

**Homeless adults and  
their children in  
Fargo, North Dakota, and  
Moorhead, Minnesota**

*Regional survey of persons without  
permanent shelter*

N O V E M B E R 2 0 0 4

# Homeless adults and their children in Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota

*Regional survey of persons without permanent  
shelter*

November 2004

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Mark conducted data analysis for the study, including table preparation, statistical summaries, and sample weighting.

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Ginger assisted in preparing and disseminating study materials, including reports and web site content.

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## **Karen Ulstad, *Survey Research Coordinator***

Karen assisted in the coordination of volunteer interviewers and shelter providers. Karen also was involved in collecting the shelter counts from the providers and preparing the surveys for data entry.

# Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the many people who contributed to this report.

The City of Fargo, the City of Moorhead, the Fargo-Moorhead Coalition for Homeless Persons, the YWCA of Fargo-Moorhead, and the Clay-Wilkin Prevention Assistance Program, a program of Lakes and Prairies Community Action Partnership Inc., provided funding for this second survey of homeless adults and their children in the communities of Fargo and Moorhead. In particular, thanks go to Jessica Thomasson, senior planner with the City of Fargo, and Lisa Vatnsdal, community development planner with the City of Moorhead, for their assistance throughout the funding process. A special thank you goes to Legal Services of Northwest Minnesota who agreed to act as the fiscal agent and fiscal representative. Also, a special thank you goes to Barbara Sipson, for her leadership and coordination of survey efforts in the Fargo-Moorhead area. A final special thank you goes to Andrew Larson, Tai Leathers and Liz Moore, students in the Department of Social Work at Minnesota State University-Moorhead, who put in scores of hours to assure the success of this project.

A Fargo-Moorhead Coalition committee organized efforts to collaborate with the tri-annual survey of persons without permanent shelter done in Minnesota. Members of the Fargo-Moorhead Coalition Committee included: Barbara Sipson (Chair), Darrell Burkland, Karen Carlson, Karla Essig, Gary Groberg, Lynn Holzer, Lynn Kotrba, Dara Lee, Dale Rollie, Tammie Tvedt and Jane Wiedewitsch. Kathy Hogan, from Cass County Social Services, provided her expertise in adapting the Minnesota survey instrument for use in Fargo, North Dakota.

Organizations in the Fargo-Moorhead area that were involved in the interview process and were key to the success of this survey include Clay County Receiving Center (Detox), Churches United for the Homeless Shelter and Transitional Housing Program, Dakota Pioneer which is a program of Dacotah Foundation, Dorothy Day House of Hospitality, Fargo Housing and Redevelopment Authority, Lakes and Prairie Community Action Partnership Transitional Housing Program, Lost and Found Ministry, Mental Health Association Social Club, Moorhead School District 152 Education of Homeless Children and Youth Program, Native American Program which is a program of the Family Healthcare Center, New Life Center, Share House, Salvation Army, Social Connexion, YWCA Shelter, YWCA Cass and Clay Counties Transitional Housing Programs and Youthworks.

A special thanks goes to the people who acted as site leaders at each interview site or for each organization. They included: Nancy Austin, Karen Braaten, Karen Carlson, Tony Ertelt, Karla Essig, Dee Fealy, Desira Grimley, Gary Groberg, Ronda Harrison, Lynn Holzer, Gina Kautz, Lynn Kotrba, Andrew Larson, Tai Leathers, Denise Mikkelson, Liz Moore, Ed Pachal, Pete Padilla, Dale Rollie, Linda Scheet and Jane Wiedewitsch.

The Minnesota Satellite Technology Center provided the technical support for the satellite training efforts. Minnesota State University – Moorhead, the Fargo Housing and Redevelopment Authority and the YWCA Administrative Office – Fargo provided training space and additional technical support. In particular, we would like to thank Barbara Sipson, Jane Wiedewitsch and Lynn Holzer for taking on the role of training site leaders.

The project was undertaken as part of the fifth Minnesota statewide survey of persons without permanent shelter. Funding for the Minnesota statewide survey was provided by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, the Minnesota Department of Human Services, the Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs, the Family Housing Fund, the Greater Minnesota Housing Fund, and the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation.

In Minnesota, Housing Finance Commissioner Tim Marx, as well as staff member Cherie Shoquist, helped bring agencies together to collaborate on the study. Vicki Farden and Rhonda McCall from Minnesota Housing Finance Agency consulted on housing questions.

Michael Dahl of the Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless encouraged service providers and volunteers to participate. Sue Watlov Philips, executive director of the National Coalition for the Homeless, provided a background of relevant policy issues and concerns on both the state and national level.

Pat Leary from the Minnesota Department of Human Services helped identify sites throughout the Minnesota where homeless people could be found.

Carolee Kelley, Pam Rienstatler, and Dave Schultz from the Minnesota Department of Human Services and Sheila Brunelle from the Minnesota Department of Health consulted on health and service questions.

In addition to those named above, many others helped with the design of the survey including: Jim Anderson, Patty Beech, Angie Bernhard, Bill Donnay, Mary Ulland Evans, Dennis Forsberg, Jonathan Farmer, Lisa Graphenteen, Chip Halbach, Mark Hendrickson, Ginger Hope, Leona Humphrey, Tim Jorissen, Rachael Kincaid, Kim Leiberman, Jane Lawrenz, Rhonda McCall, Gale McEvoy, Tina O'Malley, John Petroskas, Paula Phillips, Lisa Potswald, Mary Riley, Dale Rollie, Barbara Sipson, Christy Snow, Trinette Thunstrom, Laura Turner, Rich Wayman, and Patrick Wood.

Many Wilder Research Center staff members contributed to the success of the project. Wayne Ramsden and Ron Mortenson assisted in collecting information from shelter providers. Thalia Cooper, Doug Frost, Jane Frost, Harry Greenberg, Chelsea Hibbard, Deirdre Hinz, James Meyer, Deborah Sjostrom, and Kristin Ulstad coded and prepared the survey forms for data entry. Mark Anton, Phil Cooper, and Bryan Lloyd coordinated data entry and analysis. The data entry staff included Linda Houle, Ryan McArdle, and Jodi Schoon. Louann Graham prepared this document.

**None of this would have been possible without the cooperation of the 206 study respondents in Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota who answered questions and described their personal experiences in shelters, transitional programs, drop-in centers, on the streets, and in other locations. This report is dedicated to them.**

# Volunteers

Brian Arett  
Beth Askew  
Nancy Austin  
Amy Axman  
Donna Baker  
Anita Bender  
Pam Boj-Rivas  
Pat Boyer  
Karen Braaten  
Steve Brink  
Darrell Burkland  
Michael Carbone  
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# Summary

This study gives a snapshot of the people experiencing homelessness in Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota on a single day in October 2003. The findings reported here are based on interviews with 133 men and 73 women in emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, transitional housing programs, and in non-shelter locations on October 23, 2003 (see Appendix for survey locations).

## *Key findings*

Numbers of homeless

- On October 23, 2003, there were 292 people (126 men, 87 women,<sup>1</sup> and 79 children) residing in temporary housing programs including emergency shelters and transitional housing programs in the Fargo-Moorhead area. Temporary housing programs in Fargo housed 80 men, 52 women, and 35 children. Temporary housing programs in Moorhead housed 46 men, 35 women, and 44 children.
- Additionally, the October survey identified 101 persons in non-shelter locations, including fifteen children who were not interviewed (37 men, 11 women, and 13 children in Fargo and 32 men, 6 women, and 2 children in Moorhead).
- The total homeless population identified in the Fargo-Moorhead area on October 23, 2003 was 393 persons (228 in Fargo and 165 in Moorhead).

Who is homeless?

- In 2003, men make up the majority of homeless adults in the Fargo-Moorhead area (65% in Fargo and 67% in Moorhead). The average age of homeless men is 42.1 in Fargo and 45.5 in Moorhead. The average age of homeless women is 33.6 in Fargo and 36.4 in Moorhead. Approximately half of those interviewed have never married (51% in Fargo and 46% in Moorhead).
- Of homeless persons interviewed in Fargo on the night of the survey, 54 percent lived in North Dakota for two years or less. Of these recent residents, 52 percent came to North Dakota from Minnesota, and 44 percent had lived in North Dakota before. Of homeless persons interviewed in Moorhead on the night of the survey, 53 percent lived in Minnesota for two years or less. Of these recent residents, 34 percent came to Minnesota from North Dakota, and 37 percent had lived in Minnesota before.
- Of women in temporary housing in Fargo, 20 percent had at least one child with them at the time of the survey. In Moorhead, 44 percent of women in temporary housing had at least one child with them on the night of the survey. Fewer non-sheltered

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<sup>1</sup> The figure for the number of women includes three unaccompanied female youth under age 18.

women had children with them (none in Fargo, and only one in Moorhead). Of all homeless women surveyed (including those in sheltered and non-sheltered locations), those with children with them were 16 percent in Fargo and 38 percent in Moorhead.

- The homeless population contains a disproportionate number of persons of color, particularly American Indian (21% for Fargo and 27% for Moorhead). While less than 10 percent of Minnesota's and 8 percent of North Dakota's overall population is made up of persons of color, more than one-third of Fargo-Moorhead homeless adults are persons of color (28% in Fargo and 43% in Moorhead).
- American Indian women make up more than one-quarter of the homeless women's population (28%) in Fargo and one-third of the homeless women's population (33%) in Moorhead.
- Persons interviewed in non-shelter locations were predominantly male in both Fargo and Moorhead (77% and 84% respectively) and more likely to have been homeless for over six months (60% vs. 46% among the sheltered in Fargo, and 51% vs. 48% among the sheltered in Moorhead). American Indians made up 47 percent of those interviewed in non-shelter locations in Fargo and 35 percent of those interviewed in non-sheltered locations in Moorhead.
- On the day of the survey, military veterans made up about one-fifth (21%) of the total homeless population in both Fargo and Moorhead. Veterans were 29 percent of homeless males in Fargo and 32 percent of homeless males in Moorhead.

#### Parents and children

- In Fargo, 10 homeless parents had children with them, and five of these had school-age children with them. None of these parents report having a child with an emotional or behavioral problem. Of the five parents with school-age children, one reports that at least one of their school-age children has some type of learning or school-related problem, and two report having a child that has had to repeat a grade in school.

In Moorhead, 20 homeless parents had children with them, including 14 with school-age children. Half (50%) of the parents reported having a child with an emotional or behavioral problem. Of the parents with school-age children, 60 percent report that at least one of their school-age children has some type of learning or school-related problem and 37 percent report having a child that has had to repeat a grade in school.

- In Fargo, half (50%) of the homeless parents (N=10) report they have been unable to obtain needed child care. In Moorhead, 30 percent of the homeless parents (N = 20) report they were unable to obtain needed child care. No homeless parents, in either city, report their children had to skip meals in the last month because there was not enough money to buy food.

- In Fargo, none of the homeless parents (N=10) report they have been unable to obtain needed health care and none had gone without needed dental care for their children in the last 12 months. In Moorhead, 13 percent of homeless parents (N=20) report they have been unable to obtain needed health care and 26 percent report they have been unable to obtain needed dental care for their children in the last 12 months. In both cities, no parents report being unable to obtain needed mental health care for their children.

