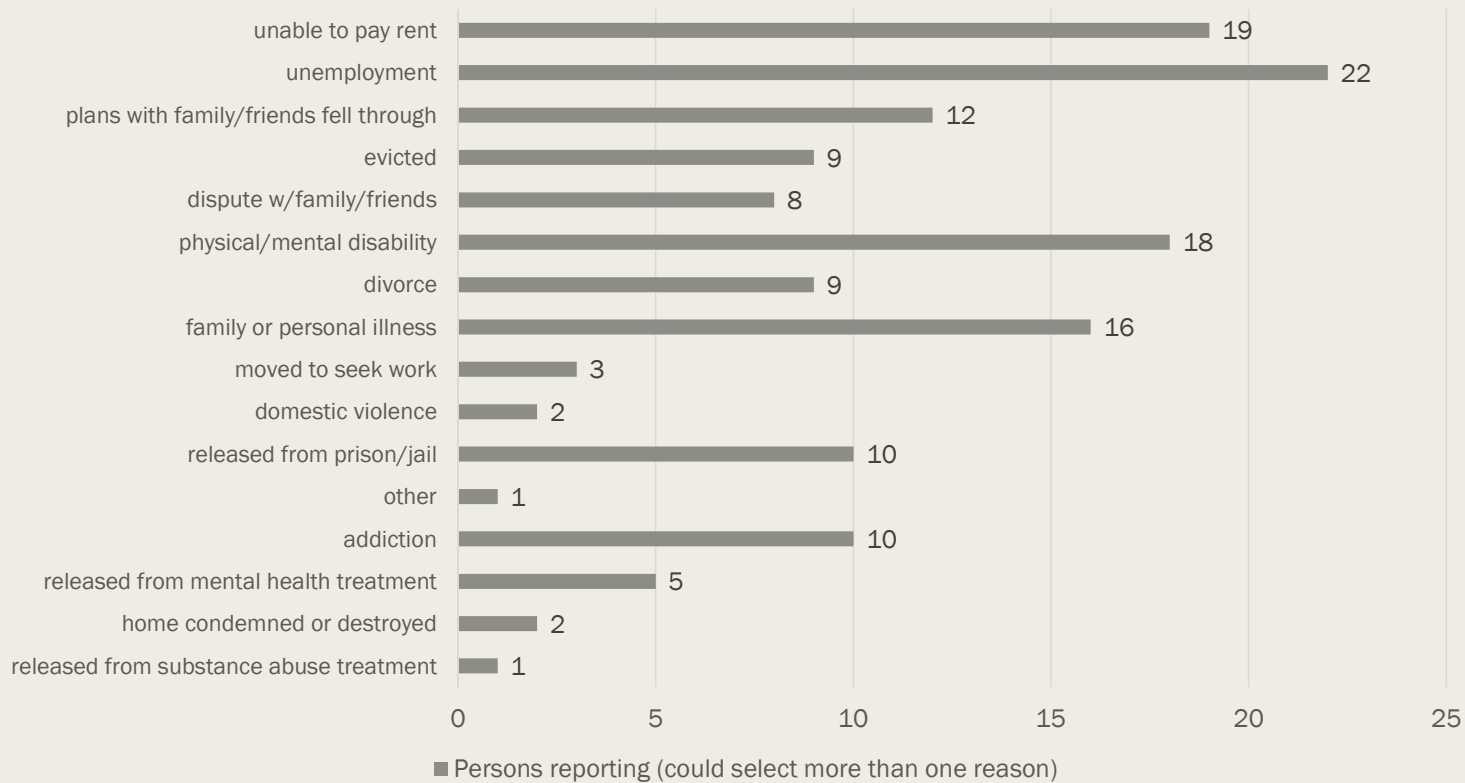
Last Permanent Housing Location (stayed 90 days)



