

Connecticut Counts

ANNUAL POINT-IN-TIME COUNT
AND YOUTH COUNT!

MAY 2018



Thank you to our funders!

The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness would like to thank our funders for the 2018 Point-in-Time Count and Homeless *2018 CT Youth Count!*

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Introduction

The Point-in-Time Count provides important information each year about the scope of homelessness in Connecticut and about the impact of our efforts to end it. The 2018 Count – and the lowest number yet since 2007 – shows us that Connecticut’s investments to end homelessness are hitting the mark, and moving us toward ending this important, expensive problem.

Under the leadership of Governor Dannel P. Malloy, state and federal agencies, nonprofit providers, and our many partners in the statewide Reaching Home Campaign to end homelessness are making important headway – including to house those longest homeless, and most vulnerable, living with a severe disability – those we refer to as experiencing “chronic homelessness.” The 2018 PIT reflected that chronic homelessness has decreased 69% since 2014, and is down 15% since 2017. Nearly 75% of those counted in the 2018 PIT as chronically homeless were in the process of securing permanent housing. This effort is literally saving lives, and – at the same time – saving our communities resources wasted when homelessness persists on our streets and in our shelters.

We’ve made incredible headway with regard to chronic homelessness and veterans (becoming the first state certified by the federal government as ending chronic homelessness among veterans in 2015, and one of the first two states in the nation certified as ending all veteran homelessness in 2017). Ending family and youth homelessness by 2020 are our two next headline goals.

For families, we need to forge ahead to improve our systems, but we are making steady progress. This year’s count reflects a decrease in family homelessness from last year, and – importantly – not a single, unsheltered family with children was identified. Our providers across the state are getting increasingly skilled at helping families identify housing solutions and avoid homelessness, through a strategy we call “shelter diversion.” For the estimated 5,054 homeless and unstably housed youth identified through the 2018 Youth Count, we face an immediate need, but also opportunity. Connecticut is on the cusp of launching new efforts with funding from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project grant. State, federal, and nonprofit partners in Connecticut are working together to build a youth homelessness response system that is flexible, data-driven, and adequately resourced.

Our goal is to make homelessness rare, brief, and one-time for anyone who faces it. Knowing our data – year-round, and through the Point-in-Time Count – is critical to understanding how we are doing, and how we can do better. We are grateful to the many sponsors, listed on the facing page, who made the Point-in-Time Count possible through their generous support. This effort also involves dozens of providers, and hundreds of volunteers. We thank them all for their support!

Sincerely,



Executive Director
Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness

Summary

Key Findings

On the night of January 23, 2018, **3,383** people were experiencing homelessness in Connecticut. This represents a **25% statewide decrease** from 2007.

The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness (long-term homelessness and living with a severe disability) has **decreased 69%** since 2014, **down 15%** since 2017.

Nearly **75%** of those counted as chronically homeless were in the process of securing permanent housing.

38 Veterans were identified in emergency shelter. 13 Veterans were unsheltered – a **decrease of 7%** from last year.

5,054 youth under the age of 25 were estimated to be homeless or unstably housed, including 254 counted as literally homeless in the PIT.

370 families were experiencing homelessness, a **decrease of 6%** from last year, and no unsheltered families were identified.

2018 now represents the **lowest total ever** in a statewide CT PIT Count for the overall total population, families, and chronically homeless since the first statewide count in 2007.

Purpose

Since 2005, HUD has required applicants for federal homeless assistance grants to count and report the number of people experiencing homelessness in their communities on one night during the last ten days of January.

Homeless Point-in-Time Counts across the country are used as a primary data source to inform federal funding for programs and services to end homelessness and to track progress against established goals.

The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness

The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, in partnership with members and communities throughout the state, creates change through leadership, advocacy, and building the capacity of members and the field to respond to environmental challenges. Our collective mission is to prevent and end homelessness in Connecticut.

Contributing Staff

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Special Thanks

Special thanks to Microsoft and Nutmeg Consulting, LLC for their work on the Youth Count mobile app. We are grateful to Dr. Stephen Adair for his expertise and assistance on our Youth Count. We also thank the State of Connecticut Department of Housing, State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Housing Innovations, CT HMIS Steering Committee, HUD Continua of Care, Simtech Solutions, and the hundreds of volunteers who make the CT PIT Count possible.

Acknowledgments

Many stakeholders in CT participated in the 2018 Point-in-Time Count and Youth Count. We are grateful to everyone for

their hard work and wish to thank the following agencies for providing regional coordination this year:

- Access Community Action Agency
- BH Care
- Catholic Charities of Fairfield County
- Charlotte Hungerford Hospital Behavioral Health Center
- Chrysalis
- Columbus House, Inc.
- Community Health Resources
- Community Renewal Team
- The Connection, Inc.
- Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services
- Department of Veterans' Affairs
- Emerge, Inc.
- Family & Childrens Agency
- Friendship Service Center
- Hartford Healthcare
- Housing Authority City of Danbury
- Inspirica, Inc.
- Journey Home
- Mid Fairfield AIDS Project
- New Britain Public Schools
- New Reach, Inc.
- NOANK Community Services
- Recovery Network of Programs
- Salvation Army Waterbury
- Shelter NOW
- St. Vincent DePaul Mission of Bristol
- St. Vincent DePaul Middletown
- StayWell Health Center
- Supportive Housing WORKS
- Thames River Community Service, Inc.
- Torrington Public Schools
- United Way of Southeastern CT
- Windham No Freeze
- Women and Families Center

Questions

Any questions about the content of this report can be directed to Brian Roccapriore at broccapriore@cceh.org

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The PIT Dashboard can be found at: CCEH.org

Section 1: *CT PIT 2018* - Total Numbers

Findings

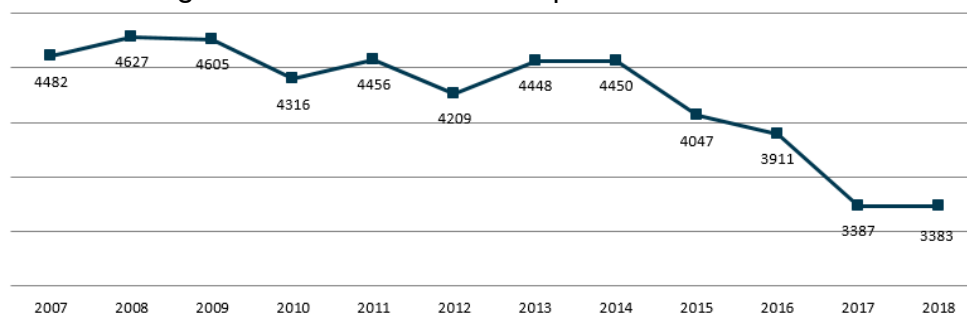
Statewide, 3,383 people were experiencing homelessness on the night of January 23, 2018: 2,286 in emergency shelter, 516 in transitional housing, and 581 unsheltered (Table 1). This represents an overall decrease of four people statewide from last year. This reflects a 25% statewide decrease since 2007 (the first year Connecticut conducted a statewide count).

Table 1: Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations

Population	Number of Persons
Sheltered	
Adults in Families	436
Children in Families	676
Adult Individuals	1685
Unaccompanied Youth	5
Unsheltered	
Adults in Families	0
Children in Families	0
Adult Individuals	579
Unaccompanied Youth	2
Total Persons	3383

CT PIT 2018 is now the lowest total number of people experiencing homelessness counted during a Point-in-Time Count in CT (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Total Homeless Population Since 2007



Individuals

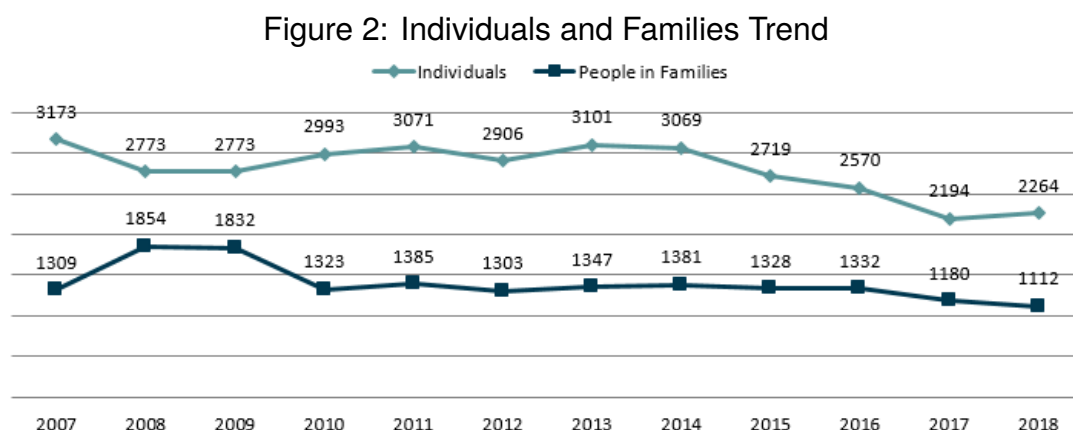
On the night of the Count, 2,264 individuals (over the age of 18 without an accompanying minor) were experiencing homelessness. This is a 3% increase from last year. This is due to an increase in individual unsheltered homelessness. Sheltered homelessness decreased 6% and unsheltered homelessness increased 40% among individual adults.

This year there were also seven unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 experiencing homelessness. Five of the unaccompanied youth were in emergency shelter and two were unsheltered.

Families

There were 1,112 people in families experiencing homelessness this year. This represents a 6% decrease from last year. The total number of homeless families counted was 370, a 6% decrease from the number of families counted last year.

Figure 2 illustrates the overall trend of individual and family homelessness in Connecticut.



Veterans

The total number of veterans counted as homeless in the PIT remained flat from 2017, with a decrease of one unsheltered person. Of the total population of veterans experiencing homelessness, only 38 were counted in emergency shelter, 139 were counted in transitional housing, and 13 were unsheltered.

Connecticut was the first state certified by the federal government as functionally ending chronic homelessness among veterans (2015) and one of the first two states certified as ending all homelessness among veterans (2017).

Ending veteran homelessness means Connecticut has built an enhanced homeless response system for veterans, through which we quickly identify veterans experiencing homelessness throughout the state, ensure they are offered adequate shelter, rapidly provide them with interim housing (when necessary), and help them secure permanent housing with appropriate supports within 90 days.

Section 2: *CT PIT 2018* - Sheltered

Findings

Statewide, 2,802 people were in a homeless shelter or transitional housing project on the night of *CT PIT 2018*. Emergency shelters accounted for 2,286 people, while transitional housing accounted for 516. This is an overall decrease of 6% from last year: a 2% increase in shelter and a 29% decrease in people staying in transitional housing. Table 3 provides a detailed breakdown of the total sheltered population in CT.

The number of families in emergency shelter increased 6% to 281, and the number of families in transitional housing was 89, a decrease of 30%. Individuals in households with no dependent children accounted for 1,437 of the total emergency population, (a decrease of three people) and there were 248 individuals in transitional housing (a decrease of 28%). See Table 2 for a comparison of how the various sheltered populations have changed from *CT PIT 2017* to *CT PIT 2018*.

Table 2: Percent Change by Population Type

Population	Percent Change from 2017-2018
Individuals ES	0%
Individuals TH	-28%
Families ES	6%
Families TH	-30%
Children ES	4%
Children TH	-33%

Table 3: Population by ES and TH

Population	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Total People	2286	516	2802
Individuals	1437	248	1685
Families	281	89	370
Children	519	157	676

Sheltered Subpopulations

Chronic Homelessness

The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development defines as “chronically homeless” a person who has a disability and (a) has experienced homelessness, as defined as living in a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or a safe haven for the last 12 months continuously, or (b) has experienced homelessness on at least four occasions in the last three years where those occasions cumulatively total at least 12 months.

This subset of the homeless population has high service needs and disabilities and who, if not provided with intensive housing assistance and supportive services, would likely remain homeless.

Of the 1,437 individual adults and 325 adults in families in emergency shelter, 209 were identified as chronically homeless. This represents 12% of all 1,762 adults in shelter. This is a 16% decrease in the number of chronically homeless adults in shelter from last year.

Of the 844 people in families in emergency shelter, 17 were identified as part of chronically homeless families. This represents 5% of all 370 sheltered families. This is a 49% decrease from 2017. Section 4 of this report outlines, in detail, the total subpopulations captured on the night of *CT PIT 2018*.

Veterans

On the night of *CT PIT 2018*, a total of 38 veterans were in emergency shelter. This is a four person increase from last year. There were 139 veterans in transitional housing on the night of the Count. This is a four person decrease from last year. Table 4 shows the distribution of veterans in ES and TH projects.

Table 4: Veterans by ES and TH - Sheltered

Project Type	Number of Veterans
Emergency Shelter	38
Transitional Housing	139

Domestic Violence

Four hundred people, or 19% of the 2,121 adults in shelter or transitional housing reported experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Health and Safety Concerns

Two hundred seventy adults reported a severe mental illness this year, or 13% of the sheltered adult population.

One hundred thirty-eight or 7% of adults in shelter reported a severe drug or alcohol problem that impairs their ability to live independently.

Twenty-two people self-reported having HIV/AIDS. This represents 1% of sheltered adults.

Table 5 provides a snapshot of the total of all health and safety categories for the statewide sheltered population.

Table 5: Adults with Health and Safety Concerns - Sheltered

Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
Number of	Percent of	Number of	Percent of	Number of	Percent of
270	13%	138	7%	22	1%

Additional Information

The numbers for the sheltered homeless population tend to reflect the current system capacity to provide emergency shelter and transitional housing beds. The addition or removal of a project can have a profound impact on various populations and subpopulations in the sheltered category.

Both the Balance of State and Opening Doors Fairfield County Continua of Care aligned themselves with the HUD priorities to repurpose transitional housing projects for permanent housing solutions. As a result, this is the third year in a row we see a decrease in the number of transitional housing beds across the state – a 31% decrease for 2018.

Please see Appendix A for a community-level breakdown of the sheltered population.

Methodology

Consistent and rigorous methodology ensures that the Connecticut PIT data are reliable and comparable across years and can be used to design effective interventions to help people experiencing homelessness. Connecticut has implemented a consistent and uniform statewide methodology for CT PIT implementation since 2007.

For a detailed description of the sheltered count methodology, please see Appendix C.