#### Education, employment, and income

- About three-quarters of homeless persons had completed at least high school or obtained a GED (79% in Fargo and 73% in Moorhead). In both cities, 27 percent of those interviewed had attended at least some college. Nearly half of the homeless persons interviewed have gone to school or taken classes to learn a specific job (47% in Fargo and 49% in Moorhead).
- In Fargo, 41 percent of homeless persons interviewed report having a job, and 18 percent report working full time. In Moorhead, 29 percent of homeless persons interviewed report having a job, with 12 percent working full-time.
- For those who are not working in Fargo, the most common barriers were transportation (42%), lack of housing (29%), personal reasons (27%), physical health problems (25%), and mental health problems (22%). For those who are not working in Moorhead, the most common barriers were physical health problems (48%), transportation (47%), mental health problems (42%), and lack of housing (27%).
- The average amount that homeless persons interviewed in Fargo could pay each month for their own place to live, including rent and utilities, was \$208.60 and in Moorhead the average amount was \$214.20. About one-quarter of the homeless persons interviewed report they could not pay anything for their own place to live (24% in Fargo and 29% in Moorhead). The percent of homeless persons who report they could pay something for rent but not more than \$300 a month was 54 percent in Fargo and 45 percent in Moorhead. In both cities, only 6 percent of homeless adults report that they could afford the typical rent for an apartment of the size they would need.

#### Public assistance and service use

- Eight percent of the Fargo homeless adults interviewed received family welfare benefits from North Dakota, 3 percent received MFIP (Minnesota's welfare assistance), and 1 percent received family welfare benefits in another state within the last 12 months. Fifteen percent of the Moorhead adults interviewed received MFIP, 5 percent received family welfare benefits from North Dakota, and 2 percent received family welfare benefits in another state within the last 12 months.

- Twelve percent of homeless adults interviewed in Fargo and 17 percent of homeless adults interviewed in Moorhead report the loss of one or more public assistance benefits during the previous 12 months. The benefits lost by the Fargo homeless adults are Medical Assistance, housing assistance, Food Stamps, child care assistance, and unemployment benefits. The benefits lost by Moorhead homeless adults are Medical Assistance, Food Stamps, housing assistance, child care assistance, and unemployment benefits.
- When asked about which services they used in October, the services most frequently mentioned by homeless persons interviewed in Fargo were: hot meal programs (42%), clothing shelves (40%), free medical clinics (37%), food shelves (25%), and Food Stamps (24%). The services most frequently mentioned by those interviewed in Moorhead were: clothing shelves (39%), Food Stamps (39%), hot meal programs (38%), transportation assistance (32%), free medical clinics (27%), and drop-in centers (26%).

#### Health and well-being

- One common reason for women to seek temporary shelter is to flee an abusive partner. One in five homeless women in Fargo (21%) and one in five homeless women in Moorhead (20%) indicate that one of the main reasons for leaving their last housing was to flee abuse.
- The percentage of homeless adults in Fargo reporting physical mistreatment as a child is 30 percent (22% of men and 44% of women). The percentage of homeless adults in Moorhead reporting physical mistreatment as a child is 38 percent (25% of men and 64% of women). Likewise, the percentage reporting that they were sexually mistreated as children is 20 percent of the Fargo homeless persons interviewed (10% of men and 40% of women) and 25 percent of those interviewed in Moorhead (6% of men and 66% of women).
- Mental illness is a significant problem among those who are homeless in the Fargo – Moorhead area. Over 40 percent of homeless adults (41% in Fargo and 54% in Moorhead) were told by a doctor or nurse within the last two years that they have schizophrenia, manic-depression or bipolar disorder, some type of delusional disorder, major depression, anti-social personality disorder, or post traumatic distress disorder.
- Fifty percent of the homeless in Fargo and 41 percent in Moorhead report that they consider themselves to be alcoholic or chemically dependent. Forty-five percent of the homeless in Fargo and 33 percent of the homeless in Moorhead report they have been told by a professional within the last two years that they have a chemical dependency problem. Twenty-eight percent of homeless persons in Fargo and 25 percent of homeless persons in Moorhead report receiving inpatient alcohol or drug treatment within the last two years. Twenty-seven percent of homeless persons in Fargo and 22

percent of homeless persons in Moorhead report receiving outpatient alcohol or drug treatment in the last two years.

- Twenty-seven percent of homeless persons in Fargo and 25 percent of homeless persons in Moorhead report having both a mental illness and a chemical dependency problem. This is based on the percent of persons who report being told by a doctor or nurse within the last two years that they have a major mental illness (schizophrenia, paranoia, manic-depression or bipolar disorder, major depression, anti-social personality or post traumatic stress disorder) and alcohol or drug abuse disorder.
- The vast majority of homeless respondents (97% in Fargo and 96% in Moorhead) report that their most recent temporary housing arrangements were “reasonably safe.”

#### Serious or chronic disability

- Many homeless adults in Fargo and Moorhead report serious or chronic disabilities in addition to the mental illnesses, substance abuse problems, and chronic health problems already mentioned. These include physical, mental, or other health conditions that limit the kind or amount of work they can do (38% in Fargo and 61% in Moorhead) or that limit their daily activities (11% in Fargo and 19% in Moorhead), as well as conditions that interfere with memory or daily decision-making (22% in Fargo and 36% in Moorhead).
- When mental illness, substance abuse disorders, chronic physical health problems, and the above disabilities are pooled, 74 percent of homeless adults in Fargo, and 85 percent of homeless adults in Moorhead, have at least one serious or chronic disability. In addition, 23 percent of homeless adults in Fargo, and 32 percent of homeless adults in Moorhead, have a history that suggests likely traumatic brain injury.

### *How many homeless?*

This study defines homelessness with the same criteria used by the United States Congress in allocating resources through the McKinney Act (P.L. 100-77, sec 103(2)(1), 101 stat. 485 [1987]).

The term “homeless” or “homeless individual” includes an individual who (1) lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and (2) has a primary nighttime residence that is (a) a supervised, publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), (b) an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or (c) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

The following table shows the total count of homeless persons in emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, and transitional housing facilities in the Fargo area and Moorhead area on the night of October 23, 2003.<sup>2</sup> This is not the number that were interviewed, but the number that were counted by shelter providers.

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**Number of persons in temporary housing programs**

	Men age 18+	Women age 18+	Children with parent(s)	Unaccompanied youth: Males < 18	Unaccompanied youth: Females < 18	Total
<b>Fargo area</b>						
Emergency shelters	58	17	13	-	1	89
Battered women's shelters	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional housing	22	33	22	-	1	78
<b>Moorhead area</b>						
Emergency shelters	31	8	5	-	-	44
Battered women's shelters	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional housing	15	26	39	-	1	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>292</b>

The next table shows the number of homeless persons surveyed in *non-shelter locations* in the Fargo area and Moorhead area on October 23, 2003.

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**Number of persons interviewed in non-shelter locations**

	Males	Females	Children with parent(s) a	Total
Adult (18+)				
Fargo area	37	11	13	61
Moorhead area	32	6	2	40
<b>Total number of adults in interviewed non-shelter locations</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>101</b>

<sup>a</sup> This number represents the number of children parents reported were with them on the night of the survey. Children were not interviewed.

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<sup>2</sup> Persons receiving vouchers for temporary shelters in a motel or other location are counted with the emergency shelter totals. Persons interviewed in non-shelter locations are not included in this table.

The information presented in the preceding tables show that on October 23, 2003 in the Fargo-Moorhead area, 292 persons were living in temporary shelters or transitional programs and 101 homeless persons were identified in non-shelter locations, including 15 children who were not interviewed. The total of 393 identified homeless people represents an increase of 26 percent over the 312 homeless persons identified in October 2000. However, an unknown number of homeless persons are not represented in these counts, including persons doubled up with other individuals or families on the night of the survey and homeless persons in detoxification centers on that night.

### ***Why these counts underestimate homelessness***

Our counts of persons using shelters and transitional programs in the Fargo-Moorhead area are comparable to figures cited in the Quarterly Shelter Survey conducted by the Minnesota Department of Children, Families & Learning in July 2003 (the date closest to our study). Both are, nonetheless, undercounts of this area’s total population of those who are homeless or precariously housed.

Our survey shows that approximately two-thirds of all homeless persons in shelters occasionally stay with friends. This population of homeless persons “doubled-up” with friends or relatives was briefly investigated by the Saint Paul Overnight Shelter Board in 1990. By asking Saint Paul school children about persons living in their homes on a temporary basis, they found that there were as many people living in these circumstances as there were people in Saint Paul shelters.<sup>3</sup> The U.S. General Accounting Office found in 1989 that the number of children and youth who were “doubled-up” in precarious housing situations was 2.7 times the number of children and youth in emergency shelters.<sup>4</sup>

If we combine the above estimates and use the same methods, we show the following result.

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#### **Estimates of homeless and precariously housed persons in the Fargo-Moorhead area on an October night in 2000 and 2003**

##### **Fargo Estimate**

<b>Count or estimate</b>		<b>2000</b>	<b>2003</b>
Count	Persons in shelters or transitional housing programs	139	167
Count	Persons in the non-sheltered locations on night of survey	58	61
Estimate <sup>a</sup>	“Doubled-up” children and youth (2.7 times sheltered youth and children)	119	100

<sup>3</sup> Wilder Research Center. (1990). *St. Paul overnight shelter board report*. Saint Paul, MN: Author.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office. (1989). *Children and youths: About 68,000 homeless and 186,000 in shared housing at any given time*. Washington, DC: Author.

Estimate <sup>b</sup>	“Doubled-up” adults	95	130
<b>Total</b>		<b>411</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>Moorhead Estimate</b>			
Count	Persons in shelters or transitional housing programs	61	125
Count	Persons in the non-sheltered locations on night of survey	47	40
Estimate <sup>a</sup>	“Doubled-up” children and youth (2.7 times sheltered youth and children)	35	121
Estimate <sup>b</sup>	“Doubled-up” adults	48	77
<b>Total</b>		<b>191</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Fargo-Moorhead Area Estimate</b>			
Count	Persons in shelters or transitional housing programs	200	292
Count	Persons in the non-sheltered locations on night of survey	105	101
Estimate <sup>a</sup>	“Doubled-up” children and youth (2.7 times sheltered youth and children)	154	221
Estimate <sup>b</sup>	“Doubled-up” adults	143	207
<b>Total</b>		<b>602</b>	<b>821</b>

Methods for calculating these estimates:

- a) Estimate of children and youth who are “doubled-up” = Total number of sheltered children and youth x (2.7)

Based on the U.S. General Accounting Office 1989 study that found 2.7 times as many children and youth in doubled-up situations as in emergency shelters.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fargo</b>	<b>Moorhead</b>	<b>Fargo-Moorhead</b>
October 2000	(44) x (2.7) = 119	(13) x (2.7) = 35	(57) x (2.7) = 154
October 2003	(37) x (2.7) = 100	(45) x (2.7) = 121	(82) x (2.7) = 221

- b) Estimate of the number of adults “doubled-up” = Total number of sheltered adults  
(Based on Saint Paul Overnight Shelter Board 1990 study, which found as many people living in “doubled-up” circumstances as living in shelters.)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fargo</b>	<b>Moorhead</b>	<b>Fargo-Moorhead</b>
October 2000	95	48	143
October 2003	130	77	207

## *Survey interviews*

The number of interviews conducted with adults and youth in temporary housing programs is shown below. In the Fargo-Moorhead area, three persons approached for an interview refused to participate (two in Fargo and one in Moorhead). The overall response rate (including street locations) was 99 percent (98% in Fargo and 99% in Moorhead).