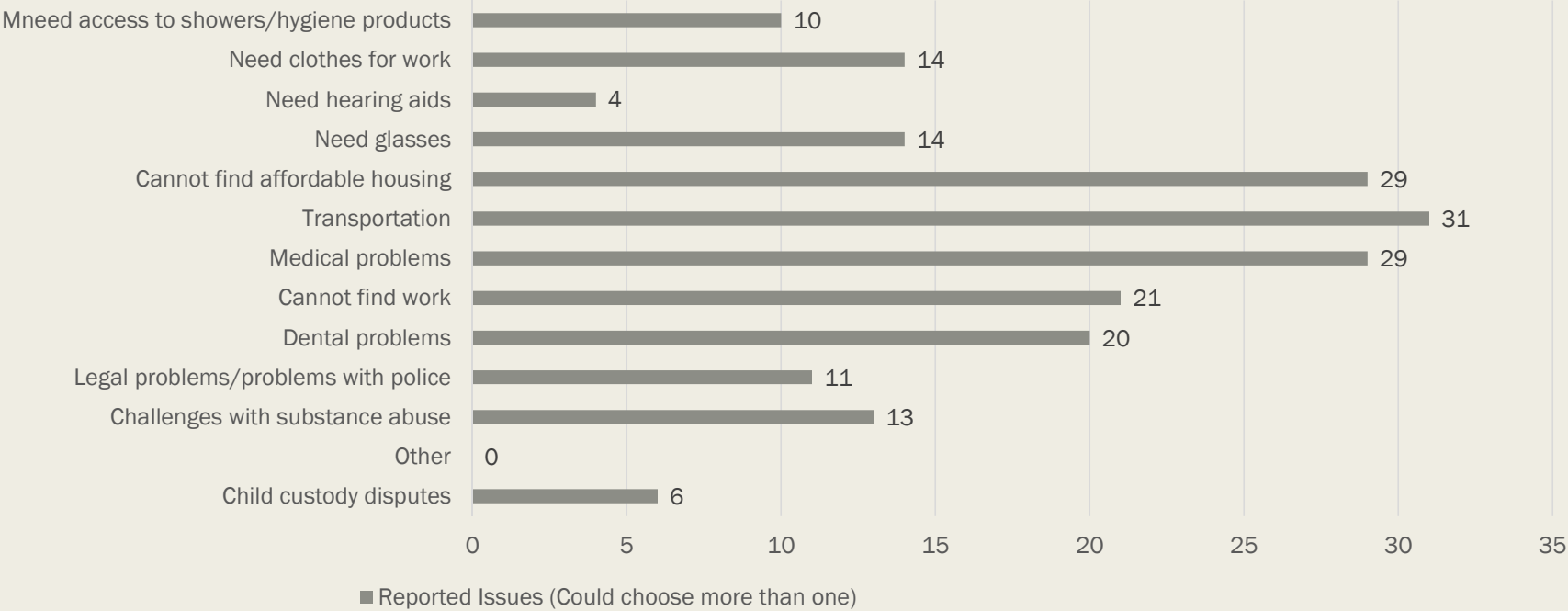
Other States (12)