Section 3: *CT PIT 2018* - Unsheltered

Background

The unsheltered count captures the number of people living in a place not meant for human habitation (such as in abandoned buildings, under bridges, or in parks to name a few). The following unsheltered count methodology section, as well as the more in-depth methodology explanation in Appendix C, clearly outlines the steps that we have taken to create a statistically reliable estimate of unsheltered people in CT.

The temperatures surrounding *CT PIT 2018* were 13 degrees warmer than the previous year. In 2017, extreme weather conditions likely drove many homeless individuals to seek alternate indoor locations, especially emergency shelter.

Findings

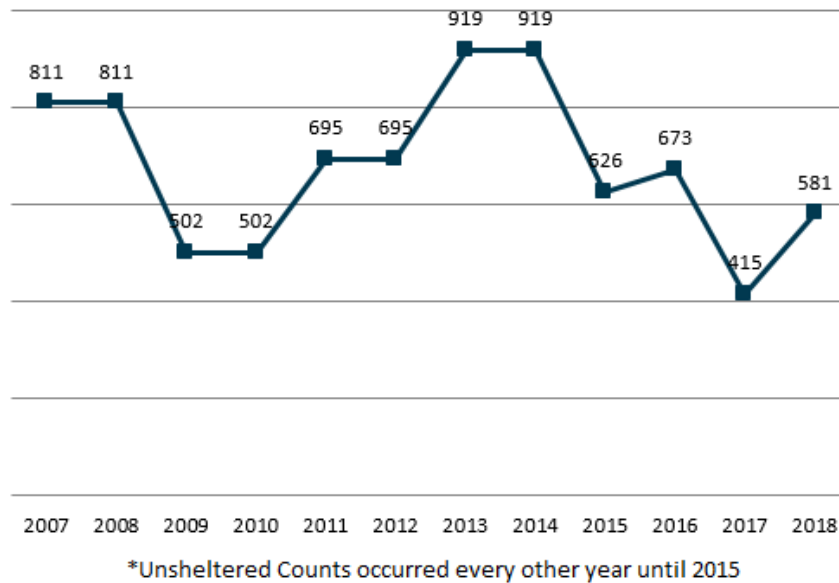
On the night of the Count, we estimate that 581 people were experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Of those, the vast majority, 99% or 579 people, were single individuals, while the remaining were unaccompanied youth. There were no unsheltered families experiencing homelessness during *CT PIT 2018*. There were two homeless unaccompanied children counted this year. Overall, unsheltered homelessness was 40% higher this year as compared to 2017. Some of this statistical increase is accounted for due to a technical determination by HUD to count those in warming centers as unsheltered. The conversion in the past year of certain overflow shelters to warming centers necessitated a change from “sheltered” to “unsheltered” for anyone counted at those facilities. Table 6 shows the total breakdown of the unsheltered population in Connecticut while Figure 3 details the change in unsheltered homelessness over time.

Table 6: Unsheltered Population

Total Persons	581
Individuals	579
Families	0
Children*	2

*Includes 2 unaccompanied youth

Figure 3: Unsheltered Homelessness Population Since 2007



Unsheltered Subpopulations

Chronic Homelessness

Of the 579 adults who were living on the streets or in other places not meant for human habitation, 103 were estimated to be chronically homeless. This is a 32% reduction in the number of chronically homeless unsheltered adults from last year.

Veterans

Statewide, the number of unsheltered self-reported veterans decreased 7%. Only 13 veterans were estimated to be living on the streets or in other places not intended for human habitation; three of those veterans were estimated to be chronically homeless, a decrease of 50% from last year.

There were no unsheltered veteran families identified on the night of *CT PIT 2018*.

Domestic Violence

One hundred six unsheltered people, or 18% of the unsheltered population, said they were homeless because they were fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Health and Safety Concerns

Fifty-two people self-reported having a severe mental illness. This represents 9% of all unsheltered adults.

Five percent (28 people) of the total unsheltered adults reported having severe substance abuse issues.

Twenty-two people self-reported a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS. This represents 4% of unsheltered adults in CT.

Table 7 details the total of health and safety concerns of the statewide unsheltered population.

Table 7: Adults with Health and Safety Concerns - Unsheltered

Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
52	9%	28	5%	22	4%

Additional Data

For a community breakdown of the unsheltered population, see Appendix B of this report.

Methodology - Unsheltered Count

The unsheltered homeless count followed the same methodology as in 2017. The process uses the U.S. Census block sampling combined with areas in which persons experiencing homelessness were located in the previous count.

For a detailed description of the unsheltered count methodology, please see Appendix C.

Section 4: CT PIT 2018 - Subpopulations

HUD asks that Continua of Care provide data for 11 subpopulations of people experiencing homelessness. These categories not only help estimate the level of need for services targeted to those specific groups, they also track the progress toward ending homelessness for groups with the greatest need.

The categories for the 2018 Point-in-Time Count are:

- Chronically Homeless Individuals
- Chronically Homeless Families
- Total Persons in Chronically Homeless Families
- Chronically Homeless Unaccompanied Youth
- Chronically Homeless Individual Veterans
- Chronically Homeless Veteran Families
- Total Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families
- Adults with a Serious Mental Illness
- Adults with a Chronic Substance Abuse Disorder
- Adults with HIV/AIDS
- Survivors of Domestic Violence

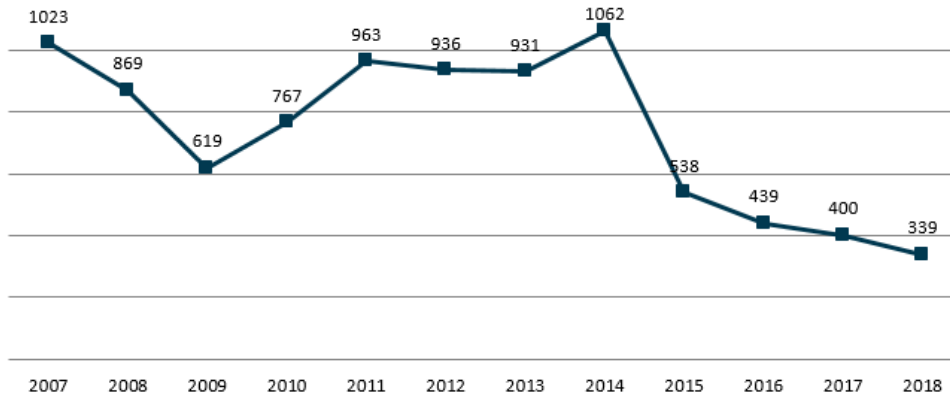
Table 8: Subpopulations Totals

Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless Individuals	209	103	312
Total Chronically Homeless Families	17	0	17
Total Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	43	0	43
Chronically Homeless Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individual Veterans	11	3	14
Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	0	0
Total Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	0	0
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	270	52	322
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	138	28	166
Adults with HIV/AIDS	22	22	44
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	400	106	506

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

In order to meet the federal definition, a chronically homeless person must have a disability and (a) have experienced homelessness, as defined as living in a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or a safe haven for the last 12 months continuously, or (b) have experienced homelessness on at least four occasions in the last three years where those occasions cumulatively total at least 12 months. This disabling condition must be of indefinite duration and impair the person's ability to live independently. HUD asks for the chronically homeless data to be segmented by Individuals, Families, Youth, and Veterans. Figure 4 demonstrates the change in adults experiencing chronic homelessness since 2007.

Figure 4: Adults Experiencing Chronic Homelessness



Individuals

The total number of individual adults estimated to be chronically homeless on the night of *CT PIT 2018* was 312. This represents a 20% decrease from last year and a 70% decrease since 2007 and is the lowest total ever in this category. Chronically homeless adults comprise 12% of the total homeless adults in CT this year.

Families

On the night of *CT PIT 2018*, Connecticut had an estimated 17 chronically homeless families comprised of 43 people. This represents 5% of the homeless families in CT. In order to count as a family, there must be one or more dependent children under the age of 18 accompanying the adult head of household.

Veterans

Fourteen veteran individuals were estimated to be experiencing chronic homelessness. There were no chronically homeless veteran families identified in any shelter, transitional housing projects, or unsheltered.

The state has the resources and systems in place to rapidly house any veteran experiencing chronic homelessness. Continued outreach efforts are made to those who are refusing the permanent housing interventions offered.

Domestic Violence

Five hundred six people, or 15% of all people who were homeless on the night of the Count, said they were homeless because they were fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Health and Safety Concerns

Serious Mental Illness

The number of people who self-reported a serious mental illness was 322, or 12% of adults. Table 9 shows the total health and safety concerns across the state.

Chronic Substance Abuse

Adults who self-reported a chronic substance abuse disorder was 166 this year. This represents 6% of adults who were homeless on the night of *CT PIT 2018*.

HIV/AIDS

This year, the number of people who self-reported having HIV/AIDS was 44. This is 2% of homeless adults identified during the Count.

Table 9: Adults with Health and Safety Concerns - Subpopulations

Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
322	12%	166	6%	44	2%

Section 5: *CT PIT 2018* - Evacuees

On September 20, 2017, Hurricane Maria struck Puerto Rico, devastating the island and plunging all of its 3.4 million residents into a desperate humanitarian crisis. The Category 4 storm's sustained winds of 155 mph uprooted trees, downed cell towers, and ripped wooden and tin roofs off homes. Electricity was cut off to 100% of the island, and access to clean water and food became limited for most. Hurricane Maria is the worst storm to hit Puerto Rico in over 80 years, and arrived only two weeks after Hurricane Irma passed just north of the island and left 1 million people without power.

The scale of Maria's destruction has been devastating, causing as much as \$94 billion in damage. The storm left thousands of families without homes, and destroyed some communities entirely. Some analyses suggest the storm might have resulted in more than 1,000 fatalities. For months, many families and businesses have remained without power, limited cell phone service, and shortages of clean water, food, medicine and fuel – for some, accessing such basic essentials is still a daily struggle. Less than half of residents had power restored two months after the storm. For many it will take years to fully recover.

Many people came to Connecticut to be with relatives and friends to support them while the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) evaluated the devastation to the island. Those who came to CT and received temporary FEMA hotel assistance were considered homeless on the night of *CT PIT 2018* and they were counted as “natural disaster evacuees”. The addition of the evacuee numbers increased the numbers submitted to HUD for PIT reporting; however, they are designated as a special “disaster bed” population.

On the night of the PIT, there were 593 natural disaster evacuees staying in hotels paid for by either State or Federal agency funds.

The breakdown is as follows:

Statewide

9 Single Adults

183 Families comprised of 584 people

CoC: *Opening Doors of Fairfield County*

1 Family comprised of 6 people

CoC: *Balance of State*

9 Single Adults

182 Families comprised of 578 people

Section 6: *2018 CT Youth Count!*

Introduction

Connecticut and the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH) conducted our 2018 Youth Count from January 24-30. The 2018 Youth Count builds on the momentum and collective knowledge from the previous two youth counts conducted in 2015 and 2017. Community providers, state agencies, schools, colleges and universities throughout the state joined one of the eight regional Youth Engagement Team Initiatives (YETIs) across the state to plan and execute the Youth Count. The Youth Count enlisted just over 300 volunteers to complete 4,300 surveys during the week of the Youth Count. Working with some of the best practices provided by the research of the “Voices of Youth Count” (VoYC) project led by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, lessons learned from the previous CT Youth Counts, and the expertise of demographer Dr. Stephen Adair, Professor of Sociology at Central CT State University, Connecticut is continually improving the process of identifying and enumerating youth homelessness.

Why Count?

Youth and young adults are a particularly difficult population of homeless to identify. They are less likely to self-identify as homeless or seek out services for a variety of reasons: lack of knowledge, shame, fear, and pride among them. The goals of the CT Youth Count were to reach as many young people as possible, enlist new partners in our efforts to end youth homelessness, expand our geographic reach, and improve our collaboration on a local level in serving these youth. CCEH and the YETI Collaborative group worked to make sure the survey tool used was person-centered and trauma-informed; improved the effectiveness of our counting strategies; and refined questions to reflect new data needs. The survey helps us estimate the number of youth who experience homelessness, but it also improves our knowledge of the patterns of youth homelessness, the duration of homeless episodes, and the involvement or lack of involvement with other service systems such as child welfare and the criminal justice system. In addition, the Youth Count provides a clearer picture of the demographics of this population, highlighting the disproportionality of subpopulations such as pregnant and parenting youth, LGBTQIA youth, youth of color, and those aging out of foster care. The Youth Count also includes data on risk factors related to homelessness.

Methodology

Background and Sources

In order to uphold rigorous standards in data collection, the *2018 CT Youth Count!* methodology follows the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines¹ and recommendations and is partially developed from the annual Point-in-Time count methodology in addition to incorporating emerging best practices from the VoYC guidebook. As of the 2017 Youth Count, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is requiring data collected specifically around youth and young adults, and resource allocation on a federal level may be impacted by this information. The previous youth counts and

¹found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf>

reporting from providers has demonstrated that the traditional methods of counting homeless individuals and families through adult-focused street outreach and shelter counts does not accurately reflect the number of youth experiencing homelessness. As we know from the 2013 “Invisible No More” study on runaway and homeless youth in CT, as well as other research, homeless youth are often more hidden and do not appear in our adult social service programs. They have historically not sought mainstream, adult services. Additional strategies built off of the traditional Point-in-Time Count methodology seek to address this gap.

Community partners used research from scholarly work, feedback from the experiences of previous counts, and input from youth with lived experience to develop an effective strategy for addressing the barriers to identifying homeless and unstably housed youth and young adults.

Survey and Surveying Tool

Through the surveys, we sought to collect data on two main components: information about an individual’s housing status (according to a definition of youth homelessness per the McKinney-Vento Act), and the HUD required information regarding demographics and homeless status. The McKinney-Vento Act defines as “homeless” any youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, whereas HUD defines as “homeless” only those youth who live in a place not meant for human habitation, emergency shelter, transitional housing, or hotels paid for by a government or charitable organization. The combination of both of these demands for particular data yields the most current version of the survey that addresses these required HUD elements along with community and provider chosen questions.

In 2017, CCEH worked with volunteers from Microsoft and Nutmeg Consulting, LLC to build an application for the administration of the survey. We continued to use the We Count application in 2018.

Volunteers downloaded the app onto their smart phones and tablets and could turn devices toward the youth being surveyed for several of the questions which were determined to be particularly personal and private. Some surveys were administered through paper forms for a variety of reasons, such as safety concerns or language barriers, and entered into the app after speaking with the youth.

