

The Chronically Homeless in Salt Lake County

Analysis and Data

Provided for the Faith, Hunger, and Homelessness Day at the Utah Capitol

January 19, 2023

Data collected by Crossroads Urban Center with support from the Utah Transit Authority



Data management and analysis provided by Dr. Alex Jensen and SFL 305 students (Fall 2022) from Brigham Young University



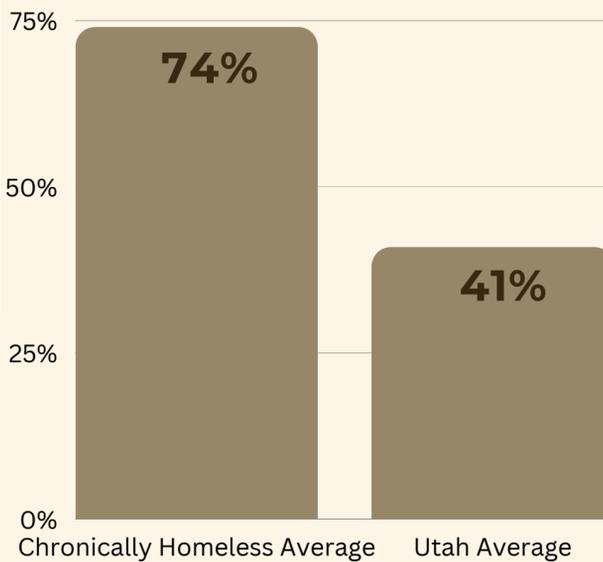
HOW DO THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS COMPARE TO STATE AND NATIONAL AVERAGES?

participants = 156
chronically homeless persons
in Salt Lake County

MENTAL ILLNESS

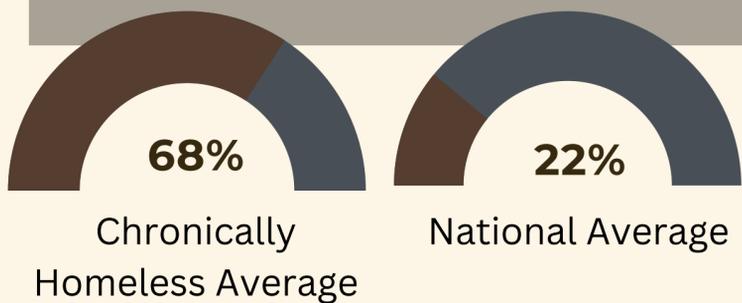


Chronically homeless are 33% more likely to have mental illness.



ER VISITS LAST YEAR

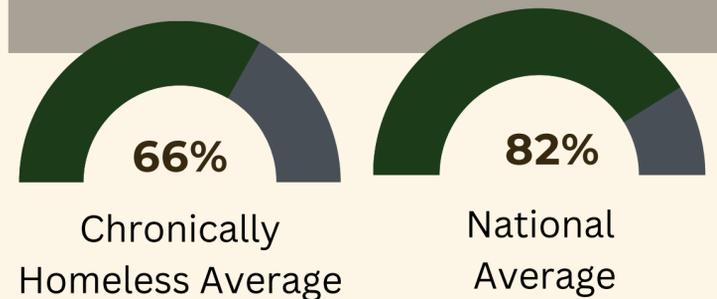
Chronically homeless are 46% more likely to visit the ER.



DOCTOR VISITS LAST YEAR



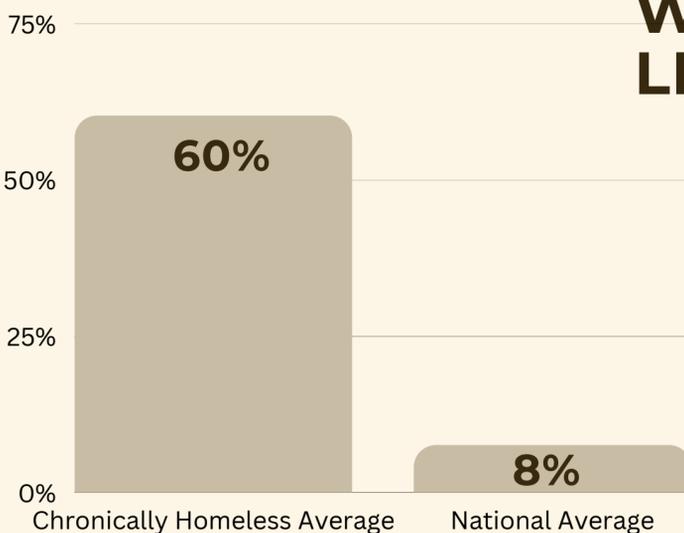
Chronically homeless are 16% less likely to visit doctor.



WORK LIMITATIONS



Chronically homeless are 52% more likely to have work, limitations.



Appendix – Technical Details of the Analysis

Analytic Strategy

In order to answer the overarching question, I conducted a series of analyses in R version 4.2.2 (R Core Team, 2022).

I conducted four different one sample t-tests. First, I tested whether the participants in this sample were more or less likely to have experienced anxiety or depression in the last month () as compared to the average adult population in Utah (40.9% of adults in Utah have experienced anxiety or depression in the past month). I drew data from this source for the comparison value: <https://www.nami.org/NAMI/media/NAMI-Media/StateFactSheets/UtahStateFactSheet.pdf>

Second, I tested whether participants in this sample were more or less likely to have visited the hospital or emergency room in the last year () as compared to adults in the United States (22% on average have visited the emergency room in the last year). I drew data from this source for the comparison value: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db401.htm>

Third, I tested whether participants in this sample were more or less likely to have visited the doctor or nurse in the last year () as compared to adults in the United States (82.3% of adults have visited the doctor in the last year). I drew data from this source for the comparison value: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/physician-visits.htm>

Fourth, I tested whether the participants in this sample were more or less likely to have a physical or mental condition that limits their ability to work or the hours they can work as compared to adults in the United States (7.6% of adults have a condition that limits their ability to work). I drew data from this source for the comparison value: <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/disabl.pdf>. To determine the comparison value, I had to make several assumptions. I took the percentage of those with a disability compared to the overall population using the Bureau of Labor Statistics data, of those 16 to 64. Data came from page 4 of the report. The formula is $15,586 / (15,586 + 189,669)$. Based on that, 7.6% or .0759 of the population has a disability that makes it hard to work

**Analysis conducted by Brigham Young University students in SFL 305, Fall 2022.
Mentored by Dr. Alex Jensen.**

EXPERIENCES OF THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

participants = 156
chronically homeless persons
in Salt Lake County

DISABLING CONDITIONS



People who have difficulty standing and sitting are more likely to have work limitations and negative perceptions about their conditions.



Mental Illness

74% of people surveyed have a mental health condition.



Difficulty Standing

46% of people surveyed have difficulty have difficulty standing



Difficulty Sitting

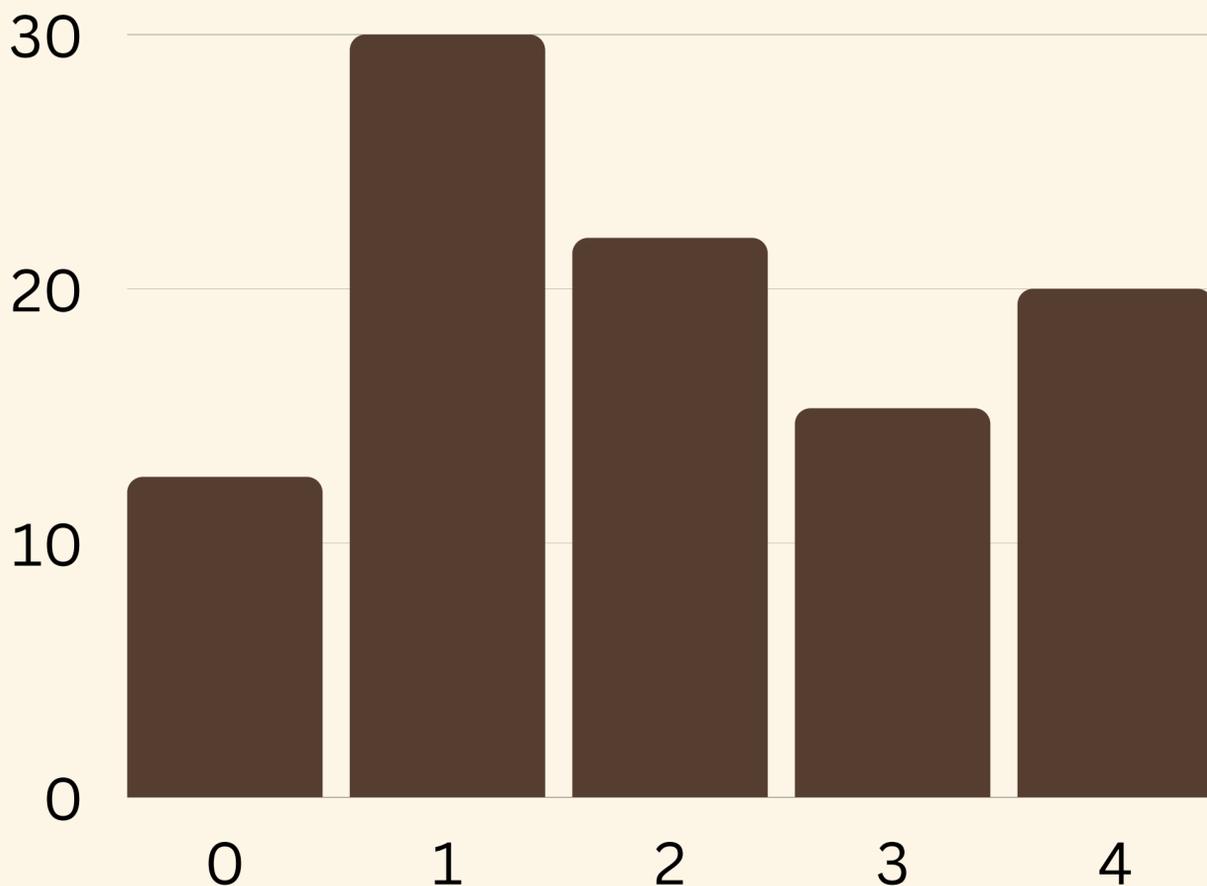
41% of people surveyed have difficulty sitting



Difficulty Lifting

37% of people surveyed have difficulty lifting over 20 pounds.

NUMBER OF DISABLING CONDITIONS



People who reported having difficulty sitting were 18% more likely to have a mental health condition.



Appendix – Technical Details of the Analysis

Analytic Strategy

In order to answer the overarching question, I conducted a series of analyses in R version 4.2.2 (R Core Team, 2022).

First, I conducted three linear regression models for the following dependent variables: if the participants have a physical or mental condition that limits the type of work they can do or the number of hours they are able to work (0 = no; 1 = yes), the last time participants visited the emergency room or a hospital (1 = this week; 2 = this month; 3 = during the past six months; 4 = between six and twelve months ago; 5 = between one and two years ago; 6 = more than two years ago), and the last time participants visited a doctor or nurse (1 = during the past six months; 2 = between six and twelve months ago; 3 = between one and two years ago; 4 = between two and five years ago; 5 = more than five years ago). Each of these models included the following independent and control variables: if the participants experienced anxiety or depression this month (0 = no; 1 = yes), if the participants have a physical condition that makes it difficult for them to stand or walk for two hours in a workday (0 = no; 1 = yes), if the participants have a physical condition that would make it difficult for them to sit for six hours in a workday (0 = no; 1 = yes), if the participants have a physical condition that limits their ability to lift more than twenty pounds (0 = no; 1 = yes), age (mean centered), gender (0 = male, 1 = female), and ethnicity (0 = minority; 1 = white). Additionally, the models for visiting the hospital or emergency room and visiting a doctor or nurse included whether the participants have Medicaid (0 = no; 1 = yes).

Second, I conducted an additional linear regression model where whether participants had anxiety or depression in the last month was the dependent variable. In this model, I included the following independent and control variables: if the participants have a physical condition that makes it difficult for them to stand or walk for two hours in a workday (0 = no; 1 = yes), if the participants have a physical condition that would make it difficult for them to sit for six hours in a workday (0 = no; 1 = yes), and if the participants have a physical condition that limits their ability to lift more than twenty pounds (0 = no; 1 = yes), age (mean centered), gender (0 = male, 1 = female), and ethnicity (0 = minority; 1 = white).

Note, the two dependent variables, having a condition that limits work and having anxiety or depression in the past month are both two level nominal variable. The linear regression models we conducted are used for ordinal and continuous dependent variables. In other words, our models were not ideal for the analysis we conducted. To account for this, we also tested those models as binary logistic regression models to ensure that all results were consistent.

Last, I retrieved descriptive statistics for several key variables. These included : if the participants experienced anxiety or depression this month (0 = no; 1 = yes), if the participants have a physical condition that makes it difficult for them to stand or walk for two hours in a workday (0 = no; 1 = yes), if the participants have a physical condition that would make it difficult for them to sit for six hours in a workday (0 = no; 1 = yes), and if the participants have a physical condition that limits their ability to lift more than twenty pounds (0 = no; 1 = yes). I also

The Chronically Homeless:



Missed Medical Appointments

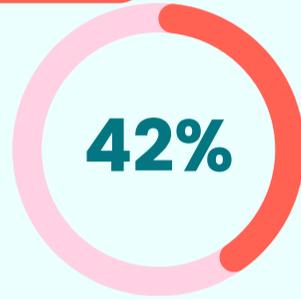
participants = 156
chronically homeless persons
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Transit Passes



60% of participants have a physical or mental health condition that limits them from working

Work



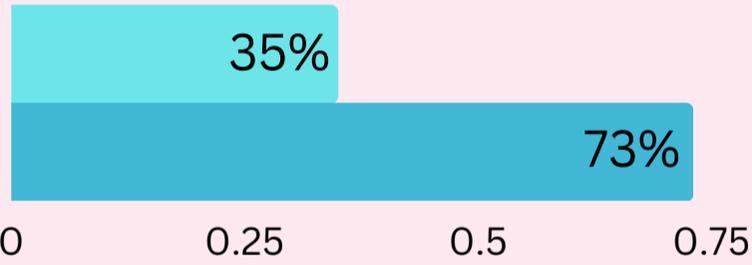
42% of participants have a transit pass*



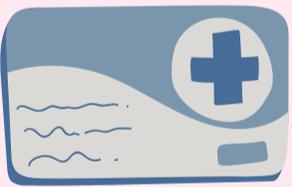
not linked to missing appointments

Percentage that Missed Appointments

■ No Medicaid ■ Medicaid



Those with Medicaid are more likely to miss medical appointments because of transportation issues



Medicaid

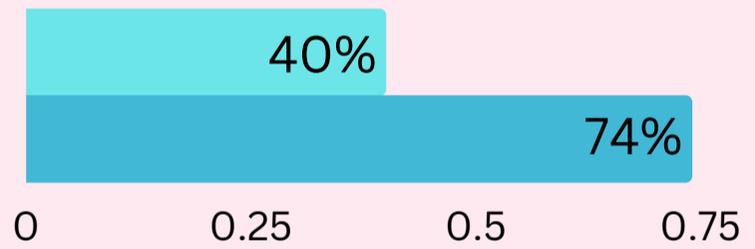
Mental Health

Those with anxiety or depression are more likely to miss a medical appointment because of transportation issues



Percentage that Missed Appointments

■ No Anxiety or Depression ■ Anxiety or Depression



Medical Problems

Those with unaddressed medical problems are more likely to miss medical appointments because of transportation issues



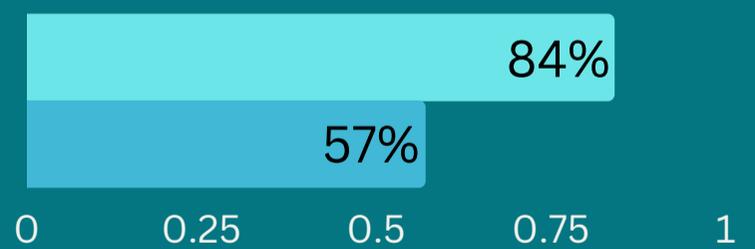
Percentage that Missed Appointments

■ Addressed ■ Unaddressed



Percentage that Missed Appointments

■ Unsheltered ■ Sheltered



The unsheltered are more likely to miss medical appointments because of transportation issues



Shelter

Appendix – Technical Details of the Analysis

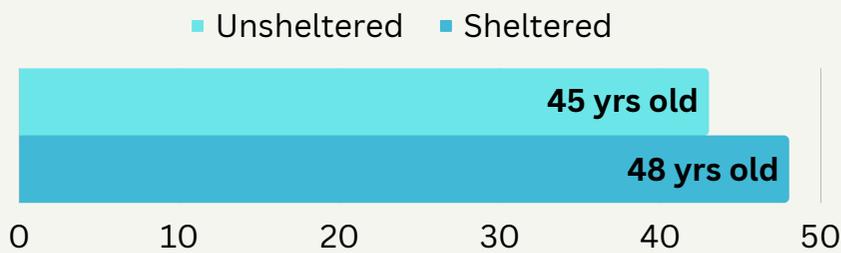
Analytic Strategy

In order to answer the overarching question, I conducted a series of analyses in R version 4.2.2 (R Core Team, 2022).