- CA-1
- DE-1
- FL-1
- MD-1
- NC-1
- PA-1
- TN-2
- TX-1
- WV-3

Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness



Self-Reported Barriers to Stable Housing

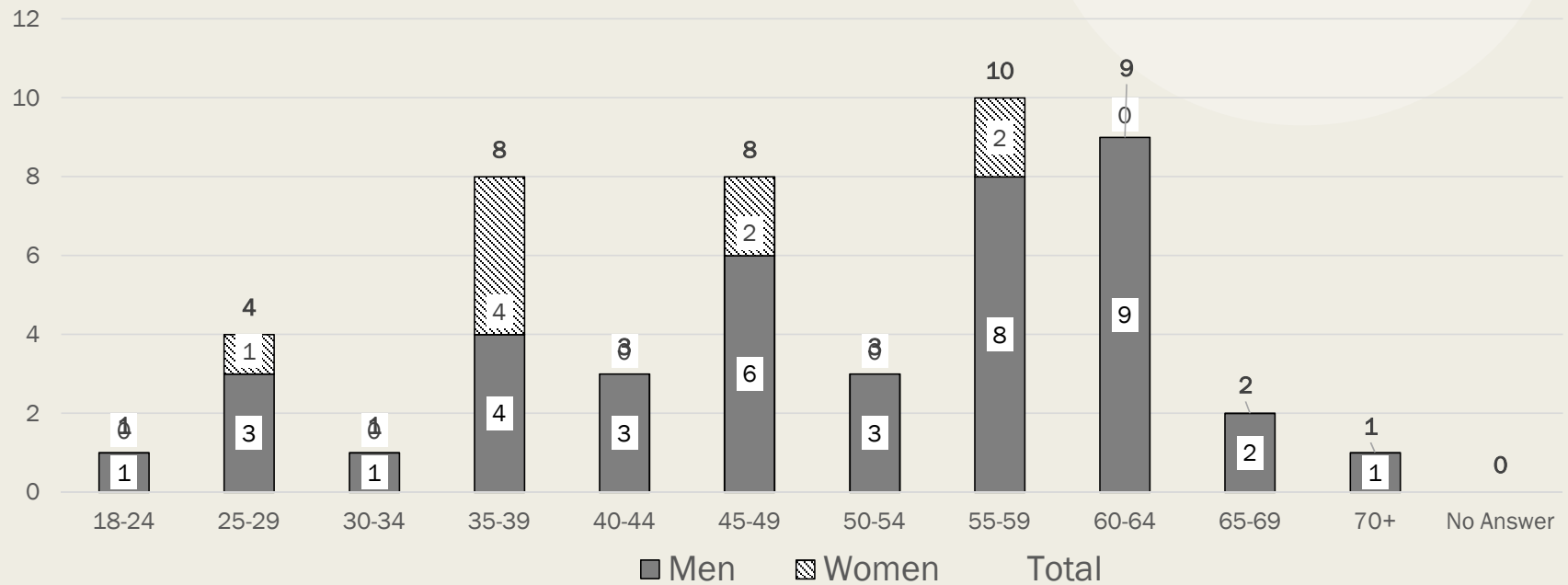




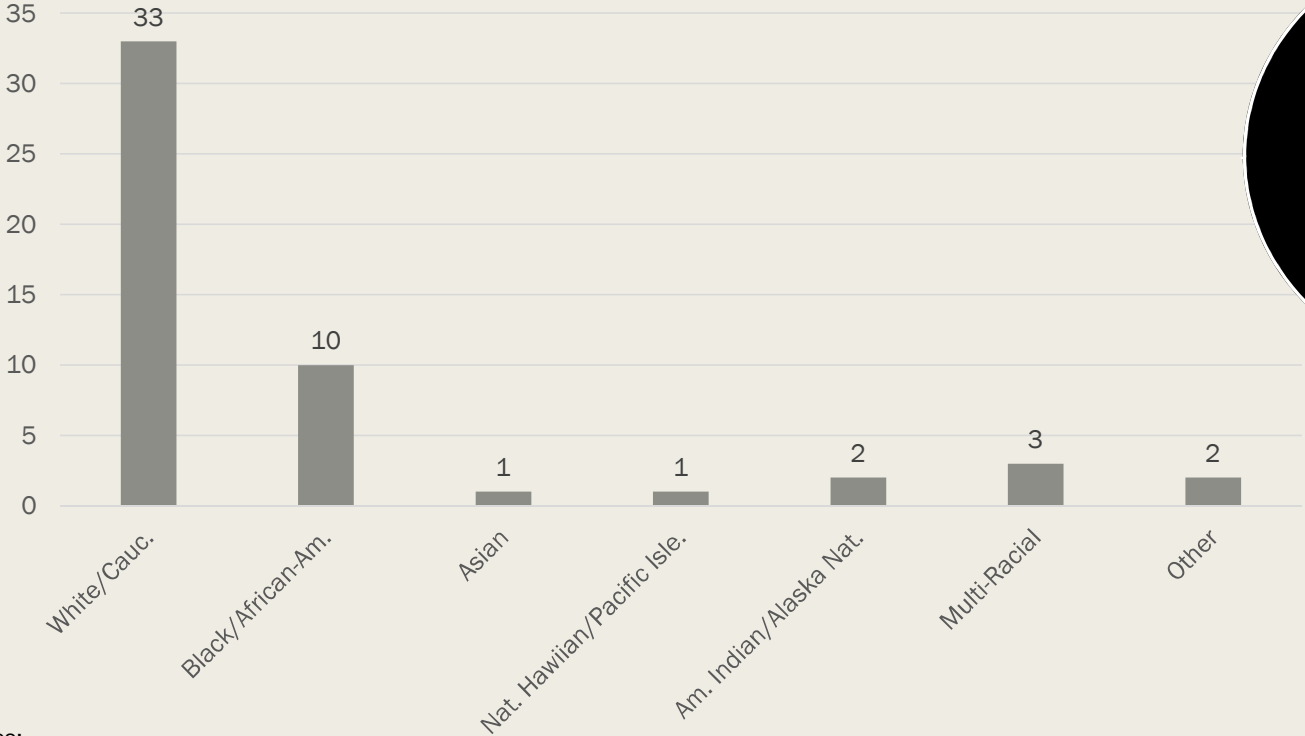
DEMOGRAPHICS

Age and Gender of Surveyed

Average age: 50