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### **Number of adults (18 and older) interviewed in temporary housing programs**

	<b>Men interviewed</b>	<b>Women interviewed</b>	<b>Total interviewed</b>	<b>Total number of adults* in temporary housing</b>	<b>Percent of total population interviewed</b>
<b>Fargo area</b>					
Emergency shelters	19	18	37	76	49%
Battered women's shelters	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional housing	20	17	37	56	66%
<b>Moorhead area</b>					
Emergency shelters	15	7	22	39	56%
Battered women's shelters	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional housing	10	14	24	42	57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>56%</b>

*Note: \*The figures for adults in temporary housing include three unaccompanied female youth under age 18.*

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### **Number of persons interviewed in non-shelter locations**

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Adult (18+)</b>			
Fargo area	37	11	48
Moorhead area	32	6	38
<b>Total interviewed in non-shelter locations</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>86</b>

# Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a current snapshot of people experiencing homelessness in Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota. The information is intended as a resource for planners, policy-makers, service providers and others who are interested in addressing the problems associated with homelessness.

The information presented in this report comes from three main sources:

1. Population counts, or census, of all persons residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities on the night of October 23, 2003.
2. A survey of a sample (numbering 120) of adults living in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities on October 23, 2003.
3. A survey of 86 homeless adults found in non-shelter locations on October 23, 2003.

## ***Background***<sup>5</sup>

The Fargo-Moorhead Coalition for Homeless Persons began in 1989 when a handful of shelter and other homeless service providers gathered to brainstorm ideas, share frustrations, and support each other in matters affecting homeless men, women, and children in the Fargo-Moorhead area. The Fargo-Moorhead Coalition for Homeless Persons (hereafter referred to as the Coalition) currently consists of a broad array of public and nonprofit providers of social services, as well as other community members, all committed to working on the problem of homelessness in the Fargo-Moorhead area. The primary goal of the Coalition is to coordinate and improve delivery of services to homeless persons. A second goal is to increase community awareness and advocacy for the issues on the local, state, and national level that will facilitate elimination of homelessness.

Since the mid-1990's, members of the Fargo-Moorhead Coalition for Homeless Persons have had a vision of conducting a research study that would clearly describe the extent and nature of homelessness in Moorhead, Minnesota and Fargo, North Dakota. Initial work directed toward turning that vision into reality began in January of 1997 when a Research Advisory Committee chaired by Marcia Paulson (then with the YWCA of Fargo-Moorhead) was formed and began meeting. The 10-member committee included: Marcia Paulson (Chair), Cheryl (Schrenk) Bergian, Ranae Bickett, Greg Feigum, Shawn Gruenberg, Cassandra Hancock, Heidi Ray, Linda Scheet, Barbara Sipson, and Dave Williams. Consultant Cher Hersrud was instrumental in developing the initial proposal along with Susan E. Humphers-Ginther, Ph.D. and Shawn Ginther, Ph.D. who also

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<sup>5</sup> The authors thank Barbara Sipson (Chair, Fargo-Moorhead Coalition for Homeless Persons) for providing the information for this section.

initiated preliminary work on conducting the research study. However, the first proposal did not materialize due to lack of funding.

The research project concept was revived in March 2000 by a second Coalition Committee chaired by Cassandra Hancock (then with Churches United for the Homeless). Committee members included: Todd Barber, Karen Bratten, Craig Canales, Sally Dandurand, Dara Lee, Carla Odegaard, Barbara Sipson, and Bob Stewart.

After reviewing research options, it was decided that the most effective and efficient way to achieve the group's vision was to collaborate with the Wilder Research Center's Minnesota survey of persons without permanent shelter. Coalition members had experience working with the Wilder survey in 1997 when several served as volunteer interviewers.

The Wilder Research Center's survey work with the homeless is the result of a commission by the Minnesota Interagency Task Force on Homelessness to develop a profile of the homeless in the state of Minnesota. Every three years since 1991 Wilder Research Center has conducted a statewide study which includes a survey of all programs serving the homeless and interviews with homeless individuals and families. Information gathered in these surveys is compiled by regions so information gathered relating to homelessness in Moorhead (Clay County) was combined with information describing homelessness in all nine counties in the West Central Minnesota region.

The Coalition Research Committee proposed a research project that would expand the work of the Wilder homelessness study into Fargo, North Dakota and would result in detailed reports for each of the communities of Moorhead and Fargo as well as for an aggregate report for the area. The timing for the project coincided with Wilder Research Center's 2000 statewide survey of persons without permanent shelter.

The Coalition approached the cities of Moorhead and Fargo for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to support the proposed work of the Wilder center. The funds were provided. Additional funding came from the Coalition.

On the evening of October 26, 2000, 59 trained volunteer interviewers conducted 184 surveys with adults and unaccompanied youths who were experiencing homelessness in the Fargo-Moorhead area. The data from the interviews were compiled and analyzed by Wilder research staff members. The resulting report, *Homeless Adults and Their Children in Fargo, ND and Moorhead, MN*, included detailed tables and descriptive summaries of persons without permanent shelter in the two communities. These reports were distributed in the Fargo and Moorhead communities. In addition, Greg Owen, Ph.D., the principal investigator on homeless-related issues for the Wilder Research Center, presented a report on the survey results to the Fargo-Moorhead community in a public luncheon meeting attended by over 130 community members.

The information in the 2000 report helped Fargo and Moorhead organizations working with the homeless move aggressively forward toward their ultimate goals of homes and self-sufficiency for all those with whom they work. The report has been a valuable resource in helping to document the needs of the area's homeless and to secure funding to meet those needs. Regional Continuum of Care planning committees, the cities of Fargo and Moorhead and innumerable local agencies used the information in the report for planning purposes and successful grant applications.

Because of the success of the initial collaboration with the Wilder Research Center, Coalition members in the fall of 2003 decided to again work with the Center on an expanded version of the 2003 tri-annual study of persons without permanent shelter in Minnesota. This report describes the results of the efforts of 87 community members who volunteered to work with Wilder to organize and conduct interviews for the 2003 study at sites throughout the Fargo and Moorhead communities.

### ***Methods***

The project coincided with Wilder Research Center's 2003 statewide survey of persons without permanent shelter. In October 2003, agency and community volunteers attended satellite-training session at Minnesota State University – Moorhead, the Fargo Housing and Redevelopment Authority, and the YWCA Administrative Office – Fargo. The training provided detailed instruction in how to conduct the approximate 30-minute face-to-face interview with individuals who are experiencing homelessness.

On October 23, 2003, trained volunteer interviewers conducted 206 surveys with adults and unaccompanied youth who were experiencing homelessness in the Fargo-Moorhead area. Surveys were conducted at 11 shelters and transitional housing programs as well as at eight drop-in centers, feeding sites, and other locations frequented by persons experiencing homelessness in the Fargo-Moorhead area. The Fargo-Moorhead Coalition for Homeless Persons enlisted the help of previously homeless individuals to assist in locating and interviewing homeless individuals not in shelters. A \$5.00 honorarium was given to each survey participant.

# Survey results

This report presents study results in two ways:

- Descriptive overview of the characteristics of those who were homeless on October 23, 2003.
- Detailed data tables that allow readers to examine specific survey questions broken down by locale (Fargo vs. Moorhead), gender, and shelter or non-shelter locations.

## General descriptive profile

On October 23, 2003, the population count of all persons residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities in the Fargo-Moorhead area found 213 adults (126 men and 87 women<sup>6</sup>) and 79 children accompanied by adults in temporary housing programs. Additionally, 101 persons (69 men, 17 women, and 15 children) were found in non-shelter locations. That is a total of 393 homeless individuals (299 adults and 94 children) who were identified as homeless in the Fargo-Moorhead area on October 23, 2003.

Interviews were completed with 122 homeless adults in Fargo and 84 homeless adults in Moorhead. This section presents a general profile of homelessness adults in each city. To derive totals for the Fargo-Moorhead area, add the Fargo figures and the Moorhead figures.

### *Background characteristics*

#### **Fargo**

In Fargo, men make up 65 percent of the adult homeless population. The average age for men is 42.1 and for women is 33.6.

In Fargo, survey results indicate that 72 percent of the homeless adults are Caucasian, 21 percent are American Indian, 4 percent are African American, and 4 percent are of a mixed racial background. Six percent said they are of Hispanic origin.

In Fargo, over half of surveyed homeless adults (51%) never married. Another 37 percent are divorced, 8 percent are separated, 2 percent are widowed, and 2 percent are currently married.

#### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, men make up 67 percent of the homeless population. The average age for men is 45.5 and for women is 36.4.

In Moorhead, survey results indicate that 57 percent of the homeless adults are Caucasian, 27 percent are American Indian, 9 percent are African American, 7 percent are of a mixed racial background, and 1 percent are Native African. Nine percent said they are of Hispanic origin.

In Moorhead, close to half of surveyed homeless adults (46%) never married. Another 36 percent are divorced, 10 percent are currently married, 4 percent are separated, and 4 percent are widowed.

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<sup>6</sup> This number includes three unaccompanied female youth under the age of 18.

## Fargo

In Fargo, over three-quarters of homeless adults (79%) graduated from high school, completed a GED, or had some type of post-secondary education. Nineteen percent of homeless adults report receiving special education services while in school. Forty-seven have gone to school or taken classes to learn a particular job. Seven percent report they are currently enrolled in school or an educational program.

Forty-three percent of homeless adults in Fargo lived in North Dakota for more than five years. The majority (52%) of those living in North Dakota for less than two years came from Minnesota. About three-fifths (61%) of homeless adults surveyed in Fargo grew up in another state or country, including 16 percent who grew up in Minnesota.

In Fargo, 19 percent of the homeless adults surveyed were military veterans (29% of the men and 2% of women). This compares with 13 percent of North Dakota's adult population (26% of the male population age 18 and older) who are military veterans.<sup>7</sup>

## Moorhead

In Moorhead, about three-quarters of homeless adults (73%) graduated from high school, completed a GED, or had some type of post-secondary education. Twenty-six percent of homeless adults report receiving special education services while in school. Forty-nine have gone to school or taken classes to learn a particular job. Three percent report they are currently enrolled in school or an educational program.

Thirty-seven percent of homeless adults in Moorhead lived in Minnesota for more than five years. Over one-third (34%) of those living in Minnesota for less than two years came from North Dakota. The majority of homeless adults interviewed in Moorhead (79%) grew up in another state or country, including 27 percent who grew up in North Dakota.

In Moorhead, 21 percent of the homeless adults surveyed were military veterans (32% of the men and no women). This compares with 13 percent of Minnesota's adult population (25% of the male population age 18 and older) who are military veterans.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. *2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing* [statistics from data file]. Retrieved June 10, 2004, from <http://www.census.gov/census2000/states/nd/html>

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. *2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing* [statistics from data file]. Retrieved June 10, 2004, from <http://www.lmic.state.mn.us./datanetweb/php/census2000/SocReport.php>

## *Service use*

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, the services used most often in October were hot meal programs (42%), clothing shelves (40%), free medical clinics (37%), food shelves (25%), Food Stamps (24%), transportation assistance (20%), drop-in centers (19%), medical benefits (17%), help finding a job (16%), emergency room (12%), and community health centers (12%).

