

References

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Chapter Five:

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Footnotes

Chapter Two:

- ¹ The authors provide an interesting discussion of the complications that they encountered in completing the survey, and the sampling biases that are typical in this area of research.)
- ² Ryan et al. (1989) were successful in obtaining the cooperation of an estimated 75% of the homeless *sheltered* on January 27, 1988 in Pennsylvania, or what represented a 25% undercount by the authors' estimation. Most of the undercount is reported as resulting from the noncooperation of certain shelter providers, from whom the researchers received estimates of a nightly census, and from which the authors determined the magnitude of the undercount. Of course, because the survey relied on shelter users, people who avoid shelters and who are in other marginal housing situations have been excluded. However, as the largest and best attempt of its kind to date, it does provide some indication of the the demographic profile of the "homeless" in shelters in Pennsylvania, though it cannot be considered entirely accurate. Where possible, the data that is available just for Philadelphia will be reported.
- ³ The terms "African American," "black American," and "black" are used interchangeably throughout this text.
- ⁴ Of course, not all people with poverty level incomes receive federal support for housing. In fact, in Philadelphia, there are 34,000 subsidized housing units, but Dolbeare found that 195,000 rental and owner households need housing support based on the affordability limit of 30% of income for housing costs.
- ⁵ Stone (1986) provides an important discussion of the organizing implications of the credit crisis, and the strategic location of renters and homeowners in the credit system that has potential for advancing their joint interests amidst this crisis.
- ⁶ While perhaps not directly related to homelessness, other Federal departments in Philadelphia suffered even worse declines in funding in the 1980's. Consider, for example, the case of the Environmental Protection Agency, which went from a \$156.8 million budget in 1980 to \$5.0 million in 1984! In contrast, the US Treasury

Department in Philadelphia sustained a constant level of funding of \$45 million from 1980 to 1985. Other Federal dollars come into the region, but not through grants to county governments - primarily Defense dollars that go to service branches of the military or defense contracting firms. Data for Federal funding levels are taken from Summers and Luce (1987).

Chapter Four:

¹ While recognizing these differences between boarding homes and shelters, for the remainder of this study, the shelters and boarding homes will both be regarded according to their current function, as "shelters" for the homeless.

² When shelter space could not be found for single women during this research project in the summer of 1988, they stayed on the floor and in chairs in the in-take center of Adult Services. Men who could not be found shelter spaces had to sleep on the floor and in the waiting room of the city's large shelter for men on Ridge Avenue. An average of 50 men and 65 women were being kept in these over-flow areas each night.

Chapter Five:

¹ This sampling design is qualified as being *as representative as is possible*, given the limits of the homeless environment, and cannot be presumed to provide a "random selection" of the homeless. But since the questions of this research are more qualitative in nature, exact representation such as would be needed to make claims on the "prevalence" of certain persons and conditions, was not necessary here. However, this sampling design is an attempt to be as representative of the diversity and commonalities in the population as was obtainable at the time.

² Determined through consultation with advocates, city employees and service providers with whom the author was familiar professionally.

³ That participant subgroup of three women had an average length of time homeless of 5.3 years, with a combined total of 16 years of homelessness, affecting both the median and the mean upward.

⁴ The ten participants who were sampled from street locations had an average length of 2 years of homelessness, which taken together equalled more than 19 years of

homelessness.

Chapter Six:

¹ As stated before, other potentially intervening factors that came to light in other sections of the interview, but that were not reported by participants during the section on "becoming homeless," are not considered here, but will be included in the following qualitative discussion.

² An Oblique Principal Component Cluster Analysis of the sources of homelessness did not reveal clusters that were interpretively distinct.

³ In those cases where the relationship between partners was described as stable and long-term, they were included here. However, if the participant's relationship with a partner was described as transient and short-term, the "family" of strongest tie is their anchoring point in this analysis, or the lack of any family of strong tie.

Table 1. Comparison of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania homeless from 1960 to 1988, percent distribution

Sources: Blumberg, Shipley, & Shandler, 1973; Ryan, Bartelt & Goldstein (1989); Bartelt (1989).

| | Phil. - 1960 | Phil. - 1964 | Phil. - 1988 | Penn. - 1988 | Penn. Pop. - 1988 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Gender M | 100 | 100 | 64.7 | 59.3 | 47.8 |
| F | 0 | 0 | 35.3 | 40.7 | 52.2 |
| Race White | 87 | 72 | 12.9 | 30.9 | 90.4 |
| Minority | 13 | 28 | 87.1 | 69.1 | 9.6 |
| -Black | 10 | 22 | 82.9 | 64.7 | x |
| -Hispan | x | x | 4.2 | 3.1 | x |
| -Other | 1 | x | x | x | x |
| Gender/Race | | | | | |
| White Male | 87 | 72 | 7.6 | 17.3 | 43.3 |
| White Female | 0 | 0 | 5.1 | 13.9 | 47.1 |
| Minority Male | 13 | 28 | 56.8 | 42.6 | 4.5 |
| Minority Female | 0 | 0 | 30.3 | 26.2 | 5.1 |
| Age 0-18 yrs. | x | x | 17.9 | 24.2 | 24 |
| 18-45 yrs | x | x | 68.9 | 62.9 | 40.8 |
| under 45 y | 24 | 21 | 86.8 | 87.1 | 64.8 |
| 46 yrs. + | 76 | 79 | 13.2 | 13 | 35.2 |
| Length "Homeless" | | | | | |
| < 1 month | x | x | x | 21.9 | x |
| 1-6 months | x | x | x | 38.5 | x |
| 7-12 months | x | x | x | 13.9 | x |
| < 1 year | 17 | 15 | x | 74.3 | x |
| > 1 year | 78 | 78 | x | 25.7 | x |
| 1-2 years | 14 | 10 | x | x | x |
| 3-4 years | 11 | 11 | x | x | x |
| 5-9 years | 20 | 20 | x | x | x |
| 10 + years | 33 | 32 | x | x | x |
| | N=1,474 | N=552 | N=3,049 | N=5,444 | |

Table 2. Source: Summers & Luce (1987)

**COUNTY POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT SHARES:
PHILADELPHIA PMSA, 1950-1980**

| County | Population | | | | Employment | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1951 | 1959 | 1970 | 1980 |
| Bucks | 3.9% | 7.1% | 8.6% | 10.2% | 2.9% | 4.2% | 6.1% | 9.1% |
| Burlington | 3.7 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Camden | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| Chester | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| Delaware | 11.3 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| Gloucester | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| Montgomery | 9.6 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 15.6 | 19.4 |
| Philadelphia | 56.4 | 46.1 | 40.4 | 35.8 | 67.5 | 60.2 | 51.2 | 38.6 |
| PMSA | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

SOURCE: County Business Patterns, 1951, 1959, 1970, 1980 and Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3

CHANGED SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE COUNTIES:
PHILADELPHIA PMSA, 1960-1980