 Median male age 53
 Median female age 39

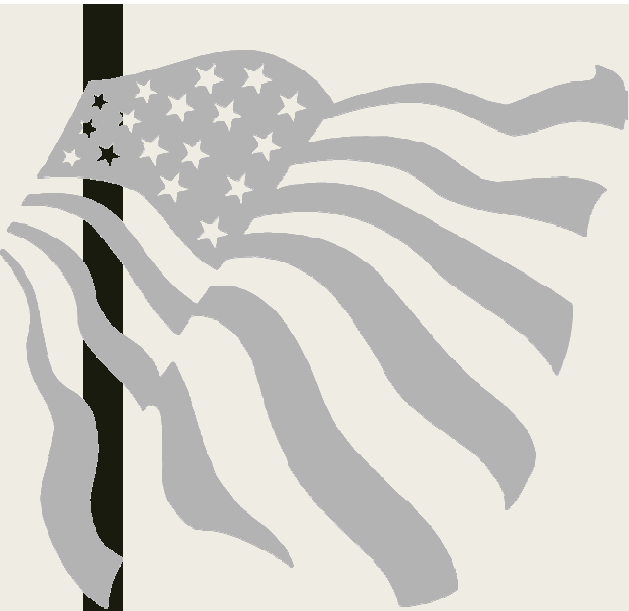


2017 Survey Respondents by Race and Ethnicity



6% (3 persons)
Identified as
Latino/Hispanic

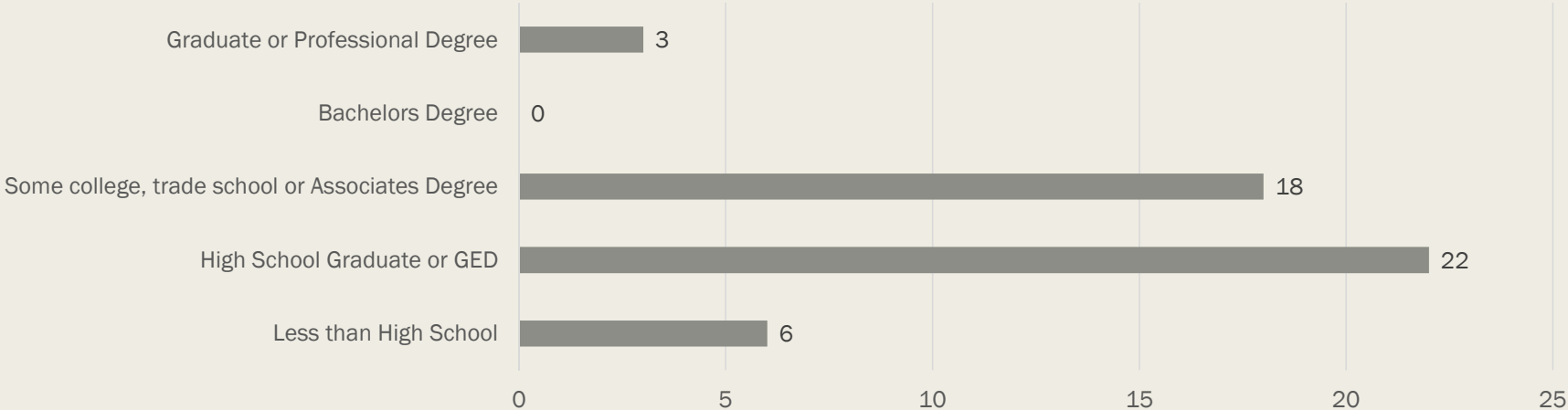
Sources:
*Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories



Surveyed Veterans

- Five of 50 (10%) identified as veteran .
- No veterans receive VA Benefits.
- Two were former Army, one Navy, one Air Force, and one Marine.
- One identified as a combat veteran from the Vietnam War era (1964-1975), one from Iraq (2003-present).
- Discharged status – four honorable, one other than honorable.