In Fargo, 8 percent of homeless adults report receiving family welfare benefits from North Dakota in the last 12 months. Two percent report losing their family welfare benefits in the past 12 months. Three percent of homeless adults report receiving MFIP (Minnesota's family welfare plan) in the past 12 months. Twelve percent of homeless adults lost or became unable to afford some form of public benefits or assistance during the 12 months preceding the study. The benefit most frequently mentioned was medical coverage benefit (7%).

In Fargo, about two-fifths (39%) of homeless adults had some kind of medical coverage in October. Five percent report having medical coverage through an employer. Close to one-third of homeless adults (30%) report using an emergency room in the previous six months.

In Fargo, 27 percent of homeless adults report needing help applying or reapplying for services, particularly housing assistance (52% of those needing help with applications), medical coverage benefits (13%), transportation assistance (11%), and Food Stamps (11%). Forty-five percent of homeless adults have at least one case manager.

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, the services used most often in October were Food Stamps (39%), clothing shelves (39%), hot meal programs (38%), transportation assistance (32%), free medical clinics (27%), drop-in centers (26%), emergency rooms (24%), food shelves (24%), housing assistance (24%), medical benefits (23%), and help finding a job (16%).

In Moorhead, 15 percent of homeless adults report receiving MFIP (Minnesota's family welfare plan) in the last 12 months. Two percent report losing MFIP benefits in the past 12 months. Five percent report receiving family welfare benefits from North Dakota in the past 12 months. One-sixth of homeless adults (17%) lost or became unable to afford some form of public benefits or assistance during the 12 months preceding the study. The benefit most frequently mentioned was transportation assistance, including bus tokens (6%).

In Moorhead, about one-half (51%) of homeless adults had medical coverage of some kind. One percent report having medical coverage through an employer. Over two-fifths of homeless adults (43%) report using an emergency room in the previous six months.

In Moorhead, 32 percent of the homeless interviewed report needing help applying or reapplying for services, particularly for housing assistance (36% of those needing help with applications), transportation assistance (34%), social services (23%), and Food Stamps (22%). Fifty-three percent of homeless adults have at least one case manager.

## Fargo

In Fargo, homeless adults report their main source of income in October as: day or temporary labor (37%), steady employment (20%), asking for money on the streets (11%), sale of personal belongings (9%), General Assistance (8%), SSI (6%), and family welfare program (6%).

## Moorhead

In Moorhead, homeless adults report their main source of income in October as: day or temporary labor (32%), steady employment (16%), General Assistance (12%), family welfare program (9%), SSI (8%), and Social Security Disability Insurance (8%).

## *Income*

In Fargo, when asked about their total income for the month of October, 17 percent report some income but less than \$100, 22 percent report an income between \$101 and \$300, 16 percent report an income between \$301 and \$500, 17 percent report an income between \$501 and \$700, 8 percent report an income between \$701 and \$900, and 5 percent report an income over \$900. Sixteen percent report no income in the month of October.

In Fargo, homeless women in emergency or transitional housing report a higher average monthly income than homeless sheltered men do (\$526 vs. \$343). Men in non-sheltered locations report a higher average income than homeless women do (\$285 vs. \$193).

In Moorhead, when asked about their total income for the month of October, 7 percent report some income but less than \$100, 23 percent report an income between \$101 and \$300, 13 percent report an income between \$301 and \$500, 23 percent report an income between \$501 and \$700, 10 percent report an income between \$701 and \$900, and 13 percent report an income of over \$900. Twelve percent report no income in the month of October.

In Moorhead, homeless men in emergency or transitional housing report a higher average monthly income than homeless sheltered women do (\$585 vs. \$469). In non-sheltered locations, men also report a higher average income than women (\$366 vs. \$276).

## *History of homelessness and shelter use*

In Fargo, this is the first time of being homeless for 56 percent of homeless adults surveyed. In the last three years, 5 percent of homeless adults surveyed report one previous episode of homelessness, 17 percent report being homeless two or three times, and 20 percent report being homeless four or more times. Information was missing on 2 percent of homeless adults surveyed.

In Moorhead, this is the first time being homeless for 42 percent of homeless adults surveyed. In the last three years, 6 percent of homeless adults surveyed report one previous episode of homelessness, 27 percent report being homeless two or three times, and 20 percent report being homeless four or more times. Information was missing on 4 percent of homeless adults surveyed.

## Fargo

In Fargo, 19 percent of homeless adults surveyed report they have been without a regular or permanent place to stay for less than one month, 40 percent for at least one month but less than one year, and 42 percent for one year or more.

An individual meets the **Minnesota definition of long-term homeless** if their current episode of homelessness has lasted 12 months or more or if they have been homeless four or more times in the last three years. Half (50%) of the homeless adults surveyed in Fargo would meet Minnesota's definition of long-term homeless.

An individual meets the **federal definition of chronic homelessness** if their current episode of homelessness has lasted 12 months or more or if they have been homeless four or more times in the last three years; *and* they are staying alone (not accompanied by a spouse, partner, or children) *and* have at least one serious, chronic disability. Over one-third (34%) of the homeless adults surveyed in Fargo would meet the federal definition of chronic homelessness.

In Fargo, 94 percent of homeless adults report having lived in temporary/supportive shelter facilities (emergency or battered women's shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing with supportive services – 6% as a child and 90% in the previous two years).

In Fargo, 57 percent of homeless adults have lived in their *current* temporary housing arrangement for less than one month and 2 percent for more than one year. The median number of days they have been in their current arrangement is 25 days.

## Moorhead

In Moorhead, 10 percent of homeless adults surveyed report they have been without a regular or permanent place to stay for less than one month, 53 percent for at least one month but less than one year, and 37 percent for one year or more.

An individual meets the **Minnesota definition of long-term homeless** if their current episode of homelessness has lasted 12 months or more or if they have been homeless four or more times in the last three years. Almost half (48%) of the homeless adults surveyed in Moorhead would meet Minnesota's definition of long-term homeless.

An individual meets the **federal definition of chronic homelessness** if their current episode of homelessness has lasted 12 months or more or if they have been homeless four or more times in the last three years; *and* they are staying alone (not accompanied by a spouse, partner, or children) *and* have at least one serious, chronic disability. Close to one-third (31%) of the homeless adults surveyed in Moorhead would meet the federal definition of chronic homelessness.

In Moorhead, 95 percent of homeless report having lived in temporary/supportive shelter facilities (emergency or battered women's shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing with supportive services – 4% as a child and 89% in the previous two years).

In Moorhead, 69 percent of homeless adults have lived in their *current* temporary housing arrangement for less than one month and 3 percent for more than one year. The median number of days they have been in their current arrangement is 21 days.

## Fargo

In Fargo, 20 percent of homeless adults interviewed report being unable to obtain shelter at least once in the last three months because of a lack of available bed space. According to those unable to obtain shelter, the last time shelter beds were unavailable, most slept outdoors (39%), with friends or family (24%), or in a car or abandoned building (18%).

In Fargo, 38 percent of homeless adults interviewed slept at least one night during October outdoors or in a place not meant for housing (21% of those interviewed in a shelter location and 83% of those interviewed in non-shelter locations).

## Moorhead

In Moorhead, 38 percent of homeless adults interviewed report being unable to obtain shelter at least once in the last three months because of a lack of available bed space. According to those unable to obtain shelter, the last time shelter beds were unavailable, most stayed with friends or family (35%), in a car or abandoned building (26%), or slept outdoors (25%).

In Moorhead, 44 percent of homeless adults interviewed slept at least one night during October outdoors or in a place not meant for housing (39% of those interviewed in a shelter location and 55% of those interviewed in non-shelter locations).

## *Living in other residential programs*

In Fargo, with respect to prior residential placements, 67 percent of homeless adults surveyed report living in at least one type of residential facility or program, not including correctional facilities. If correctional facilities are added, it would increase to 76 percent. Excluding correctional facilities, women are more likely than men to have lived in some type of non-family setting (79% vs. 60%).

Overall, homeless adults in Fargo report having lived in drug or alcohol treatment facilities (52%), half way houses (42%), correctional facilities (54%), foster care (23%), mental health facilities (20%), and group homes (17%). Nine percent report living in an Indian school. A smaller proportion report living in an orphanage (5%), a residence for persons with physical disabilities (2%), or a nursing home (1%).

In Moorhead, with respect to prior residential placements, 68 percent of homeless adults surveyed report living in at least one type of residential facility or program, not including correctional facilities. If correctional facilities are added, it would increase to 81 percent. Excluding correctional facilities, women are more likely than men to have lived in some type of non-family setting (66% vs. 72%).

Overall, homeless adults in Moorhead report having lived in drug or alcohol treatment facilities (47%), correctional facilities (57%), halfway houses (22%), foster care (22%); mental health facilities (22%); and group homes (17%). Eight percent report living in an Indian school. A very small proportion report living in an orphanage (2%).

### Fargo

Homeless men and women differed in the type of placements. Men are more likely than women to have been in a correctional facility (61% vs. 42%) or a mental health facility (21% vs. 18%). Women are more likely than men to have been in a halfway house (45% vs. 40%) or a group home (24% vs. 13%).

### Moorhead

Homeless men and women differed in the type of placements. Men are more likely than women to have been in a correctional facility (72% vs. 26%), a drug or alcohol treatment facility (52% vs. 36%), or a halfway house (27% vs. 13%). Women are more likely than men to have been in foster care (36% vs. 14%), a mental health facility (36% vs. 15%), or a group home (33% vs. 9%).

The following table shows the residential and correctional placements reported by homeless adults in the Fargo and Moorhead studies.

#### Have you ever lived in any of the following types of facilities or programs?

	Fargo			Moorhead		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Foster care	22.2%	24.6%	22.6%	14.1%	35.9%	21.5%
Drug or alcohol treatment	51.3%	53.2%	52.2%	51.9%	35.9%	46.8%
Residence for persons with physical disabilities	2.6%	-	1.8%	-	-	-
Halfway house	40.2%	45.2%	41.5%	26.6%	13.2%	22.3%
Mental health hospital	20.5%	18.0%	19.5%	15.2%	35.9%	22.0%
Orphanage	5.1%	3.3%	4.6%	1.3%	2.6%	1.7%
Group home	12.8%	24.2%	16.8%	8.9%	33.3%	16.9%
Indian school	9.4%	8.1%	9.0%	5.1%	12.8%	7.9%
Nursing home	1.7%	-	1.2%	-	-	-
<b>Any of above residential/ treatment placements</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>	<b>67.6%</b>
Juvenile detention center or other juvenile facility or camp	17.1%	24.2%	20.0%	20.3%	7.9%	16.5%
County jail or workhouse	58.1%	24.2%	45.9%	64.6%	15.4%	48.8%
State or federal prison	29.1%	4.8%	20.6%	26.6%	2.6%	19.1%
<b>Any of above correctional facilities</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>

## Migration to Fargo-Moorhead

### Fargo

Forty-seven percent of the homeless adults interviewed lived in North Dakota for less than one year, 7 percent for one to two years, and 46 percent longer than two years. Fifty-two percent of the recent residents (two years or less) lived in Minnesota just prior to coming to North Dakota. More than two-fifths (44%) of recent residents indicate that they have previously lived in North Dakota.