I conducted six independent samples t-tests. For each test, the dependent variable was whether the participant had ever missed a medical appointment because they did not have transportation to get to it (0 = no; 1 = yes). Each test had a different independent variable. Those variables were the sheltered status of the participant (0 = unsheltered [sleeping outside or in a car]; 1 = sheltered [sleeping at a friend's house, in a shelter, or in permanent supportive housing]), whether they have a UTA Transit Pass (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether they have any unaddressed health problems (0 = no; 1 = yes), if they experienced anxiety or depression this month (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether they are on Medicaid (0 = no; 1 = yes), and if they have a physical or mental condition that limits the type of work they can do or the number of hours they are able to work (0 = no; 1 = yes). Means for each of these t-tests can be interpreted as percents.

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Who are they? Sheltered vs Unsheltered



the unsheltered are younger than the sheltered



30% female

unsheltered vs sheltered no differences

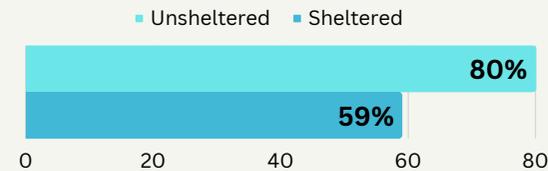
unsheltered vs sheltered no differences

74% had anxiety and depression in the past month

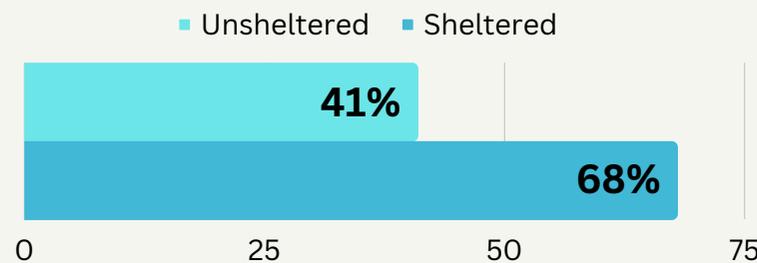


unsheltered vs sheltered no differences

46% ethnic minority



unsheltered are more likely to have been tested for mental health



the unsheltered are less likely to report having a condition that limits their ability to work

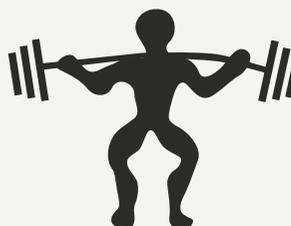
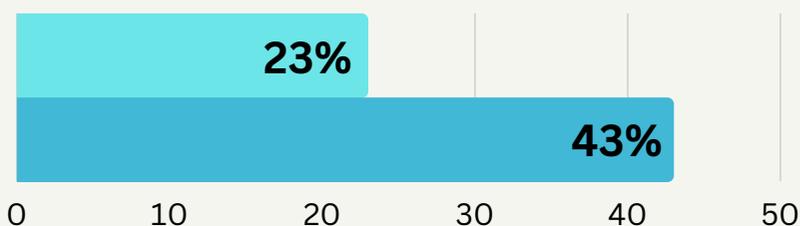
unsheltered vs sheltered no differences in difficulty standing or walking



unsheltered vs sheltered no differences in difficulty for sitting 6+ hours



Legend: Unsheltered (light blue), Sheltered (dark blue)



the unsheltered are less likely to report having difficulty lifting 20 pounds

not due to the unsheltered being younger

Appendix – Technical Details of the Analysis

Analytic Strategy

To answer the questions of how many of the chronically homeless are accessing services, and whether the sheltered do so at different rates than the unsheltered, we conducted a series of independent samples t-tests in R 4.2.2 (R Core Team, 2022). We examined six dependent variables: whether participants are on Medicaid (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether participants are receiving SSI, SSDI, VA or other disability benefits (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether participants have a UTA transit pass (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether participants have been at least partially vaccinated against Covid-19 (0 = no; 1 = yes), the last time participants visited the emergency room or a hospital (1 = this week; 2 = this month; 3 = during the past six months; 4 = between six and twelve months ago; 5 = between one and two years ago; 6 = more than two years ago), and the last time participants visited a doctor or nurse (1 = during the past six months; 2 = between six and twelve months ago; 3 = between one and two years ago; 4 = between two and five years ago; 5 = more than five years ago). The independent variable in each t-test was the sheltered status of participants (0 = unsheltered [sleeping in a car or outside]; 1 = sheltered [sleeping at a friend's house, in a shelter, or in permanent supportive housing]). For significant t-tests we provide the means for sheltered and unsheltered participants. For non-significant t-tests we provided the overall mean for the whole sample.

Additionally, we also conducted a one sample t-test to examine whether participants in this sample were more likely to be on Medicaid as compared to the Salt Lake County average (15% of Salt Lake County residents are on Medicaid). We drew data from this source for the comparison value:

<https://medicaid.utah.gov/Documents/pdfs/annual%20reports/medicaid%20annual%20reports/Annual%20Report%20Data%202021.html#enrollment>

We also conducted a one sample t-test to examine whether participants in this sample were more or less likely to be at least partially vaccinated for Covid-19 as compared to the Salt Lake County population (78% of Salt Lake County residents received at least one dose of the Covid-19 vaccine). We drew data from this source for the comparison value: <https://coronavirus-dashboard.utah.gov/vaccines.html>

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THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

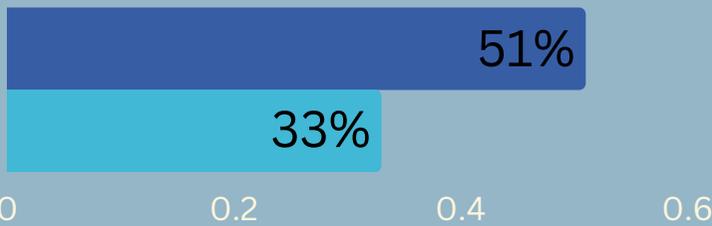
Sheltered vs Unsheltered

participants = 156 chronically homeless persons in Salt Lake County

SAFETY

Percentage Feeling Unsafe

■ Unsheltered ■ Sheltered



People who are unsheltered feel less safe than those who are sheltered

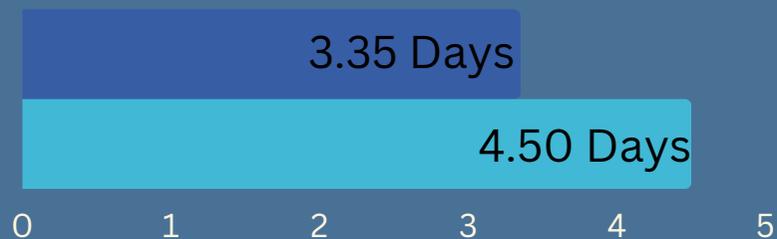
SLEEP

The sheltered get one more day of sleep on average each week



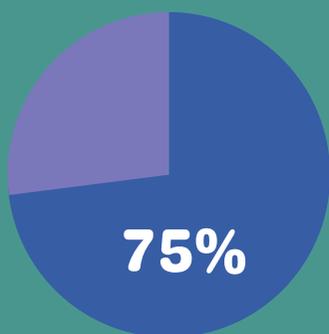
Days of Enough Sleep

■ Unsheltered ■ Sheltered



MENTAL HEALTH

75% of participants experienced anxiety or depression*

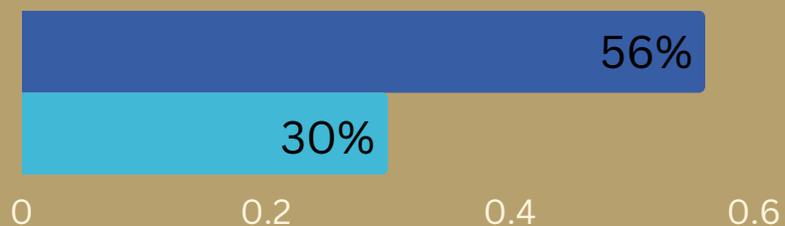


*No difference between sheltered and unsheltered

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SHELTER

Percentage Experiencing Domestic Violence

■ Unsheltered ■ Sheltered



Unsheltered people experience more domestic violence



Appendix – Technical Details of the Analysis

Analytic Strategy

In order to answer the overarching question, I conducted a series of analyses in R version 4.2.2 (R Core Team, 2022).

First, I conducted three independent samples t-tests. For each t-test, the independent variable was the participants' sheltered status (0 = unsheltered [sleeping outside or in a car]; 1 = sheltered [sleeping at a friend's house, in a shelter, or in permanent supportive housing]). Each t-test had a different dependent variable. The first dependent variable was whether during the past year participants had been injured by an act of violence or threatened in a way that made them feel unsafe (0 = no; 1 = yes). The second dependent variable was whether during the past five years had domestic violence ever led to the participant needing to leave the place where they were living (0 = no; 1 = yes). The third t-test, the dependent variable was whether the participant had experienced anxiety or depression in the past month (0 = no; 1 = yes). Means for each of these t-tests can be interpreted as percentages.

Second, I conducted a linear regression with sleep quality as the dependent variable. Sleep quality was coded as how many days in the past week the participant was able to get enough sleep (i.e., 0 = zero days; 3 = three days; 7 = seven days). The model included sheltered status (0 = unsheltered [sleeping outside or in a car]; 1 = sheltered [sleeping at a friend's house, in a shelter, or in permanent supportive housing]) as an independent variable and controlled for age (mean centered), gender (0 = male; 1 = female), and ethnicity (0 = minority; 1 = white).

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created a variable that was the linear combination of these four variables that gave the number of potentially disabling conditions participants could have (0 = zero conditions; 1 = one condition; 2 = two conditions; 3 = three conditions; 4 = four conditions).

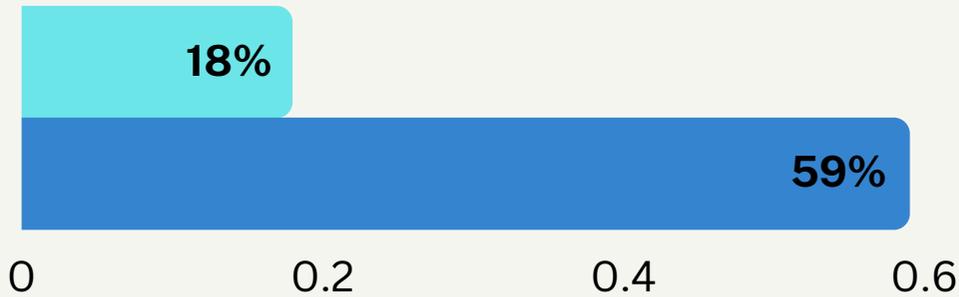
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participants= 156
chronically homeless persons
in Salt Lake County



Resources Used: Sheltered vs Unsheltered

■ Unsheltered ■ Sheltered



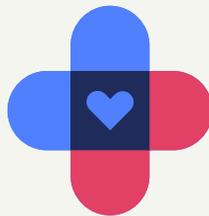
TRANSIT PASSES



the sheltered were 3x more likely to have a UTA transit pass

DOCTOR VISITS

the sheltered visit the doctor about twice as much as the unsheltered



■ Unsheltered ■ Sheltered



■ Salt Lake County ■ Sample



MEDICAID

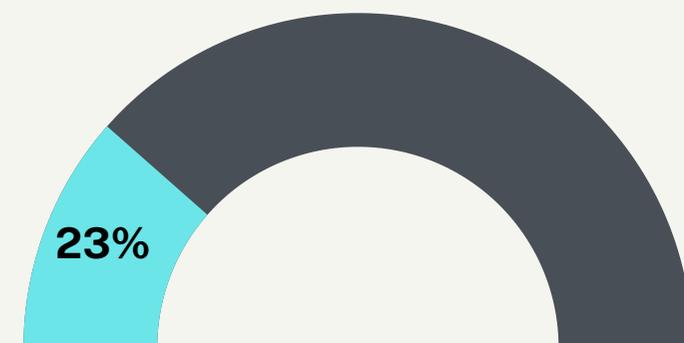


the sheltered and unsheltered were equally likely to have Medicaid but more likely than Salt Lake County residents

HOSPITAL VISITS



the sheltered and unsheltered were equally likely to have recently visited the ER - nearly 1/4 of them in the last month



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Analytic Strategy

To answer the questions of how many of the chronically homeless are accessing services, and whether the sheltered do so at different rates than the unsheltered, we conducted a series of independent samples t-tests in R 4.2.2 (R Core Team, 2022). We examined six dependent variables: whether participants are on Medicaid (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether participants are receiving SSI, SSDI, VA or other disability benefits (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether participants have a UTA transit pass (0 = no; 1 = yes), whether participants have been at least partially vaccinated against Covid-19 (0 = no; 1 = yes), the last time participants visited the emergency room or a hospital (1 = this week; 2 = this month; 3 = during the past six months; 4 = between six and twelve months ago; 5 = between one and two years ago; 6 = more than two years ago), and the last time participants visited a doctor or nurse (1 = during the past six months; 2 = between six and twelve months ago; 3 = between one and two years ago; 4 = between two and five years ago; 5 = more than five years ago). The independent variable in each t-test was the sheltered status of participants (0 = unsheltered [sleeping in a car or outside]; 1 = sheltered [sleeping at a friend's house, in a shelter, or in permanent supportive housing]). For significant t-tests we provide the means for sheltered and unsheltered participants. For non-significant t-tests we provided the overall mean for the whole sample.

Additionally, we also conducted a one sample t-test to examine whether participants in this sample were more likely to be on Medicaid as compared to the Salt Lake County average (15% of Salt Lake County residents are on Medicaid). We drew data from this source for the comparison value:

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Survey on Health and Homelessness

Codebook

(collected Summer 2022)

Conducted by Crossroads Urban Center



Crossroads Urban Center and community volunteers surveyed homeless members of Salt Lake County. For each survey they asked individuals the questions and filled out the survey for them. Everyone who took the survey was offered a transit pass from the Utah Transit Authority (UTA). Funding for the UTA transit passes was provided by UTA.

Data cleaned by students from Brigham Young University's School of Family Life 305 class (Applied Stats/Data Management)



How to Use this Codebook

This codebook includes a description of each of the questions asked of the participants. The description of the questions includes a statistical snapshot to help you understand the distribution of responses and patterns seen in the data. A variable name for each question (in parentheses) is also included for use in statistical analysis using the corresponding data file.