Education and Homelessness



12% of surveyed (6 of 49 adults who answered) reported receiving special education services in high school.

12% did not graduate High School or receive their GED.

Other Life Experiences

- 75% of surveyed adults have served time in jail (37/49)
- 27% of surveyed adults have served time in prison (13/49)
- 21% said they were placed in foster care as a child (5/49)
- 33% suffered childhood trauma, abuse or neglect (15/46)
- 20% reported a violent attack since they became homeless (10/49)
- 10% have suffered traumatic brain injury (5/49)
- 4% reported undocumented status (2/49)
- 24% report long term mobility issues (12/49)
- 45% have received treatment for mental health issues (22/49)
- 33% have been admitted to the hospital for mental health issues (11/36)
note: fourteen did not answer.

Surveyed elected to skip some questions



HEALTH

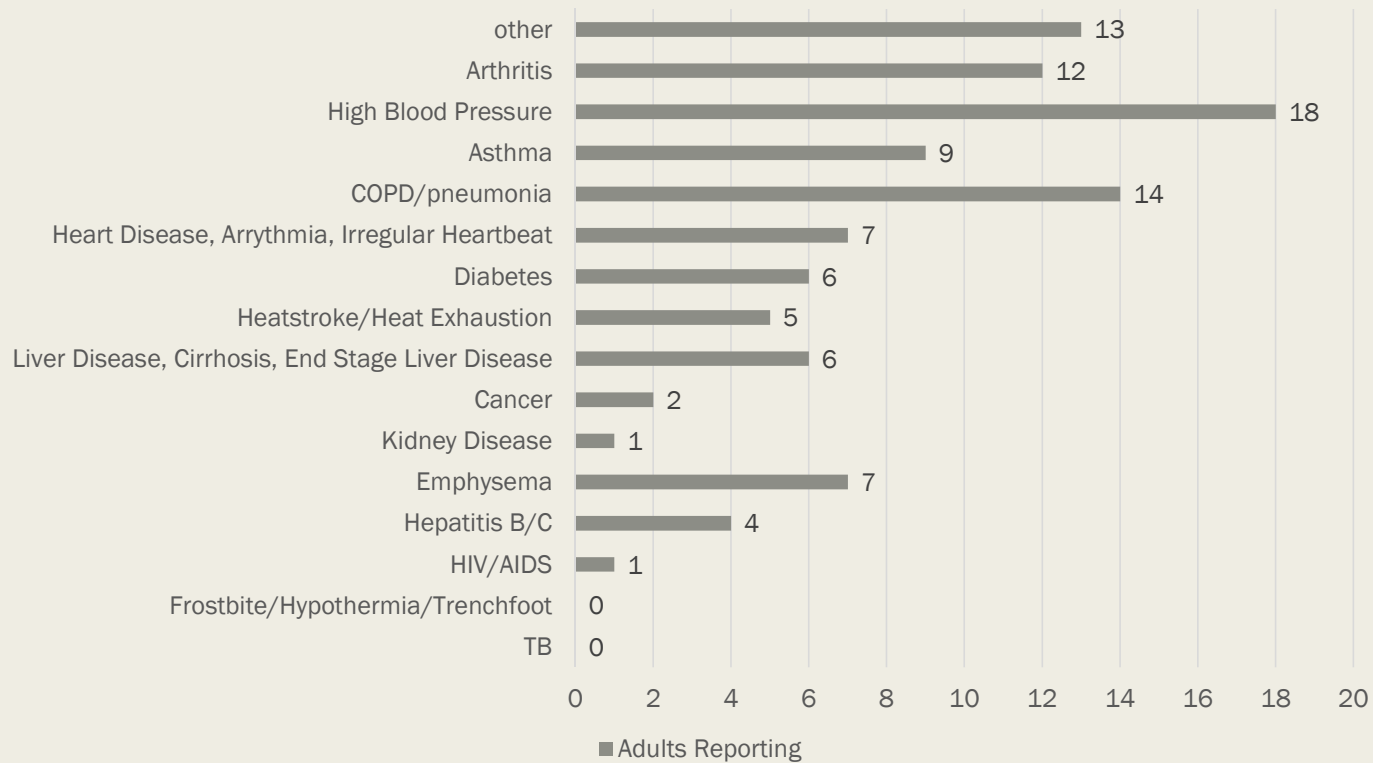
Housing and Health

“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.”

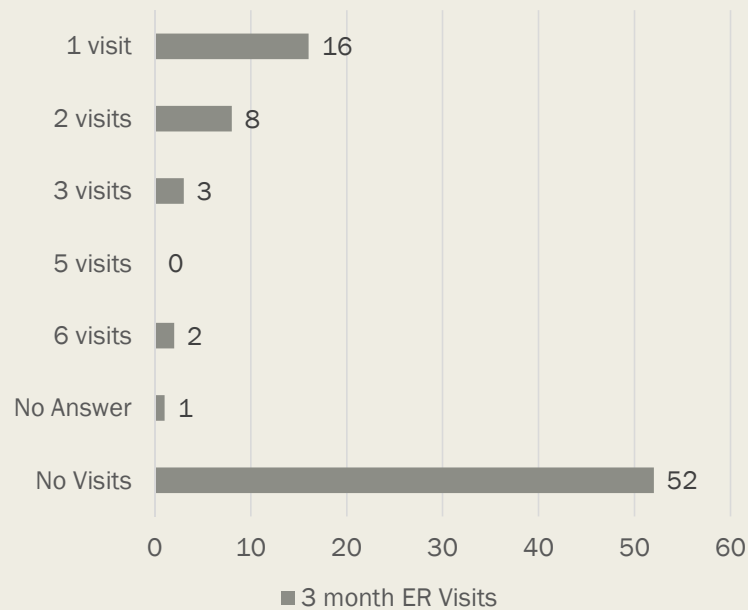
<https://www.nhchc.org/faq/relationship-health-housing-homelessness/>

Health Conditions (48 persons surveyed, 2 declined to answer)