| | Pop. (000) | Real ^(a) Per Cap. Income | % of Families In Pov. | Empl. (000) | % ^(b) White Collar | % ^(c) Blue Collar | 4+ Years College |
|---------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bucks | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 308.6 | \$2,267 | n.a. | 51.0 ^(e) | 41.9 | 44.5 | 8.9 |
| 1970 | 415.1 | 3,059 | 4.1 | 92.8 | 50.6 | 36.2 | 12.1 |
| 1980 | 479.2 | 3,319 | 4.7 | 149.8 | 56.2 | 32.9 | 13.6 |
| Change 1960-80 | 55.3% | 46.4% | *0.6 ^(d) | 193.8% | 34.1% | -26.1% | *4.7 |
| Burlington | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 225.1 | \$2,256 | n.a. | 31.9 ^(e) | 43.8 | 40.6 | 8.0 |
| 1970 | 323.1 | 2,953 | 5.2 | 54.1 | 55.4 | 29.6 | 12.6 |
| 1980 | 362.5 | 3,163 | 5.1 | 82.5 | 59.7 | 27.1 | 18.4 |
| Change 1960-80 | 61.0% | 40.2% | *-0.1 ^(d) | 158.7% | 36.3% | -33.3% | *10.4 |
| Camden | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 392.0 | \$2,364 | n.a. | 93.7 ^(e) | 45.7 | 41.2 | 6.9 |
| 1970 | 456.3 | 2,996 | 6.8 | 118.1 | 52.7 | 32.0 | 9.8 |
| 1980 | 471.7 | 3,001 | 9.6 | 142.2 | 59.6 | 28.2 | 16.2 |
| Change 1960-80 | 20.3% | 26.9% | *2.8 ^(d) | 51.7% | 30.4% | -31.6% | *9.3 |
| Chester | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 210.6 | \$2,398 | n.a. | 46.2 ^(e) | 40.5 | 38.3 | 11.4 |
| 1970 | 278.3 | 3,287 | 4.5 | 72.5 | 51.8 | 31.5 | 17.1 |
| 1980 | 316.7 | 3,614 | 4.7 | 107.3 | 58.0 | 28.1 | 26.3 |
| Change 1960-80 | 50.4% | 50.7% | *0.2 ^(d) | 132.5% | 43.2% | -26.6% | *14.9 |
| Delaware | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 553.2 | \$2,617 | n.a. | 102.9 ^(e) | 52.7 | 34.3 | 11.4 |
| 1970 | 600.0 | 3,344 | 4.6 | 137.0 | 58.7 | 28.1 | 13.9 |
| 1980 | 555.0 | 3,317 | 5.8 | 160.7 | 61.4 | 26.4 | 18.9 |
| Change 1960-80 | 0.3% | 26.8% | *1.2 ^(d) | 56.2% | 16.5% | -23.0% | *7.5 |
| Gloucester | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 134.8 | \$2,113 | n.a. | 19.8 ^(e) | 37.4 | 46.3 | 6.1 |
| 1970 | 172.7 | 2,714 | 5.7 | 28.4 | 44.9 | 38.3 | 8.0 |
| 1980 | 199.9 | 2,861 | 6.4 | 44.9 | 51.6 | 35.2 | 13.1 |
| Change 1960-80 | 48.3% | 35.4% | *0.7 ^(d) | 126.9% | 38.0% | -24.0% | *7.0 |
| Montgomery | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 516.7 | \$3,181 | n.a. | 135.1 ^(e) | 51.3 | 35.1 | 13.6 |
| 1970 | 623.8 | 3,943 | 3.3 | 236.7 | 58.4 | 29.1 | 17.2 |
| 1980 | 643.6 | 4,014 | 3.3 | 318.4 | 62.7 | 26.3 | 24.9 |
| Change 1960-80 | 24.6% | 26.2% | *0.0 ^(d) | 135.7% | 22.2% | -25.1% | *11.3 |
| Philadelphia | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 2002.5 | \$2,121 | n.a. | 725.3 ^(e) | 40.8 | 39.1 | 5.1 |
| 1970 | 1948.6 | 2,722 | 11.2 | 775.5 | 47.5 | 33.1 | 6.8 |
| 1980 | 1688.2 | 2,496 | 16.6 | 632.1 | 54.4 | 29.6 | 11.1 |
| Change 1960-80 | -15.7% | 17.7% | *5.4 ^(d) | -12.9% | 33.3% | -24.3% | *6.0 |

SOURCES: Census of Population, 1960, 1970 and 1980, County Business Patterns, 1959, 1970, 1980, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, CPI Detailed Report, 1985, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

(a) Real per capita income in 1967 dollars. Deflator from Appendix Table D.4.

(b) "White Collar": Prof. & Tech., Managers & Admin., Sales, and Clerical.

(c) "Blue Collar": Craftsmen, Foremen, Operatives, Trans. Operatives, and Laborers.

(d) Change from 1970 to 1980.

(e) 1960 employment figures are for 1959.

*: Percentage point change.

Source: Summers & Luce (1987)

Table 4

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS: PHILADELPHIA PMSA,
PHILADELPHIA AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES, 1970-1980**

| <u>Occupation</u> | <u>PMSA</u> | | <u>Philadelphia</u> | | <u>Surrounding Counties</u> | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1970</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1980</u> |
| PMT ^(a) | 23.9% | 28.1% | 23.6% | 29.9% | 24.1% | 26.9 |
| Sales | 7.6 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 11.0 |
| Clerical | 21.2 | 20.5 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 18.4 | 18.6 |
| Service | 11.5 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 12.5 |
| Blue Collar | 35.3 | 28.4 | 34.0 | 26.4 | 36.7 | 29.7 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |

SOURCE: See Table 4.1.

(a) Professional, Management, Technical.

Source: Summers & Luce (1987)

Table 5. Philadelphia population, Philadelphia black population, and the population of the PMSA.Source: Decennial Census, US Bureau of the the Census.

| Year | Phil. Population | Black Phil. Pop. | % Black | OTHER Counties in PMSA Population | PMSA |
|------|------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1930 | 1,950,961 | 222,155 | 11.4 | 1,186,079 | 3,137,040 |
| 1940 | 1,931,334 | 252,757 | 13.1 | 1,268,303 | 3,199,637 |
| 1950 | 2,071,605 | 379,176 | 18.3 | 1,599,443 | 3,671,048 |
| 1960 | 2,002,512 | 528,792 | 26.4 | 2,340,385 | 4,342,897 |
| 1970 | 1,949,996 | 653,791 | 33.6 | 2,874,114 | 4,824,110 |
| 1980 | 1,688,210 | 638,878 | 37.8 | 3,028,349 | 4,716,559 |

Table 6. PMSA population, by county and by race, 1970, 1980, 1985. Source: Decennial Census 1970 and 1980. Personal communication from Philadelphia data repository for 1985 estimates.

| 1970 | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|
| County | White | % | Black | % | Other | % | Total |
| Bucks | 405,471 | 98 | 8,332 | 2 | 1,253 | <1 | 415,056 |
| Chester | 255,923 | 92 | 21,119 | 8 | 1,269 | <1 | 278,311 |
| Delaware | 554,417 | 92 | 43,574 | 7 | 2,044 | <1 | 600,035 |
| Montgomery | 598,800 | 96 | 22,560 | 4 | 2,439 | <1 | 623,799 |
| Camden | 401,553 | 88 | 52,318 | 11 | 2,420 | 1 | 456,291 |
| Gloucester | 157,542 | 91 | 14,444 | 8 | 695 | <1 | 172,681 |
| Burlington | 292,461 | 91 | 28,162 | 9 | 2,509 | 1 | 323,132 |
| Counties Total | 2,666,167 | 93 | 190,509 | 7 | 12,629 | <1 | 2,869,305 |
| Philadelphia | 1,278,717 | 65 | 653,791 | 34 | 16,101 | 1 | 1,948,609 |
| PMSA TOTAL | 3,944,884 | 82 | 844,300 | 18 | 28,730 | 1 | 4,817,914 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | |
| County | White | % | Black | % | Hispanic | % | Total |
| Bucks | 460,493 | 96 | 11,950 | 2 | 5,684 | 1 | 479,211 |
| Chester | 288,302 | 91 | 23,085 | 7 | 5,738 | 2 | 316,660 |
| Delaware | 498,447 | 90 | 49,989 | 9 | 4,206 | 1 | 555,007 |
| Montgomery | 602,543 | 94 | 30,864 | 5 | 5,391 | 1 | 643,621 |
| Camden | 383,245 | 81 | 67,232 | 14 | 20,626 | 4 | 471,650 |
| Gloucester | 180,281 | 90 | 16,936 | 8 | 2,407 | 1 | 199,917 |
| Burlington | 306,987 | 85 | 45,471 | 13 | 8,658 | 2 | 362,542 |
| Counties Total | 2,720,298 | 90 | 245,527 | 8 | 52,720 | 2 | 3,028,608 |
| Philadelphia | 983,084 | 58 | 638,878 | 38 | 63,570 | 4 | 1,588,210 |
| PMSA TOTAL | 3,703,382 | 80 | 884,405 | 19 | 116,290 | 3 | 4,616,818 |
| 1985 | | | | | | | |
| County | White | % | NONwhite | % | | | Total |
| Bucks | 492,339 | 96 | 19,564 | 4 | | | 511,903 |
| Chester | 308,938 | 92 | 28,252 | 8 | | | 337,190 |
| Delaware | 491,216 | 89 | 59,563 | 11 | | | 550,779 |
| Montgomery | 612,042 | 93 | 47,952 | 7 | | | 659,994 |
| PENN Counties Total | 1,904,535 | 92 | 155,331 | 8 | | | 2,059,866 |
| Philadelphia | 966,476 | 59 | 669,909 | 41 | | | 1,636,385 |
| PMSA-NJ TOTAL | 2,871,011 | 78 | 825,240 | 22 | | | 3,696,251 |