Description of selected statistics found in the codebook:

- Mean – the average of the responses on a question
- Standard Deviation – a measure of how similar the responses were. A smaller standard deviation reflects more similar responses among individuals
- Median – the middle point of all the responses on a question
- Min – the minimum response on a question
- Max – the maximum response on a question
- Skew – a measure of the shape of the distribution of responses on a question. Values larger than the absolute value of two suggest a skewed distribution
- Kurtosis – a measure of the shape of the distribution of responses on a question. Values larger than the absolute value of two suggest an overly peaked or flat distribution

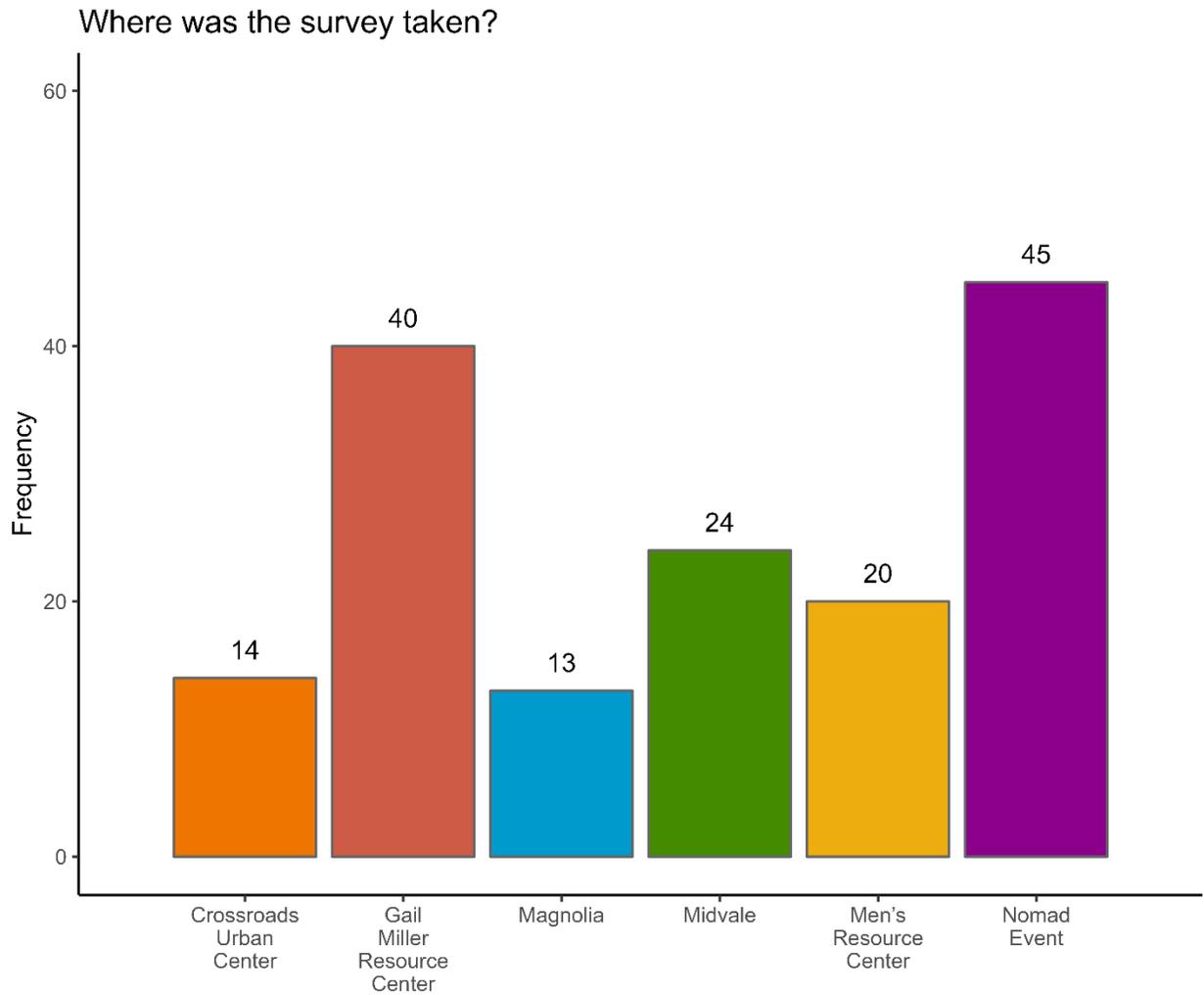
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Location of the Survey

Where was the survey taken? (SurveyLoc)

	1 = Crossroads Urban Center	2 = Gail Miller Resource Center	3 = Magnolia	4 = Midvale	5 = Men's Resource Center	6 = Nomad Event
Frequency	14	40	13	24	20	45
Percent	9.0	25.6	8.3	15.4	12.8	28.8

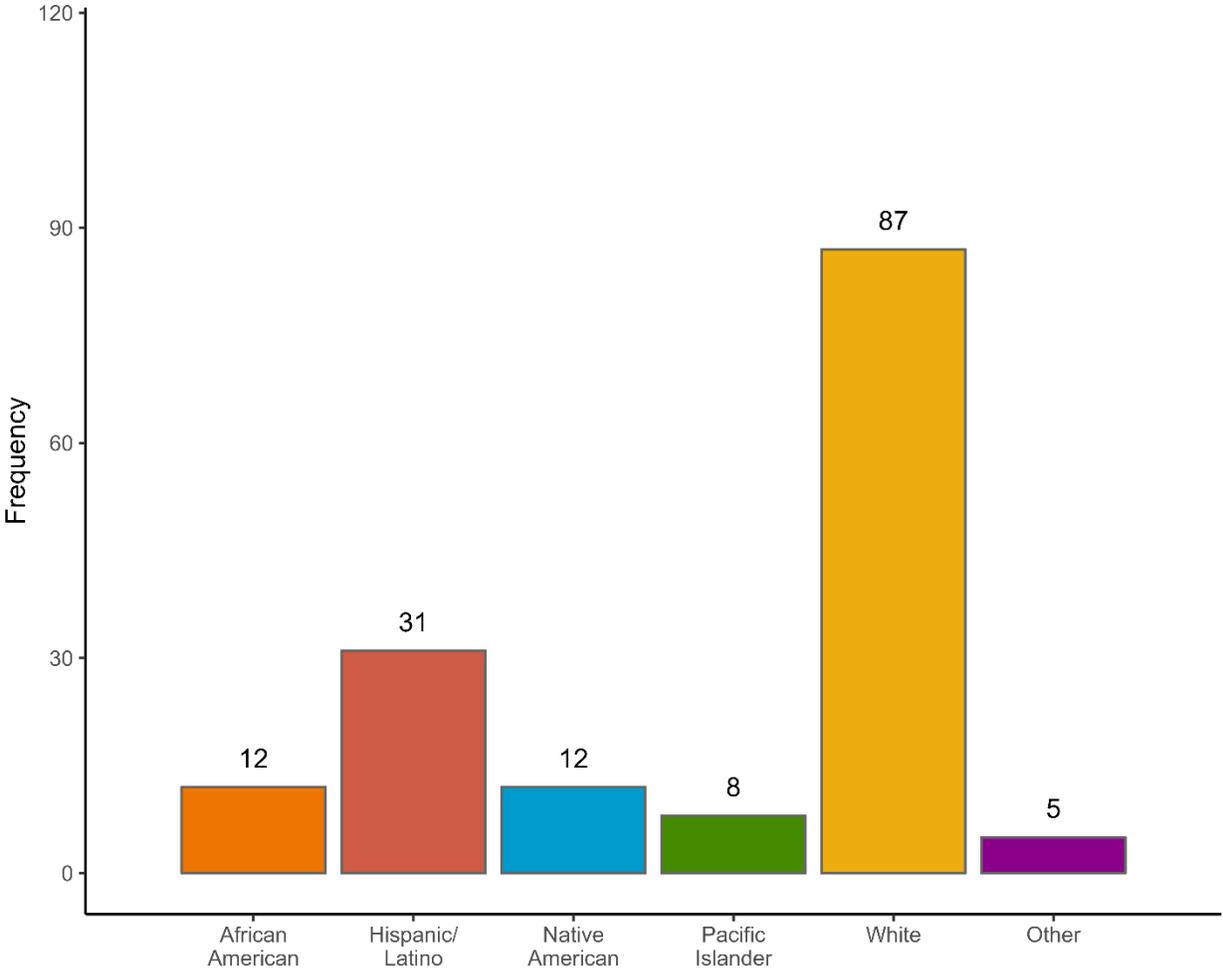


Race/Ethnicity

What is your race/ethnicity? (Ethnicity)

	1 = African American	2 = Hispanic/Latino	3 = Native American	4 = Pacific Islander	5 = White	6 = Other
Frequency	12	31	12	8	87	5
Percent	7.7	20.0	7.7	5.2	56.1	3.2

What is your race/ethnicity?

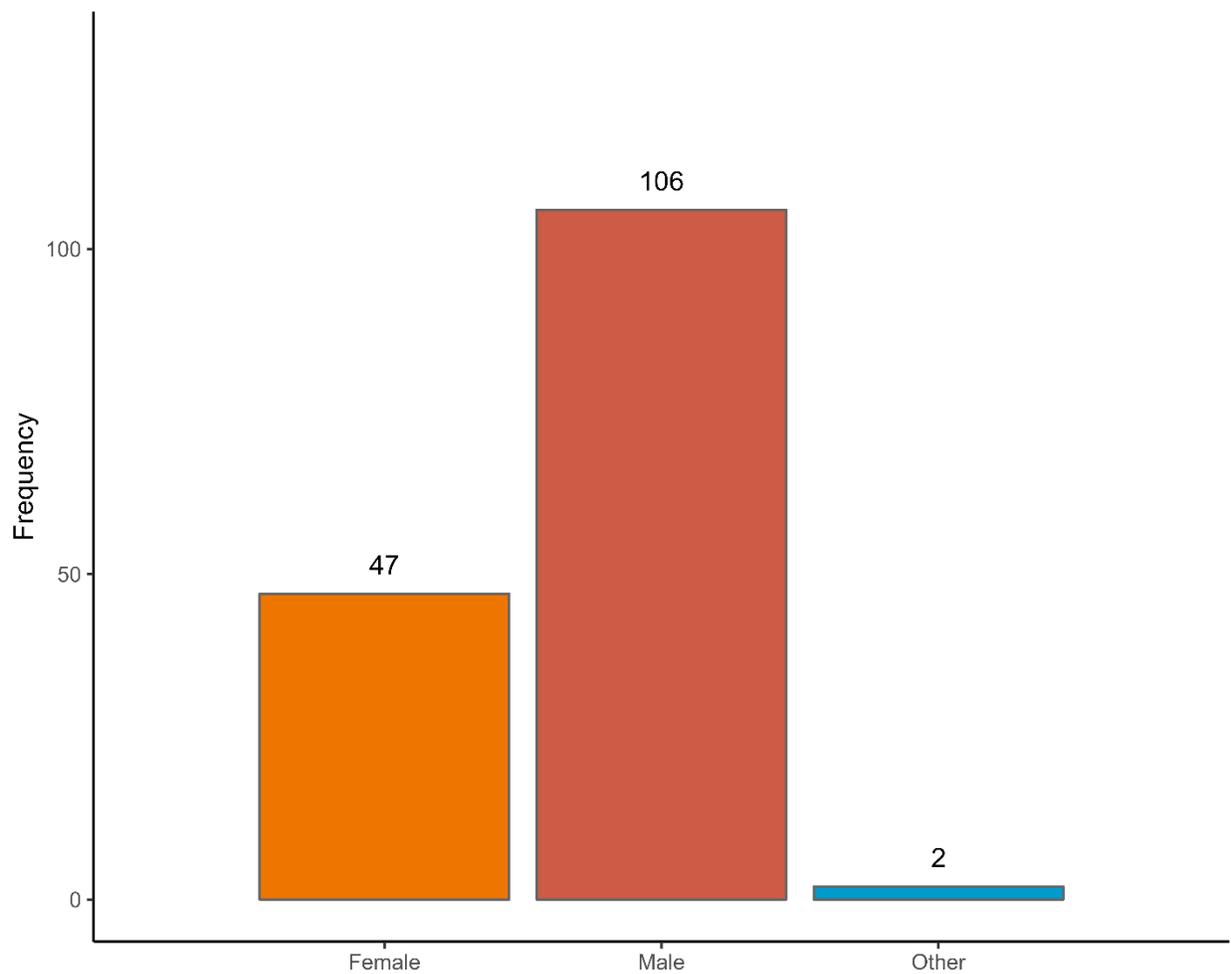


Gender

What is your gender or gender identity? (Gender)

	0 = female	1 = male	2 = other
Frequency	47	106	2
Percent	30.3	68.4	1.3

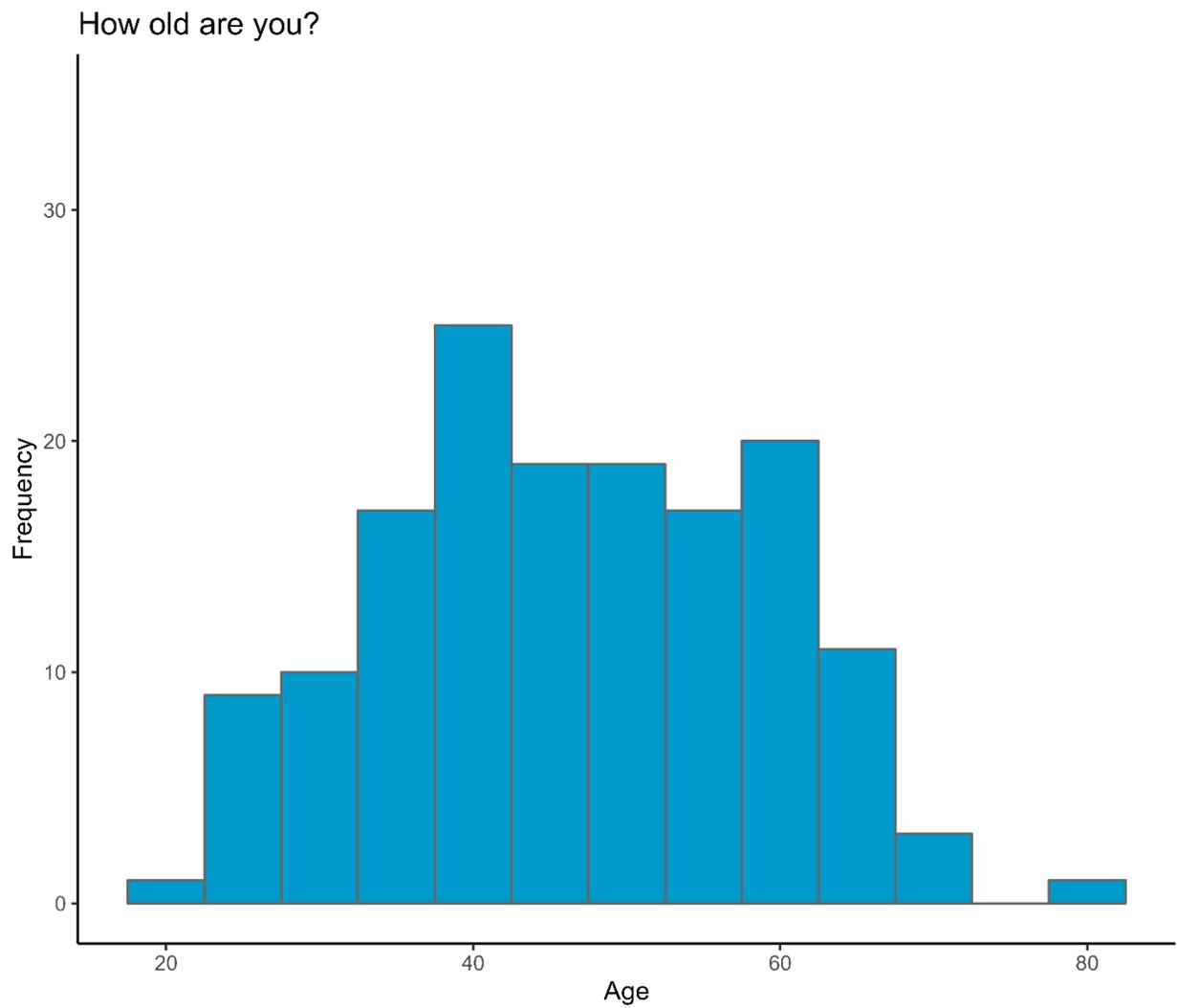
What is your gender or gender identity?