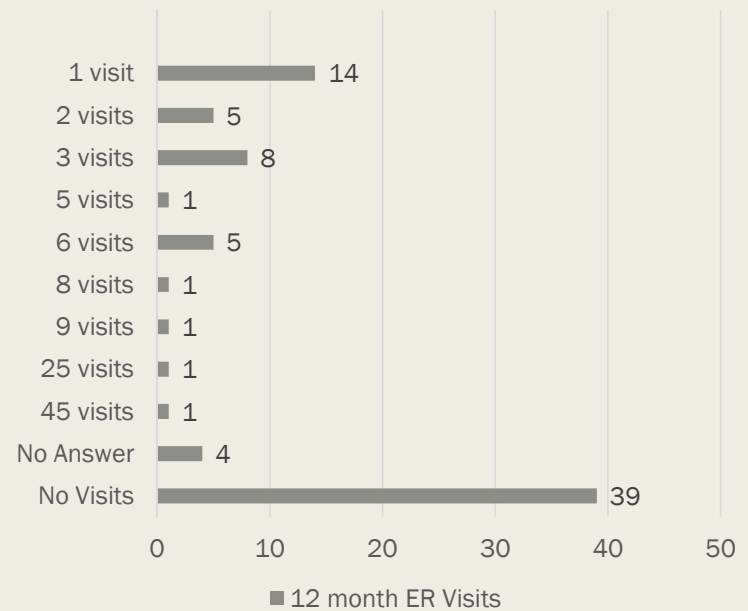


Emergency Room Visits

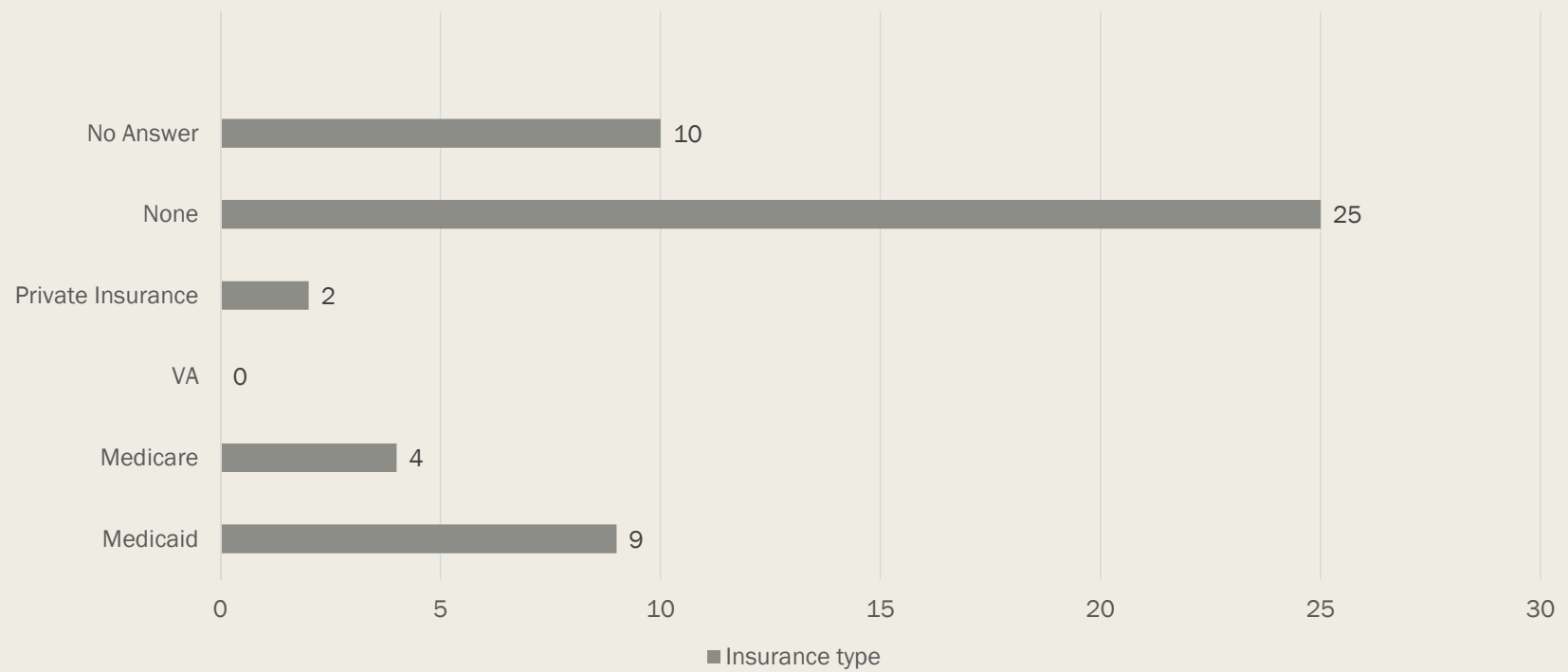
56 Emergency Room Visits Reported in Last 3 Months



131 Emergency Room Visits Reported in Last 12 Months



Medical Insurance



Estimated Cost of Hospital Admissions

- 231 days of in-patient hospitalization were reported.
- Virginia average cost* per day of hospitalization at a non-profit hospital; \$1,753.00*
- Estimated cost of all admissions (231 days x \$1,753.00) = \$404,943
- 25 of 40 persons who answered the insurance coverage question indicated they did not have insurance (63%)
- 61 days admission were reported from persons without insurance. Estimated cost of admissions for uninsured (61 x \$1,753.00 = \$106,933).
- Days in hospital for unknown insurance coverage (did not answer insurance coverage question) was an additional 108 days.

*2014 statistics

<http://www.beckershospitalreview.com/finance/average-cost-per-inpatient-day-across-50-states-2016.html>



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON
HOMELESSNESS IN THE SHENANDOAH
VALLEY

DATA513.COM