Table 7

VARIATIONS AMONG MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN COUNTIES:
PHILADELPHIA PMSA, 1970

| County | Pop. | Pop. Per Sq. Mi. | (a) | % of Pop. Below Pov. Line | % of Land Area | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | | Median Family Income | | Resid. Uses | Undev. |
| Bucks (54 MCDs) | | | | | | |
| County | 415,056 | 675 | \$23,982 | 5.1% | 12.3% | 46.0% |
| Lowest MCD | 545 | 60 | 18,739 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 14.4 |
| Highest MCD | 67,498 | 7,324 | 35,521 | 13.4 | 50.9 | 74.1 |
| Burlington (40 MCDs) | | | | | | |
| County | 323,132 | 395 | 23,371 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 59.2 |
| Lowest MCD | 615 | 6 | 11,940 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Highest MCD | 43,414 | 6,634 | 30,866 | 27.8 | 57.0 | 90.8 |
| Camden (37 MCDs) | | | | | | |
| County | 454,764 | 2,061 | 22,562 | 8.9 | 18.6 | 45.2 |
| Lowest MCD | 801 | 113 | 16,374 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Highest MCD | 102,551 | 14,095 | 32,822 | 20.7 | 68.1 | 78.7 |
| Chester (73 MCDs) | | | | | | |
| County | 278,311 | 365 | 23,898 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 30.9 |
| Lowest MCD | 509 | 52 | 15,816 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 7.4 |
| Highest MCD | 23,337 | 10,723 | 43,788 | 21.6 | 46.6 | 56.8 |
| Delaware (49 MCDs) | | | | | | |
| County | 598,758 | 3,403 | 24,336 | 6.3 | 28.8 | 30.4 |
| Lowest MCD | 637 | 140 | 17,257 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| Highest MCD | 95,910 | 16,949 | 35,615 | 19.8 | 80.9 | 55.6 |
| Gloucester (24 MCDs) | | | | | | |
| County | 172,681 | 526 | 21,862 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 45.3 |
| Lowest MCD | 1,147 | 53 | 16,454 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 12.2 |
| Highest MCD | 24,232 | 5,825 | 26,543 | 18.8 | 49.1 | 68.7 |
| Montgomery (62 MCDs) | | | | | | |
| County | 623,799 | 1,293 | 26,241 | 4.8 | 21.0 | 23.2 |
| Lowest MCD | 543 | 129 | 19,567 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 1.7 |
| Highest MCD | 63,392 | 10,891 | 41,089 | 18.1 | 65.3 | 48.0 |
| Philadelphia (1 MCD) | 1,948,609 | 14,328 | 19,281 | 15.4 | 29.5 | 10.0 |
| PMSA | 4,815,110 | 1,361 | 23,455 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 40.4 |

Continued

Table 7

(continued)

VARIATIONS AMONG MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN COUNTIES:
PHILADELPHIA PMSA, 1980

| County | Pop. | Annual Growth 1970-80 | Pop. Per Sq. Mi. | (a) | % of Pop. Below Pov. Line | % of Land Area | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | Median Family Income | | Resid. Uses | Undev. |
| Bucks (54 MCDs) | | | | | | | |
| County | 479,211 | 1.45% | 780 | \$24,402 | 5.8% | 14.8% | 44.2% |
| Lowest MCD | 499 | -3.06 | 83 | 11,679 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 9.4 |
| Highest MCD | 58,733 | 9.07 | 6,586 | 36,476 | 13.4 | 59.7 | 73.6 |
| Burlington (40 MCDs) | | | | | | | |
| County | 362,542 | 1.16 | 443 | 23,251 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 57.2 |
| Lowest MCD | 597 | -6.33 | 8 | 10,310 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 5.4 |
| Highest MCD | 39,912 | 13.16 | 14,098 | 30,630 | 16.6 | 57.0 | 90.5 |
| Camden (37 MCDs) | | | | | | | |
| County | 470,344 | 0.34 | 2,132 | 20,998 | 11.8 | 22.3 | 41.0 |
| Lowest MCD | 1,250 | -2.92 | 225 | 9,285 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| Highest MCD | 84,910 | 7.59 | 19,464 | 29,451 | 36.4 | 66.0 | 76.1 |
| Chester (73 MCDs) | | | | | | | |
| County | 316,660 | 1.30 | 416 | 25,533 | 6.4 | 11.7 | 28.8 |
| Lowest MCD | 530 | -6.79 | 56 | 12,818 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Highest MCD | 23,019 | 9.38 | 9,686 | 43,482 | 18.5 | 46.3 | 54.1 |
| Delaware (49 MCDs) | | | | | | | |
| County | 553,705 | -0.78 | 3,147 | 23,103 | 7.4 | 31.2 | 26.8 |
| Lowest MCD | 652 | -2.20 | 145 | 10,026 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| Highest MCD | 84,054 | 4.85 | 21,142 | 40,000 | 25.0 | 81.9 | 46.8 |
| Gloucester (24 MCDs) | | | | | | | |
| County | 199,917 | 1.48 | 609 | 21,882 | 8.6 | 11.1 | 43.9 |
| Lowest MCD | 1,129 | -1.79 | 53 | 14,732 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 11.6 |
| Highest MCD | 27,878 | 5.88 | 4,861 | 25,828 | 22.5 | 51.0 | 66.9 |
| Montgomery (62 MCDs) | | | | | | | |
| County | 643,621 | 0.31 | 1,334 | 25,803 | 4.7 | 23.3 | 20.8 |
| Lowest MCD | 542 | -3.63 | 172 | 14,463 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| Highest MCD | 59,651 | 8.90 | 9,399 | 31,192 | 11.1 | 64.8 | 47.5 |
| Philadelphia (1 MCD) | 1,688,210 | -1.42 | 12,413 | 16,388 | 20.6 | 29.5 | 10.0 |
| PMSA | 4,714,210 | -0.21 | 1,333 | 21043 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 38.2 |

SOURCE: Census of Population, 1970, 1980, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and Land Use Data in the Delaware Valley, 1970 and 1980 Data in 12 Categories, Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, May 1984.

(a) 1980 dollars.

Table 8. Estimated Household income in Philadelphia, 1988.⁶

| | <u>All Households</u> | | <u>Percent by Race⁷</u> | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Black</u> | <u>White</u> |
| <u>Owners</u> | | | | |
| Under \$5,000 | 24,000 | 6.2% | 62.5% | 37.5% |
| \$5,000-\$10,000 | 55,000 | 14.2% | 50.9% | 49.1% |
| \$10,000-\$15,000 | 28,000 | 7.2% | 32.1% | 67.9% |
| \$15,000-\$25,000 | 72,000 | 18.6% | 37.5% | 62.5% |
| \$25,000 or more | <u>209,000</u> | <u>53.9%</u> | <u>24.4%</u> | <u>75.6%</u> |
| Total | 388,000 | 100.0% | 33.5% | 66.5% |
| Median | \$26,500 | NA | 74.7% | 109.1% |
| <u>Renters</u> | | | | |
| Under \$5,000 | 71,000 | 28.2% | 60.6% | 37.2% |
| \$5,000-\$10,000 | 29,000 | 11.5% | 55.2% | 41.4% |
| \$10,000-\$15,000 | 42,000 | 16.7% | 35.7% | 64.3% |
| \$15,000-\$25,000 | 55,000 | 21.8% | 25.5% | 74.5% |
| \$25,000 or more | <u>55,000</u> | <u>21.8%</u> | <u>32.7%</u> | <u>67.3%</u> |
| Total | 252,000 | 100.0% | 42.5% | 57.5% |
| Median | \$13,100 | NA | 64.9% | 120.6% |

⁶ Based on projections of 1975-82 data contained in U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Housing Reports H-170-82-33, Philadelphia, PA-NJ SMSA, Housing Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas, Annual Housing Survey: 1982

⁷ Data for Hispanics omitted, as sample for 1982 Annual Housing Survey too small to permit valid projections.

Source: Dolbeare (1988)

Table 9. Source: Wilson (1987)

Unemployment Rates, by Race, Selected Years, 1948-1984

| Year | Unemployment Rate | | Black-White Unemployment Ratio |
|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | Black and Other Races | White | |
| 1948 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| 1951 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| 1954 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| 1957 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| 1960 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 2.1 |
| 1963 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 2.2 |
| 1966 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| 1969 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| 1972 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 |
| 1975 | 13.8 | 7.8 | 1.8 |
| 1978 | 11.9 | 5.2 | 2.3 |
| 1981 | 14.2 | 6.7 | 2.1 |
| 1984 | 14.4 | 6.5 | 2.2 |

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, *Employment and Training Report of the President* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982); and idem, *Employment and Earnings 32* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, January 1985).

Notes: The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force aged sixteen and over that is unemployed. "Black and other races" is a U.S. Census Bureau designation and is used in those cases where data are not available solely for blacks. However, because about 90 percent of the population so designated is black, statistics reported for this category generally reflect the condition of the black population. The black-white unemployment ratio is the percentage of blacks who are unemployed divided by the percentage of whites who are unemployed.