Age

How old are you? (Age)

Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis	Number of Responses
46.61	12.11	46	18	82	.10	-.62	152

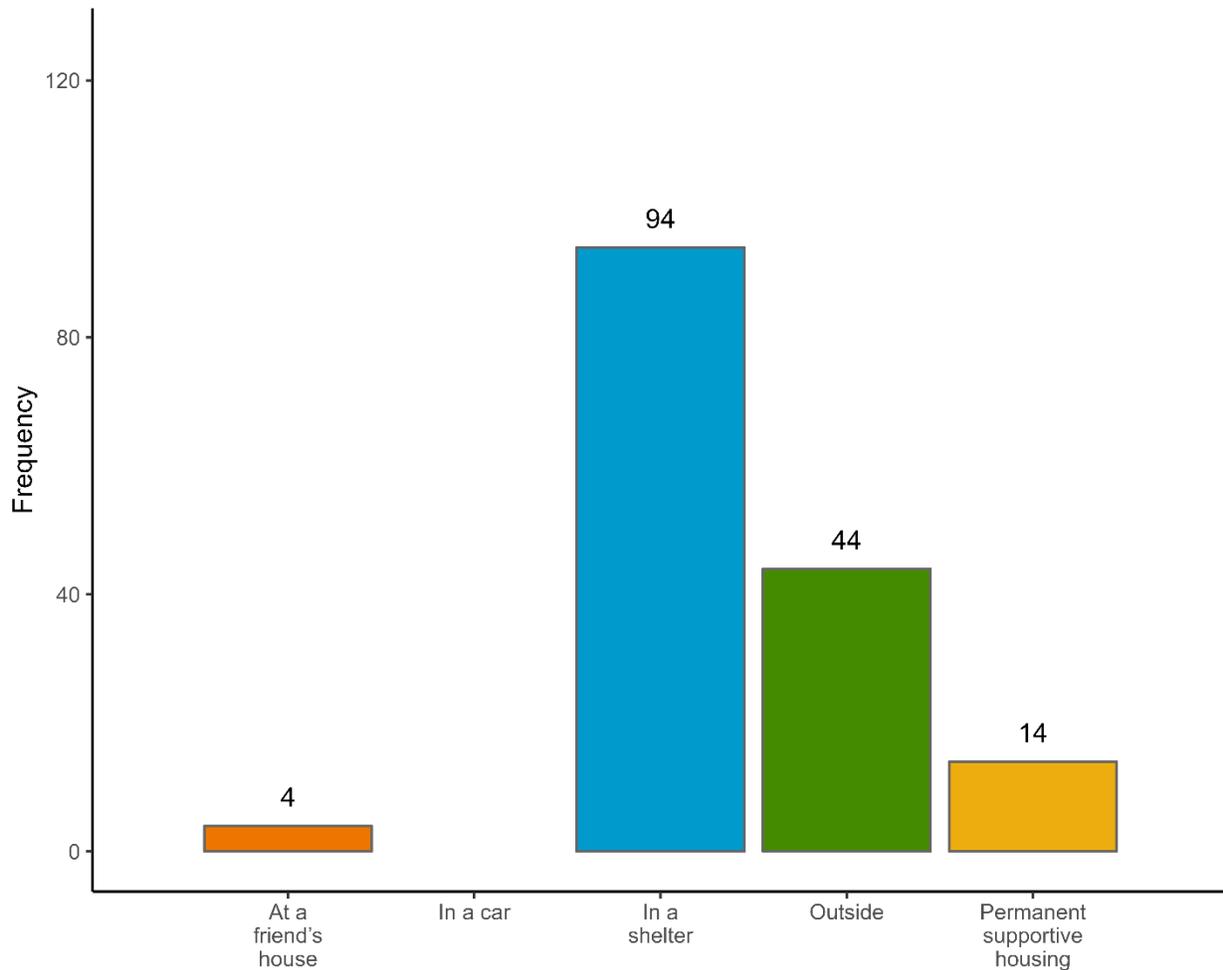


Sleeping Location

Where did you sleep last night? (SleepLoc)

	1 = At a friend's house	2 = In a car	3 = In a shelter	4 = Outside	5 = Permanent supportive housing
Frequency	4	0	94	44	14
Percent	2.6	0.0	60.3	28.2	9.0

Where did you sleep last night?



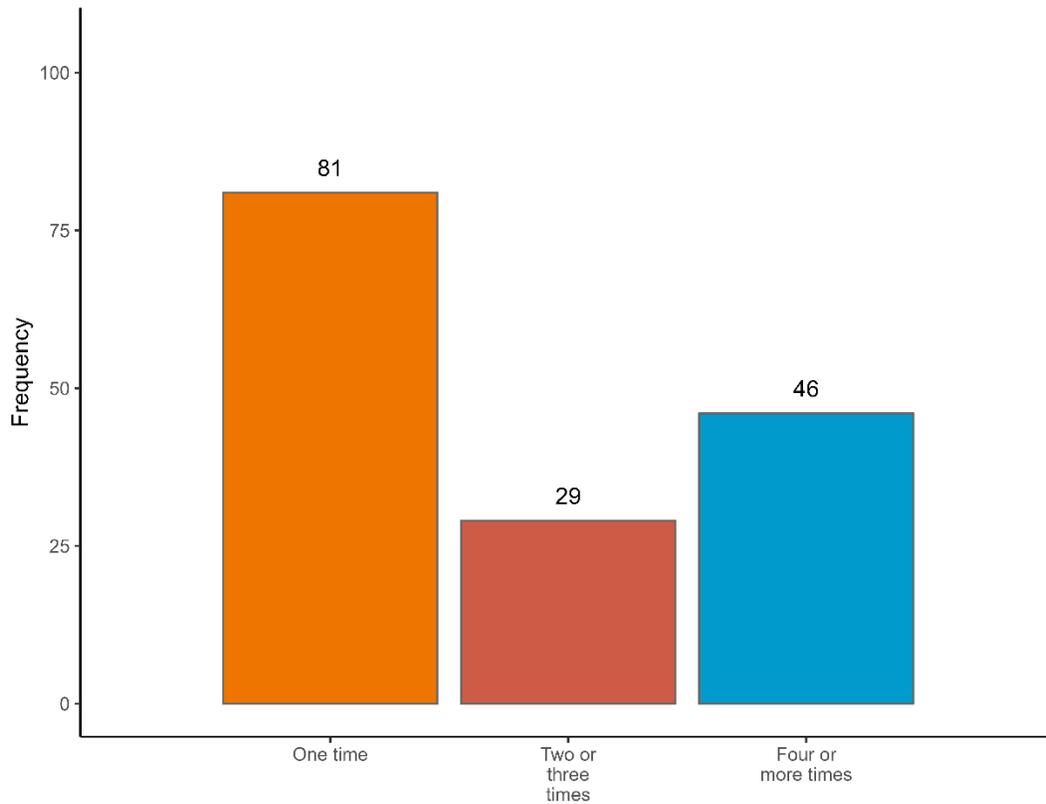
Times Homeless

How many times have you experienced homelessness in the past three years? (HomeTimes)

	1 = one time	2 = two or three times	3 = four or more times
Frequency	81	29	46
Percent	51.9	18.6	29.5

Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis	Number of Responses
1.78	.88	1	1	3	.45	-1.56	156

How many times have you experienced homelessness in the past three years?

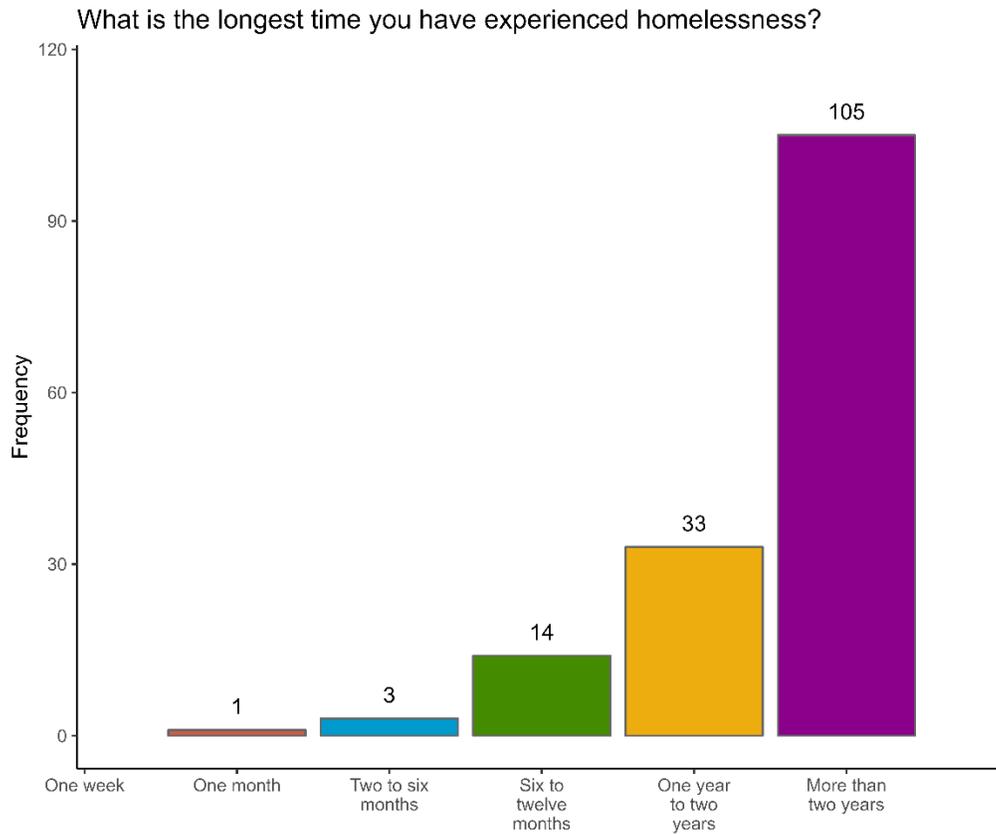


Longest Homeless Length

What is the longest time you have experienced homelessness? (HomeLong)

	1 = one week	2 = one month	3 = two to six months	4 = six to twelve months	5 = one year to two years	6 = more than two years
Frequency	0	1	3	14	33	105
Percent	0.0	0.6	1.9	9.0	21.2	67.3

Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis	Number of Responses
5.53	0.79	6	2	6	-1.76	2.91	156



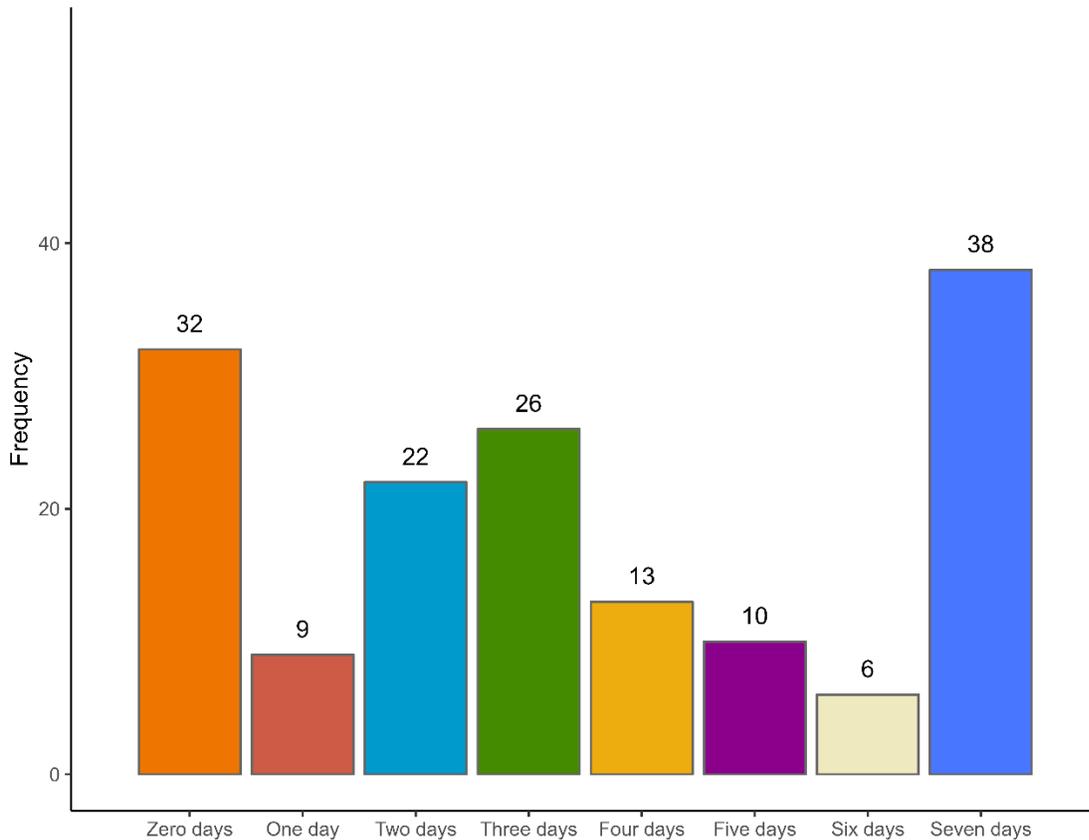
Getting Enough Sleep

In the past week how many days did you feel you were able to get enough sleep? (Sleep)

	0 = zero days	1 = one day	2 = two days	3 = three days	4 = four days	5 = five days	6 = six days	7 = seven days
Frequency	32	9	22	26	13	10	6	38
Percent	20.5	5.8	14.1	16.7	8.3	6.4	3.8	24.4

Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis	Number of Responses
3.43	2.58	3	0	7	.14	-1.36	156

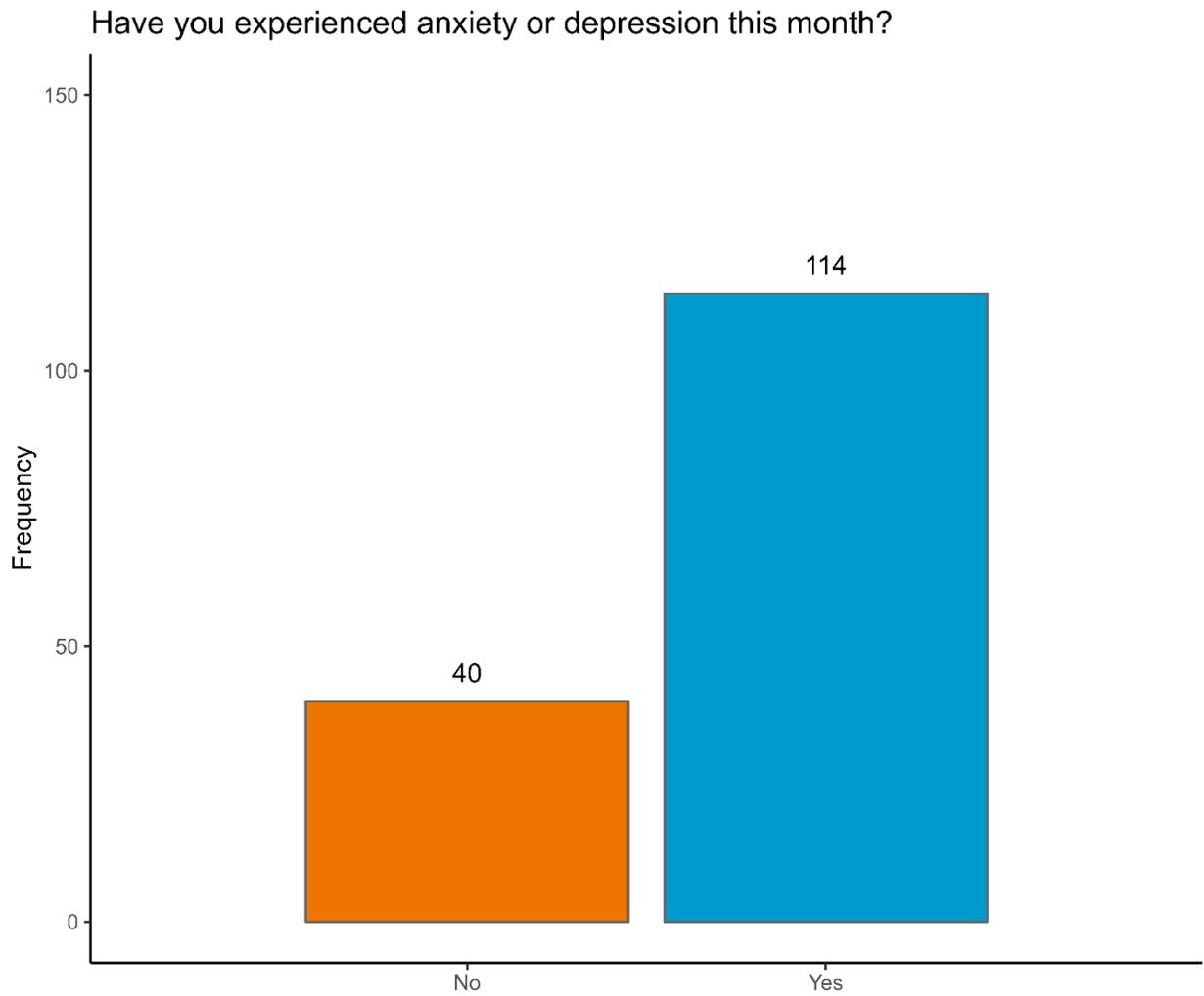
In the past week how many days did you feel you were able to get enough sleep?