Of recent residents (the 97 living in North Dakota for two years or less), two-thirds came from West North Central states (66%). Eight percent came from Pacific states, 7 percent from East North Central states, 7 percent from Mountain states, 4 percent from South Atlantic states, and 2 percent from West South Central states. Data were missing on four (4%) persons. No recent residents came from countries outside of the United States. (See maps on the next three pages.)

Recent residents report their main reasons for moving to North Dakota are: wanting to improve their quality of life (67%), to be with family or friends (35%), and to get a new and/or better start in life (25%). Only 9 percent of recent residents report obtaining regular housing when they first came to North Dakota. About half (49%) stayed in shelters, 13 percent stayed with family and friends, and 29 percent made other arrangements including staying in transitional housing (12%), in a treatment center (8%), outdoors (3%), in a hotel (2%), in a vehicle (2%), or in a half-way house (1%).

### Moorhead

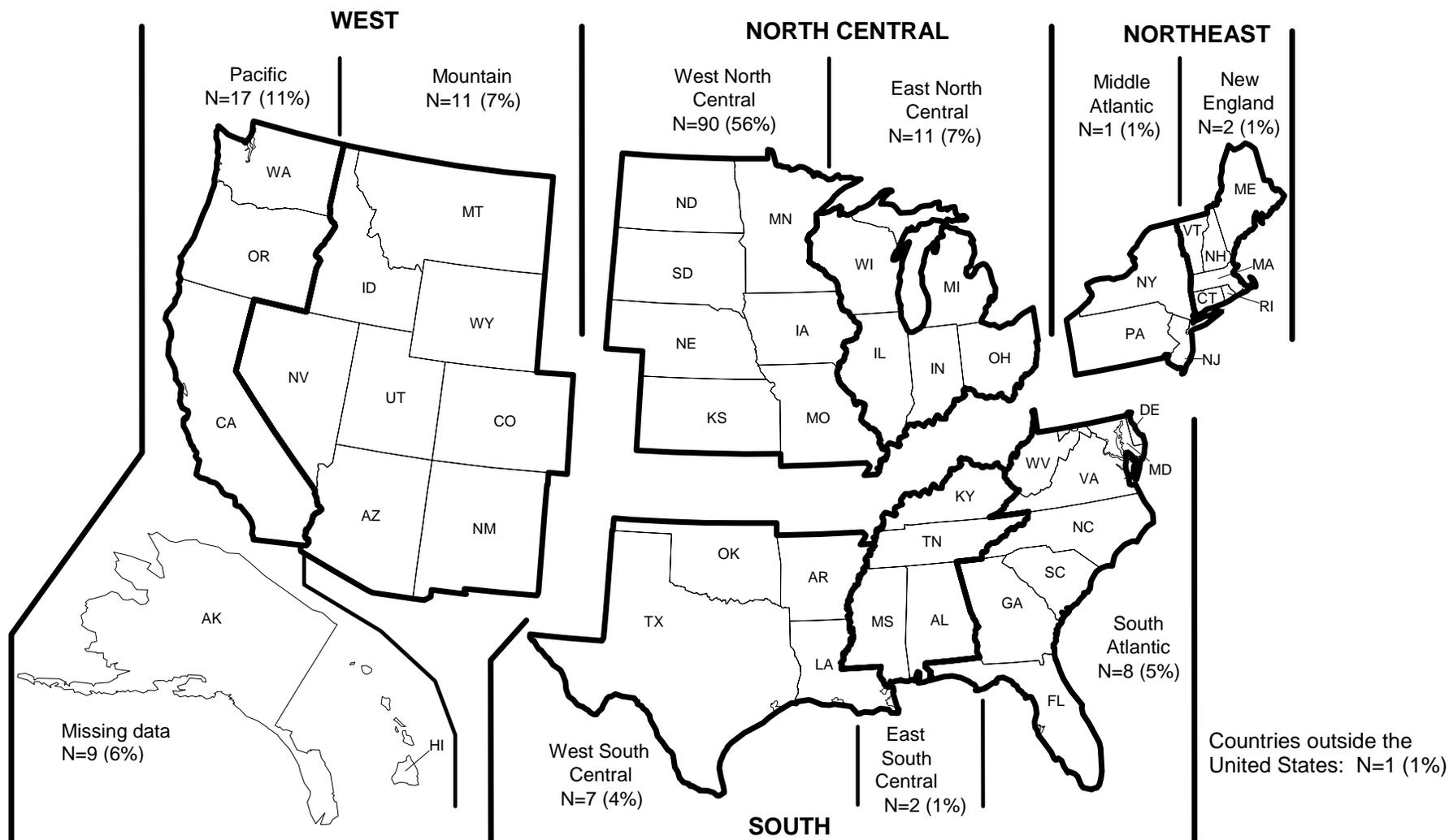
Thirty-four percent of the homeless adults interviewed lived in Minnesota for less than one year, 19 percent for one to two years, and 47 percent longer than two years. Thirty-four percent of the recent residents (two years or less) lived in North Dakota just prior to coming to Minnesota. Close to two-fifths (37%) of recent residents indicate that they have previously lived in Minnesota.

Of recent residents (the 63 living in Minnesota for two years or less), two-fifths (41%) came from West North Central states. Fourteen percent came from Pacific states, 8 percent from West South Central states, 6 percent from East North Central states, 6 percent from Mountain states, 6 percent from South Atlantic states, 3 percent from New England states, 3 percent from East South Central states, 2 percent from Middle Atlantic states, and 2 percent from outside the United States. Data were missing on five (8%) persons. (See maps on the next three pages.)

Recent residents report their main reasons for moving to Minnesota are: wanting to improve their quality of life (90%), to get a new and/or better start in life (33%), and to be with family or friends (15%). Only 8 percent of recent residents report obtaining regular housing when they first came to Minnesota. Nearly three-fifths (59%) stayed in shelters, 17 percent stayed with family and friends, and 15 percent made other arrangements including staying in a hotel (10%), in transitional housing (3%), and outdoors (2%).

Respondents living in North Dakota\* or Minnesota\* two years or less  
 "Where did you live before coming to North Dakota\* or Minnesota\*?" N=160

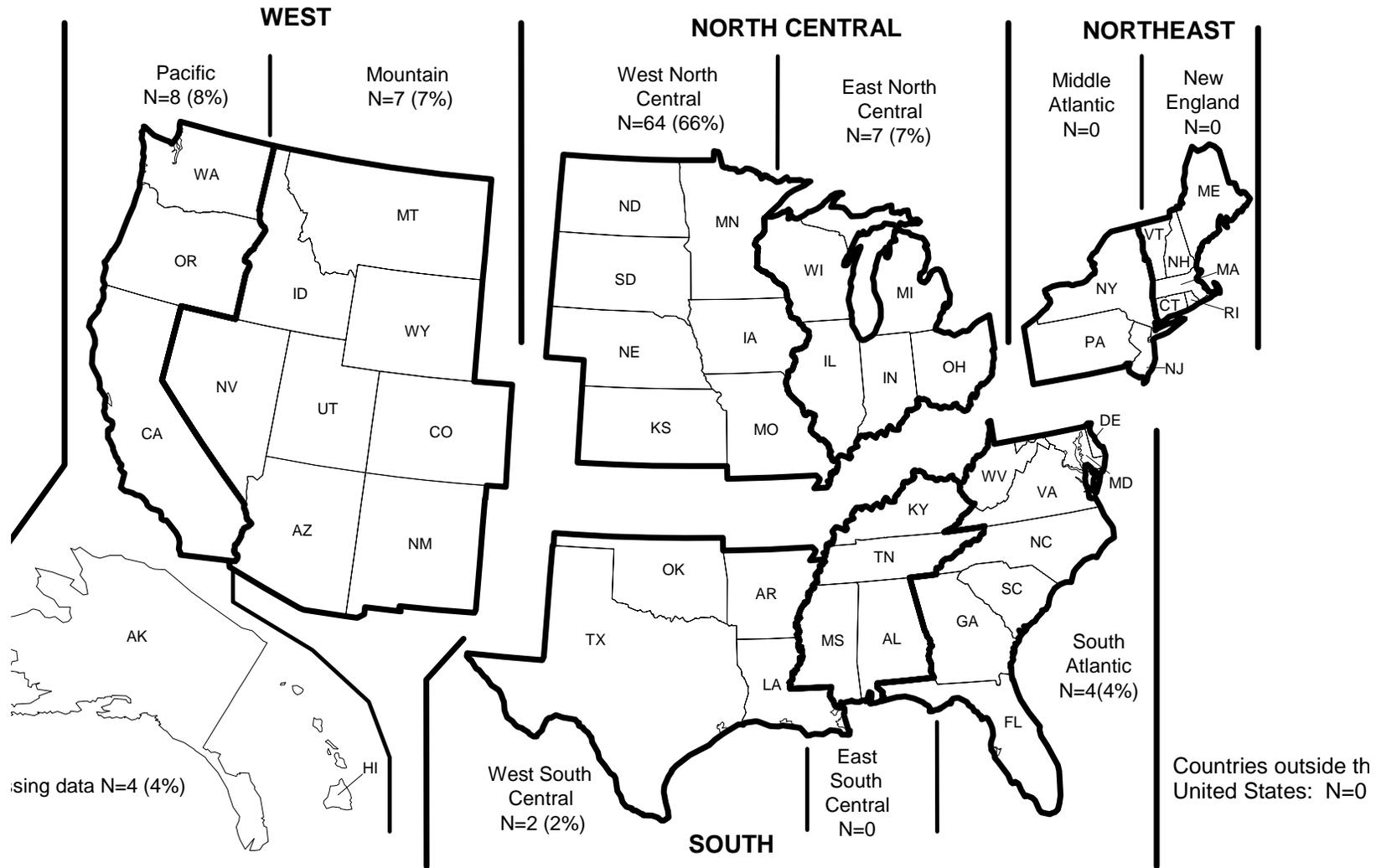
US Census Bureau geographic regions



\* Respondents interviewed in Fargo were asked about the length of residency in North Dakota and those interviewed in Moorhead were asked about the length of residency in Minnesota.