Table 10. Source: Wilson (1987)

Civilian Labor-Force Participation Rates for Males Aged Sixteen to Thirty-Four, by Race and Age, Selected Years, 1960-1984

| Race and Age | 1960 | 1965 | 1969 | 1973 | 1977 | 1981 | 1984 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Black and Other Races | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 45.6 | 39.3 | 37.7 | 33.6 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 27.0 |
| 18-19 | 71.2 | 66.7 | 63.2 | 61.3 | 57.5 | 54.1 | 55.4 |
| 20-24 | 90.4 | 89.8 | 84.4 | 81.4 | 77.7 | 76.6 | 77.2 |
| 25-34 | 96.2 | 95.7 | 94.4 | 91.4 | 90.2 | 88.3 | 88.2 |
| White | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 46.0 | 44.6 | 48.8 | 52.7 | 53.8 | 51.5 | 47.0 |
| 18-19 | 69.0 | 65.8 | 66.3 | 72.3 | 74.9 | 73.5 | 70.8 |
| 20-24 | 87.8 | 85.3 | 82.6 | 85.8 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 86.5 |
| 25-34 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 96.2 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 95.4 |

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, *Employment and Training Report of the President* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982); and idem, *Employment and Earnings*, 32 (January 1985).

Note: "Black and other races" is a U.S. Census Bureau designation and is used in those cases where data are not available solely for blacks. However, because about 90 percent of the population so designated is black, statistics reported for this category generally reflect the condition of the black population.

Table 11. Federal CDBG Grants in Millions of Dollars

| <u>CDBG Year</u> | <u>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>Current \$</u> | <u>Constant</u> <u>1987 \$</u> |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| VII | 1982 | \$72.4 | 84.6 |
| VIII | 1983 | \$69.3 | 78.4 |
| IX | 1984 | \$63.1 | 68.5 |
| X | 1985 | \$62.3 | 65.3 |
| XI | 1986 | \$60.9 | 62.6 |
| XII | 1987 est | \$52.1 | 52.1 |
| XIII | 1988 est | \$52.1 | 50.9 |

Source: Plan for Year Thirteen, Office of Housing, City of Philadelphia, as submitted to City Council, 5/26/87.

Source: Dolbeare (1988)

Table 12. Source: Wilson (1987)

Change in the Male Marriageable Pool Index and Indicators of Family Status by Race and Region, 1960-1980

| | MMPI | Families Headed by Women | Proportion of Women Heading Families |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| Northeast | | | |
| Black | -11.2 | +24.4 | +12.0 |
| White | - 2.2 | + 6.2 | + 3.0 |
| North Central | | | |
| Black | -12.5 | +26.3 | +12.1 |
| White | - 3.6 | + 5.8 | + 3.3 |
| South | | | |
| Black | - 6.1 | +15.6 | + 9.1 |
| White | + 2.4 | + 3.9 | + 2.4 |
| West | | | |
| Black | - 2.7 | +18.0 | + 8.7 |
| White | - 0.9 | + 9.4 | + 3.2 |

Source: See table 4.1.

Table 15. The study sample, by gender, interview site and shelter size.

| Study Sample | N | % |
|---|----------|----------|
| Single Men (without accompanying childrer | 31 | (.72) |
| --Large Shelters (2) | 13 | 0.42 |
| --Medium shelters (1) | 7 | 0.23 |
| --Small shelters (1) | 4 | 0.13 |
| --Streets | 7 | 0.23 |
| Single Women (without accompanying child | 12 | (.28) |
| --Medium shelters (2) | 7 | 0.58 |
| --Small Shelters (1) | 2 | 0.17 |
| --Streets | 3 | 0.25 |

Table 16. The study sample by race and gender, and by length of time homeless.

| SAMPLE N=43 | <u>All</u> | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Average age | 30.1 yr | 29.6 yrs. | 31.6 yrs |
| Race | | | |
| Black | 0.84 | 0.87 | 0.83 |
| White | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.17 |
| Hispanic | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0 |
| Length Homeless | | | |
| median | 5.7 mo: | 5.5 mos. | 11 mos. |
| mean | 16 mos | 12.9 mos. | 21.4 mos |

Table 17. Places where subjects begin story of becoming homeless, and places subjects stay before shelters.

| PLACES | PLACES OF ORIGIN | PLACES OF TRANSITION |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| PARENT OR FAMILY | 17 | 18 |
| SPOUSE OR PARTNER | 16 | 8 |
| OWN APART. | 6 | 6 |
| JAIL | 1 | 1 |
| FRIEND | 0 | 10 |
| STREETS | 0 | 11 |
| ABANDON. BUILD. | 0 | 3 |
| PSYCH. HOSP. | 0 | 3 |
| OTHER (SPECIFIED) | 3 | 11 |
| | MILITARY | DRUG TREAT. |
| | 2-UNKNOWN | CHURCH GROUP |
| | | TRUCK AT WORK |
| | | FRIEND'S CAR |
| | | YMCA |
| | | COLLEGE |
| | | BORDER IN HOME |
| | | PIMP'S APT. |
| | | HARE KRISHNA |
| | | JOB CORPS |
| | | HOSPITAL |
| | | SEX FOR SHELTER |
| | | GOODWILL BOXES |
| | N= 43 | 71 |

Table 18. Reasons given for making a transition from one place to another, by first place, and all other places.

| <u>REASONS</u> | <u>1ST TRANSITION</u> | <u>INTER TRANSITIONS</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| VARIOUS FAMILY CONFLICT/CHANGE | 17 | 3 |
| EVICTED | 5 | 4 |
| VARIOUS PARTNER CONFLICT/CHANGE | 4 | 3 |
| DRUG (ALC.) USE/SELLING | 4 | 5 |
| ABUSE | 4 | 4 |
| DRUG ENVIRO. | 3 | 5 |
| HOUSING CONDITIONS | 2 | 7 |
| UNEMPL./JOB LOSS | 1 | 3 |
| CHOICE | 0 | 7 |
| CRIME: PERPET/VICTIM | 0 | 4 |
| DISABILITY | 0 | 2 |
| OTHER (SPECIFY) | 3 | 5 |
| | 1-CO-OP LOSS | 2-SEX FOR SHELTER |
| | 2-UNKNOWN | 1-CHURCH RACKET |
| | | 1-GOT JOB-LEFT KRISHNAS |
| | | 1-FRIEND KILLED |
| | N=43 | N=52* |

*No reason was given for a place transition in 19 instances. Usually reflected some dissatisfaction, or a clear choice upward in housing standard, such as going from the streets to a friend's apartment.

Table 19. Events or conditions reported in the pathway to becoming homeless that were neither places nor direct reasons for place transitions. Context events could be an indirect source of place transitions.

| <u>CONTEXT EVENTS/CONDITIONS</u> | <u>FREQUENCY</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| UNEMPLOYMENT/JOB LOSS | 18 |
| DRUG USE | 11 |
| FOSTER CARE | 6 |
| DISABILITY | 6 |
| ABUSE | 4 |
| SUICIDE ATTEMPT | 3 |
| DRUG SELLING | 2 |
| JAIL | 2 |
| CRIME PERP/VICTIM | 2 |
| OTHER (SPECIFIED) | 4 |
| | 1-PIMPED |
| | 1-PARENTAL REJECTION-GAY |
| | 1-FAMILY CONFLICT |
| | 1-VIETNAM VET |

N=58

Table 20. The major and contributing sources of homelessness, with unweighted and weighted sums, based on rater evaluation.*

| SOURCE | MAJOR SOURCE | CONTRIB. SOURCE | UNWEIGHTED TOTAL | WEIGHTED TOTAL | % of "weighted" Total |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| FAMILY PROBLEMS | 20 | 19 | 39 | 59 | 33.2 |
| DRUG USE | 12 | 5 | 17 | 29 | 16.3 |
| UNEMPL./JOB LOSS | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 15.7 |
| CHILDHOOD PROBS. | 4 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 8.4 |
| HOUSING CONDITION | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6.7 |
| DRUG ENVIRONMENT | 4 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 6.2 |
| EVICTON | 4 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 6.2 |
| MENTAL ILLNESS | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 5.1 |
| CRIME VICTIM | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2.2 |
| | 60 | 58 | 118 | 178 | 100 |

*Based on a judgement of the self-reported accounts of becoming homeless. "Unweighted" is the straight addition of sources, while "Weighted" assigns a weight of 2 to major sources and 1 to contributing sources. Subjects may have more than one major or contributing source to their homelessness. A subsample of 10 subjects were coded by 2 outside judges, agreeing with the primary investigator on 85% of the codes. (N=43)