Anxiety and Depression

Have you experienced anxiety or depression this month? (MHealth)

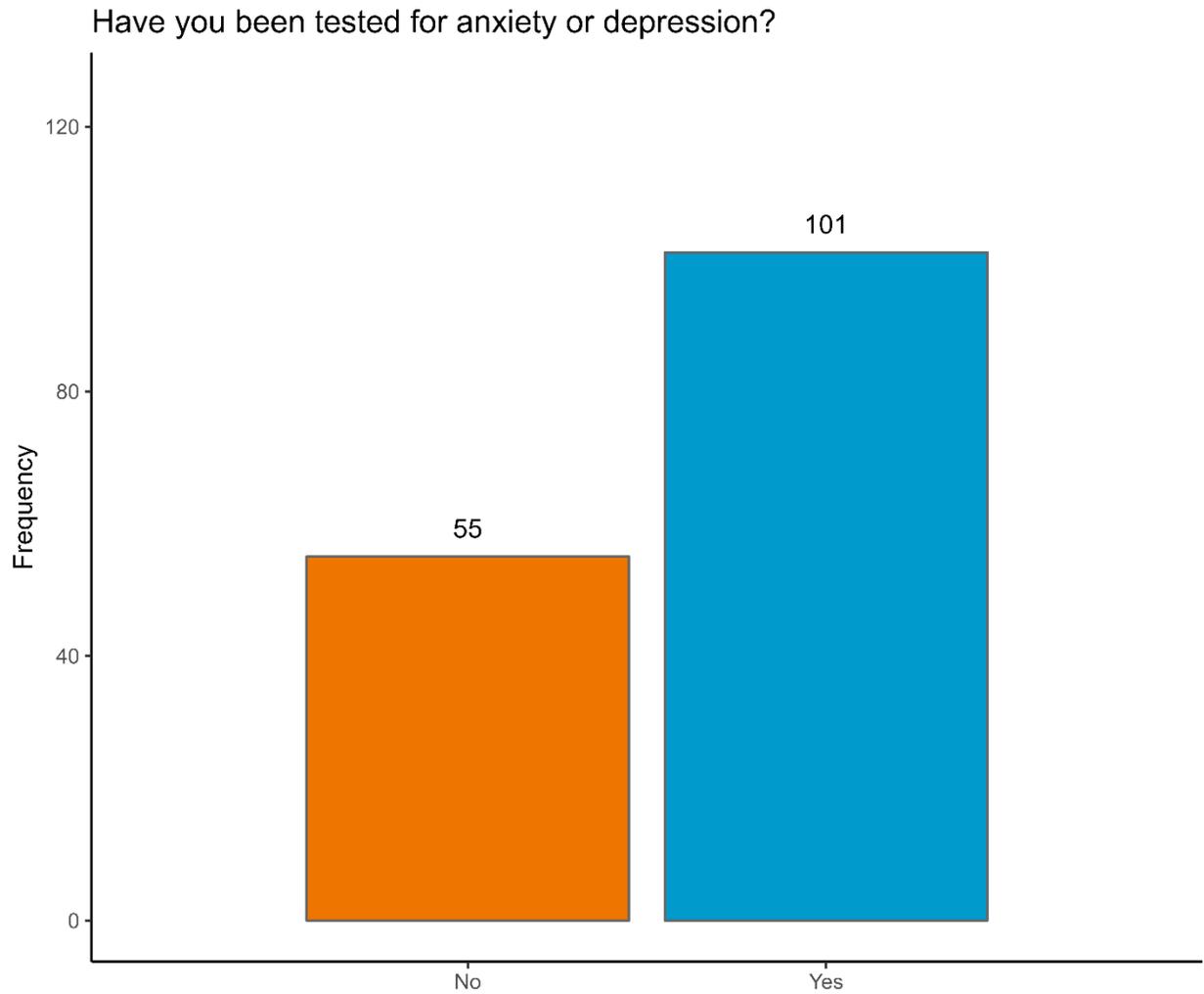
	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	40	114
Percent	26.0	74.0



Anxiety and Depression Testing

Have you been tested for anxiety or depression? (MHealthTest)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	55	101
Percent	35.3	64.7

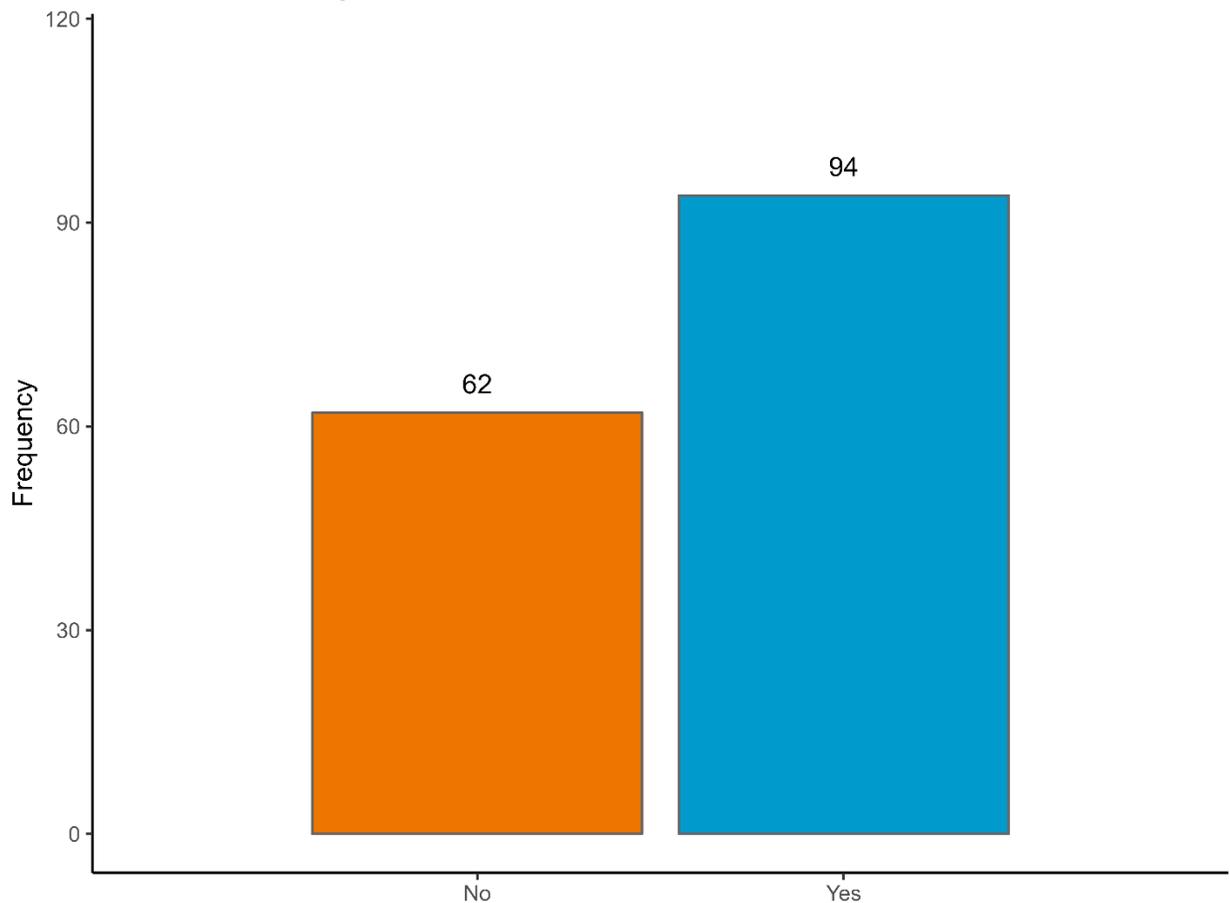


Health Limits

Do you currently have a physical or mental health condition that limits the type of work you are able to do or the number of hours you are able to work? (LimitWork)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	62	94
Percent	39.7	60.3

Do you currently have a physical or mental health condition that limits the type of work you are able to do or the number of hours you are able to work?

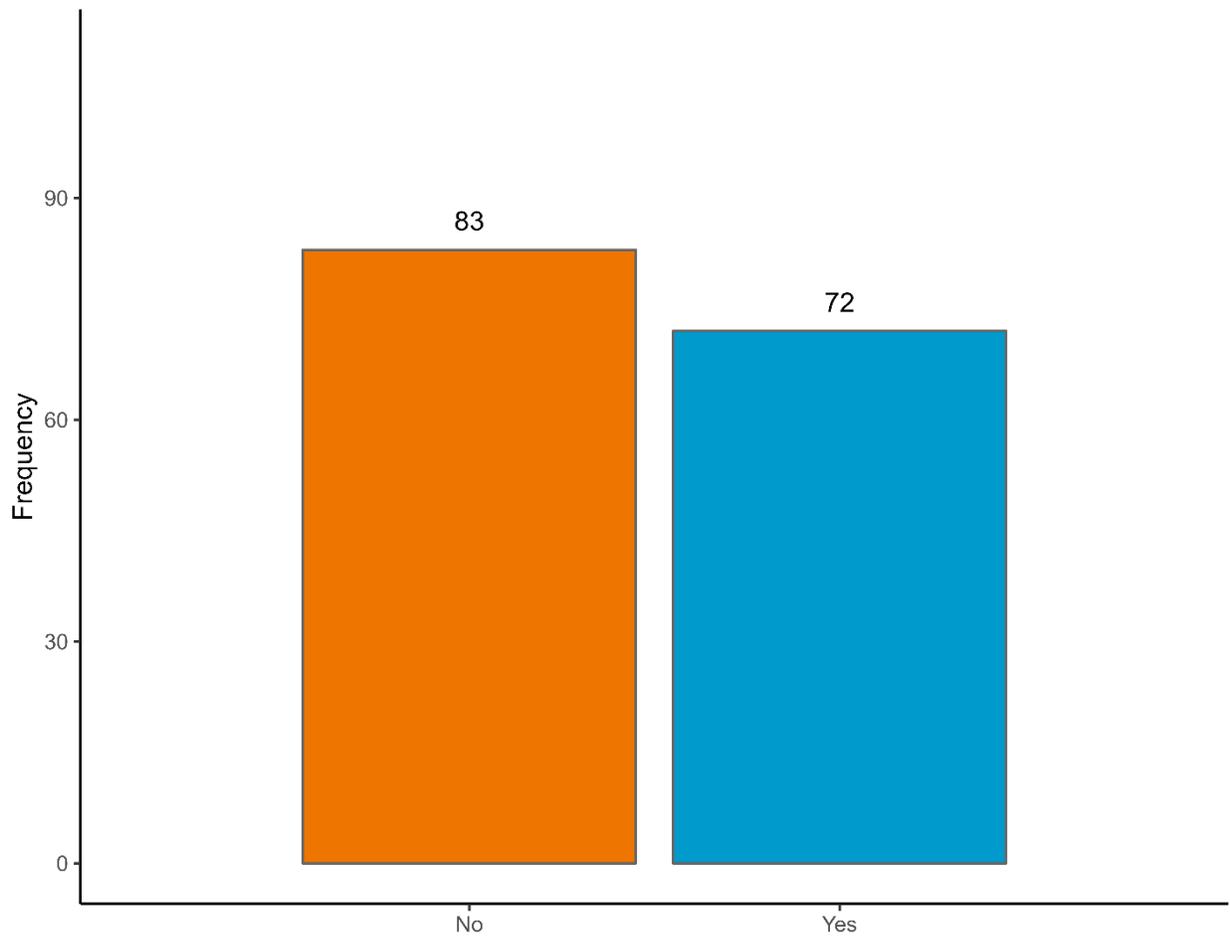


Difficulty Standing or Walking

Do you have a physical condition that makes it difficult for you to stand or walk for two hours in a workday? (StandDiff)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	83	72
Percent	53.5	46.5

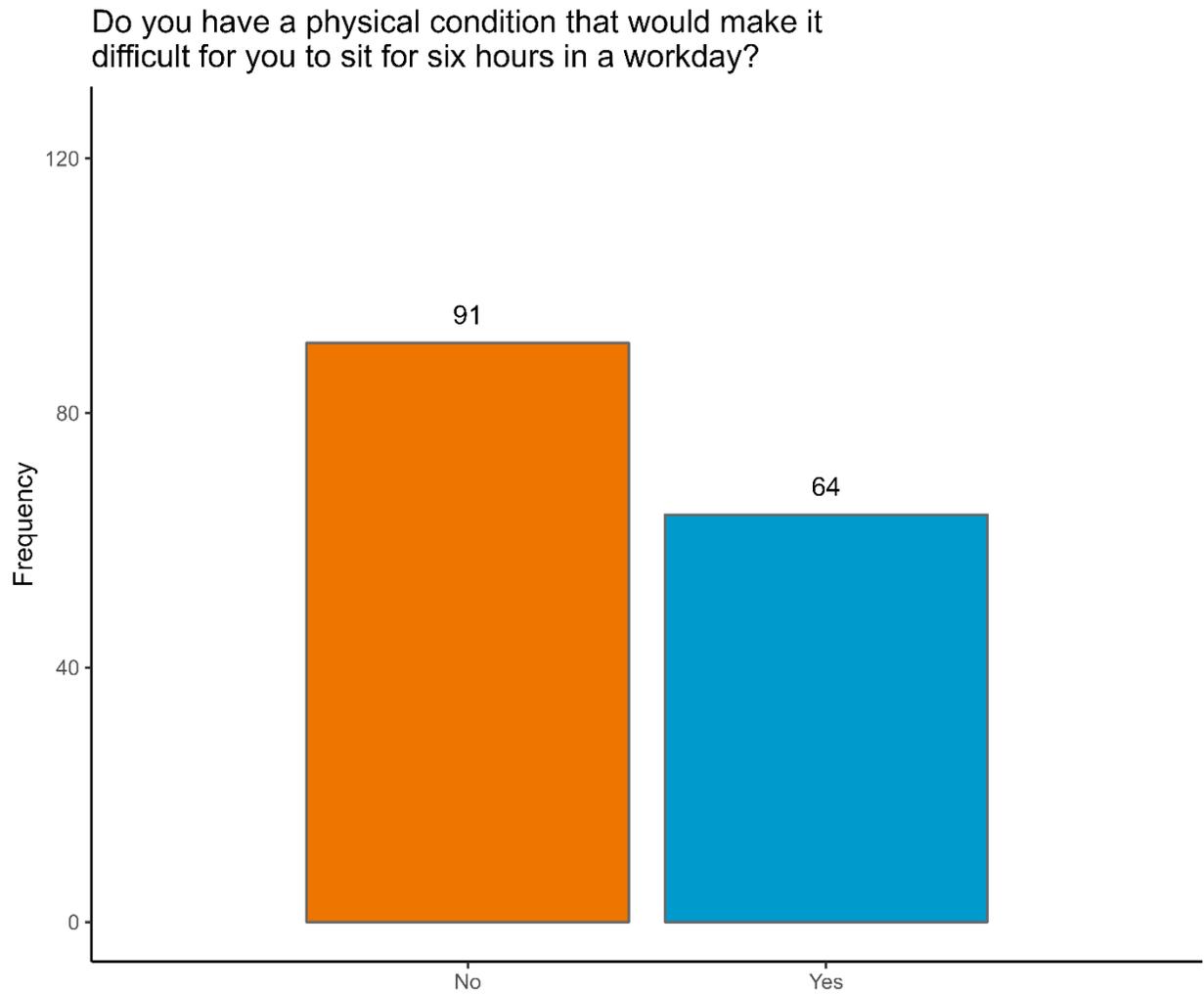
Do you have a physical condition that makes it difficult for you to stand or walk for two hours in a workday?