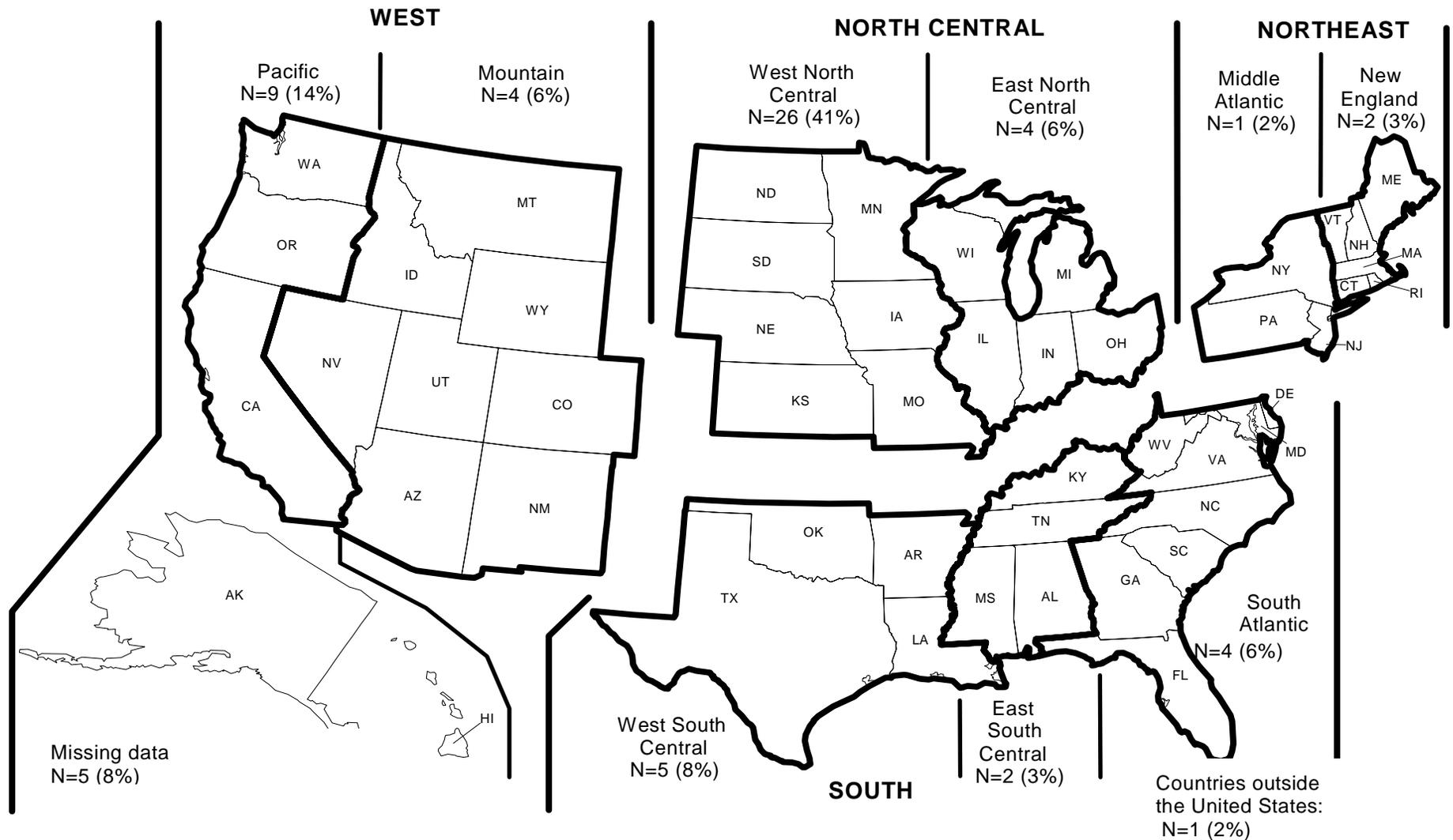
"Where did you live before coming to North Dakota?" N=97

US Census Bureau geographic regions



Respondents living in Minnesota two years or less  
 "Where did you live before coming to Minnesota?" N=63

US Census Bureau geographic regions



## *Housing resources*

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, 42 percent of homeless adults surveyed (50% of men and 26% of women) report being without housing for more than a year. Twenty percent are on a waiting list for Section 8 or subsidized housing. The average length of time on the waiting list is 1.9 months. Two percent report receiving a Section 8 voucher in the previous two years that they could not use because they could not find a place that would accept the voucher. The majority of the homeless men (94%) stated that they needed only an efficiency or one-bedroom apartment, while 58 percent of the women required two or more bedrooms.

In Fargo, 24 percent of homeless adults (24% of men and 25% of women) indicate that they are not able to pay any amount for rent. Seven percent report they could pay between \$1 and \$100 a month for rent, 20 percent say \$101 to \$200, 27 percent say \$201 to \$300, 17 percent say \$301 to \$400, 4 percent say \$401 to \$500, and 2 percent say over \$500 per month. Over half of homeless men (54%), compared to 45 percent of homeless women, report the maximum rent they could afford is \$200 or less per month.

In Fargo, 36 percent of homeless adults (30% of men and 48% of women) report their last regular or permanent housing was in North Dakota and 19 percent of homeless adults (20% of men and 16% of women) in Minnesota.

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, 37 percent of homeless adults surveyed (33% of men and 45% of women) report being without housing for more than a year. Thirty-six percent are on a waiting list for Section 8 or subsidized housing, and 13 percent of this group have been waiting for over a year. The average length of time on the waiting list is 6.3 months. Six percent report receiving a Section 8 voucher in the previous two years that they could not use because they could not find a place that would accept the voucher. The majority of the homeless men (96%) stated that they needed only an efficiency or one-bedroom apartment, while 46 percent of the women required two or more bedrooms.

In Moorhead, 29 percent of homeless adults (38% of men and 9% of women) indicate that they are not able to pay any amount for rent. Four percent report they could pay between \$1 and \$100 a month for rent, 11 percent say \$101 to \$200, 30 percent say \$201 to \$300, 18 percent say \$301 to \$400, 7 percent say \$401 to \$500, and 1 percent say over \$500 per month. Close to half of homeless men (46%), compared to 36 percent of homeless women, report the maximum rent they could afford is \$200 or less per month.

In Moorhead, 48 percent of homeless adults (44% of men and 56% of women) report their last regular or permanent housing was in Minnesota and 20 percent of homeless adults (19% of men and 23% of the women) in North Dakota.

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**Housing needs of homeless individuals, what they could pay, and what apartments cost: Fargo**

Size of apartment needed	Homeless adults needing this size apartment Percent of N=174	Amount individual could pay per month Average (median)	Fair market rent, 2003 *	People who report they could afford fair market rent	
				N	%
0 (efficiency)	57%	\$195	\$366	6	6%
1 bedroom	19%	\$222	\$504	1	4%
2 bedrooms	15%	\$247	\$609	2	10%
3 bedrooms	6%	\$196	\$846	0	0%
4 bedrooms	3%	\$344	\$905	0	0%

*Sources:* Homeless data, Wilder Research Center, 2003. Fair market rents, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

*Note:* \* Fair market rent is the amount determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to represent the amount at or below which 40 percent of the local units are renting (the rent that makes 40% of local units accessible). It is the amount typically covered by a Housing Choice voucher (previously known as Section 8 housing voucher).

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**Housing needs of homeless individuals, what they could pay, and what apartments cost: Moorhead**

Size of apartment needed	Homeless adults needing this size apartment Percent of N=114	Amount individual could pay per month Average (median)	Fair market rent, 2003 *	People who report they could afford fair market rent	
				N	%
0 (efficiency)	55%	\$177	\$366	5	11%
1 bedroom	28%	\$262	\$504	1	4%
2 bedrooms	11%	\$206	\$609	0	0%
3 bedrooms	6%	\$354	\$846	0	0%
4 bedrooms	1%	\$350	\$905	0	0%

*Sources:* Homeless data, Wilder Research Center, 2003. Fair market rents, Wilder calculations using data from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

*Note:* \* Fair market rent is the amount determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to represent the amount at or below which 40 percent of the local units are renting (the rent that makes 40% of local units accessible). It is the amount typically covered by a Housing Choice voucher (previously known as Section 8 housing voucher).

## Fargo

Respondents were asked about the reasons they left their last housing. In Fargo, the main reasons **men** cite include their own drinking or drug problems (33%), lost job or had hours cut (30%), couldn't afford the rent (27%), violence in neighborhood (17%), eviction (15%), and breakup with spouse or partner (12%).

The main reasons **women** cite include eviction (39%), lost job or had hours cut (36%), relationship problems (32%), their own drinking or drug problem (32%), couldn't afford rent (32%), break-up with spouse or partner (29%), to flee an abusive relationship (21%), and another person's drinking or drug problem (19%).

In Fargo, the main reasons homeless adults say they cannot get housing now include no housing they could afford (38%), credit problems (32%), a criminal background (24%), alcohol or chemical use (23%), and no local rental history (18%). The reasons are slightly different for men and women.

For homeless **men**, the main reasons include no housing they could afford (45%), criminal background (28%), credit problems (26%), no rental history (21%), and alcohol or drug use (19%). For homeless **women** the reasons include credit problems (43%), alcohol or drug use (32%), no housing they could afford (24%), a criminal background (17%), no local rental history (14%), and fleeing abuse (10%).

## Moorhead

Respondents were asked about the reasons they left their last housing. In Moorhead, the main reasons **men** cite include lost job or had hours cut (39%), couldn't afford rent (28%), own drinking or drug problems (28%), eviction (26%), problems getting along with others (13%), behavior problem of a guest or visitor (11%), and relationship problems (10%).

The main reasons **women** cite include lost job or had hours cut (41%), couldn't afford the rent (35%), eviction (32%), problems getting along with other people in household (26%), a drinking or drug problem of someone else in the household (26%), their own drinking or drug problem (26%), and a breakup with spouse or partner (24%).

In Moorhead, the main reasons homeless adults say they cannot get housing now include no housing they could afford (52%), credit problems (46%), a criminal background (28%), alcohol or chemical use (22%), no local rental history (17%), and court eviction (17%). The reasons are slightly different for men and women.

For homeless **men**, the main reasons include no housing they could afford (52%), credit problems (36%), alcohol or chemical use (26%), and criminal background (25%). For homeless **women** the reasons include credit problems (69%), no housing they could afford (51%), a criminal background (36%), court evictions or bad rental history (19%), and no local rental history (17%).

## ***Veteran status***

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, 29 percent of homeless men and 2 percent of homeless women had served in the U.S. military. This represents 19 percent of the total homeless population. Of veterans, 41 percent served in the Army, 32 percent in the Navy, and 21 percent in the Marines.

The majority (62%) report serving between August 1964 and September 1980. The vast majority of homeless veterans (85%) report that the length of their military service was over two years. Just over one-third (35%) report serving in a combat zone and the vast majority (88%) received an honorable discharge. Twenty-one percent of the homeless military veterans served in a combat zone in Vietnam. Twenty-nine percent of homeless veterans report service-related health problems, primarily back, leg, respiratory, and mental health problems.

In Fargo, two homeless women report being the spouse or widow of a military veteran. Almost two-fifths of military veterans and those who are a spouse, widow, or widower of a military veteran (37%) had contact with a County Veterans Service Officer during the last 12 months. Eight military veterans or a spouse, widow or widower of a military veteran (25%) used veterans' benefits in the last 12 months. Of those using military veterans' benefits, seven report using Veterans Administration Medical Center services (88%), one reports using service connected compensation (13%), and one reports using non-service connected (NSC) veterans' pension (13%).

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, 32 percent of homeless men and no homeless women had served in the U.S. military. This represents 21 percent of the total homeless population. Of veterans, 54 percent served in the Navy and 31 percent in the Army.

The majority (77%) report serving between August 1964 and September 1980. Two-fifths (39%) of homeless veterans report that the length of their military service was over two years. One-fourth (24%) report serving in a combat zone (all in Vietnam). The majority (69%) received an honorable discharge, and 15 percent received a medical discharge. Two homeless veterans (10%) report having service-related health problems. One veteran reports mental health problems and the other veteran reports having problems with his ears.