Figure 1. Source: Dolbeare (1988)

Median Rent Income Ratios
Philadelphia, 1970-88
By Race

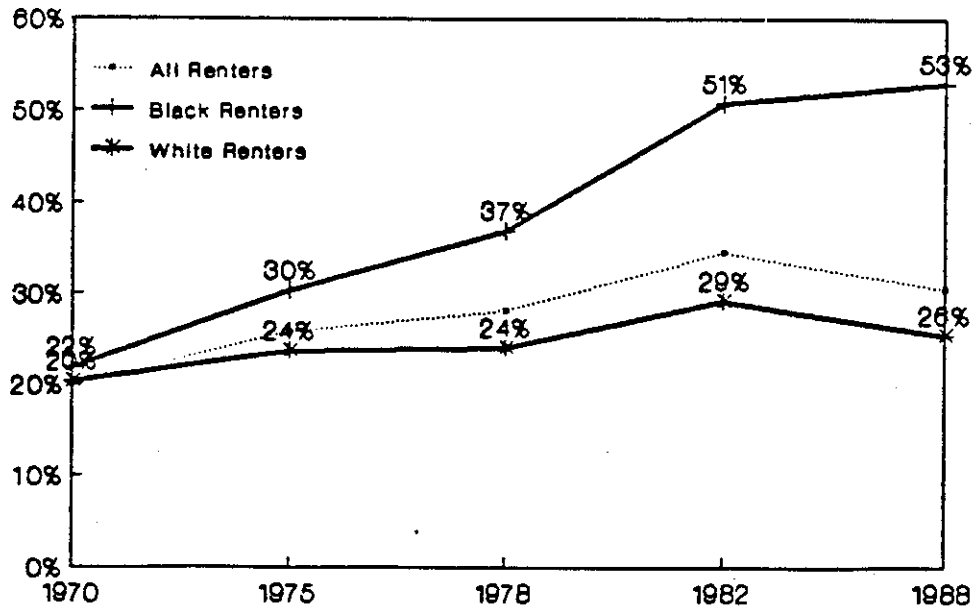
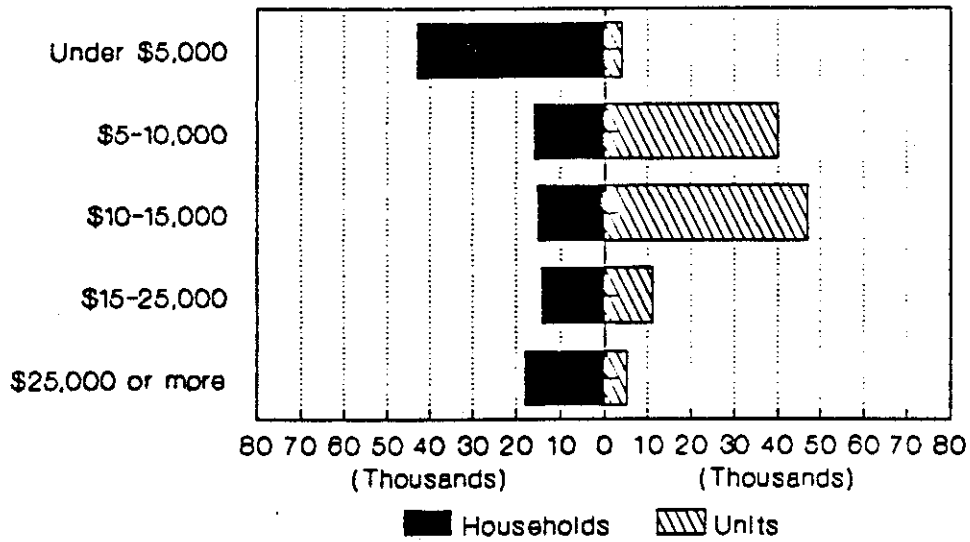


Figure 2. Source Dolbeare, 1988

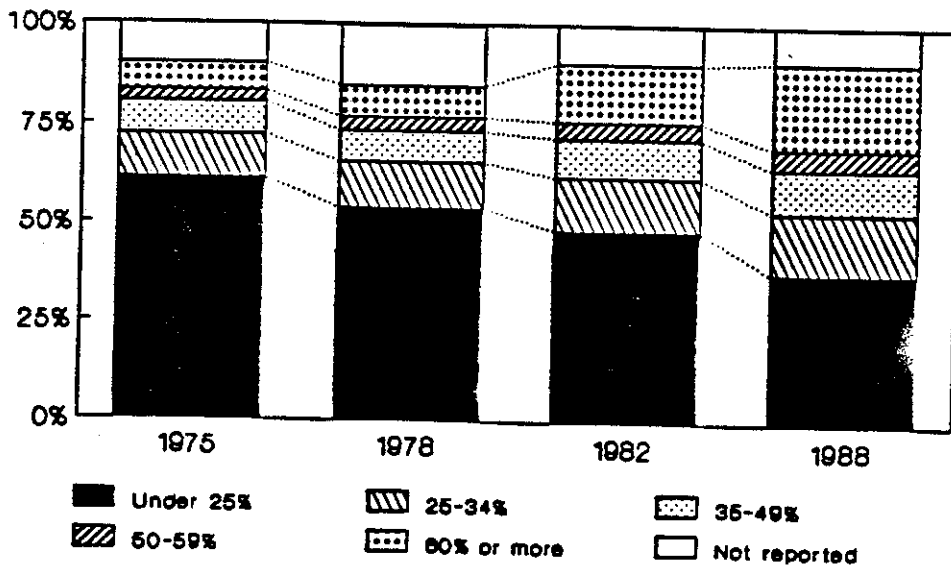
Estimated Black Renter Households and Affordable Units Philadelphia, 1988



Gross Rents at 30% of Income
(Black-Occupied Units)

Figure 3. Source: Dolbeare, 1988.

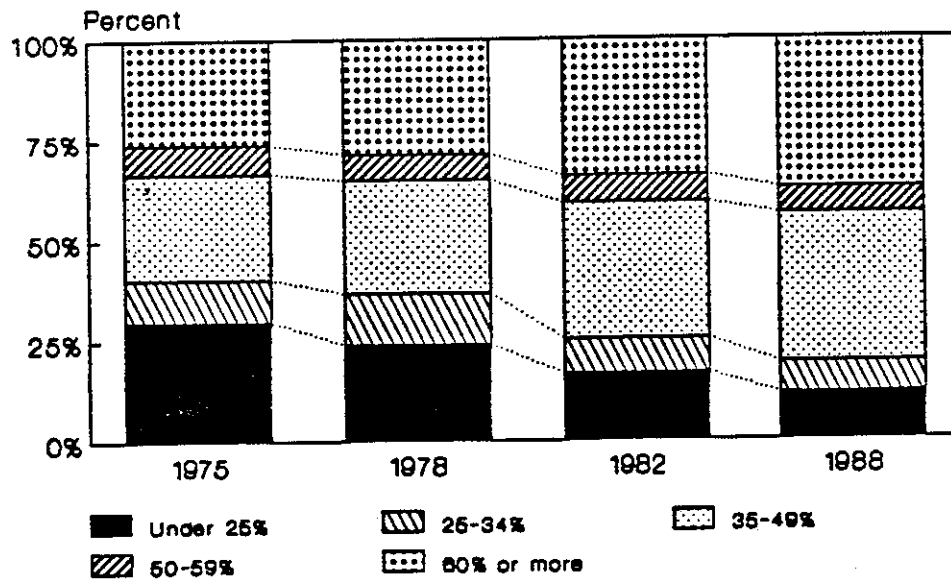
**Cost-Income Ratios, All Households
(Owners With and Without Mortgages and
Renters), Philadelphia, 1975-88**



Gross Shelter Costs as Percent of Income

Figure 4. Source: Dolbeare (1988)