Point-in-Time Count

CT PIT 2018 took place on January 23rd, and counted both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness in Connecticut. The traditional PIT count includes a census of youth and young adults who are staying in a shelter or are identified by volunteers as living in a place not meant for human habitation on the night of the 23rd. This counting strategy adopted known location and blitz counting sampling strategies comparable to previous PIT counts in the state. In addition to the traditional PIT count, however, an extended period of one week was again added for the *2018 CT Youth Count!* to enhance the accuracy of the picture of both homeless and unstably housed youth. The strategies for this week are described as follows.

Counting Strategies

There are several strategies that each YETI implemented throughout the *2018 CT Youth Count!* week to reach as many young people as possible. These strategies included outreach to middle and high schools; collaborating with colleges and universities; establishing local drop-in sites (Come and Be Counted locations); working with state, regional, and local organizations; and utilizing hotspots – places in communities known to be gathering spots for homeless youth. These counting strategies were executed by volunteers throughout the state for the entirety of the designated week of the Youth Count. Over 300 volunteers registered to participate and assisted in organizing routes and surveying at organizations, drop-in sites, and youth hotspots. All volunteers who administered the survey underwent training and received direction by their YETI team leadership. New this year, a web based volunteer organization software, Volunteer Local, allowed a statewide process for Youth Count leads to manage volunteers. The jobs and shifts that each region created can then be utilized in future Youth Counts. The training and organization of volunteers is integral to a successful Youth Count given the scope of geography we are covering and the length of time of the Youth Count.

School Engagement

With this third Youth Count, we engaged the participation of still more schools. Twenty-two secondary schools hosted the Youth Count in their schools, many of these also holding awareness-raising events utilizing the School Engagement packet found on www.youth-help.org. Overall, the Youth Count reached youth from 88 high schools and 18 middle schools statewide. Schools are an important partner in identifying and engaging youth. Each YETI outreached to engage the McKinney-Vento liaisons within their region to connect with the school systems and determine where youth were already identified. Under federal law, McKinney-Vento liaisons are responsible for identifying homeless and unstably housed youth and young adults in the school system and connecting them to resources in their area. However, districts vary on how they interpret laws and policies regarding whether a youth homelessness survey can be administered in schools. While some schools were open to allowing for guidance counselors or other staff to administer the survey on site, others restricted surveying to locations off the school premises. Counselors and liaisons also assisted in directing identified students to “Come and Be Counted” locations, and helped advertise the Youth Count through informational posters and word of mouth. A successful Youth Count builds support and capacity at local levels, and schools are essential elements for the most comprehensive community-level work.

Colleges and universities across the state also participated in record numbers. Through a partnership with the CT State Colleges and Universities, CCEH was able to work with YETI leads to train and build the capacity of campuses to conduct their own Youth Counts. The University of Connecticut campuses, 16 community colleges, four state universities, and many private colleges participated; totaling 30 post-secondary institutions this year. A separate report on these schools will be available through CCEH in June 2018.

Come and Be Counted Locations

A “Come and Be Counted” location is a place where volunteers were stationed for scheduled periods of time to administer the *2018 CT Youth Count!* survey to youth and

young adults. These locations could be libraries, coffee shops, local restaurants, or hang-out spots near high schools or community colleges. Times and locations were advertised through communications materials within schools or at key locations where unstably housed youth might gather. Strategies included pizza parties, incentives, and co-locating sites with other drop-in locations.

Organizational Connections

Youth-serving organizations across the state joined the *2018 CT Youth Count!* by administering the survey to youth accessing their services. These organizations included Youth Service Bureaus, regional Department of Children and Family offices, Runaway and Homeless Youth providers, Street Outreach programs, and juvenile and young adult services (Access Centers, LGBTQIA support services, and other regional entities that work with youth and young adults). Some organizations administered the survey to youth who participated in their programs while others served as ongoing “Come and Be Counted” locations that youth could visit throughout the week. An exciting addition this year was the inclusion of Connecticut’s Community Health Centers. A new partnership with the Community Health Center Association of Connecticut (CHCACT) enabled staff to conduct the survey at numerous health centers in the state. The comprehensive geography of the health centers’ footprint in Connecticut means that the Youth Count was able to reach a more extensive area than previous counts.

Hotspots

“Hotspots” are indoor or outdoor locations where youth and young adults tend to congregate. With the help of youth, YETIs utilized mapping tools, such as Google Maps, to pin these locations and create routes to survey homeless and unstably housed youth at these hotspots. Regions collected information from outreach teams or focus groups of youth with lived experience to determine the optimal locations to administer surveys. YETI leaders then deployed volunteer teams to these hotspots to administer the *2018 CT Youth Count!*

Data Analysis: Youth Homelessness & Housing Instability in CT

All of the data contained in this report can be found in an interactive data dashboard at: <http://cceh.org/data/interactive/youthcountdata/>.

Age Breakdowns & Housing Status

Twenty-five percent of homeless and unstably housed youth were under the age of 18 on the night of the count. The remaining 75% were between the ages of 18 and 24. Of the total population experiencing housing instability or homelessness, 21% were youth under 18 who were unstably housed, while 4% were homeless. 50% of the youth were between the ages of 18 and 24 and housing unstable and 25% of the same age group were homeless. Figure 5 details the breakdown by age and housing status.

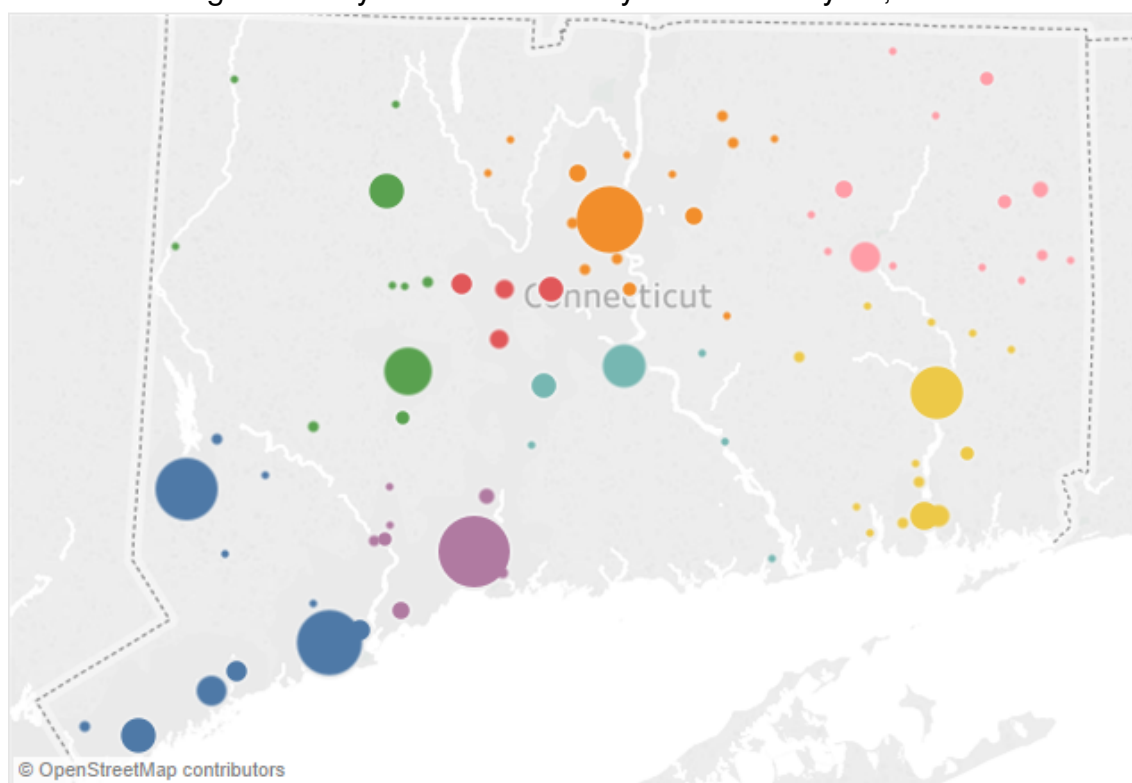
Figure 5: Housing Status by Age



Location of Homeless & Housing Unstable Youth

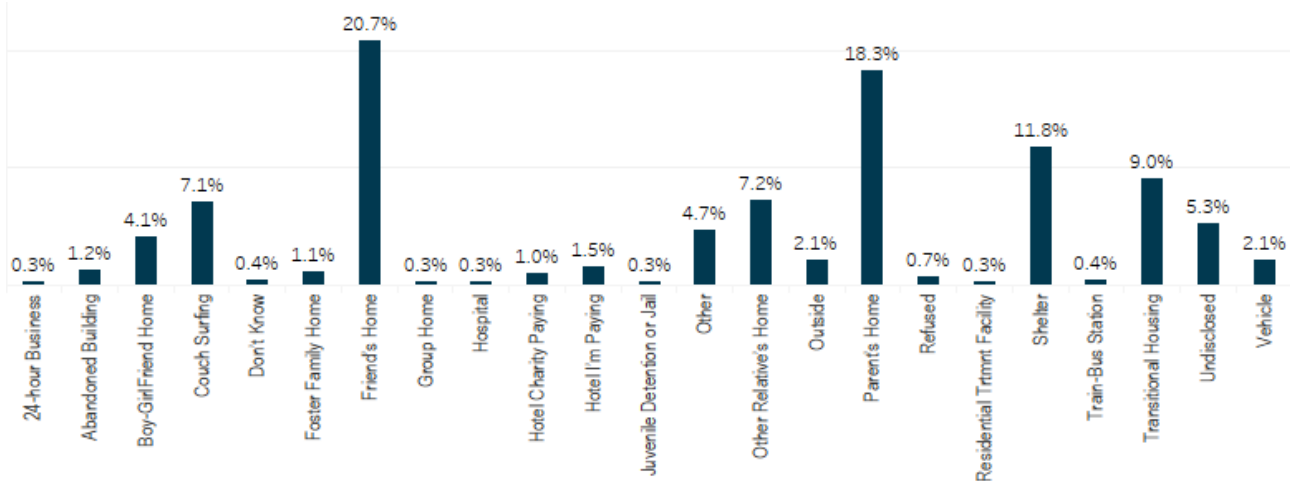
Homelessness and housing instability affects youth across all parts of CT. While there are larger concentrations of youth experiencing this in urban locations, Figure 6 sheds light on the fact that this issue also impacts youth in more affluent suburbs as well. Each Coordinated Access Network in CT now has a better idea of where to find youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability as a result of this year's counting efforts.

Figure 6: City Where Youth Stayed on January 23, 2018



When asked where they slept on the night of January 23rd, the CT PIT Count night, the majority of homeless and unstably housed youth were staying with a friend, 21%. The second highest number of unstably housed youth, 18%, were staying with parents on this night. However, data around their number of moves, safety concerns, and the intermittent nature of youth homelessness placed these youth in the category of unstable despite their stay at their parents that night. Figure 7 details the total percentages of substantive responses to the living situation question.

Figure 7: Living Situation of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth



Demographic Data on Homeless & Housing Unstable Youth

Race/Ethnicity

Homeless and unstably housed youth were mostly African American (37%) or Caucasian (36%). Figure 8 provides more detail about the race information of those who provided an answer to the question. Additionally, 36% of respondents identified as being of Hispanic ethnicity. See Figure 9 for the full breakdown of ethnicity data.

Figure 8: Race of Respondents

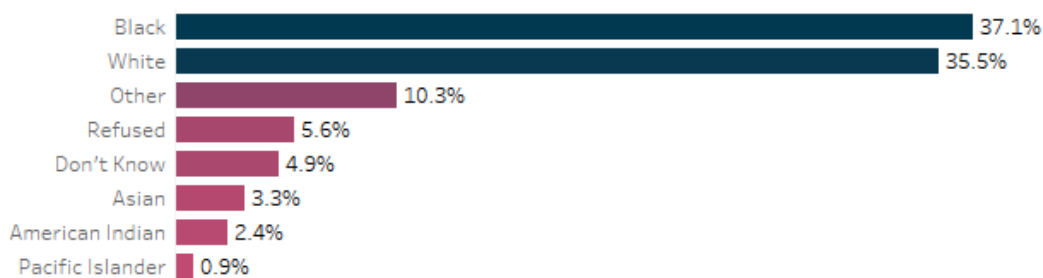


Figure 9: Ethnicity of Respondents



Gender

The gender of homeless and unstably housed youth in CT was relatively evenly split between male (48%) and female (47%), with 3% identifying as transgender or another gender not listed on the survey. Figure 10 details the responses to the gender question.

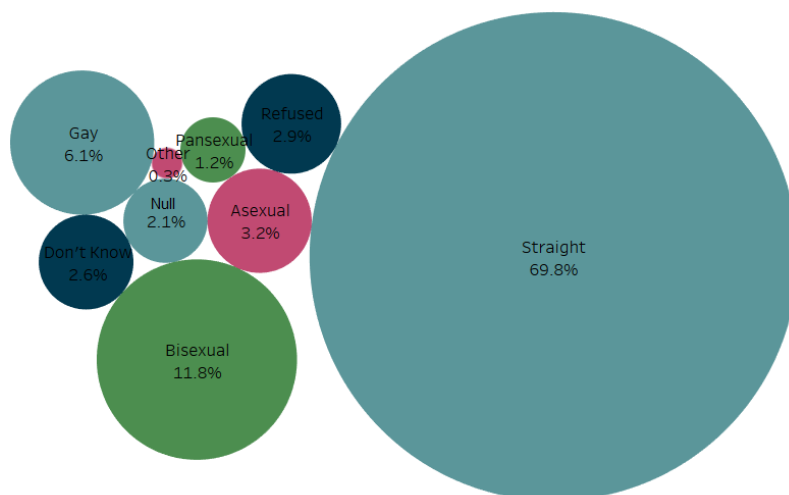
Figure 10: Gender



Sexual Orientation

As seen in the *2017 CT Youth Count!*, 23% of youth in the 2018 count identified as LGBTQIA (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual). Figure 11 provides a bubble chart of the breakdown of responses to the sexual orientation question.