Difficulty Sitting

Do you have a physical condition that would make it difficult for you to sit for six hours in a workday?
(SitDiff)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	91	64
Percent	58.7	41.3

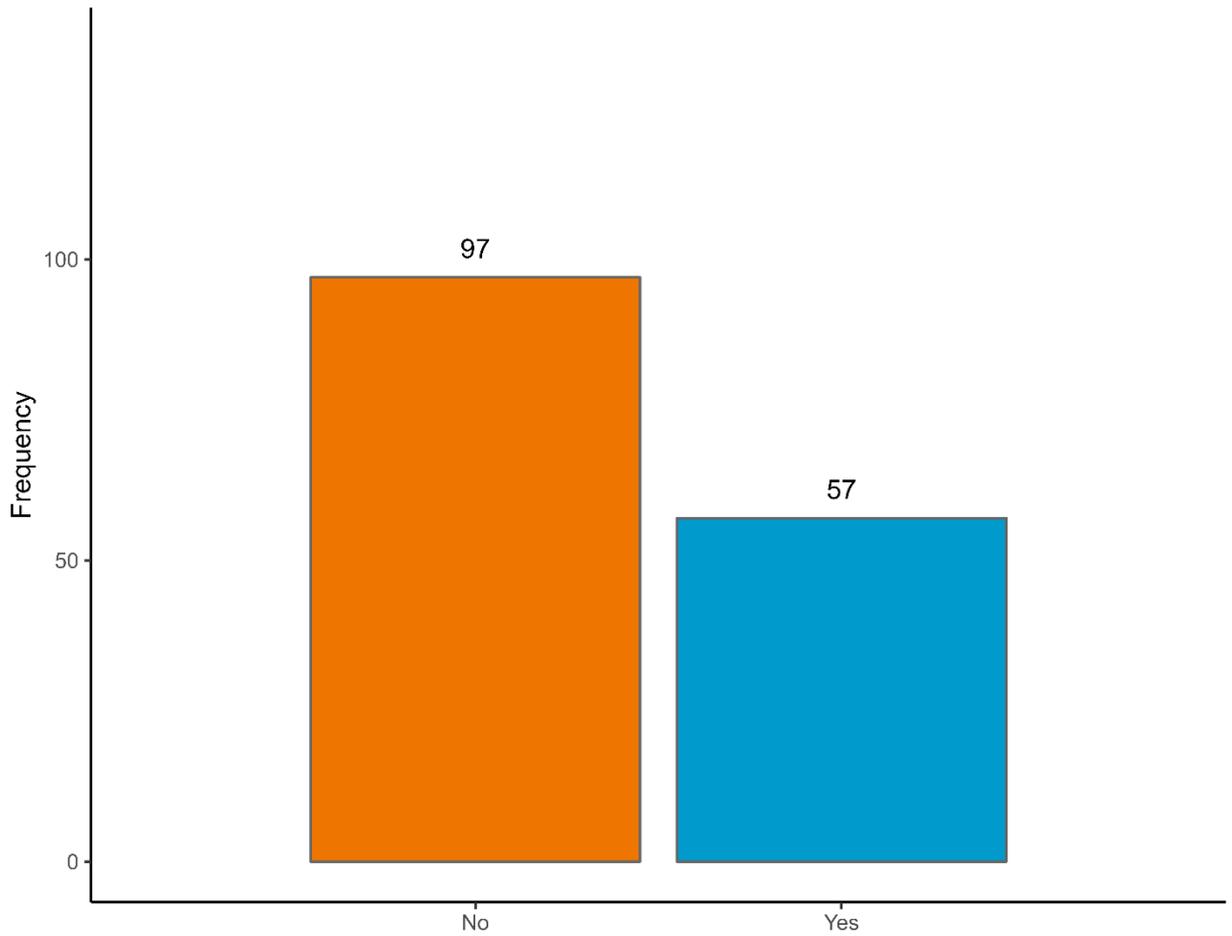


Lifting Difficulty

Do you have a physical condition that limits your ability to lift more than twenty pounds? (LiftLbs)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	97	57
Percent	63.0	37.0

Do you have a physical condition that limits your ability to lift more than twenty pounds?

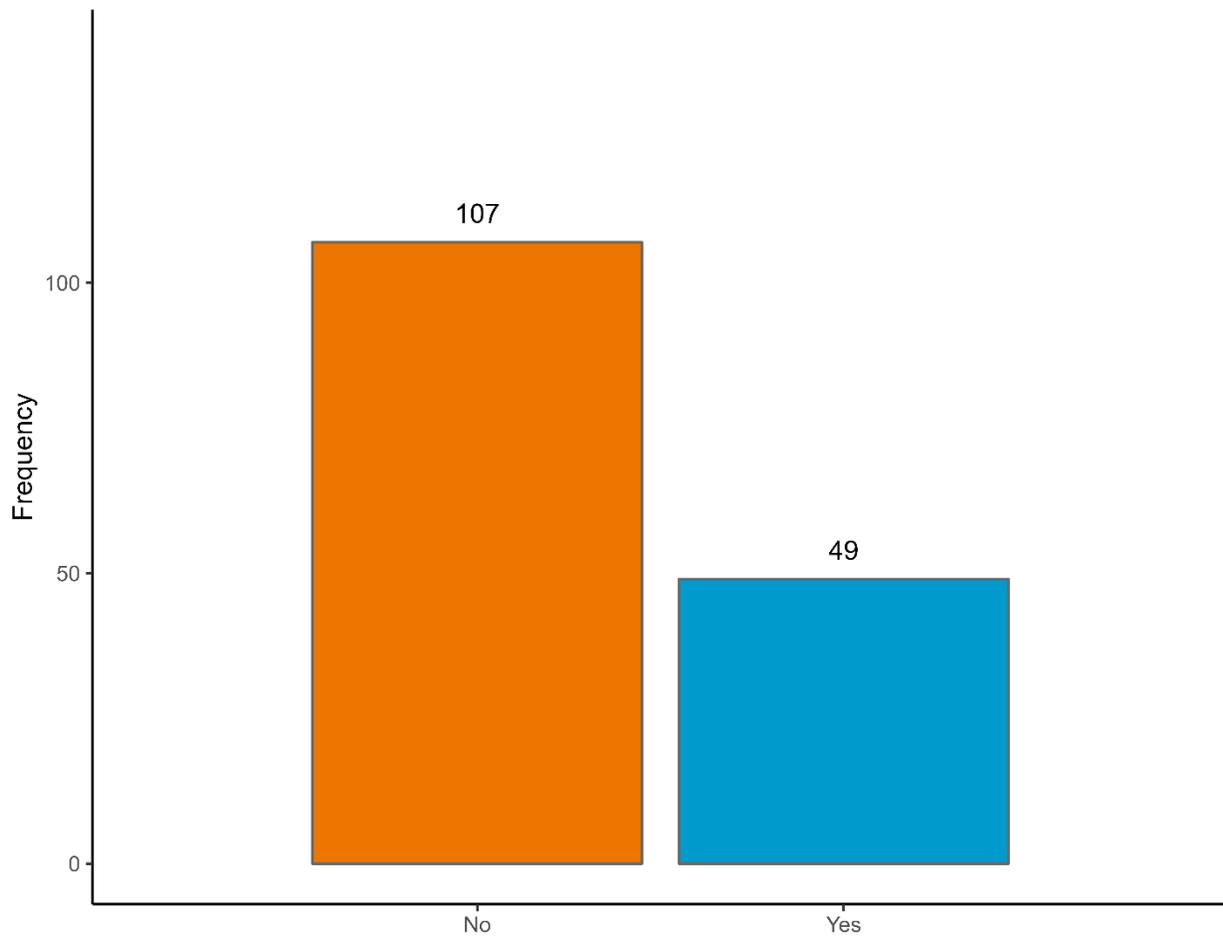


Unaddressed Health Problems

Do you currently have a health problem that you have not sought medical attention for? (HealthProb)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	107	49
Percent	68.6	31.4

Do you currently have a health problem that you have not sought medical attention for?



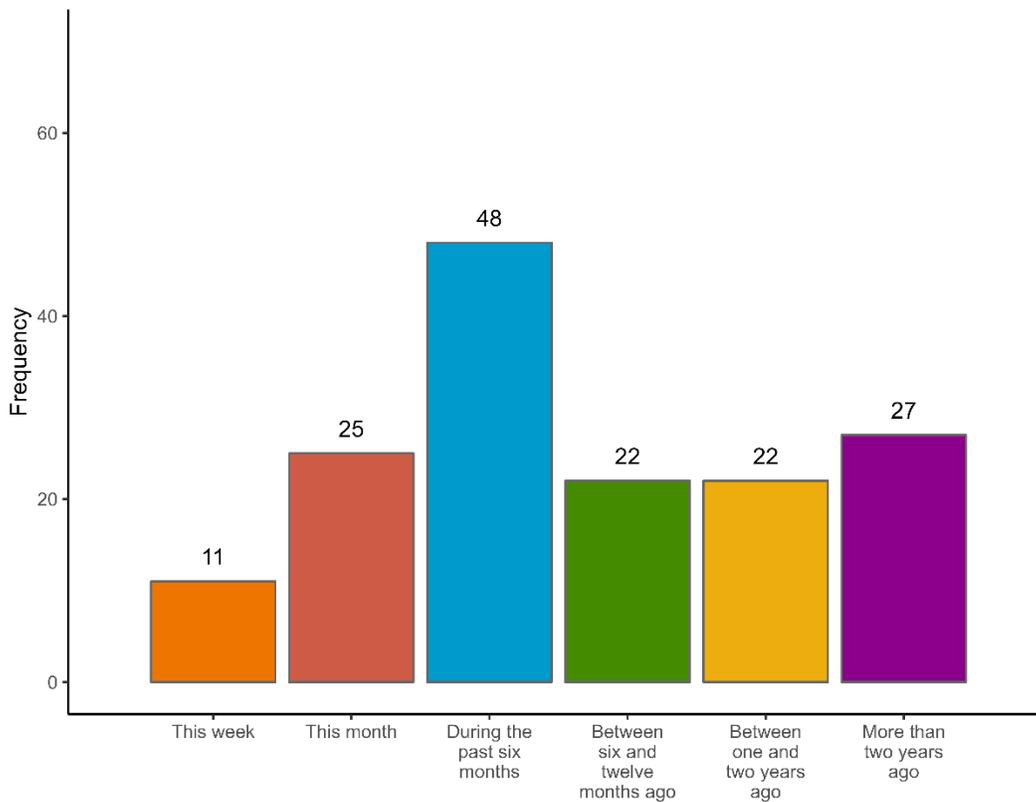
Emergency Room and Hospital Use

When was the last time you went to the emergency room or hospital for medical care? (VisitHosp)

	1 = This week	2 = This month	3 = During the past six months	4 = Between six and twelve months ago	5 = Between one and two years ago	6 = More than two years ago
Frequency	11	25	48	22	22	27
Percent	7.1	16.1	31.0	14.2	14.2	17.4

Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis	Number of Responses
3.65	1.52	3	1	6	.15	-1.04	155

When was the last time you went to the emergency room or hospital for medical care?



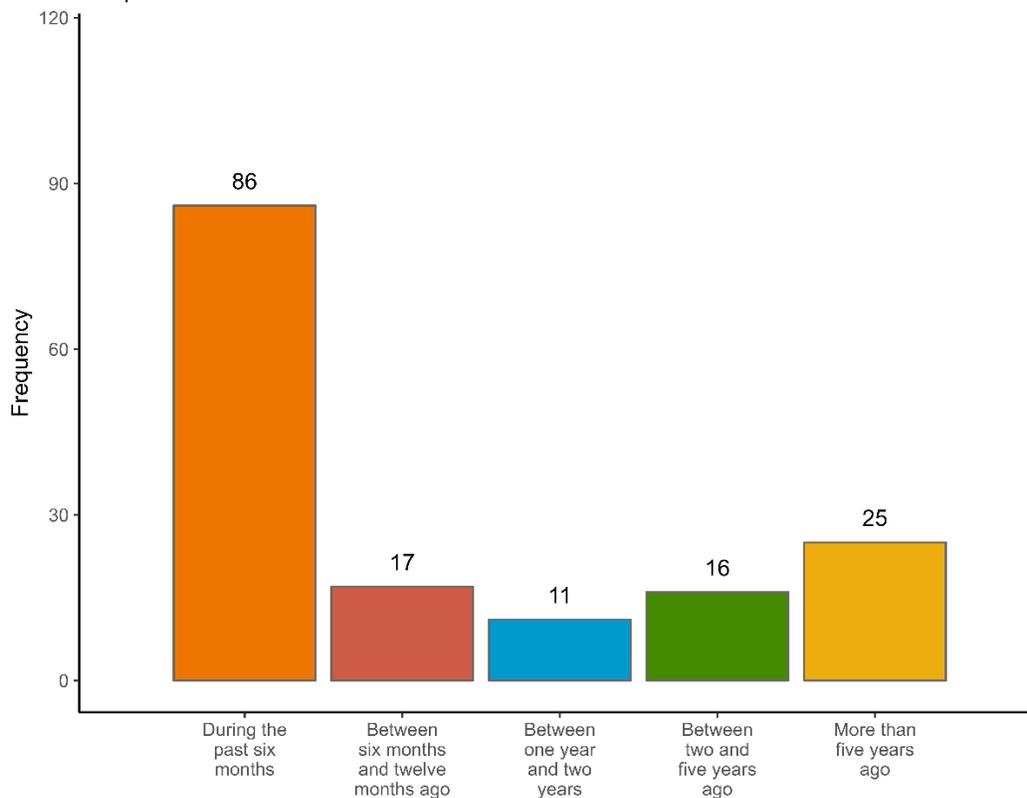
Doctor or Nurse Visits

When did you last visit a doctor or a nurse outside of the hospital? (VisitDoc)

	1 = During the past six months	2 = Between six months and twelve months ago	3 = Between one year and two years	4 = Between two and five years ago	5 = More than five years ago
Frequency	86	17	11	16	25
Percent	55.5	11.0	7.1	10.3	16.1

Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis	Number of Responses
2.21	1.57	1	1	5	.82	-1.01	155

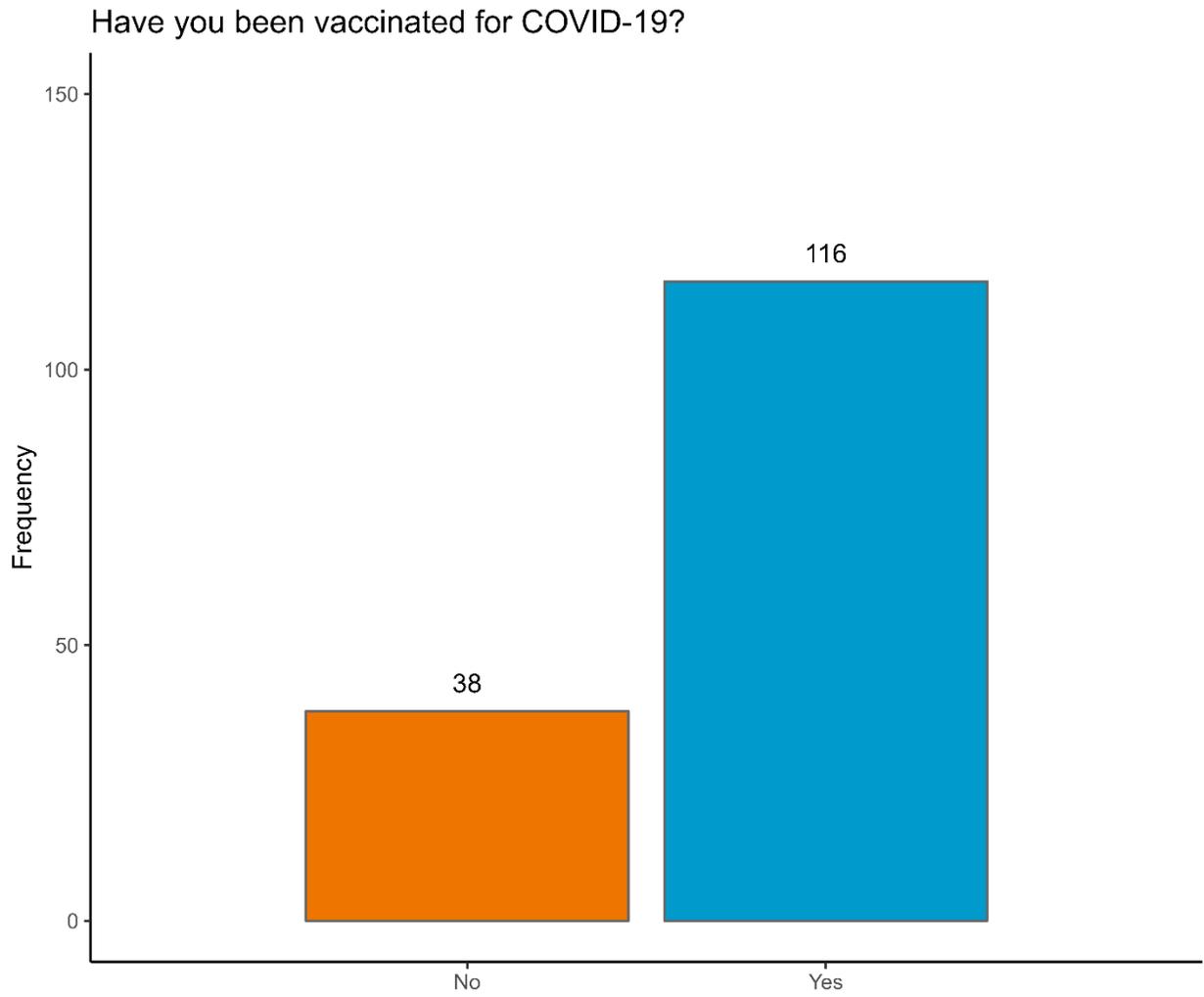
When did you last visit a doctor or a nurse outside of the hospital?



COVID-19 Vaccine

Have you been vaccinated for COVID-19? (Covid)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	38	116
Percent	24.7	75.3

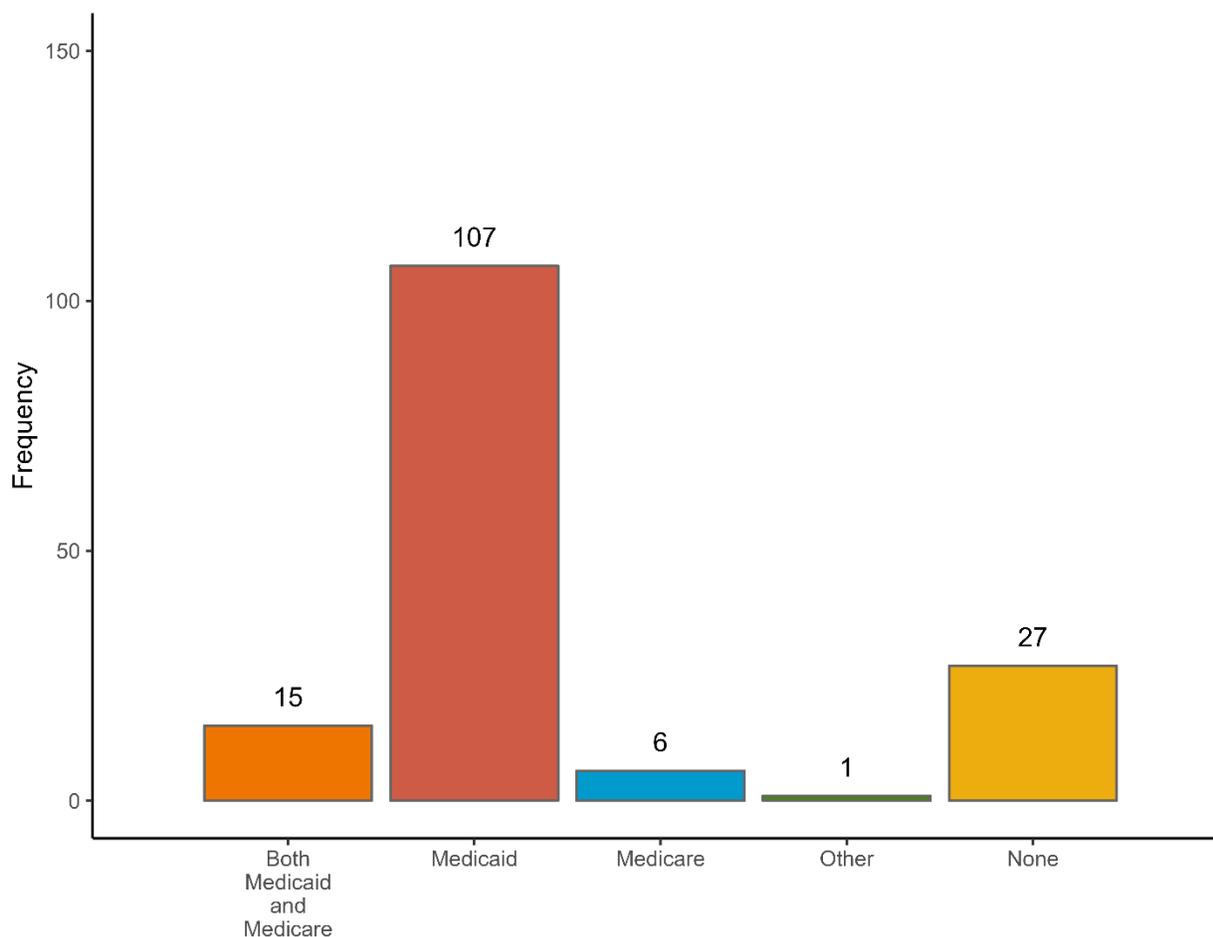


Current Insurance

Are you enrolled in Medicaid, Medicare or some other health insurance plan? (Insurance)

	1 = Both Medicaid and Medicare	2 = Medicaid	3 = Medicare	4 = Other	5 = None
Frequency	15	107	6	1	27
Percent	9.6	68.6	3.8	0.6	17.3

Are you enrolled in Medicaid, Medicare or some other health insurance plan?

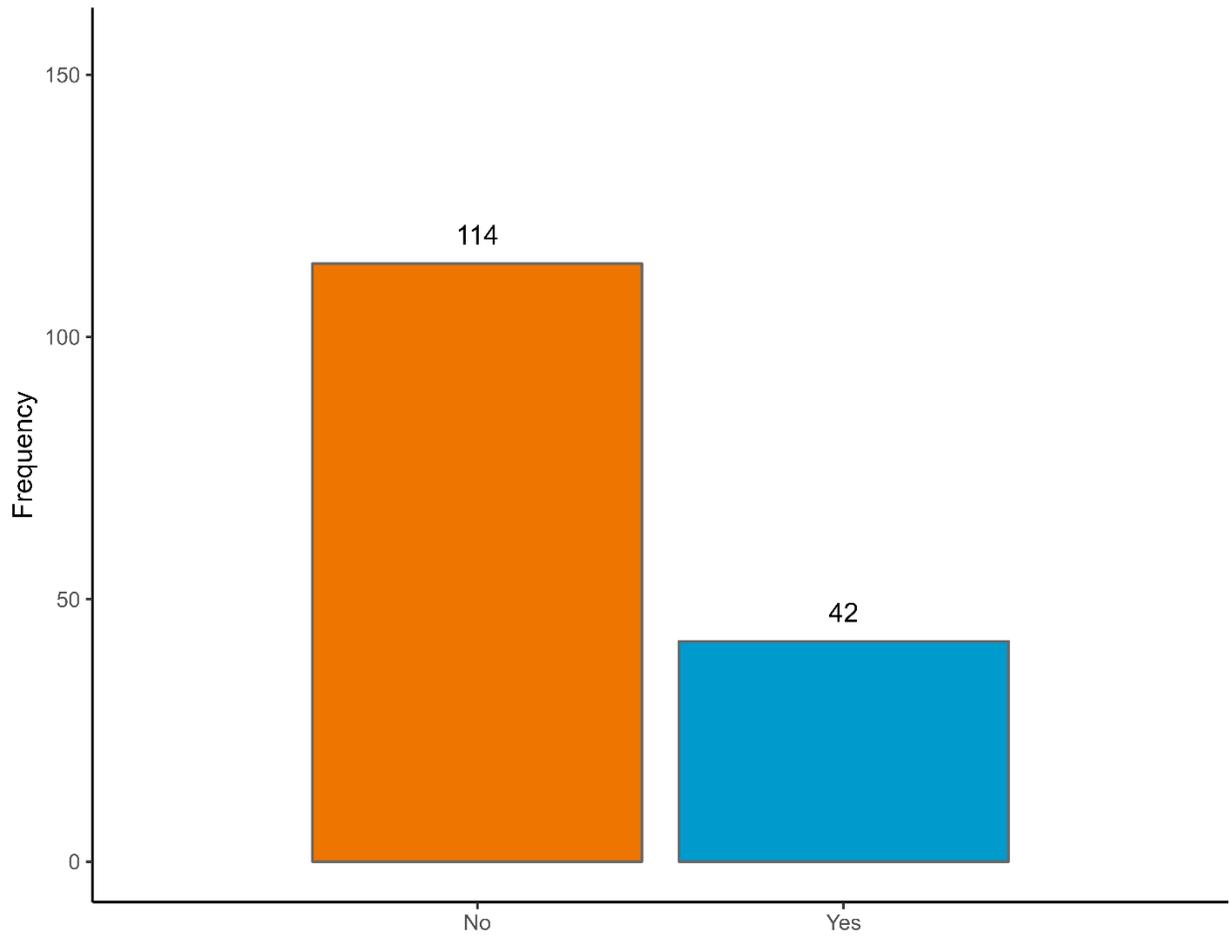


Benefits

Are you currently receiving SSI, SSDI, VA or other disability benefits? (CurBenefits)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	114	42
Percent	73.1	26.9

Are you currently receiving SSI, SSDI, VA or other disability benefits?

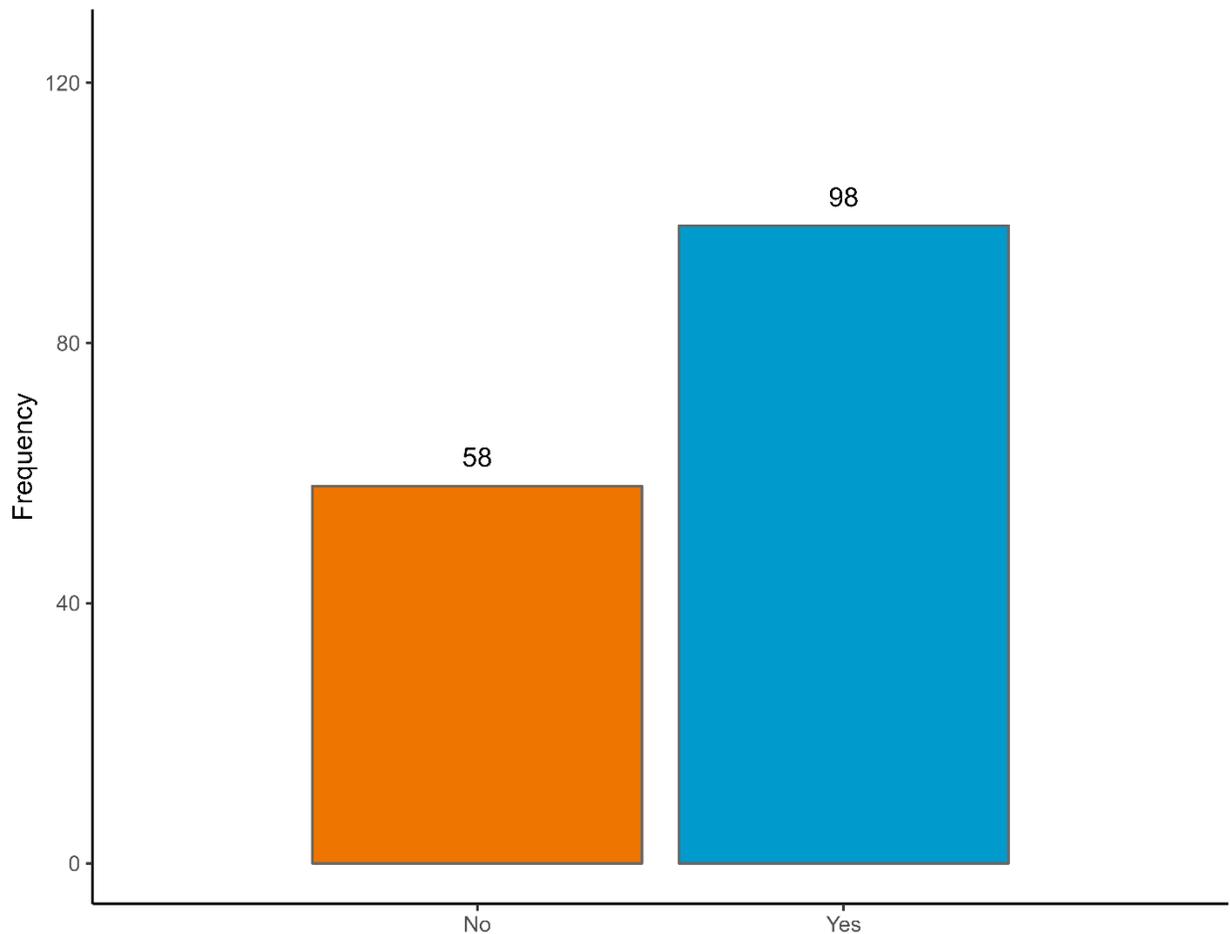


Awareness of Mental Health Coverage

Do you know that treatment for anxiety and depression is covered by Medicaid and other health insurance plans? (MHealthKnow)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	58	98
Percent	37.2	62.8

Do you know that treatment for anxiety and depression is covered by Medicaid and other health insurance plans?