No homeless person interviewed in Moorhead reported being a spouse, widow/widower of a military veteran. Half of military veterans (51%) had contact with a County Veterans Service Officer during the last 12 months. Eleven homeless veterans (44%) used veterans' benefits in the last 12 months. Of those using military benefits, eight report using Veterans Administration Medical Center benefits (75%), three report using other federal benefits (25%), and two report using non-service connected (NSC) veterans' pension (22%).

## *Children of homeless parents*

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, 52 percent of homeless women and 20 percent of homeless men report they *have* children under the age of 18. Ten women (16%) and one man (1%) surveyed were accompanied by children on the night of the survey.

In Fargo, 86 percent of homeless parents (96% of male parents and 78% of female parents) report that at least one of their children is not currently living them. These parents report that the children are currently living with another parent (68%), with a grandparent (23%), another family member (12%), with friends (11%), in foster care (9%), in adoptive care (9%), or in a juvenile detention center (2%).

In Fargo, 21 parents (38%) report having a court order to receive child support. Of those with court-ordered child support, 86 percent report support is being provided for all children eligible.

In Fargo, six parents (11%) report having an open child protection order for at least one of their children.

In Fargo, 15 parents (56%) with children under the age of five, report having a child enrolled in Head Start or an early childhood program.

In Fargo, the average number of children with the parents is 2.9. The average age of children with homeless parents is 6.5 years.

### **Fargo**

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, 59 percent of homeless women and 37 percent of homeless men report they *have* children under the age of 18. Fifteen women (38%) and four men (5%) surveyed were accompanied by children on the night of the survey.

In Moorhead, 60 percent of homeless parents (66% of male parents and 52% of female parents) report that at least one of their children is not currently living them. These parents report that the children are currently living with another parent (73%), in foster care (16%), with a grandparent (14%), in adoptive care (13%), in another shelter or residential care (3%), in a juvenile detention center (3%), or away at school (3%).

In Moorhead, 20 parents (38%) report having a court order to receive child support. Of those with court-ordered child support, 71 percent report support is being provided for all children eligible.

In Moorhead, four parents (7%) report having an open child protection order for at least one of their children.

In Moorhead, five parents (19%) with children under the age of five, report having a child enrolled in Head Start or an early childhood program.

In Moorhead, the average number of children with the female parents is 2.2 and with the male parents is 2.6. The average age of children with homeless parents is 5.9 years.

### **Moorhead**

In Fargo, none of the parents (N=10) report that any of their children living with them have a chronic or severe physical health problem. None of the parents report that any of their children have an emotional or behavioral problem. Parents report they have been able to get the physical health, dental health, and mental health care needed for their children. Parents report that none of their children had to skip meals because there wasn't enough money to buy food. Five parents (50%) report they have been unable to get needed child care.

In Fargo, five parents have school-age children with them. One parent reports having a child with learning or school problems. Two parents report having a child that repeated a grade in school. All five parents report their children attended school on the day of the survey and that their children do not have any trouble going to school due to housing problems. Three of the five parents report their children are attending different schools than before they came here. Two report that their children changed school because their new grade required a new school, and one because they moved to a new school district.

In Moorhead, one (8%) of the 20 parents reports that a child living with them has a chronic or severe physical health problem. Ten parents (50%) report having children with emotional or behavioral problems. Three parents (13%) report not being able to get needed physical health care and five parents (26%) report not being able to get needed dental health care for their children. No parent reports being unable to get needed mental health care for their children. Parents report that none of their children had to skip meals because there wasn't enough money to buy food. Six parents (30%) report they have been unable to get needed child care.

In Moorhead, 14 parents have school-age children with them. Nine parents (60%) report having a child with learning or school problems. Five parents (37%) report having a child that repeated a grade in school. Thirteen parents (90%) report their children attended school on the day of the survey. All the parents report that their children do not have any trouble going to school due to housing problems. Six of the 14 parents (45%) report their children are attending different schools than before they came here. Six report their children changed schools because they moved to a new district, one because their new grade required a new school, and one because the parent wanted them in another school.

## *Employment*

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, two-fifths of homeless adults (41%) are employed (18% had full-time jobs). Of those employed, 31 percent report their job has lasted at least three months. The vast majority of jobs (74%) pay less than \$8 per hour.

All homeless adults in Fargo had been employed at some time. Two-fifths of currently unemployed homeless adults (43%) report it has been less than six months since they last held a job. Twenty-six percent of adults last had a job between six months and one year ago, 16 percent had a job one to two years ago, 6 percent had a job two to three years ago, 3 percent had a job three to four years ago, and 7 percent report their last job was more than four years ago. Fifty-eight percent of unemployed homeless adults report that they are currently looking for work.

In Fargo, the most frequently mentioned barriers to employment include: transportation (42%), lack of housing (29%), personal reasons such as a criminal background (27%), physical health problems (25%), mental health problems (22%), and lack of work experience (21%). Child care is a more significant barrier for women than for men (9% for women vs. 0 for men).

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, over one-fourth of homeless adults (29%) are employed (12% had full-time jobs). Of those employed, 55 percent report their job has lasted at least three months. The vast majority of jobs (70%) pay less than \$8 per hour.

In Moorhead, two-fifths of unemployed homeless adults (39%) report it has been less than six months since they last held a y job. Eighteen percent of adults last had a job between six months and one year ago, 15 percent had a job one to two years ago, 6 percent had a job two to three years ago, 2 percent had a job three to four years ago, and 17 percent report their last job was more than four years ago. Only 3 percent say they have never held a job. Forty-nine percent of unemployed homeless adults report that they are currently looking for work.

In Moorhead, the most frequently mentioned barriers to employment include: physical health problems (48%), transportation (47%), mental health problems (42%), lack of housing (27%), and lack of resources needed to look for work (13%). Child care is a more significant barrier for women than for men (19% for women vs. 0 for men).

## *Physical health*

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, 36 percent of homeless adults have a chronic medical condition (high blood pressure, asthma, other lung or respiratory problems, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, and/or tuberculosis). Of these people, 72 percent report receiving care for each reported problem in the past 12 months.

In Fargo, over two-fifths (45%) of homeless adults say they currently need to see a dentist about tooth or gum problems, 41 percent say they currently need to see a doctor for a physical health problem, and 29 percent say they currently need to see a doctor about a mental or emotional health problem.

In Fargo, 30 percent of homeless adults received care in an emergency room services during the previous six months. Thirty-nine percent of homeless adults surveyed report having some form of medical benefits.

In Fargo, 36 percent of homeless adults report being unable to get needed health care (mainly due to a lack of money or insurance) and 10 percent of homeless adults report not taking prescribed medication. Over two-fifths (42%) of homeless adults are concerned about how they would be cared for if they were seriously ill or dying.

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, 55 percent of homeless adults have a chronic medical condition (high blood pressure, asthma, other lung or respiratory problems, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, and/or tuberculosis). Of these people, 68 percent report receiving care for each reported problem in the past 12 months.

In Moorhead, over two-thirds (69%) of homeless adults say they currently need to see a dentist about tooth or gum problems, 50 percent say they currently need to see a doctor for a physical health problem, and 48 percent say they currently need to see a doctor about a mental or emotional health problem.

In Moorhead, over two-fifths (43%) of homeless adults received care in an emergency room in the previous three months. Fifty-one percent of homeless adults surveyed report having some form of medical benefits.

In Moorhead, 36 percent of homeless adults report being unable to get needed health care (mainly due to a lack of insurance or money) and 30 percent of homeless adults report not taking prescribed medication. About half (49%) of homeless adults are concerned about how they would be cared for if they were seriously ill or dying.

## *Chemical dependency*

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, half (50%) of homeless adults (47% of men and 57% of women) report that they consider themselves an alcoholic or chemically dependent. Forty-five percent report they have been told by a doctor or nurse, in the last 12 months, that they have an alcohol or drug abuse disorder.

In Fargo, 49 percent of homeless adults (55% of men and 37% of women) have been admitted to a detox center at least once. Fifty-one percent of men and 53 percent of women report living in an alcohol or drug treatment facility some time in their life. Twenty-one percent of homeless men and 35 percent of homeless women report living in residential alcohol or drug treatment within the past two years. Fifty percent of homeless men and 50 percent of homeless women have received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment at some time in their life. Twenty-two percent of men and 34 percent of women received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the last two years.

In Fargo, 46 percent of homeless adults (44% of men and 48% of women) interviewed report current problems with alcohol (diagnosed with alcohol abuse disorder and/or admitted to detox in the last two years).

In Fargo, 23 percent of homeless adults (24% of men and 21% of women) report that they currently need to see a professional about an alcohol or drug problem.

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, two-fifths (41%) of homeless adults (38% of men and 44% of women) report that they consider themselves an alcoholic or chemically dependent. Thirty-three percent report they have been told by a doctor or nurse, in the last 12 months, that they have an alcohol or drug abuse disorder.

In Moorhead, 35 percent of homeless adults (44% of men and 13% of women) have been admitted to a detox center at least once. Fifty-two percent of men and 36 percent of the women report that at some time in their life they have lived in an alcohol or drug treatment facility. Twenty-nine percent of the men and 15 percent of the women have been in residential alcohol or drug treatment programs within the past two years. Fifty-two percent of men and 38 percent of women have received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment at some time in their life. Twenty-three percent of men and 21 percent of women received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the last two years.

In Moorhead, 38 percent of homeless adults (42% of men and 28% of women) interviewed report current problems with alcohol (diagnosed with alcohol abuse disorder and/or admitted to detox in the last two years).

In Moorhead, 16 percent of homeless adults (21% of men and 8% of women) report that they currently need to see a professional about an alcohol or drug problem.

## ***Mental health***

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, over two-fifths (41%) of homeless adults surveyed report being told by a doctor or nurse (within the previous two years) that they have schizophrenia, manic-depression or bipolar disorder, some other type of delusional disorder, major depression, anti-social personality disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Twenty-five percent of homeless adults in this survey have received outpatient mental health services in the previous two years and 11 percent have lived in a facility for persons with mental health problems within the previous two years.

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, over half (54%) of homeless adults surveyed report being told by a doctor or nurse (within the previous two years) that they have schizophrenia, manic-depression or bipolar disorder, some other type of delusional disorder, major depression, anti-social personality disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Forty-four percent of homeless adults in this survey have received outpatient mental health services in the previous two years and 17 percent have lived in a facility for persons with mental health problems within the previous two years.

Whether as a result or cause of homelessness, over two-fifths of adults who are homeless are also experiencing severe mental illness. That is, they have been diagnosed within the past two years with one of six serious and persistent mental disorders, or have received inpatient or outpatient treatment for mental illness in the past two years. By comparison, community surveys of the general population show that at any given time, approximately 20 percent of U.S. adults are experiencing some form of mental illness.<sup>9</sup> According to a recent national survey, 8 percent of the general population of North Dakota and 8 percent of the general population of Minnesota are diagnosed with serious mental illness.<sup>10</sup>

The next table shows the percentage of respondents in each type of temporary housing arrangement who report a specific mental health diagnosis.

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<sup>9</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1989). *Mental health: A report of the Surgeon General – Executive summary*. Rockville, MD: Author.