Figure 11: Sexual Orientation



Pregnancy & Parenting

Almost one in five homeless or unstably housed youth indicated that they were parents or expecting a child (19%). Figure 12 outlines the overall total of pregnant and parenting youth. Sixty-seven percent of the youth who were pregnant or parenting were female. The overwhelming majority of youth who fall into this category are between the ages of 18 and 24. Figure 13 outlines the difference in the ages of the youth groups who are pregnant or parenting.

Figure 12: Pregnant or Parenting Youth

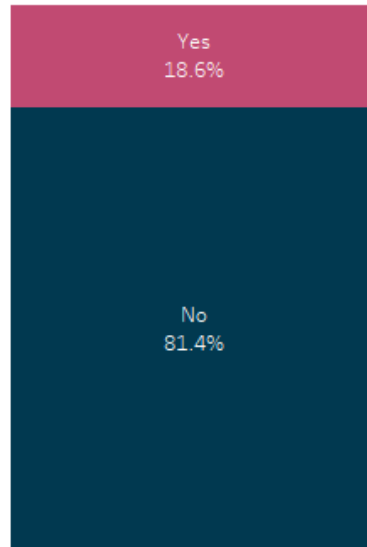
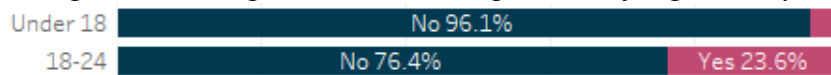
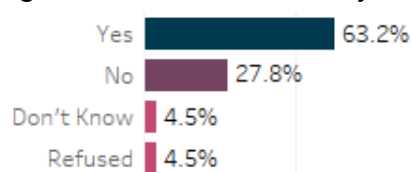


Figure 13: Pregnant or Parenting Youth by Age Group



For those who indicated that they were pregnant or parenting, a follow up question asked if the respondent had custody of their child or children. Sixty-three percent of those who responded said yes, while 28% said they did not have custody. The remaining respondents did not know or refused to answer the question. Figure 14 provides the overall custody rates.

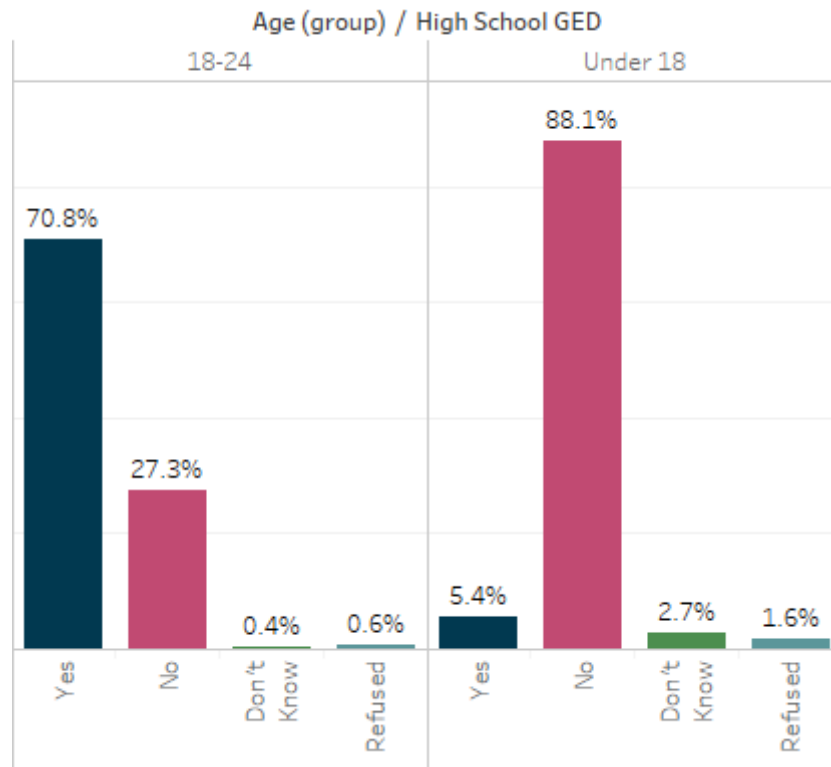
Figure 14: Overall Custody Rate



Education & Employment

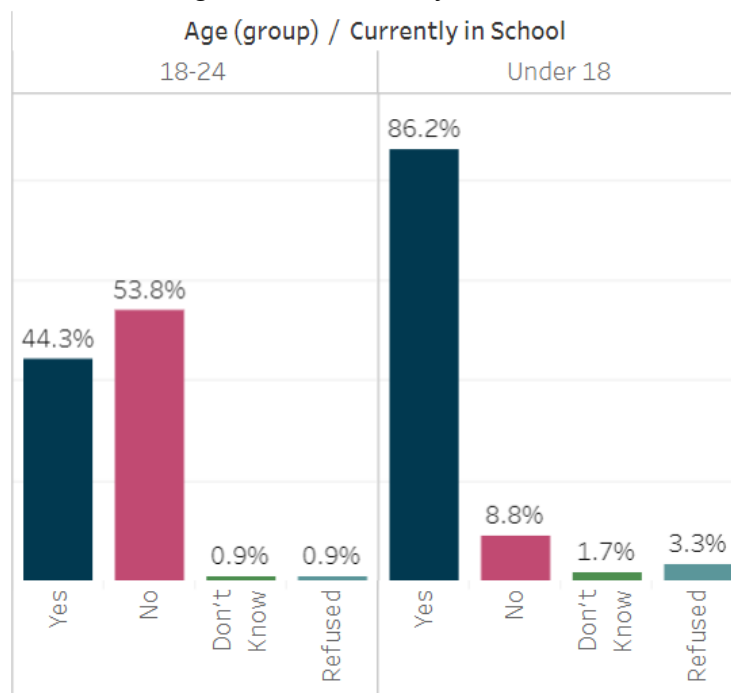
Education and employment success are critical to breaking the cycle of homelessness and housing instability for youth. Figure 15 details the rates of high school graduation or GED completion by age group. Over one quarter of youth between the ages of 18 and 24 reported that they did not have a diploma or GED.

Figure 15: High School Diploma or GED Completion



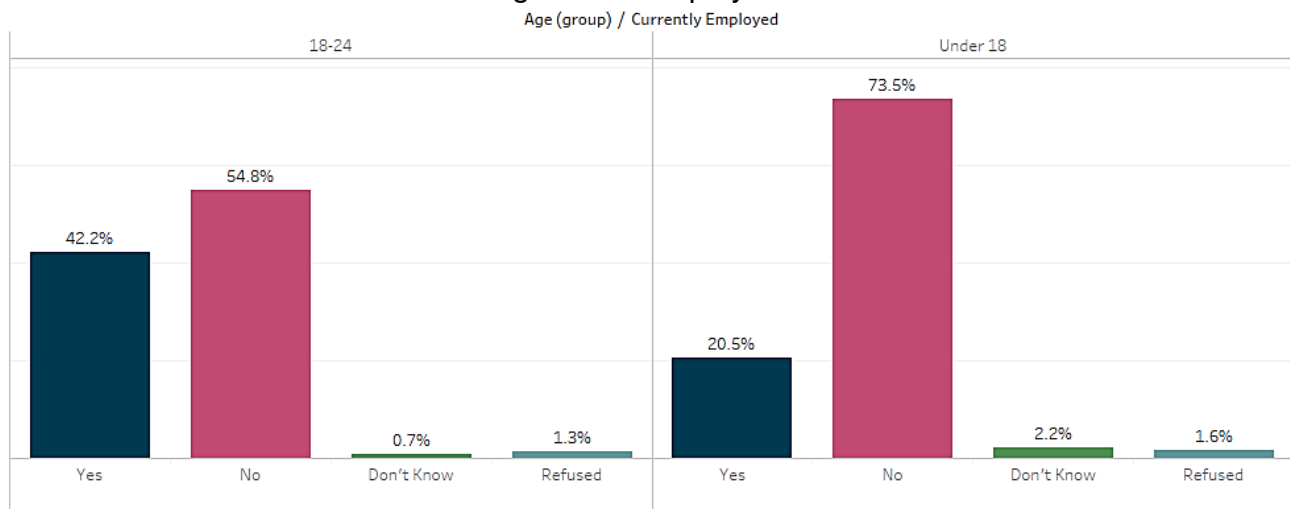
The percentage of youth who indicated that they were still in school was higher for those under 18, as expected. Eighty-six percent of youth under 18 years of age reported that they were currently attending school, while only 44% of youth between 18 and 24 reported the same. Figure 16 highlights the rates of current school attendance.

Figure 16: Currently in School



Also as expected, the rate of employment was higher for youth between the ages of 18 and 24. Forty-two percent of those youth reported employment compared to only 21% of youth under 18. Figure 17 provides the breakdown of this data.

Figure 17: Employment

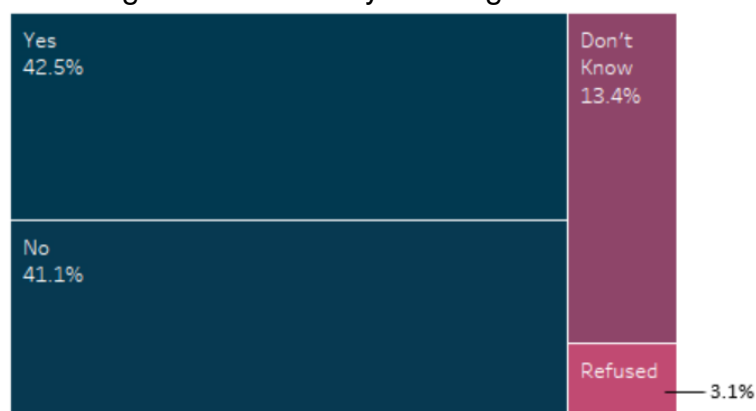


Safety & Stability

Safety and stability in housing are critical for youth to meet their full potential. This includes being able to stay where they're staying for as long as needed, staying in a safe place, and not having frequent moves. The following data will highlight the safety and housing stability concerns of the youth who participated in the Count.

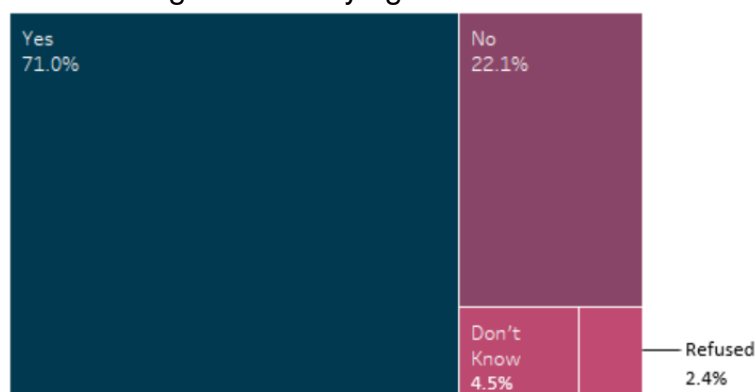
When asked if the youth could stay where they currently were sleeping for as long as needed, only 43% said yes. Forty-one percent indicated that they could not, and 13% did not know if they could. The remainder refused to answer the question. Figure 18 provides this information.

Figure 18: Can Stay as Long as Needed



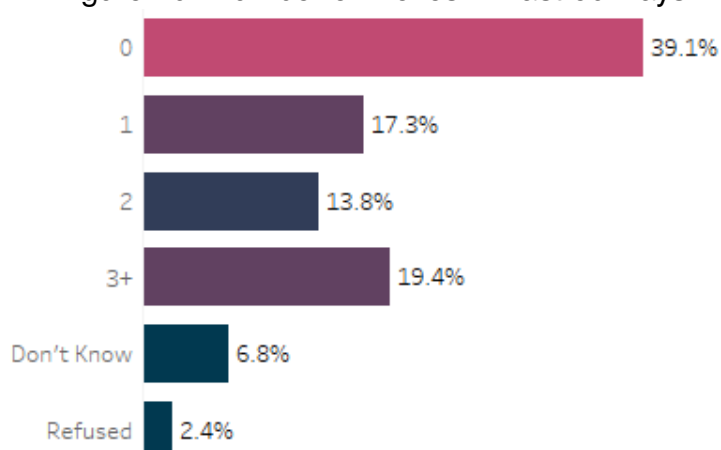
The majority of youth, 71%, said that the place they were currently staying was safe. However, 22% of youth disclosed where they were currently staying was not safe and another 5% did not know if it was. Figure 19 covers this breakdown.

Figure 19: Staying in a Safe Place



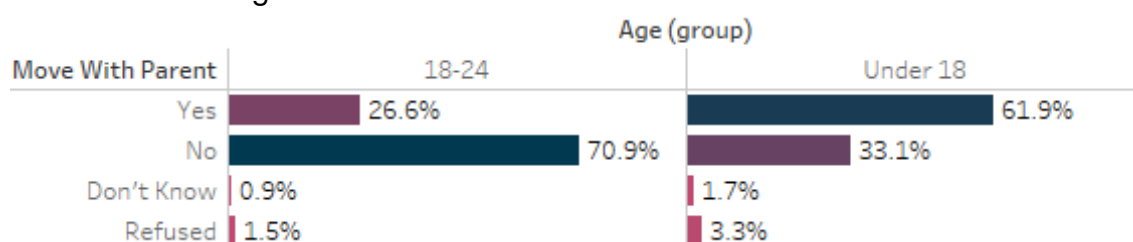
Homeless and unstably housed youth often move frequently from one housing location or option to another. Only 39% of youth surveyed reported no moves in the last 60 days. Figure 20 details the number of moves youth experienced in the 60 days preceding the Youth Count.