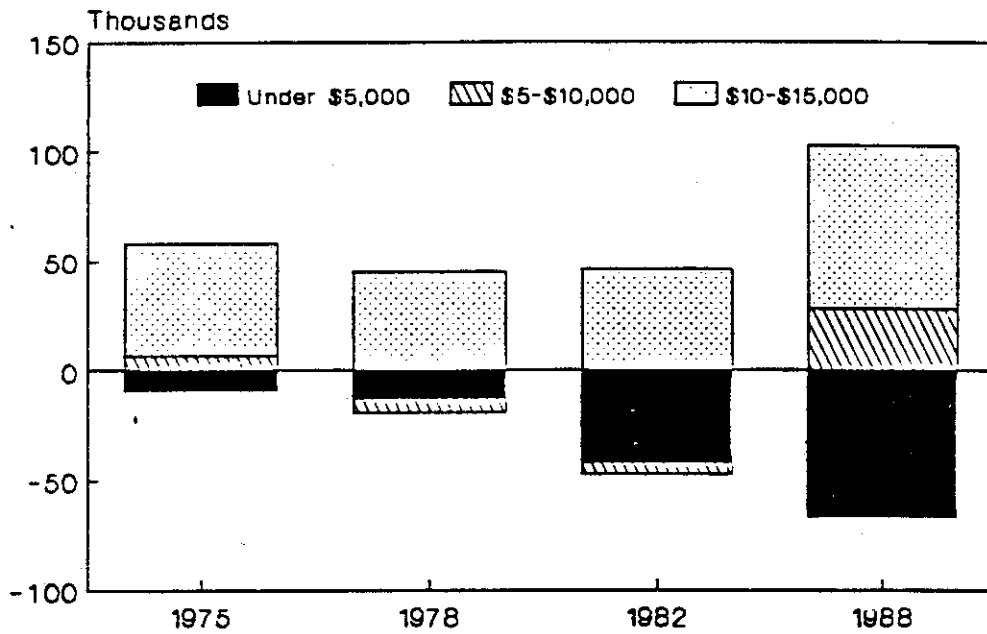
Cost-Income Ratios, All Renters Philadelphia, 1975-88



Gross Rent as Percent of Income

Figure 5. Source: Dolbeare (1988)

**Deficit/Surplus of Affordable Units,
1988 Constant Dollars, All Renters With
Incomes Below \$15,000, Philadelphia**



Welfare Payment Levels, 1970-88 City of Philadelphia In Current and Constant 1988 Dollars

Figure 6. Source: Dolbearre (1988)

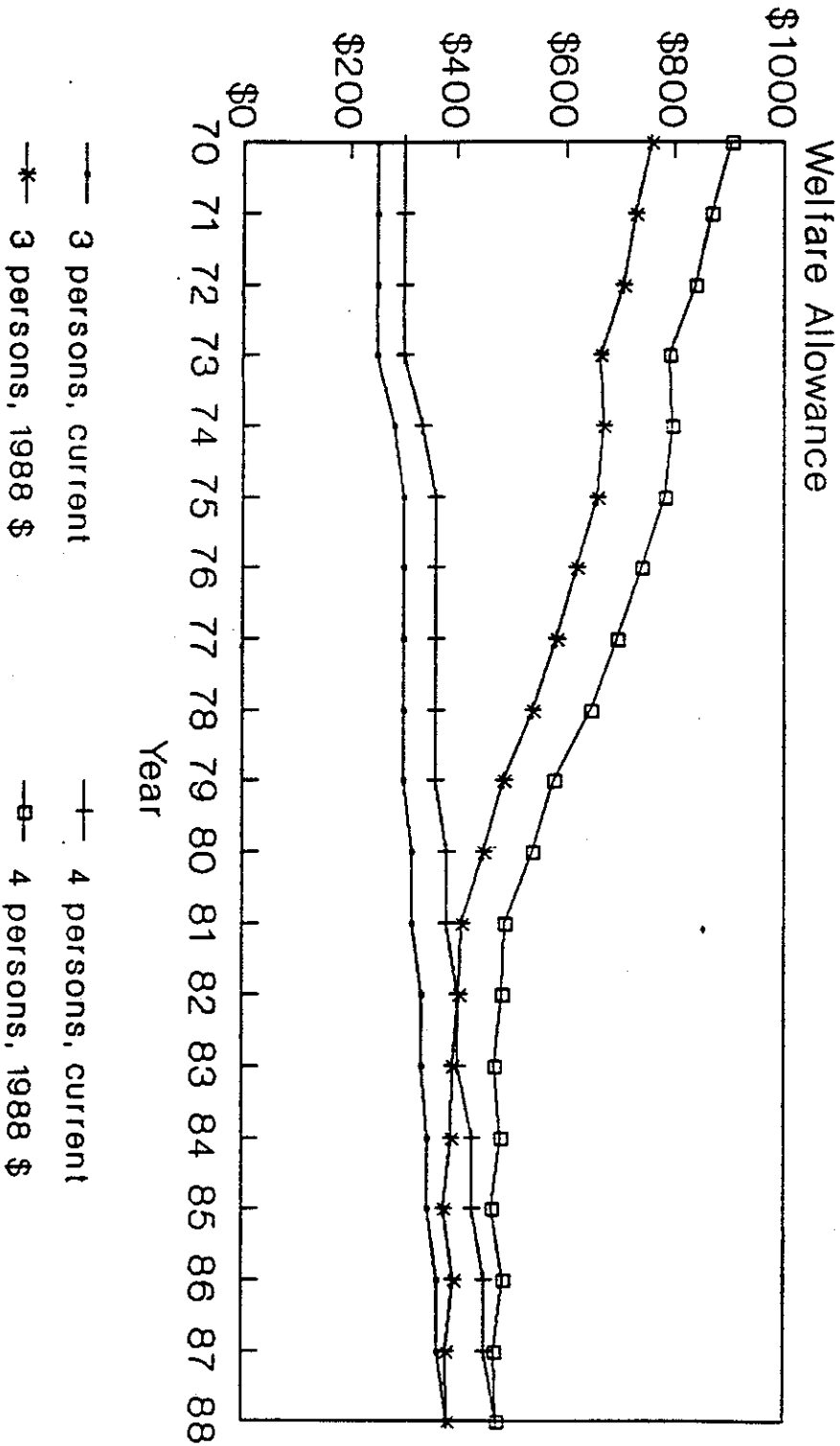
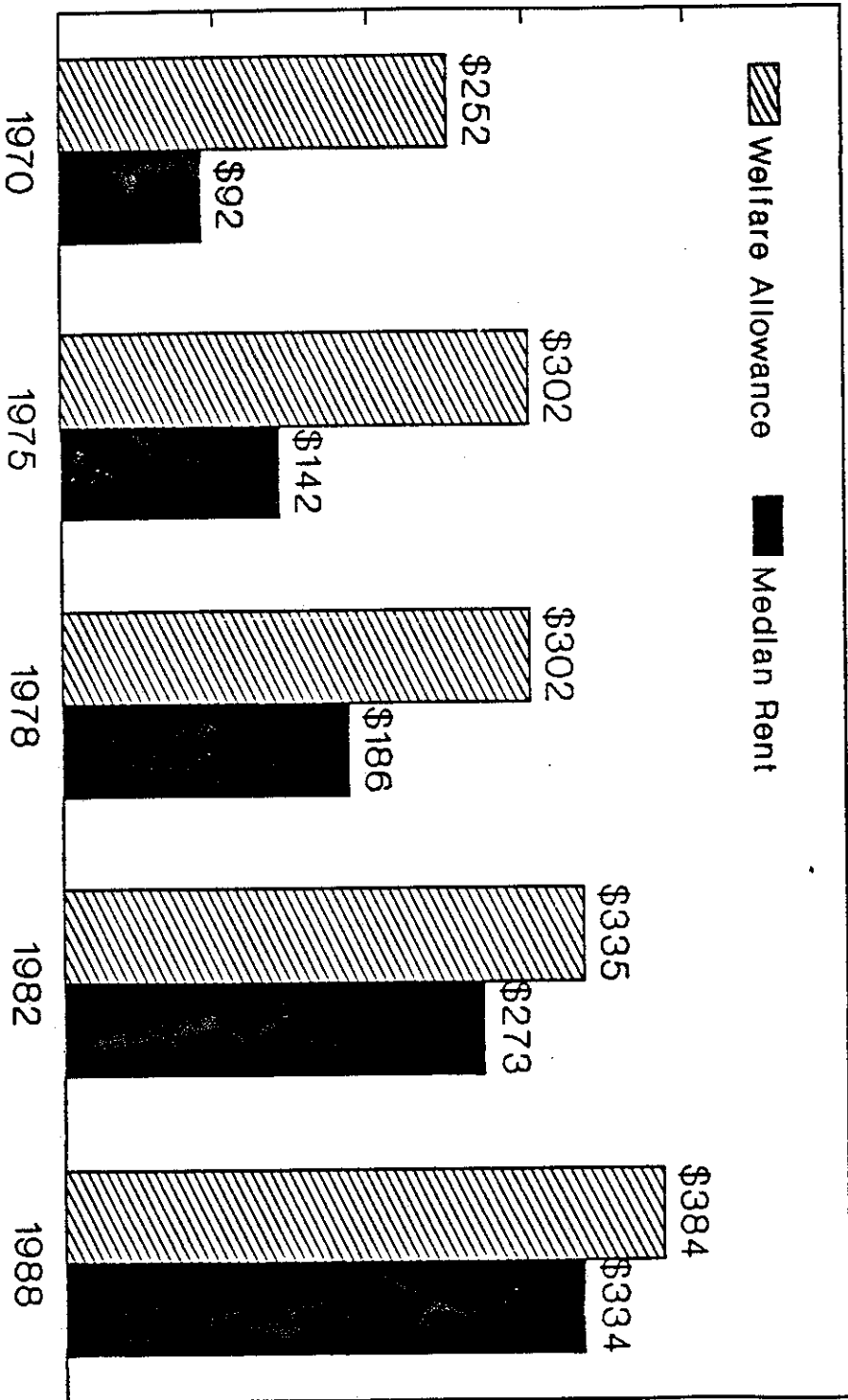


Figure 7. Source: Dolbear (1988)
**Welfare Payment Levels Compared to
Median Rents, Philadelphia
1970, 1975, 1978, 1982 and 1988**



Welfare figure is total allowance for a three-person household

A. Intro and Shelter

A1. I'd like to ask you some questions about living conditions faced by people who don't have housing. I'm especially interested in your view of the living conditions, and how you feel that these could be changed to better meet your needs, if at all. First, have you ever used the shelters?