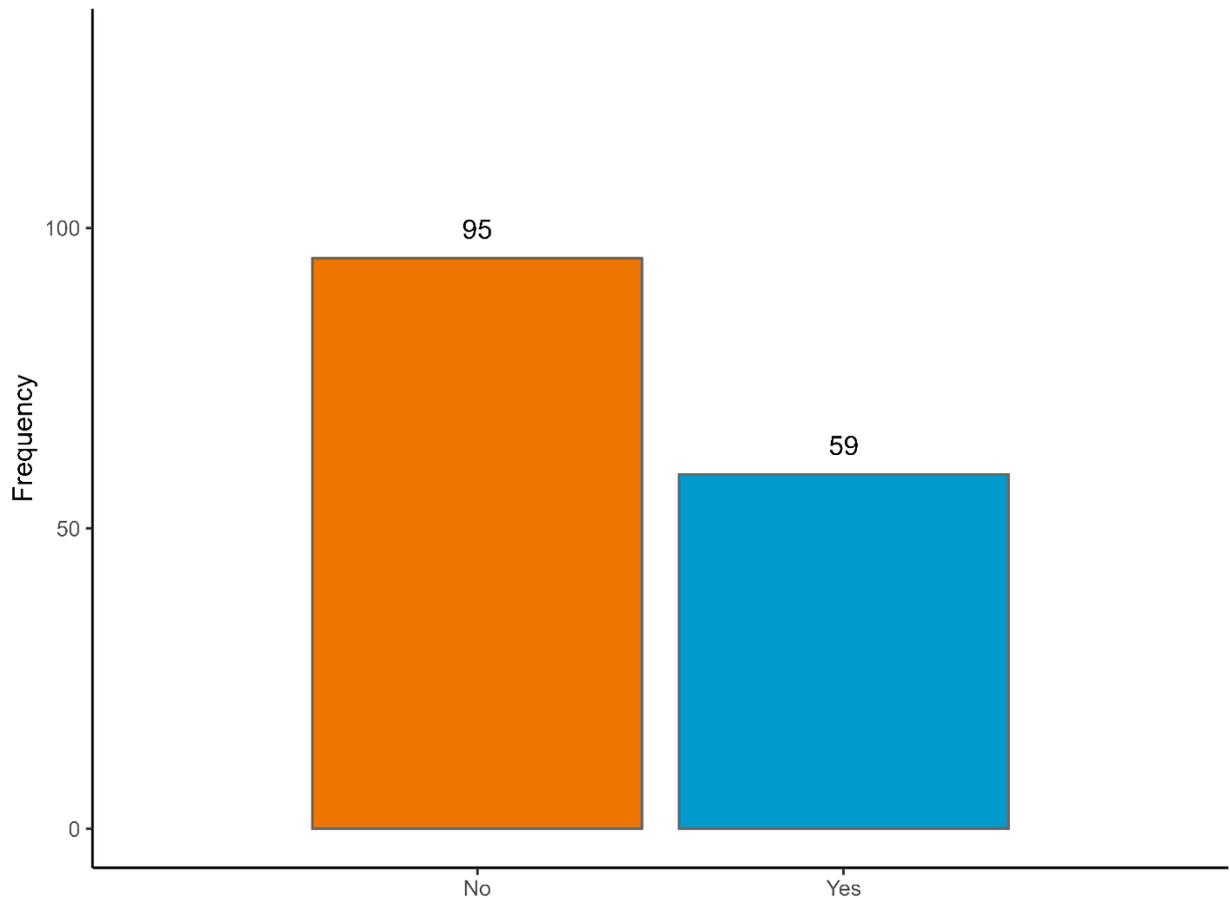


Unsafe from Violence or Injury

During the past year have you ever been injured by an act of violence or threatened in a way that made you feel unsafe? (Unsafe)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	95	59
Percent	61.7	38.3

During the past year have you ever been injured by an act of violence or threatened in a way that made you feel unsafe?

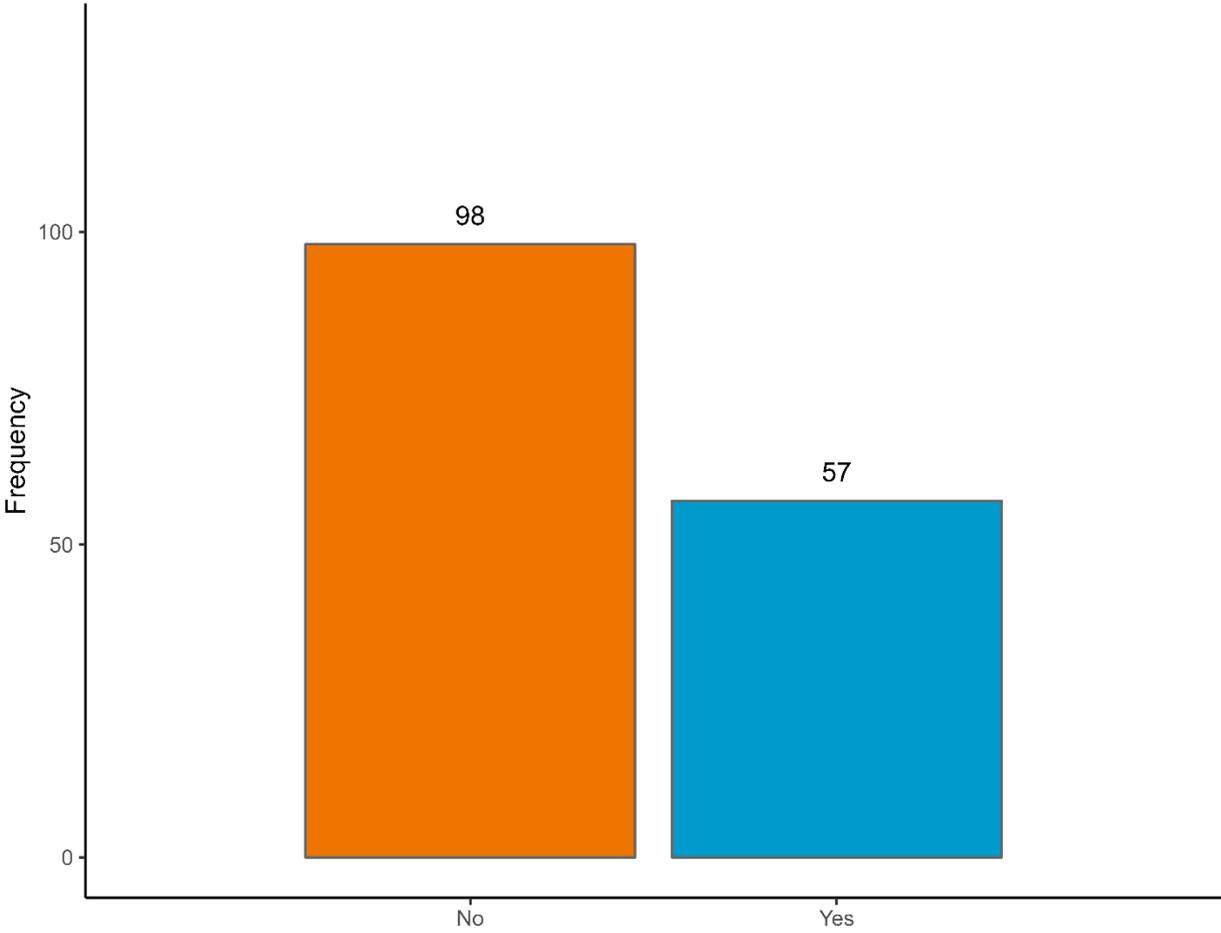


Domestic Violence

During the past five years has domestic violence ever led to you needing to leave the place where you were living? (DomViol)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	98	57
Percent	63.2	36.8

During the past five years has domestic violence ever led to you needing to leave the place where you were living?

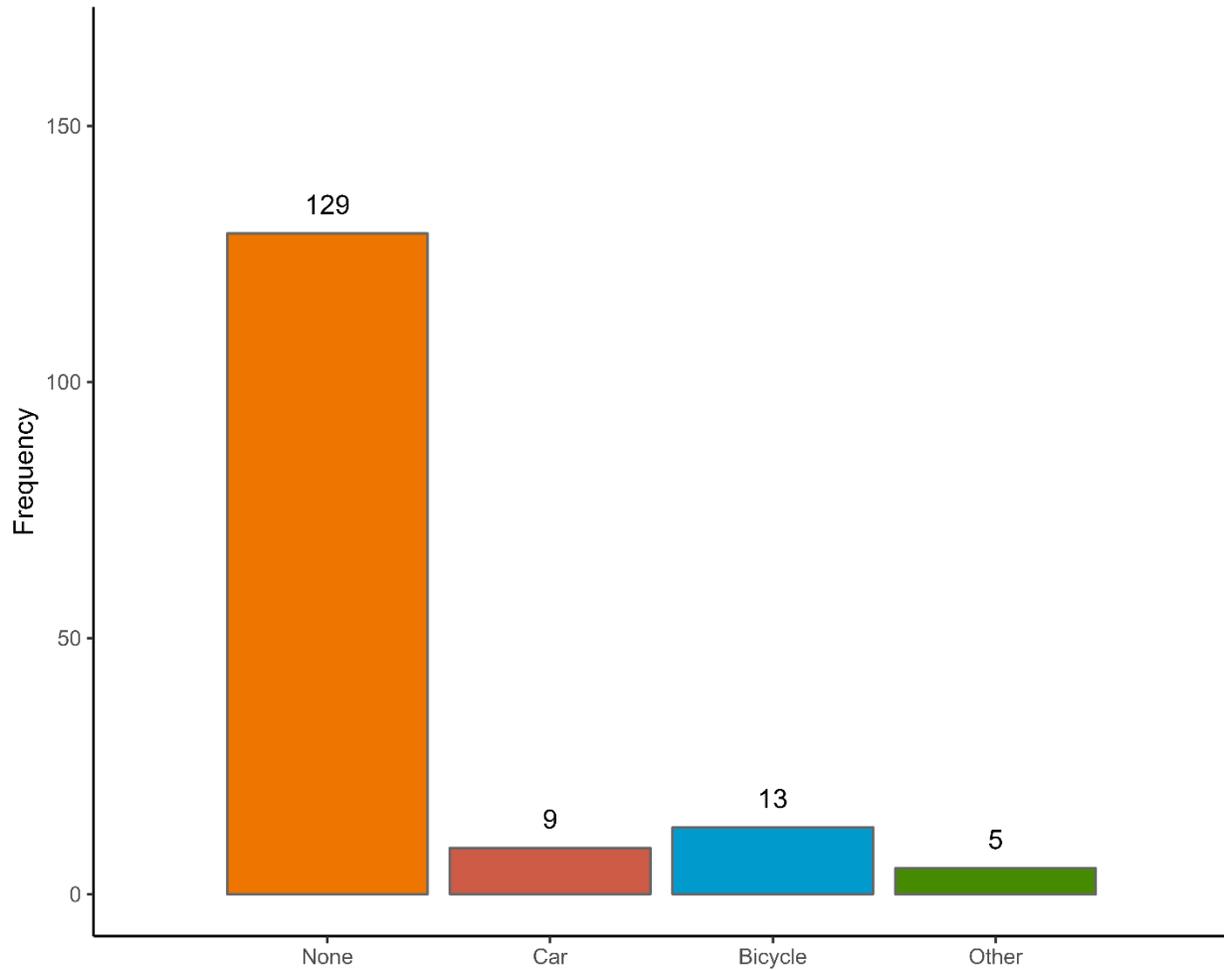


Transportation Ownership

Do you own a car, bicycle or other means of transportation? (OTransport)

	1 = None	2 = Car	3 = Bicycle	4 = Other
Frequency	129	9	13	5
Percent	82.7	5.8	8.3	3.2

Do you own a car, bicycle or other means of transportation?

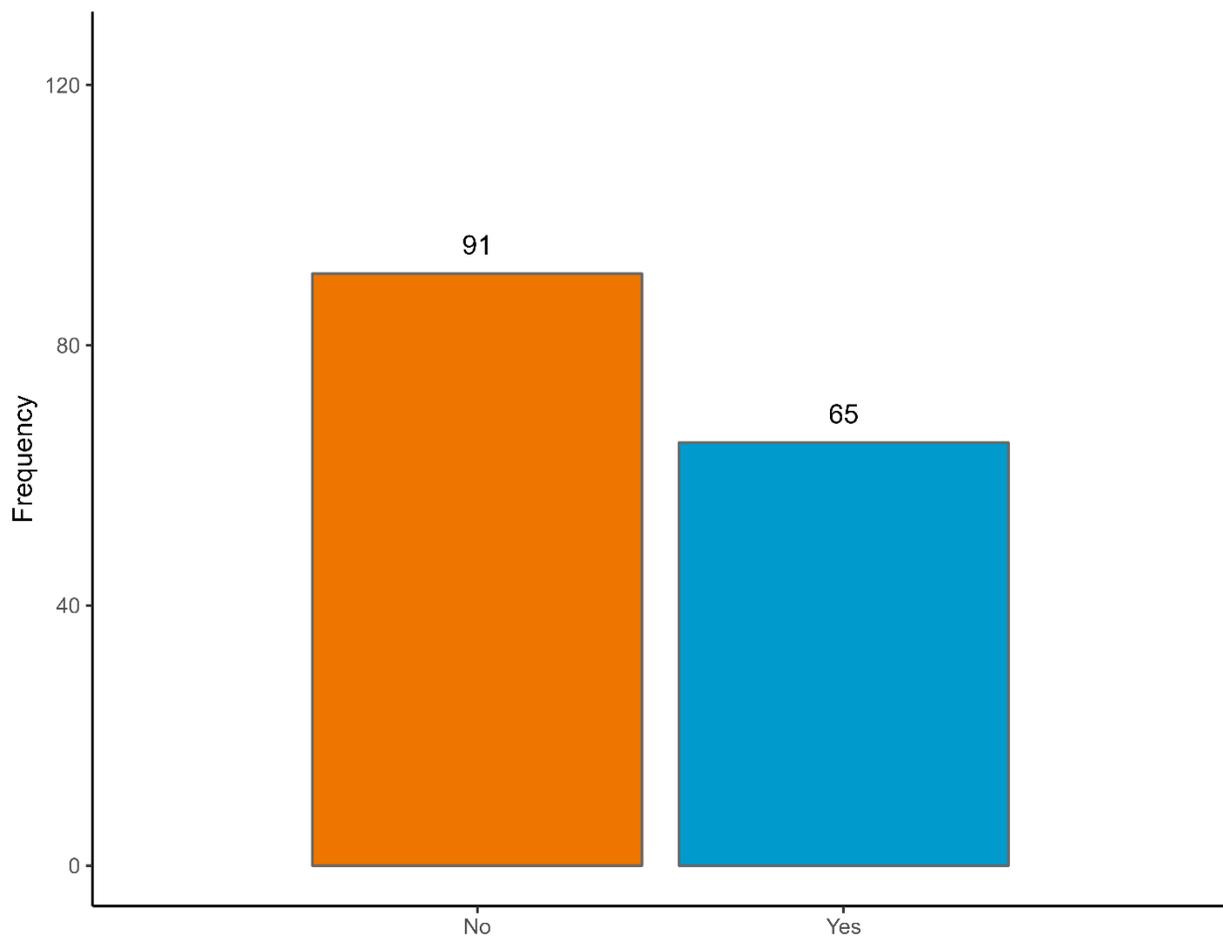


Transit Pass

Do you have a transit pass that you can use to get to medical appointments? (TPass)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	91	65
Percent	58.3	41.7

Do you have a transit pass that you can use to get to medical appointments?



Missed Medical Appointments

Have you ever missed a medical appointment because you did not have transportation to get to it?
(MissedApp)

	0 = No	1 = Yes
Frequency	55	100
Percent	35.5	64.5

Have you ever missed a medical appointment because you did not have transportation to get to it?