Figure 20: Number of Moves in Last 60 Days



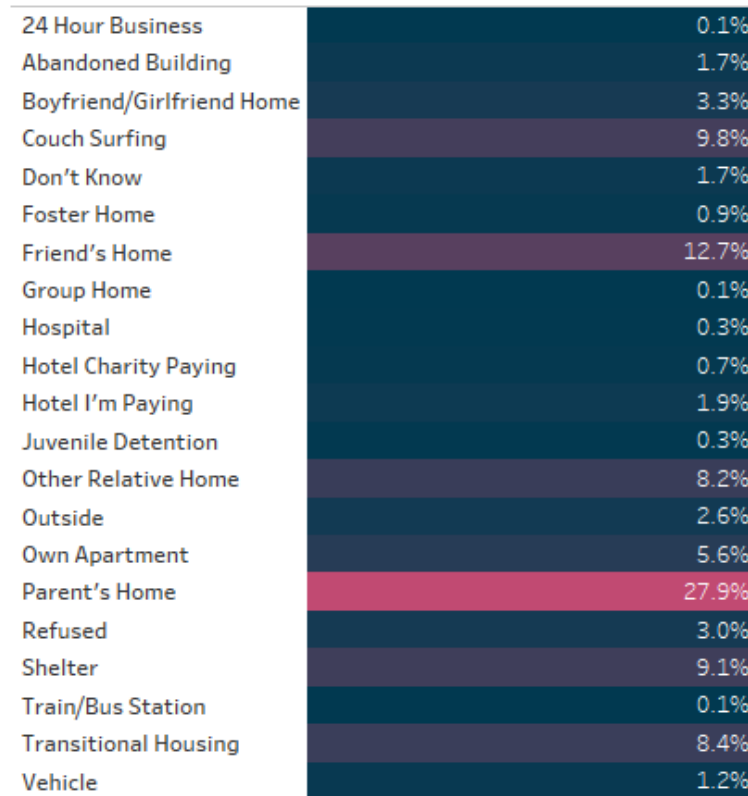
Respondents were also asked if they lived and moved mostly with their parent or guardian. The majority of youth indicated that they did not (61%), however those percentages differ greatly when reviewing the data by age group. Approximately 71% of youth between 18 and 24 did not live and move with a parent, while approximately 62% of youth under 18 did move and live with a parent. Figure 21 provides more insight into this data point.

Figure 21: Live and Move with Parent or Guardian



While it is important to know where youth were staying on the night of the Count (see the section Location of Homeless & Housing Unstable Youth for more information), it is also important to know where they normally stay. Just under 28% of youth normally stay with their parents, while almost 13% stay with friends. Almost one in ten youth reported couch surfing. Figure 22 demonstrates the wide variety of places homeless and unstably housed youth typically stay.

Figure 22: Where Homeless & Unstably Housed Youth Normally Stay

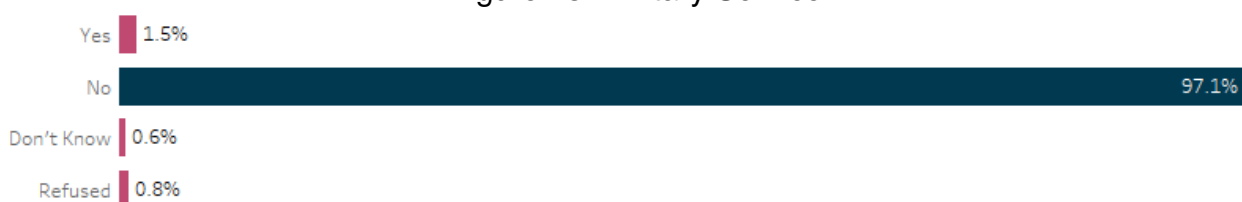


Systems Interactions

Youth who responded to the survey received questions about their involvement with various systems. This includes youth who served in the military, youth who may have spent time in juvenile detention, and youth who had involvement with foster care or the Department of Children and Families (DCF).

A very small portion of homeless and unstably housed youth between the ages of 18 and 24 indicated that they served in the US Military: 2%. Figure 23 highlights this fact.

Figure 23: Military Service



One in five homeless or unstably housed youth indicated that they spent time in juvenile detention, prison, or jail. The number is higher for those experiencing homelessness at 29%, while the rate of those who are unstably housed is at 17%. Figure 24 provides an overview of the criminal justice involvement of homeless and unstably housed youth.

Figure 24: Time in Juvenile Detention, Prison, or Jail

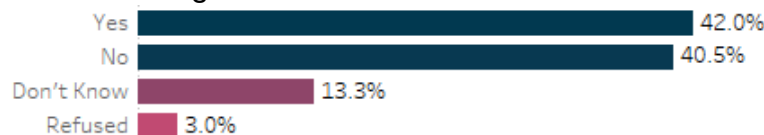


Homeless and unstably housed youth have relatively high rates of involvement with DCF or placement in foster care. Overall, one third of the homeless and unstably housed youth surveyed indicated they've been in DCF or foster care. Figure 25 displays this information. Of those who have been in foster care or involved with DCF, 42% responded that they were still in foster or DCF care. Figure 26 outlines this data.

Figure 25: In Foster/DCF Care

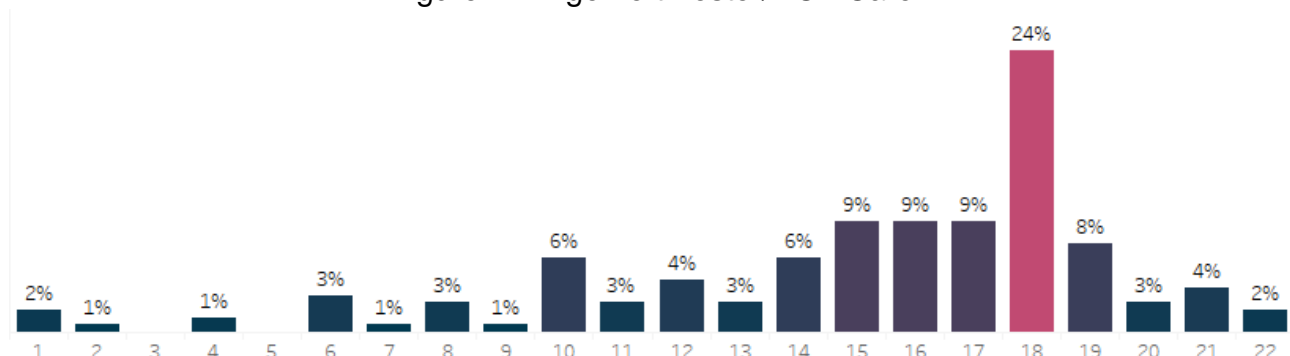


Figure 26: Still in Foster/DCF Care



For those not in foster or DCF care any longer, the respondent was asked to provide the age when they left. The majority of the responses were 18 years of age, however there was a fairly wide distribution among other ages. Figure 27 details this information.

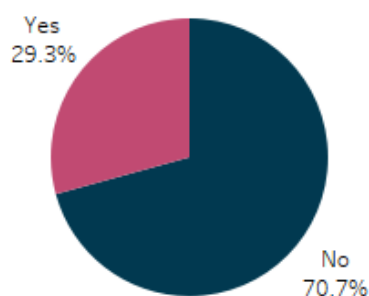
Figure 27: Age Left Foster/DCF Care



Unsheltered Youth

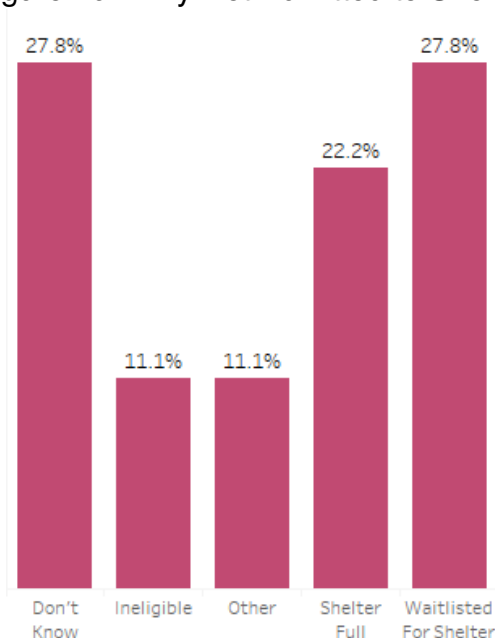
Youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness were asked their intentions about going into shelter and if they had attempted to seek assistance at a shelter. Overwhelmingly, unsheltered youth said that they did not seek shelter (71%). Figure 28 highlights this information.

Figure 28: Sought Assistance at Shelter



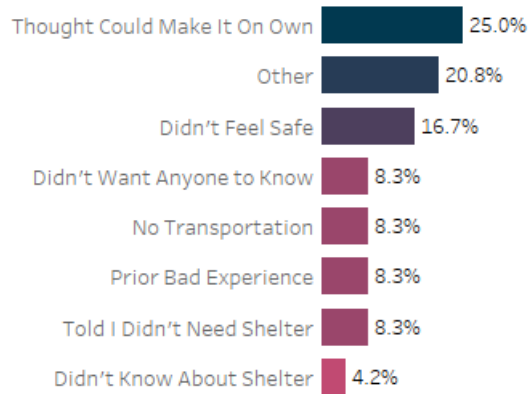
Unsheltered youth who answered yes to seeking assistance in a shelter received a follow up question asking why they were not admitted. The two most common reasons given by youth were that they didn't know (28%) and that they were waitlisted for shelter (28%). Figure 29 details the reasons youth gave for not being admitted into shelter.

Figure 29: Why Not Admitted to Shelter



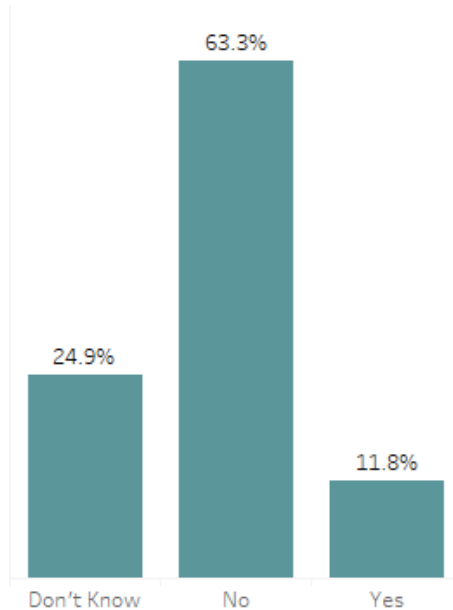
Unsheltered youth who did not seek shelter received a follow up question asking why they did not seek shelter. The responses varied and the most common response was that they thought they could make it on their own. Figure 30 examines the variety of reasons given by unsheltered youth.

Figure 30: Why Shelter Not Sought



All unsheltered youth were asked if they were with a parent or guardian. Figure 31 details the fact that 63% of youth were not with a parent or guardian. This number is higher for those between 18 and 24 (67%) and lower for youth under 18 (50%).

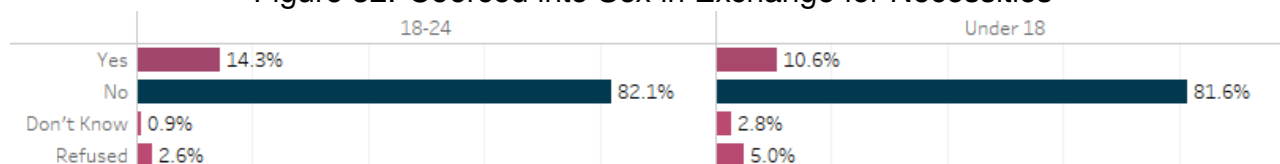
Figure 31: Unsheltered with Parent or Guardian



Sex Trafficking

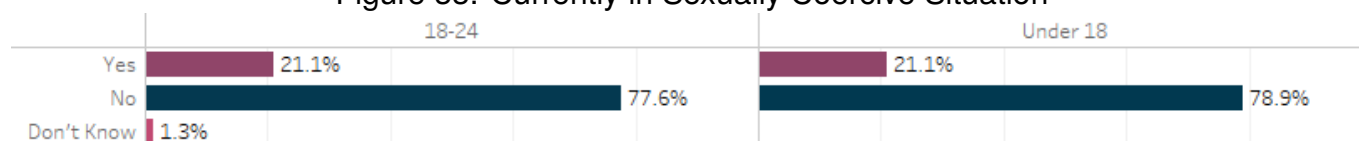
Homeless and unstably housed youth are at a potentially increased risk of being victims of sex trafficking. The rates of youth who admitted to ever being in a situation where they were encouraged, pressured, or forced to exchange sexual acts for money, drugs, food, clothing or protection were slightly higher for youth between 18 and 24 at 14% compared to 11% for youth under 18. See Figure 32.

Figure 32: Coerced into Sex in Exchange for Necessities



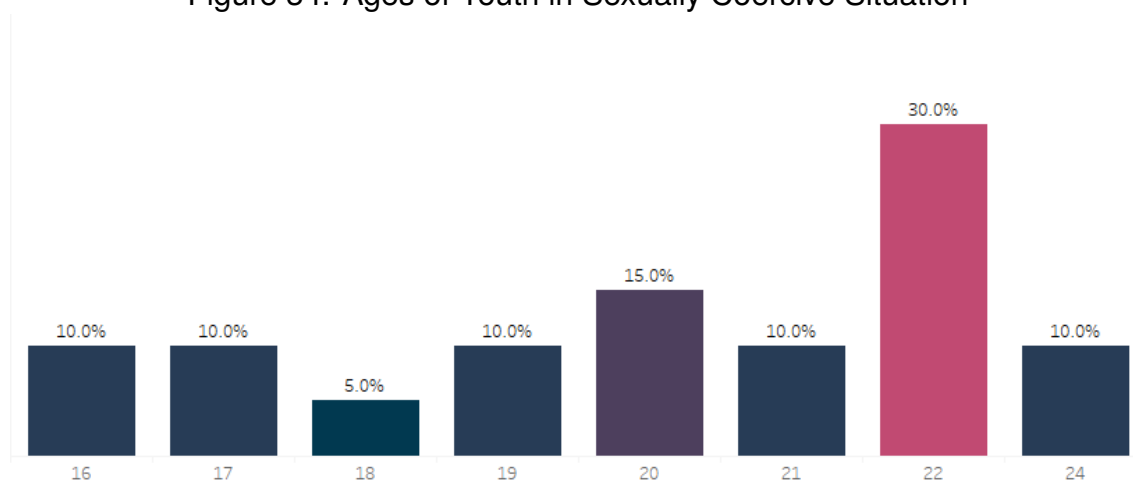
Youth who answered yes to the coercion question received a follow up question asking if they were currently experiencing the situation. Of those who answered yes, both in the 18-24 year old and the under 18 year old groups, 21% of the respondents indicated they were currently in a coercive sexual situation. Figure 33 shows this data.

Figure 33: Currently in Sexually Coercive Situation



Further analysis of the data indicated that the most prevalent age of those involved in sex trafficking was 22. See Figure 34 for a further breakdown of the ages of youth who indicated they were currently in a sexually coercive situation.