1. Yes. What do you think of the shelters? 2. No. Why not?

SHELTERS-OPEN

A2. How frequently use?

1. Almost every night
2. A couple times a week
3. Several times a month
4. A few times a year
5. Never

FREQUENCY

A3. Alternatives to shelters?

| | Often | Sometimes | Occasional |
|------------------------|-------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Parks | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2. Transit Stations | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3. Abandoned Buildings | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4. Friends | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 5. Family | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Other | 3 | 2 | 1 |

ALTERNATIVES

A4. What are some of the things someone has to think about when deciding where to stay? (PROBE FOR WHAT'S IMPORTANT, WHY AND WHEN)

SHELTER DECISION

A5. Some people avoid the shelters, maybe you yourself sometimes avoid them. Why do you think people choose to stay away from shelters? (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC SHELTER PRACTICES, IF ANY)

SHELTER AVOIDANCE

A6. Do you think that going to shelters changes people and how they see themselves? If yes, how?

SHELTER EFFECTS

A7. How about yourself, in what ways have shelters changed you and how you see yourself and your situation?

SHELTER EFFECTS PERSONAL

A8. So, overall, what if anything do you think should be done with shelters?

SHELTER RECOMMENDATIONS

B. SOCIAL ATTITUDES

B1. Do you know many other people who don't have housing?

1. MANY 2. SOME 3. FEW 4. NONE

B2. What do you think of the other people you know who also don't have a place to live? (PROBE FOR SAME/DIFFERENT, TRUST/DISTRUST, ANY FRIENDS)

B3. Do any of the people you know who don't have a place to live help you in any ways? (PROBE FOR SOCIAL SUPPORT, INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT, MATERIAL SUPPORT).

B4. What are some of the things that you have in common? How are you different?

B5. What do you think is the reason that ~~that~~ some people can have more than one place to live, while some people, like you and some of the people you know, don't have any?

B6. Do you think that our economic system is fair? Why or why not?

B7. Our constitution guarentees you the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. What does that mean to you?

B8. What do you think is the role of government in protecting those rights for you? Is it doing that? Have you ever tried to influence government?

B9. Have you learned anything about the "system" of our society since you've been without a place to live? What?

C. MONEY INCOME - Now let's talk about money and how people get money or how they could get more.

C1. First, what are some of the ways that you can get money in an average month? (PROBE FOR AMOUNTS PER MONTH)

| <u>SOURCE</u> | <u>AMOUNT/MONTH</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. FAMILY | _____ |
| 2. FRIENDS | _____ |
| 3. BLOOD BANK | _____ |
| 4. GENERAL RELIEF | _____ |
| 5. SSI | _____ |
| 6. FOOD STAMPS | _____ |
| 7. WORK | _____ |
| 8. RECYCLING | _____ |
| 9. BEGGING | _____ |
| 10. DRUGS | _____ |
| 11. SCAMS | _____ |
| 12. OTHER (explain) | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

TOTAL _____

INCOME SOURCES

- C2. Is this adequate?
1. Very inadequate
 2. Not enough
 3. Uncertain
 4. Just enough
 5. More than enough
 6. Other _____

INCOME ADEQUACY

- C3. If you needed \$25.00, let's say, by the end of the day, how would you go about getting it? (WHERE GO/ WHO SEE/ WHAT DO)

INCOME EMERGENCY ACTIONS

C4. What are some of your expenses - let's say - where would you spend the money you get in an average day or month? And how long does it last? (LIST ITEMS AND SERVICES BOUGHT)

How long it lasts _____ (in days or weeks)
EXPENSES

C5. What about work? How would you describe the work situation for someone like yourself? (PROMPT FOR ROLE OF WORK, HOW R THINKS ABOUT WORK OPTIONS WHILE HOMELESS, AND WHY WORK)

WORK EVALUATION

C6. What kind of work have you done while living on the streets? (LIST JOBS BY DESCRIPTION, NOT EMPLOYER).

WORK EXPERIENCE HOMELESS

C7. If you have worked while living on the streets or have looked for work, could you describe the way you find out about jobs, or how you have gone about looking for work? (PROBE FOR WHEN R DECIDES TO WORK OR ACCEPT WORK, AND WHEN NOT TO?)

WORK OBTAINMENT - THE SEARCH PROCESS

C8. Usual wages (if day rate record rate and hours per day)

1. less than \$3.00/hr.
2. \$3.00-\$3.50/hr.
3. \$3.50-\$4.00/hr.
4. \$4.00-\$4.50/hr.
5. \$4.50-\$5.00/hr.
6. \$5.00-\$6.00/hr.
7. more than \$6.00/hr.

C9. Work regularity

1. Rarely, if ever.
2. Several times a month.
3. Once a week.
4. A few times a week.
5. Almost every day.

8. OTHER _____

WAGES

WORK REGULARITY

C10. Do you think that getting a job is going to help you get into a better living situation? Why or why not?

1. Not at all likely
2. Unlikely
3. Unsure
4. Likely
5. Very likely

WHY (probe for work opportunities, or disposition toward work)

WORK POTENTIAL/OPPORTUNITY

C11. Could things be changed so that work would be a better option for you?

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

C12. What have learned about the system of work and employment since you've been without a place to live?

D. HOW HOMELESS

D1. Let's talk, if we could, about your own personal story, about how you ended up without a place to live. What happened?

TAKE TIME HERE

PROBE FOR EVENTS, R'S RESPONSE TO EVENTS - WHY CHOSE TO MAKE DECISIONS OR DO CERTAIN THINGS - HOW DID THE PROCESS OCCUR

SOURCES OF HOMELESSNESS-OPEN

D2. When first end up without home D3. Where living at the time

Mo. _____ Yr. _____

Unit type _____
Household head _____

START TIME

ORIGIN-UNIT-HOUSEHOLDER

D4. Housing size

D5. Household make-up
Persons Relationship to R

No. of bedrooms _____

ORIGIN-SIZE

ORIGIN-MAKE-UP

D6. Rent

D7. Income
SOURCES

AMOUNT/MTH.

Amount/mth. _____

Persons paying _____

ORIGIN-RENT

ORIGIN-INCOME

D8. When you first ended up leaving how did you deal with the immediate situation of needing somewhere to go? (WHAT DO/WHY DECIDE, EFFECTS ON WORK, PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE)

Working at the time - affect work? How feel?

INITIAL RESPONSE

D9. What were your choices at the time? (LIST AND EVALUATE IN THESE THREE AREAS)

COMMUNITY

FAMILY

FRIENDS

ALTERNATIVES

D10. How did the events that led to your being without a home affect your relationships with your family? (DID THEY KNOW, DID THEY CARE, WHAT WAS THEIR REACTION?).

EFFECTS ON FAMILY SUPPORT

D11. Could you tell me how you finally decided (or realized) that you had to go to the streets or the shelters?

HOW DECIDE HOMELESS

D12. What happened the first time you stayed on the streets or in a shelter (INCLUDE WHERE DID R GO? HOW DID R KNOW WHERE TO GO?)

STREETS/SHELTER INITIAL

D13. What were your feelings then about your situation?

STREETS INITIAL FEELINGS

D14. Had you ever been without a place to live before?
1. YES
2. NO - go on to H20

HOMELESS BEFORE

D15. How had you ended up without a place to live before?

HOW HOMELESS BEFORE

D16. How long did that last?