<sup>10</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2001). *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse – state estimates*. Retrieved June 14, 2004, from [www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k1State/vol2/appd.htm#tabd.17](http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k1State/vol2/appd.htm#tabd.17)

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### Mental health characteristics of homeless adults in Fargo

	Emergency/ Transitional (N=131) Percent	Non- sheltered (N=48) Percent	Total N=179) Percent
Schizophrenia	0.8	2.1	1.2
Paranoid or delusional disorder, other than schizophrenia	2.3	6.3	3.4
Manic episodes or manic depression, also called bipolar disorder	7.5	10.9	8.4
Major depression	24.7	23.4	24.3
Anti-social personality, obsessive-compulsive personality, or any other severe emotional disorder	16.3	12.5	15.2
Post-traumatic stress disorder	9.0	20.8	12.2
<b>Any of the above</b>	40.3	41.7	40.7
Alcohol abuse disorder	40.7	36.2	39.5
Drug abuse disorder	25.4	4.2	19.7
<b>Any chemical dependency disorder</b>	47.5	37.5	44.8
<b>Dual diagnosis (chemical dependency and mental illness)</b>	27.2	25.0	26.6

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### Mental health characteristics of homeless adults in Moorhead

	Emergency/ Transitional (N=80) Percent	Non- sheltered (N=38) Percent	Total (N=118) Percent
Schizophrenia	12.3	2.6	9.2
Paranoid or delusional disorder, other than schizophrenia	10.4	7.9	9.6
Manic episodes or manic depression, also called bipolar disorder	26.9	18.9	24.4
Major depression	46.0	36.8	43.0
Anti-social personality, obsessive-compulsive personality, or any other SEVERE emotional disorder	17.5	21.6	18.8
Post-traumatic stress disorder	20.4	5.6	15.8
<b>Any of the above</b>	59.1	42.1	53.6
Alcohol abuse disorder	27.5	44.7	33.1
Drug abuse disorder	6.0	7.9	6.6
<b>Any chemical dependency problem</b>	27.5	44.7	33.1
<b>Dual diagnosis (chemical dependency and mental illness)</b>	23.8	26.3	24.6

## *Serious or chronic disability*

For the first time in 2003, additional questions were asked to help understand more about the level of serious or chronic disabilities experienced by homeless adults.

### **Fargo**

In Fargo, as described above, 41 percent of homeless adults have serious mental health problems (indicated by diagnosis), 45 percent have an alcohol or drug abuse disorder, and 36 percent have chronic medical illness.

According to many homeless adults interviewed in Fargo, physical, mental, or other health conditions limit the amount or kind of work they can do (38%), limit their daily activities (11%), or interfere with memory or daily decision-making (22%).

Pooling all of the above, 74 percent of homeless adults in Fargo report having at least one serious or chronic disability (mental illness, substance abuse disorder, chronic medical condition, cognitive impairment, or other condition that limits work or activities of daily living).

In addition, 23 percent of homeless adults in Fargo have a history that suggests likely traumatic brain injury. (They received a serious head injury followed by the development of problems with headaches, concentration or memory, understand, excessive worry, sleeping, or getting along with people.)

### **Moorhead**

In Moorhead, as described above, 54 percent of homeless adults have serious mental health problems (indicated by diagnosis), 33 percent have an alcohol or drug abuse disorder, and 55 percent have chronic medical illness.

According to many homeless adults interviewed in Moorhead, physical, mental, or other health conditions limit the amount or kind of work they can do (61%), limit their daily activities (19%), or interfere with memory or daily decision-making (36%).

Pooling all of the above, 85 percent of homeless adults in Moorhead report having at least one serious or chronic disability (mental illness, substance abuse disorder, chronic medical condition, cognitive impairment, or other condition that limits work or activities of daily living).

In addition, 32 percent of homeless adults in Moorhead have a history that suggests likely traumatic brain injury. (They received a serious head injury followed by the development of problems with headaches, concentration or memory, understand, excessive worry, sleeping, or getting along with people.)

## *Abuse and victimization*

### **Fargo**

A history of physical and sexual mistreatment is not uncommon for homeless adults in Fargo. Twenty-two percent of men and 44 percent of women say they were physically mistreated as children, 10 percent of men and 40 percent of women were sexually mistreated as children, 7 percent of men and 33 percent of women report their parents neglected to provide food, shelter, or medical care, or consistently ignored their physical or emotional needs in other significant ways.

Overall, 23 percent of homeless men and 55 percent of homeless women in Fargo were either physically or sexually mistreated as children. If individuals reporting neglect are added, 25 percent of men and 58 percent of women report mistreatment as children.

In Fargo, 11 percent of homeless adults report being sexual with someone only for the purpose of getting shelter, clothing, food, or other things. In the past two years, 21 percent (9% of men and 44% of women) report staying in an abusive relationship because they did not have other housing options. In the past year, 11 percent of men and 45 percent of women report being in a relationship with someone who hit them, slapped them, pushed them around, or threatened to do so.

In Fargo, 22 percent of homeless women report they left their last housing or moved to North Dakota because of domestic abuse.

### **Moorhead**

A history of physical and sexual mistreatment is not uncommon for homeless adults in Moorhead. Twenty-five percent of men and 64 percent of women say they were physically mistreated as children, 6 percent of men and 66 percent of women were sexually mistreated as children, 9 percent of men and 42 percent of women report their parents neglected to provide food, shelter, or medical care, or consistently ignored their physical or emotional needs in other significant ways.

Overall, 25 percent of homeless men and 72 percent of homeless women in Moorhead were either physically or sexually mistreated as children. If individuals reporting neglect are added, 28 percent of men and 74 percent of women report mistreatment as children.

In Moorhead, 5 percent of homeless adults report being sexual with someone only for the purpose of getting shelter, clothing, food, or other things. In the past two years, 13 percent (9% of men and 21% of women) report staying in an abusive relationship because they did not have other housing options. In the past year, 5 percent of men and 36 percent of women report being in a relationship with someone who hit them, slapped them, pushed them around, or threatened to do so.

In Moorhead, 20 percent of homeless women report they left their last housing or moved to Minnesota because of domestic abuse.

### **Fargo**

Although 97 percent of homeless adults in Fargo report the place they stayed the previous night was reasonably safe, the overall experience of homelessness can be a risky one, especially for women. Fifteen percent of homeless adults (14% of men and 18% of women) report being physically or sexually attacked or beaten since they became homeless. Ten percent of homeless adults (5% of men and 18% of women) report seeking health care due to an injury or illness caused by violence.

### **Moorhead**

Although 96 percent of homeless adults in Moorhead report the place they stayed the previous night was reasonably safe, the overall experience of being homeless can be a risky one, especially for women. Eighteen percent of homeless adults (9% of men and 36% of women) report being physically or sexually attacked or beaten since they became homeless. Ten percent of homeless adults (8% of men and 13% of women) report seeking health care due to an injury or illness caused by violence.

# Homeless adults and their children in Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota data tables

Tables in the next section report frequency distributions for all questions included in the survey with breakdowns by geographic area (Fargo area vs. Moorhead area), by gender (male vs. female) and type of shelter arrangement (temporary shelter programs vs. non-sheltered locations).<sup>11</sup>

The tables are organized by question. Within each question, the data tables display the responses for the Fargo area and then the Moorhead area. Note also that the “total” column appears in the right of each table for each area.

Note that some tables are conditional. For example, Table 189 reports the number of respondents who have considered suicide. This question was asked of everyone. Table 190 reports information about suicide attempts, but this question was only asked of those who had considered suicide. Thus, the percentages reported in Table 190 total 100 percent of those who have considered suicide, not 100 percent of the entire sample.

## *Notes for interpreting the data tables*

**The tables contain weighted estimates.** This means that the survey results have been statistically adjusted to reflect the actual populations residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the day of the survey. (We interviewed a sample, not every person in each shelter.)

**For non-shelter locations, the data are not weighted.** We do not adjust the numbers to reflect the actual population, because we do not know the actual numbers of men, women, and children who were on the streets or in other non-shelter locations on the day of the survey.

**You should use the percentages, not the frequencies, when interpreting these tables.** Sample weighting, such as we have performed with these data, uses calculations that can result in "fractional" persons. When we use computer rounding to adjust for this, the numbers do not always add up exactly to the total for each category.

**The total number of responses is different for each question,** based on the number of valid responses to that question. Missing data (cases when a respondent did not answer a question) are not reported or included in the percentages.

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<sup>11</sup> Non-sheltered arrangements include outside, abandoned buildings, vehicles, temporary paid, or exchange arrangements.

## ***Weighting techniques***

The 2003 survey data were weighted to reflect the actual number of homeless persons as indicated by specific site counts of people in shelters in Fargo and Moorhead on October 23, 2003. Only sites from which there were completed interviews were used in the weighting. The actual number of homeless persons in non-sheltered locations cannot be accurately estimated, so these cases were given a weight of 1.0.

The weightings were calculated by a sample-balancing program available in the Princeton Statistical Program (P-Stat). This technique uses an iterative approximation to the least square adjustment of W.E. Deming (*Statistical Adjustment of Data*, New York: Wiley, 1943). This weighting procedure uses marginals (totals of control variables) to compute individual case weights. In order to obtain the highest possible accuracy, 5 sets of marginals were used.

These were:

- Individual sites.
- Gender (male, female).
- Region (Fargo/Cass County, North Dakota; Moorhead/Clay County, Minnesota).
- Shelter type (emergency, transitional).
- Shelter type within region by gender (all combinations of items 2, 3, and 4 above).

Weightings were used to estimate the characteristics of homeless persons in Fargo and Moorhead temporary housing programs on the night of the survey based on the sample of 120 interviews with adults in such programs. Statistical weightings could not be computed if interviews were not completed in a specific weighting category (e.g., region, shelter type, and gender). The actual number of adults in temporary housing programs on the night of the survey was 213. When this is combined with the results of the 86 interviews completed with adults in non-shelter locations, the total sample for which estimates are available is 299.

# Appendix

## *Interview sites*

## Interview sites

### Fargo, North Dakota

Agency	Census counts			Interview counts			Interview percent of census		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Overnight shelter</b>									
YWCA Emergency Shelter	-	18	18	-	18	18	-	100%	100%
New Life Center	58	-	58	19	-	19	33%		33%
<b>Total Overnight shelter</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Transitional housing</b>									
YWCA Transitional Housing Program – Fargo	-	10	10	-	5	5		50%	50%
Youthworks	1	3	4	1	1	2	100%	33%	50%
Share House	21	21	42	19	11	30	90%	52%	71%
<b>Total Transitional housing</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Total sheltered</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Non-sheltered – Fargo</b>				<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>			
<b>Total interviews – Fargo</b>				<b>76</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>122</b>			

### Moorhead, Minnesota

Agency	Census counts			Interview counts			Interview percent of census		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Overnight shelter</b>									
Dorothy Day House of Hospitality	10	-	10	2	-	2	20%	-	20%
Churches United for the Homeless	21	8	29	13	7	20	62%	88%	69%
<b>Total Overnight shelter</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Transitional housing</b>									
Churches United for the Homeless Transitional	4	5	9	4	5	9	100%	100%	100%
Lakes & Prairies Community Action Partnership	2	4	6	2	2	4	100%	50%	67%
YWCA – Clay Transitional Housing Program	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	100%	100%
Bridges – Moorhead	8	16	24	4	5	9	50%	31%	38%
<b>Total Transitional housing</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Total sheltered</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Unknown shelter/street</b>				<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>			
<b>Total interviews – Moorhead</b>				<b>57</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>91</b>			