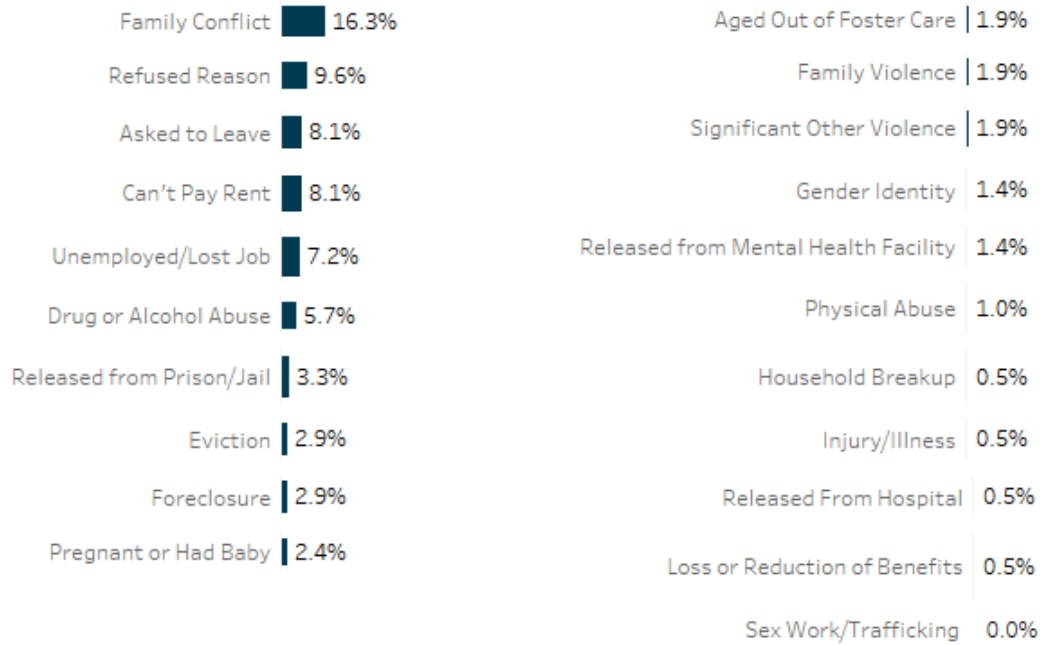
Figure 34: Ages of Youth in Sexually Coercive Situation



Reasons for Youth Homelessness

There are a variety of reasons youth become homeless or are unstably housed. While not all youth are comfortable providing that information, the ones that did overwhelmingly reported a family conflict as their reason for being homeless or unstably housed. Figure 35 details the reasons selected by youth.

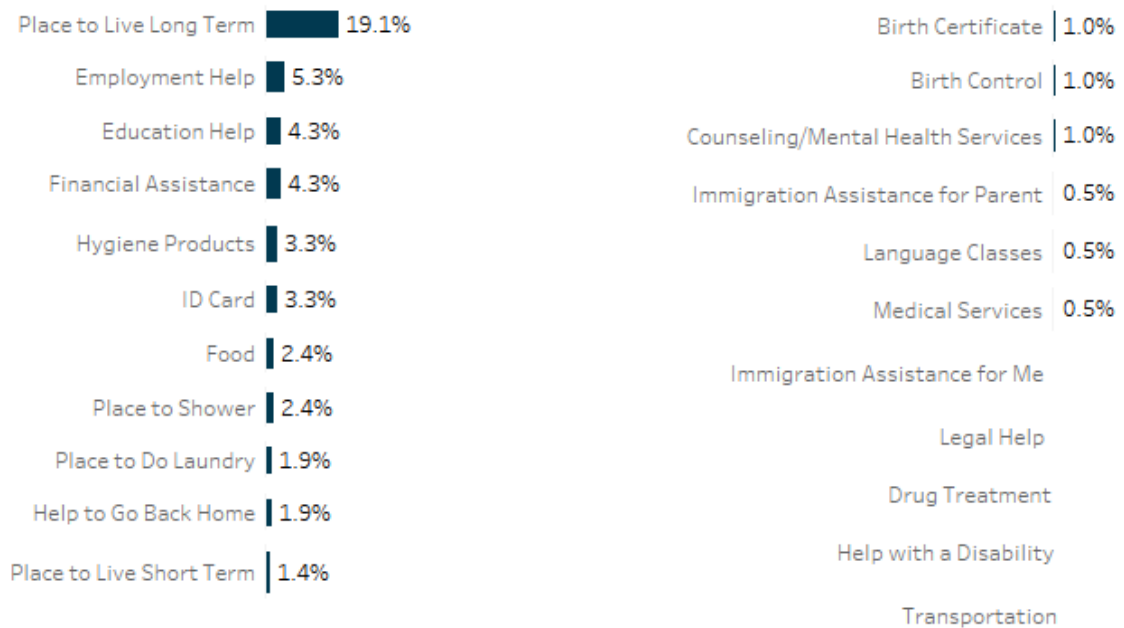
Figure 35: Reasons Leading to Homelessness/Housing Instability



Improvement to Well-Being

Not surprisingly, the majority of homeless and unstably housed youth who were asked what they needed to improve their well-being indicated that it was a place to live for the long term (19%). Figure 36 breaks down the various items and services youth said they needed to improve their well-being.

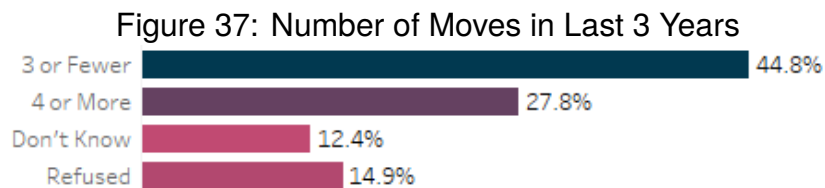
Figure 36: What's Needed to Improve Well-Being



HUD-Required Disability & Length of Time Homeless Questions

In order to provide the Department of Housing and Urban Development with required data, youth had to answer questions pertaining to their number of moves, length of time homeless, and any disabling conditions for which they received a diagnosis.

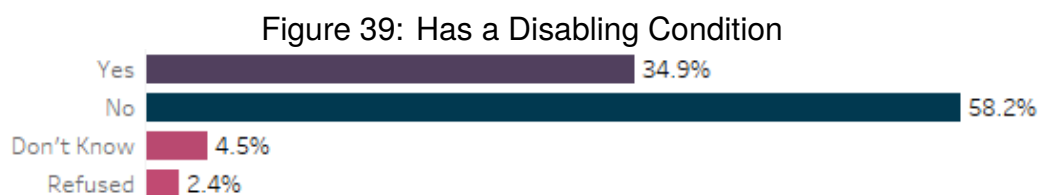
During the last three years, 45% of youth reported three or fewer moves. However, 28% reported having four or more moves in that same time period. Figure 37 provides more information about the number of moves youth have experienced in the last three years.



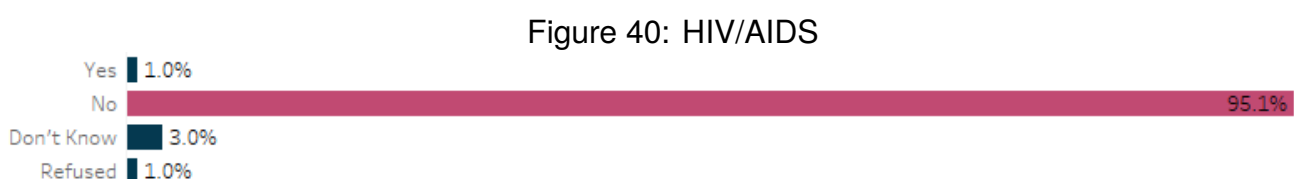
Additionally, youth were asked how many total months they did not have a place to stay during the last three years. Fifty-seven percent reported not having a place to stay for more than 12 months total in the last three years. See Figure 38 for more information.



The next HUD-required question asked youth if they had a chronic health condition, physical disability, severe mental illness, learning disability, or chronic substance abuse issue. Thirty-five percent of youth answered in the affirmative to this question. Figure 39 provides a further breakdown of the answers to this question.



The final required question from HUD asked if the youth had ever been told they were HIV positive or had AIDS. Only 1% of the respondents answered “yes” to this question. Figure 40 highlights the responses to this question.



Definitions and Acronyms

Chapin Hall Voices of Youth Count (VoYC) Guidebook: Led by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, Voices of Youth Count (VoYC) is a national initiative designed to fill gaps in the nation's knowledge about the scope and scale of youth homelessness, as well as the life circumstances and experiences of runaway, unaccompanied homeless and unstably housed youth between the ages of 13 and 25 years old.

Chronically Homeless (CH): A person must have a disability and (a) have experienced homelessness, as defined as living in a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or a safe haven for the last 12 months continuously, or (b) have experienced homelessness on at least four occasions in the last three years where those occasions cumulatively total at least 12 months.

Continuum of Care (CoC): The group organized to carry out the responsibilities required under the CoC Program Interim Rule (24 CFR Part 578) and is comprised of representatives of organizations, including nonprofit homeless providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, and law enforcement, and organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless persons to the extent that these groups are represented within the geographic area and are available to participate.

Coordinated Access Network (CAN): A standardized assessment and referral process to access community resources within a geographic region for people experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness.

Department of Children and Families (DCF): Established in 1969, the Connecticut Department of Children and Families works together with families and communities to improve child safety, ensure that more children have permanent families, and advance the overall well-being of children.

Domestic Violence (DV): Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Emergency Shelter (ES): Any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless.

Episode: A period of homelessness.

Family: A group of people that present themselves together with at least one dependent child under the age of 18.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): Mission Statement: Helping people before, during, and after disasters.

Individual: A person 18 years of age or older who presents for services alone.

Invisible No More Study: A year-long study published in 2013 led by The Consultation Center at the Yale University School of Medicine, that included input from 98 young people who are or have been homeless. The study found that such youth often are not connected to services, and populations within the youth who are most vulnerable to housing insecurity are LGBT, trafficked, and/or have some involvement with the juvenile justice or child welfare systems. Young men and boys of color are also especially vulnerable, according to the study.

McKinney-Vento Act: The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act is the primary piece of federal legislation authorizing homeless assistance and governing the educational rights of children and youth experiencing homelessness.

Occasion: A period of homelessness.

Parenting Youth: A person under the age of 25 caring for a dependent child.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): A form of housing offered at low, affordable rent. Tenants are provided services to help them build independence. There is no time limit on how long a person can stay.

Place Not Meant for Human Habitation: Abandoned buildings, under bridges, in a park, in a car, and similar.

Provider: Oversees projects that offer services to people experiencing homelessness.

Self-Reported: A person who identifies as having a certain condition or status. The condition or status is not necessarily verified with documentation.

Serious Mental Illness: A diagnosable mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder that meets criteria to determine functional impairment.

Severe Disability: Must have at least one of the following disabilities that impairs the ability to live independently: physical disability, developmental disability, mental health condition, HIV/AIDS, chronic health condition, and substance abuse.

SubContinuum of Care (SubCoC): Former Continua of Care providing localized planning in conjunction with the CoC.

Subpopulation: A specific demographic characteristic within the entire population.

Transitional Housing (TH): A project that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time (usually 24 months).

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth: An individual person under the age of 25 experiencing

homelessness.

Unaccompanied Minor: An individual person under the age of 18 experiencing homelessness.

Unsheltered: Living in a place not meant for human habitation.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Established in 1965, HUD's mission is to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. To fulfill this mission, HUD will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and forge new partnerships — particularly with faith-based and community organizations — that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level.

Veterans: A person who served in the US military.

Youth: Anyone under the age of 25.

Youth Engagement Team Initiatives (YETI): Groups formed to bring together community stakeholders, schools, local government, youth serving agencies, and other parties interested in expanding the community network and collaboration to end youth homelessness.

Appendix A: *CT PIT 2018* Sheltered Tables

Appendix A: Table 1.

Total Persons, Families Counted in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing Statewide

Population	Number of Persons	Percent of Total Persons
Children in Families	676	24.1%
Adults in Families	436	15.6%
Single Adults	1685	60.1%
Unaccompanied Children under 18	5	0.2%
Total Persons	2802	100.0%
Number of Families		370

Appendix A: Table 2a.

Number of Persons in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing, by Continuum of Care (CoC)

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Single Adults	Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Total Persons
Balance of State	497	312	1340	0	2149
Opening Doors Fairfield County	179	124	345	5	653
State Total	676	436	1685	5	2802

Appendix A: Table 2b.

Number of Persons in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing, by Subcontinuum (SubCoC)

BOS: Bristol	9	5	11	0	25
BOS: Danbury	17	14	82	0	113
BOS: Hartford	68	40	334	0	442
BOS: Middlesex	18	15	55	0	88
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	33	22	95	0	150
BOS: New Haven	97	54	282	0	433
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	69	53	123	0	245
BOS: Waterbury	32	23	70	0	125
BOS: Remainder	154	86	288	0	528
ODFC: Bridgeport	73	47	155	0	275
ODFC: Norwalk	36	24	93	0	153
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	70	53	97	5	225

Appendix A: Table 3a.

Percent of Persons in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Percent of Children in Families	Percent of Adults in Families	Percent of Single Adults	Percent of Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Percent of Total Persons
Balance of State	73.5%	71.6%	79.5%	0.0%	76.7%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	26.5%	28.4%	20.5%	100.0%	23.3%
State Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix A: Table 3b.

Percent of Persons in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
BOS: Danbury	2.5%	3.2%	4.9%	0.0%	4.0%
BOS: Hartford	10.1%	9.2%	19.8%	0.0%	15.8%
BOS: Middlesex	2.7%	3.4%	3.3%	0.0%	3.1%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	4.9%	5.0%	5.6%	0.0%	5.4%
BOS: New Haven	14.3%	12.4%	16.7%	0.0%	15.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	10.2%	12.2%	7.3%	0.0%	8.7%
BOS: Waterbury	4.7%	5.3%	4.2%	0.0%	4.5%
BOS: Remainder	22.8%	19.7%	17.1%	0.0%	18.8%
ODFC: Bridgeport	10.8%	10.8%	9.2%	0.0%	9.8%
ODFC: Norwalk	5.3%	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%	5.5%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	10.4%	12.2%	5.8%	100.0%	8.0%

Appendix A: Table 4a.

Number of Families in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families
Balance of State	263	71.1%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	107	28.9%
State Total	370	100.0%

Appendix A: Table 4b.