MOS. _____ YEARS _____

HOMELESS BEFORE DURATION

D17. How did you get out of that situation before - where did you go?

HOMELESS BEFORE-EXIT

D18. Back to the current situation, how long did you think this was going to last - your being without a place to live?

PREDICTED LENGTH INITIAL

D19. How did you figure out how you were going to survive - you know 1. eat, 2. sleep, 3. stay clean? (PROBE FOR INFO SOURCES, STRATEGIES)

SURVIVAL KNOWLEDGE

D20. Did being in this situation give you a different feeling about yourself? What?

SELF-PERCEPTION INITIAL

D21. How about now. Do you feel any different about yourself now, than when you had a place to live?

SELP-PERCEPTION NOW

D22. Do you feel that people treat you as a member of "the homeless?"

1. YES
2. NO

LABEL HOMELESS

D23. In what ways do you notice that you are being treated as a member of "the homeless?" (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC PRACTICES)

LABEL HOMELESS HOW

D23. How do you feel about this label "homeless?"

LABEL VIEW

D24. Do you see yourself now as "one of the homeless?"

1. YES
2. NO - GO ON TO D26

LABEL ONESELF

D25. Since you've been on the streets and in the shelters, have you always seen yourself as one of the homeless or do you realize something like that only after a while? (PROBE FOR HOW REALIZED AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS).

HOW LABEL ONESELF

D26. Looking back at it, what do you think is the main reason for your being without a home? Why?

CAUSAL ATTRIBUTIONS

D27. If anything could be changed or done anything differently, what would or should it be?

DONE DIFFERENTLY

D28. When you get angry or depressed about your situation, what do you do to deal with these feelings?

AFFECTIVE RESPONSES

D29. Have you ever gotten into trouble situations in the shelters or with the police since you've been on the streets? (WHAT DO/WHY/WHAT HAPPENED?)

TROUBLE WITH AUTHORITIES

D30. Do you feel that you've ever been discriminated against or abused because of your race, sex, sexual preference, or for any other reason since you've been on the streets? How?

DISCRIMINATION

D31. Have you ever been a victim of crime, violence or police abuse? What happened? (How frequently?)

VICTIMIZATION

E. DISABILITIES

E1. How about your health. Do you have any health problems, physical or emotional?

1. Yes
2. No - go on to D3

HEALTH

E2. What specifically are your health problems? Did you have these problems before you had no place to live, or only since you have had no place to live?

LIST

Before homeless/Since homeless

HEALTH PROBLEMS AND ORIGINS

E3. Some people define "disabled" as some condition which makes you less able - to get around, to work, to do the things you need to survive. Would you say that you were "disabled?" If so, how?

IF PROMPT NEEDED: Can be physical, emotional, or mental too, have you had anything like that which made you less able?

LIST

BEFORE OR SINCE HOMELESS

(PROBE FOR IF RELATED TO BEING OR BECOMING HOMELESS OR NOT)

DISABILITIES AND ORIGINS

E4. Did any of these disabilities have anything to do with your not having a place to live? If so, how?

E5. Would you describe what you do when you are sick or need medicine?

HEALTH ACTIONS

E6. Are you satisfied with quality of care - is it good enough?

1. Very unsatisfied
2. Unsatisfied
3. Unsure - so so
4. Satisfied
5. Very satisfied

CARE QUALITY

E7. Are you satisfied with the availability of care - can you get it enough?

1. Very unsatisfied
2. Unsatisfied
3. Unsure - so so
4. Satisfied
5. Very satisfied

CARE AVAILABILITY

E8. How do you think having no place to live has affected your health?

HEALTH EFFECTS HOMELESS

E9. I wonder if you could tell me about your experience with alcohol. Did you drink much before you had no place to live?

1. Rarely if ever
2. Several times a month
3. Couple times a week
4. Binge drinking
5. Daily

ALCOHOL PRE-HOMELESS

E10. How frequently do you drink now?

1. Rarely if ever
2. Several times a month
3. Couple times a week
4. Binge drinking
5. Daily

ALCOHOL FREQUENCY

E11. How about street drugs? Did you ever use drugs before you ended up without a place to live?

1. Rarely if ever
2. Several times a month
3. Couple times a week
4. Several times a week
5. Daily

DRUGS PRE-HOMELESS

E12. How about now? How frequently do you use drugs now?

1. Rarely if ever
2. Several times a month
3. Couple times a week
4. Several times a week
5. Daily

DRUGS FREQUENCY

E13. Are there particular times or reasons for when you might drink or use drugs?

DRUG USE REASONS

E14. Do you think alcohol or drug use played any role in your ending up without a place to live? If yes, how?

DRUG ALCOHOL ETIOLOGICAL

E15. Do you feel that alcohol or drug use plays any role in your still not having a place to live? WHY or HOW?

DRUGS ALCOHOL SUSTAIN

F. INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE

F1. I know that this interview has gone on for a while now, and I only have a couple more topics to cover. First, have you ever lived in an institution - such as a hospital, a jail, a prison, the fostercare system, or some kind of drug or alcohol treatment center?

INSTITUTION LENGTH OF STAY PRE OR POST HOMELESS

INSTITUTIONS - WHICH

F2. What do you feel brought you to this (these) institution(s)?

ASK THIS FOR EACH INSTITUTION

INSTITUTION REASONS

F3. Do you think that being in _____ (ask for each institution) has had anything to do with your not having a place to live now? (HOW)

1. YES HOW?

2. NO

INSTITUTIONS LINK-HOMELESS

F4. How would you say that your experience in the (institution) has affected you? (PROBE FOR ATTITUDES ABOUT SELF, OTHERS, HOPES, HELPED OR HURT)

INSTITUTIONS EFFECT

F5. Would you want to go back to such an institution? Why or why not?

1. YES

2. NO

INSTITUTIONS-DESIRE RETURN

G. CHILDREN

G1. Do you have any children?

1. YES

2. NO - go on to H1

CHILDREN

G2. How many/what age? LIST

CHILDREN-NUMBER-AGE

G3. Where are they now?

CHILDREN RESIDENCE

G4. How did you get separated from you children? (PROBE FOR CHOICES MADE AND REASONS)

CHILDREN SEPARATE HOW

G5. How did you feel about that?

CHILDREN SEPARATED REACTION

H. PROSPECTS FOR CHANGE

H1. Finally, do you think that you will get out of this situation?

- 1. YES
 - 2. NO
- GET OUT

H2. How are you going to get out? (with who's help)

HOW GET OUT

H3. Despite the stress of being without a home, have you learned something or gotten something important out of your experience?

LEARNED FROM IT

H4. What do think society should do about homelessness, if anything at all?

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

H5. What would you do about it?

WHAT R WOULD DO

I. Worksheet

I1. WORK HISTORY - LAST FOUR JOBS BEFORE HOMELESS, WAGES, REASONS FOR LEAVING

Job description and wages

Reasons for leaving

I2. Highest education level attained _____

I3. Are you eligible for General Assistance?

1. Yes- how much
 2. No- why not
 3. Don't know - why
-

I4. Do you receive General Assistance?

1. Yes - how much and how long does it last
 2. No - why not
-

I5. What has been your experience with the General Assistance program?

I6. How would you change the General Assistance program to improve it?

I7. Ever serve in the military? How long?

I8. Military service related at all to being without a place to live?

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DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

August 3, 1988

Dear Survey Recipient,

Thank you for your willingness to consider being a part of this survey. It is hoped that by your participation that other people will learn more about the conditions in which people must live when they lack permanent housing. This in turn will hopefully lead to an improvement of those conditions. This letter is to thank you for your willingness to participate, and to inform you of your rights in this interview.

First, you should be aware that this conversation is being taped so that your answers to my questions can be later written down as completely and as accurately as possible. No one will ever hear this recording of your voice, it will be used only for purposes of later typing out responses.

Second, you can stop this interview at any time whatsoever, and should not feel compelled to go on longer than you like. Also, you can refuse to answer any question or questions you choose.

You are also assured that any information that is collected will remain anonymous. Your name and identity will never be used in any presentation of survey findings or any publications that might result from this survey.

Finally, if you want to follow-up with any issues or concerns which this interview raises, you can contact the research director at the following numbers, at the dates indicated:

August 3 - September 5: 423-2688 or 751-0466 in Phila.
September 5 - : 617-552-3140
Dennis Culhane
Psychology Department
Boston College
Chestnut Hill, MA 02167

Do you understand your rights or have any questions at all about this survey?

Are you willing to proceed with the interview?

If so, thank you for your contributing to this study. This letter is yours for any future reference, or in case you want to follow-up the survey.

Sincerely,

Dennis P. Culhane