Number of Families in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	4	1.1%
BOS: Danbury	13	3.5%
BOS: Hartford	38	10.3%
BOS: Middlesex	9	2.4%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	18	4.9%
BOS: New Haven	43	11.6%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	41	11.1%
BOS: Waterbury	20	5.4%
BOS: Remainder	77	20.8%
ODFC: Bridgeport	39	10.5%
ODFC: Norwalk	22	5.9%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	46	12.4%

Appendix A: Table 5a.

Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless (CH) Single Adults in Shelter, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Number of CH Single Adults	Percent of All Sheltered CH Single Adults in State	Percent of Each Region's Total Single Adults
Balance of State	168	87.5%	12.5%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	25	13.0%	7.2%
State Total	192	100.0%	11.4%

Appendix A: Table 5b.

Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless (CH) Single Adults in Shelter, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	2	1.0%	18.2%
BOS: Danbury	25	13.0%	30.5%
BOS: Hartford	26	13.5%	7.8%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	4	2.1%	4.2%
BOS: New Haven	72	37.5%	25.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	5	2.6%	4.1%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	34	17.7%	11.8%
ODFC: Bridgeport	18	9.4%	11.6%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0.0%	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	7	3.6%	7.2%

Appendix A: Table 6a.

Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless (CH) Families in Shelter, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Number of CH Families	Percent of All Sheltered CH Families in State	Percent of Each Region's Total Families
Balance of State	11	64.7%	4.2%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	6	35.3%	5.6%
State Total	17	100.0%	4.6%

Appendix A: Table 6b.

Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless (CH) Families in Shelter, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	2	11.8%	15.4%
BOS: Hartford	1	5.9%	2.6%
BOS: Middlesex	2	11.8%	22.2%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	2	11.8%	4.7%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	4	23.5%	5.2%
ODFC: Bridgeport	4	23.5%	10.3%
ODFC: Norwalk	2	11.8%	9.1%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%	0.0%

Appendix A: Table 7a.

Adults with Health and Safety Concerns: Numbers and Percent of Region's Adults, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
Balance of State	226	13.7%	114	6.9%	18	1.1%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	44	9.4%	24	5.1%	4	0.9%
State Total	270	12.7%	138	6.5%	22	1.0%

Appendix A: Table 7b.

Adults with Health and Safety Concerns: Numbers and Percent of Region's Adults, by SubCoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
BOS: Bristol	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	10	10.4%	10	10.4%	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford	60	16.0%	38	10.2%	9	2.4%
BOS: Middlesex	3	4.3%	1	1.4%	1	1.4%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	7	6.0%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	46	13.7%	24	7.1%	6	1.8%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	15	8.5%	10	5.7%	1	0.6%
BOS: Waterbury	15	16.1%	3	3.2%	1	1.1%
BOS: Remainder	68	18.2%	27	7.2%	0	0.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport	6	3.0%	7	3.5%	2	1.0%
ODFC: Norwalk	18	15.4%	4	3.4%	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	20	13.3%	13	8.7%	2	1.3%

Appendix A: Table 8a.

Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care	Number of Survivors	Percent of All Sheltered Adults in Region
Balance of State	325	19.7%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	75	16.0%
State Total	400	18.9%

Appendix A: Table 8b.

Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	3	18.8%
BOS: Danbury	21	21.9%
BOS: Hartford	45	12.0%
BOS: Middlesex	11	15.7%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	15	12.8%
BOS: New Haven	46	13.7%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	26	14.8%
BOS: Waterbury	18	19.4%
BOS: Remainder	140	37.4%
ODFC: Bridgeport	22	10.9%
ODFC: Norwalk	22	18.8%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	31	20.7%

Appendix A: Table 9a.
Veterans in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care	Number of Veterans	Percent of All Sheltered Veterans in Region
Balance of State	137	77.4%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	40	22.6%
State Total	177	100.0%

Appendix A: Table 9b.
Veterans in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	1	0.6%
BOS: Danbury	4	2.3%
BOS: Hartford	15	8.5%
BOS: Middlesex	3	1.7%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	18	10.2%
BOS: New Haven	39	22.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	10	5.6%
BOS: Waterbury	1	0.6%
BOS: Remainder	46	26.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport	38	21.5%
ODFC: Norwalk	1	0.6%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	1	0.6%

Appendix A: Table 10a.
Chronically Homeless Veterans in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care	Number of Veterans	Percent of All Sheltered Veterans in Region
Balance of State	9	6.6%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	2	5.0%
State Total	11	6.2%

Appendix A: Table 10b.

Chronically Homeless Veterans in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	6	15.4%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	3	6.5%
ODFC: Bridgeport	2	5.3%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%

Appendix B: *CT PIT 2018* Unsheltered Tables

Appendix B: Table 1.
Total Unsheltered Persons, Families Counted Statewide

Population	Number of Persons	Percent of Total Persons
Children in Families	0	0.0%
Adults in Families	0	0.0%
Single Adults	579	99.7%
Unaccompanied Children under 18	2	0.3%
Total Persons	581	100.0%
Number of Families		0

Appendix B: Table 2a.
Number of Unsheltered Persons, by Continuum of Care (CoC)

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Single Adults	Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Total Persons
Balance of State	0	0	497	2	499
Opening Doors Fairfield County	0	0	82	0	82
State Total	0	0	579	2	581

Appendix B: Table 2b.
Number of Unsheltered Persons, by Subcontinuum (SubCoC)

BOS: Bristol	0	0	23	0	23
BOS: Danbury	0	0	9	1	10
BOS: Hartford	0	0	78	1	79
BOS: Middlesex	0	0	34	0	34
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	0	0	11	0	11
BOS: New Haven	0	0	96	0	96
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	0	26	0	26
BOS: Waterbury	0	0	39	0	39
BOS: Remainder	0	0	181	0	181
ODFC: Bridgeport	0	0	47	0	47
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0	5	0	5
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0	30	0	30

Appendix B: Table 3a.
Percent of Unsheltered Persons, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Percent of Children in Families	Percent of Adults in Families	Percent of Single Adults	Percent of Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Percent of Total Persons
Balance of State	0.0%	0.0%	85.8%	100.0%	85.9%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%	0.0%	14.1%
State Total	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix B: Table 3b.
Percent of Unsheltered Persons, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%
BOS: Danbury	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	50.0%	1.7%
BOS: Hartford	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	50.0%	13.6%
BOS: Middlesex	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
BOS: New Haven	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	0.0%	16.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%
BOS: Waterbury	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%
BOS: Remainder	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	31.2%
ODFC: Bridgeport	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	8.1%
ODFC: Norwalk	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	5.2%

Appendix B: Table 4a.
Number of Unsheltered Families, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Number of Unsheltered Families	Percent of Unsheltered Total Families
Balance of State	—	—
Opening Doors Fairfield County	—	—
State Total	—	—

Appendix B: Table 4b.
Number of Unsheltered Families, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	–	–
BOS: Danbury	–	–
BOS: Hartford	–	–
BOS: Middlesex	–	–
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	–	–
BOS: New Haven	–	–
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	–	–
BOS: Waterbury	–	–
BOS: Remainder	–	–
ODFC: Bridgeport	–	–
ODFC: Norwalk	–	–
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	–	–

Appendix B: Table 5a.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless (CH) Single Adults, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Number of Unsheltered CH Single Adults	Percent of All Unsheltered CH Single Adults in State	Percent of Each Region's Total Single Adults
Balance of State	94	91.3%	18.9%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	9	8.7%	11.0%
State Total	103	100.0%	17.8%

Appendix B: Table 5b.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless (CH) Single Adults, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	7	6.8%	30.4%
BOS: Danbury	2	1.9%	22.2%
BOS: Hartford	17	16.5%	21.8%
BOS: Middlesex	11	10.7%	32.4%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	1	1.0%	9.1%
BOS: New Haven	6	5.8%	6.3%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	4	3.9%	15.4%
BOS: Waterbury	16	15.5%	41.0%
BOS: Remainder	30	29.1%	16.6%
ODFC: Bridgeport	7	6.8%	14.9%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0.0%	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	2	1.9%	6.7%

Appendix B: Table 6a.

Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless (CH) Families, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Number of CH Families	Percent of All Sheltered CH Families in State	Percent of Each Region's Total Families
Balance of State	—	—	—
Opening Doors Fairfield County	—	—	—
State Total	—	—	—

Appendix B: Table 6b.

Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless (CH) Families, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	—	—	—
BOS: Danbury	—	—	—
BOS: Hartford	—	—	—
BOS: Middlesex	—	—	—
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	—	—	—
BOS: New Haven	—	—	—
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	—	—	—
BOS: Waterbury	—	—	—
BOS: Remainder	—	—	—
ODFC: Bridgeport	—	—	—
ODFC: Norwalk	—	—	—
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	—	—	—

Appendix B: Table 7a.

Unsheltered Adults with Health and Safety Concerns: Numbers and Percent of Region's Adults, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
Balance of State	43	8.7%	26	5.2%	2	0.4%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	9	11.0%	2	2.4%	20	24.4%
State Total	52	9.0%	28	4.8%	22	3.8%

Appendix B: Table 7b.

Unsheltered Adults with Health & Safety Concerns: Numbers and Percent of Region's Adults, by SubCoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford	10	12.8%	9	11.5%	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	7	63.6%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	9	9.4%	4	4.2%	1	1.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	8	30.8%	4	15.4%	0	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	7	3.9%	8	4.4%	1	0.6%
ODFC: Bridgeport	9	19.1%	2	4.3%	10	21.3%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Appendix B: Table 8a.

Unsheltered Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care	Number of Survivors	Percent of All Unsheltered Adults in Region
Balance of State	69	13.9%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	37	45.1%
State Total	106	18.3%

Appendix B: Table 8b.

Unsheltered Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	2	22.2%
BOS: Hartford	5	6.4%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	6	54.5%
BOS: New Haven	7	7.3%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	10	38.5%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	39	21.5%
ODFC: Bridgeport	15	31.9%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	14	46.7%

**Appendix B: Table 9a.
Unsheltered Veterans, by CoC**

State / Continuum of Care	Number of Unsheltered Veterans	Percent of All Unsheltered Adults in Region
Balance of State	12	92.3%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	1	7.7%
State Total	13	100.0%

**Appendix B: Table 9b.
Unsheltered Veterans, by SubCoC**

BOS: Bristol	2	15.4%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford	4	30.8%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	1	7.7%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	2	15.4%
BOS: Waterbury	1	7.7%
BOS: Remainder	2	15.4%
ODFC: Bridgeport	1	7.7%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%

**Appendix B: Table 10a.
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Veterans, by CoC**

State / Continuum of Care	Number of Unsheltered CH Veterans	Percent of All Unsheltered Veterans in Region
Balance of State	3	25.0%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	0	0.0%
State Total	3	23.1%

Appendix B: Table 10b.
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Veterans, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	1	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford	1	25.0%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	1	100.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	0	0.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport	0	0.0%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%

Appendix B: Table 11a.
Number and Percent of Youth Age 18-24, by CoC

State / Continuum of Care / Subcontinuum	Youth Age 18-24 in Families	Youth Age 18-24 Individuals	Youth Age 18-24 Total	Percent of Youth Age 18-24
Balance of State	0	45	45	67%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	0	22	22	33%
State Total	0	67	67	100%

Appendix B: Table 11b.
Number and Percent of Youth Age 18-24, by SubCoC

BOS: Bristol	0	5	5	7%
BOS: Danbury	0	1	1	1%
BOS: Hartford	0	8	8	12%
BOS: Middlesex	0	3	3	4%
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	0	1	1	1%
BOS: New Haven	0	11	11	16%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	2	2	3%
BOS: Waterbury	0	2	2	3%
BOS: Remainder	0	12	12	18%
ODFC: Bridgeport	0	19	19	28%
ODFC: Norwalk	0	2	2	3%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	0	1	1	1%

Appendix C: Methodology

Sheltered Data: Methodology

Consistent and rigorous methodology ensures that the Connecticut PIT data are reliable and comparable across years, and can be used to design effective interventions to help people experiencing homelessness. Connecticut has implemented a consistent and uniform statewide methodology for CT PIT implementation since 2008.

The Sheltered Count comprised the collection of three main components: demographic or characteristic data on adults in emergency shelters and transitional housing projects; client population counts among shelters, transitional housing projects, rapid rehousing projects, permanent supportive housing projects, and shelters dedicated to serving survivors of domestic violence; and bed and unit inventory for all project types.

Collecting Client Demographics

Information on key demographic characteristics is collected from all adults staying in Connecticut's emergency shelters and transitional housing projects on the night of the Count. All required data elements collected for the purposes of CT PIT have been aligned with the everyday intake assessment that all emergency shelters and transitional housing projects use to enter clients. If data were properly and fully entered for all active emergency shelter clients on the night of the Count, shelters had no additional demographic data to collect. For clients staying in Department of Veterans Affairs or domestic violence projects that do not or cannot participate in CT HMIS, demographic data was collected by survey.

Following *CT PIT 2013*, local university partner Stephen Adair of Connecticut Central State University conducted tests to assess the validity of extrapolating CT HMIS client data out to remaining non-CT HMIS participating shelters and transitional housing programs. The intention of extrapolation testing was to inform future counts as to whether or not extrapolation processes can reliably and significantly substitute where paper surveys were not completed. Results showed that extrapolation would be able to yield valid and reliable results. Just over 90 percent of eligible homeless projects in the state participate in CT HMIS. Because the vast majority of these projects enter client data into the statewide data system, a simple methodology was developed to extrapolate answer rates from participating projects to those that do not participate.

Additionally, this process is used to extrapolate information from records that are incomplete using calculations based on the number of adults compared to the number of useable surveys. A more detailed explanation of this follows.

Calculations for Subpopulations

HUD requires reporting on critical subpopulations. These categories include chronic homelessness among individuals, families, unaccompanied youth; adults with a serious mental illness; adults with a substance abuse issue; domestic violence; adults with HIV/AIDS; and chronic homelessness among veteran individuals and veteran families.

For the 2018 Point-in-Time Count, HUD continued using the agency reported data on people experiencing chronic homelessness. This affects the standard populations, as well as the veteran and youth subpopulations.

The HIV/AIDS subpopulation comes from adults who answered “yes” to having an HIV or AIDS diagnosis. Again, there is no requirement for any follow up questions regarding the severity or expected duration for this category.

Adults with a Serious Mental Illness data comes from all adults who answered “yes” to “Do you have a mental health problem?” and “yes” to the follow up question asking “Is this expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs your ability to live independently?”

Adults with a Substance Use Disorder data comes from all adults who answered “Alcohol Abuse,” “Drug Abuse,” or “Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse” to “Do you have any substance abuse issues?” and “yes” to the follow up question asking “Is this expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs your ability to live independently?”

Victims of Domestic Violence are people who answered “yes” to “Are you experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking?” or were in an emergency shelter or transitional housing project for domestic violence victims. Also, the calculation is only for adults who identify as Female or Transgender. Past data analysis indicated a high false positive rate when men were included in the calculation.

Extrapolation of HMIS Data to Inform Subpopulations

Although data quality in CT HMIS improves dramatically each year with extensive validation programming aimed at preventing incomplete or missing data, some extrapolation is necessary to account for imperfect data quality. The comprehensive methodology at calculating the subpopulations is as follows:

PIT 2018 Subpopulation Calculations

DV Sub Pop

Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs Only.

Programs classified as serving DV are excluded from the surveys used for the **Rate** calculation and the population is added back at 100%.

Surveys Included (Numerator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the questions:
 - We are conducting a survey that helps advocates obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?
 - Are you experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking?
- Answered the question “How do you identify your GENDER?” as Female or Transgender

Surveys Useable (Denominator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the question “We are conducting a survey that helps advocates obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?”
- Have a Yes or No answer to the question “Are you experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking?”
- Answered the question “How do you identify your GENDER?” as Female or Transgender

Rate for extrapolation:

$$\frac{\text{Surveys Included}}{\text{Surveys Useable}}$$

Extrapolation:

$$(\text{Rate} * \text{Number of Adults (from PIT population count excluding DV programs)}) \\ + \text{Number of Adults from PIT population count in DV Programs}$$

HIV Sub Pop

Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs Only.

Programs classified as serving HIV are excluded from the surveys used for the **Rate** calculation and the population is added back at 100%.

Surveys Included (Numerator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the questions:
 - We are conducting a survey that helps advocates obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?
 - Do you have HIV or AIDS?

Surveys Useable (Denominator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the question “We are conducting a survey that helps advocates to obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?”
- Have a Yes or No answer to the question “Do you have HIV or AIDS?”

Rate for extrapolation:

$$\frac{\text{Surveys Included}}{\text{Surveys Useable}}$$

Extrapolation:

$$(\text{Rate} * \text{Number of Adults (from PIT population count excluding HIV programs)}) \\ + \text{Number of Adults from PIT population count in HIV Programs}$$

Substance Abuse Sub Pop

Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs Only.

Surveys Included (Numerator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the question “We are conducting a survey that helps advocates obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?”
- Answered the question “Do you have any Substance Abuse Issues?” as any of Yes, Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- Have a Yes answer to the question “If yes, is this a long-term Substance Abuse Problem that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?”

Surveys Useable (Denominator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the question “We are conducting a survey that helps advocates obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?”
- Answered the question “Do you have any Substance Abuse Issues?” as any of Yes, Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse, No

Rate for extrapolation:

$$\frac{\text{Surveys Included}}{\text{Surveys Useable}}$$

Extrapolation:

$$\text{Rate} * \text{Number of Adults (from PIT population count)}$$

Mental Illness Sub Pop

Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs Only.

Surveys Included (Numerator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the question “We are conducting a survey that helps advocates obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?”
- Have a Yes answer to the questions:
 - Do you have a Mental Health Problem?
 - If yes, is this a long-term Mental Health Problem that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

Surveys Useable (Denominator):

Surveys that meet the following criteria:

- Have a Yes answer to the question “We are conducting a survey that helps advocates obtain funding to end homelessness. Would you like to participate?”
- Have a Yes or No answer to the questions:
 - Do you have a Mental Health Problem?
 - If yes, is this a long-term Mental Health Problem that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

Rate for extrapolation:

$$\frac{\text{Surveys Included}}{\text{Surveys Useable}}$$

Extrapolation:

$$\text{Rate} * \text{Number of Adults (from PIT population count)}$$

Unsheltered Data: Statistical Models and Methodologies for an Accurate Count

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April 18, 2018

The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH) partnered with Simtech Solutions, a cause-driven technology services provider, for the design and implementation of the unsheltered count methodology in support of the annual Point-in-Time Count (*CT PIT 2018*) for the State of Connecticut as required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Simtech Solutions staff focused on the development of the technical framework to support the data collection and analysis and contracted with Dan Treglia, PhD, of the University of Pennsylvania, to provide guidance and support of the sampling and enumeration strategy used to derive the final count estimates.

This final report highlights the approach, training, tools and analytical methods that were deployed during the project. It showcases CCEH's efforts to achieve a highly reliable estimation of homelessness and reflects the evolution of the project as the approach was refined. Finally, it includes additional recommendations as Connecticut looks towards the future.

The project relied on the experience and knowledge of CCEH staff and volunteers who are on the ground throughout the State as well as advanced technology and specialized knowledge. Connecticut has conducted a consistent statewide methodology for its PIT since 2008, which provided the foundation for this project. While the State of Connecticut is interested in homelessness overall, each region is also required to submit separate reports to HUD.

Preparing for the Count

Sampling Strategy

The state of Connecticut is comprised of two Continua of Care (CoC): the Balance of State CoC (CT-505) and Fairfield County (CT-503).

A stratified random sample was employed to estimate the number of unsheltered homeless individuals in each CoC. For each CoC, CCEH and PIT Regional Coordinators designated each of Connecticut's 2,581 block groups either "high" or "low" based on the probability of finding a homeless person in that block group. All high probability areas, and a random sample of low probability areas, were canvassed during the PIT count.

Table 10: Block Groups Where Homeless Were Found in 2017

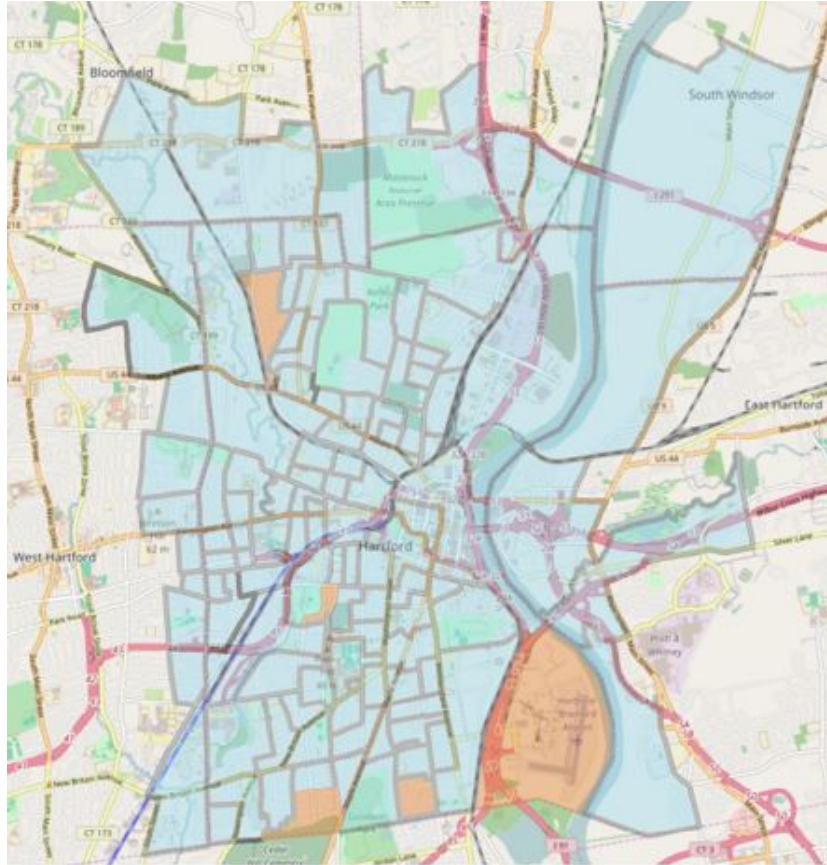
PIT Region	People found in 2017	No People Found in 2017	Total
Bristol	6	86	92
Danbury	5	151	156
Greater Bridgeport	15	179	194
Greater Hartford	4	474	478
Hartford	11	85	96
Litchfield County	1	128	129
Meriden Wallingford	2	79	81
Middletown	2	116	118
New Britain	4	56	60
New Haven	16	91	107
New Haven East	4	124	128
New Haven North South	12	114	126
New Haven West	2	58	60
Northeast	0	120	120
Norwalk Area	5	158	163
Southeast	8	179	187
Stamford Greenwich	4	133	137
Waterbury	16	133	149
Grand Total	117	2464	2581

Designating High Probability Block Groups

High probability designations were based on results from the previous year's count and institutional knowledge from CCEH and PIT Regional Coordinators. Simtech used the results from last year's count to derive a list of 117 block groups in which at least one person was counted – all of which were marked as high probability block groups. This designation of the block group as high probability is made regardless of whether that block group was designated or sampled in 2017, or if that block group was not intended to be canvassed at all. A list of block groups in each PIT Region indicating these high probability block groups, along with a map conveying this information, was distributed to PIT Regional Coordinators through CCEH. PIT Regional Coordinators subsequently added or removed high probability areas based on information available to them through the usage of these printed maps.

PIT Regional Coordinators added or removed designated block groups as necessary, and were permitted to add additional block groups. If a Coordinator wanted to add additional block groups, they provided justification to CCEH to ensure that the sample sizes did not exceed the capacity to recruit, train, and deploy enough canvassers. Two hundred and thirty-eight block groups were added during this process which resulted in a total of 355 high probability areas to be sampled.

Figure 41: Map Provided to the Hartford PIT Regional Coordinator



Sampling Low Probability Block Groups

The low probability block groups to be canvassed were chosen through a random sample chosen from the population of block groups at the CoC level using the “=RAND” function in Microsoft Excel.

The Continuum of Care, rather than the PIT Region, was used as the basis for choosing the low probability sample to ensure that samples were large enough to be statistically valid. PIT Regions such as New Britain and New Haven West, for example, each only have a total of sixty (60) block groups insufficient for a statistically reliable sample. Small sample sizes can result in high variance, the confidence intervals are large, and the reliability of the PIT count estimates would then be in question. This is especially true for subpopulations, like youth or veterans, where the small numbers expected to be counted could lead to artificially high or low estimates.

Determining the Sample Size of Low Probability Block Groups

The sample size for each Continuum of Care was determined by Simtech and CCEH in consultation with PIT Regional Coordinators, with a goal of improving the accuracy of the PIT count by increasing the sample size while understanding that the logistical constraints of finding, training, staging, and deploying canvassers across the state. Simtech used the formula below to estimate the predicted precision of the 2018 estimate, within each CoC, for

any given sample size:

$$n_{LP} = \frac{1}{\frac{d^2}{N_{LP}^2 z^2 \sigma^2} + \frac{1}{N_{LP}}}$$

where: n_{LP} is the proposed sample size, d is the precision, i.e., the maximum tolerated difference between the population total number of unsheltered homeless within low probability block groups and its sample estimate; N_{LP} is the number of low probability areas for each Continuum of Care; z is the standard normal score for a desired significance level α (for example, $z = 1.96$ for $\alpha = .05$, which corresponds to a 95% confidence level); and σ^2 is the true variance of the number of unsheltered homeless within low probability block groups. Simtech used results from prior years to estimate σ^2 , the population variance, in order to make confidence interval predictions for any given sample size.

The sample sizes for both CoCs that were set up as unique count areas are shown below.

Table 11: Sampling Set Up for CT-503 Fairfield County

CoC Details	
Total Block Groups:	568
High Probability Block Groups:	99
Low Probability Block Groups:	469
Low Probability Sampled:	76
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	6.171

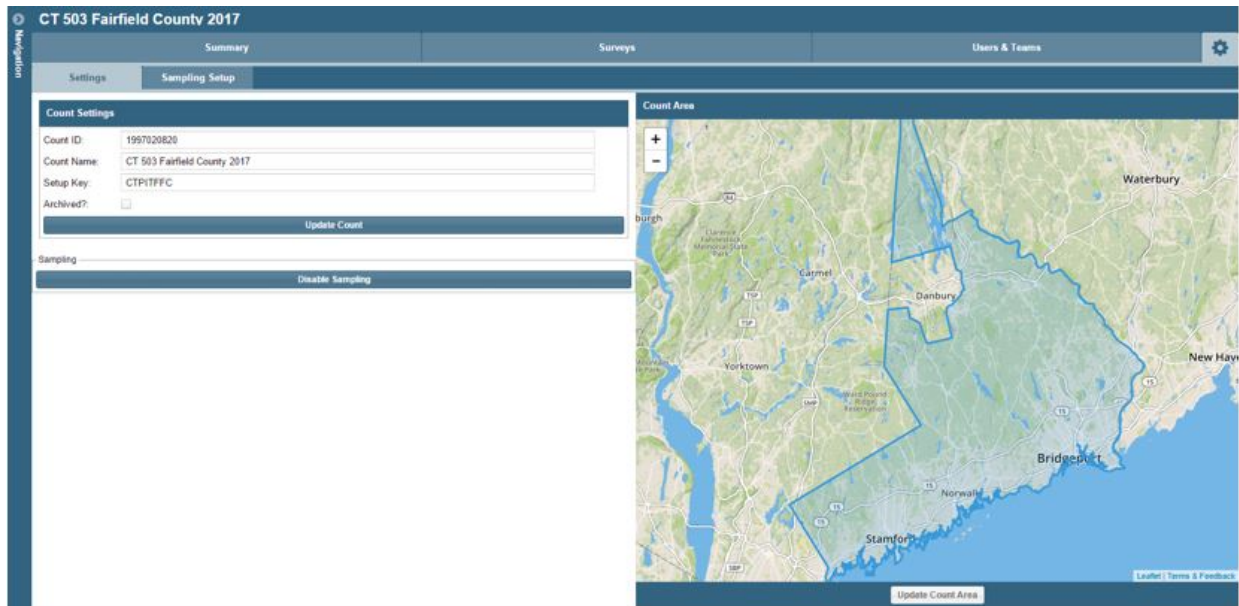
Table 12: Sampling Set Up for CT-505 Balance of State

CoC Details	
Total Block Groups:	2013
High Probability Block Groups:	256
Low Probability Block Groups:	1757
Low Probability Sampled:	96
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	18.302

Set up the Counts for Each Continuum of Care

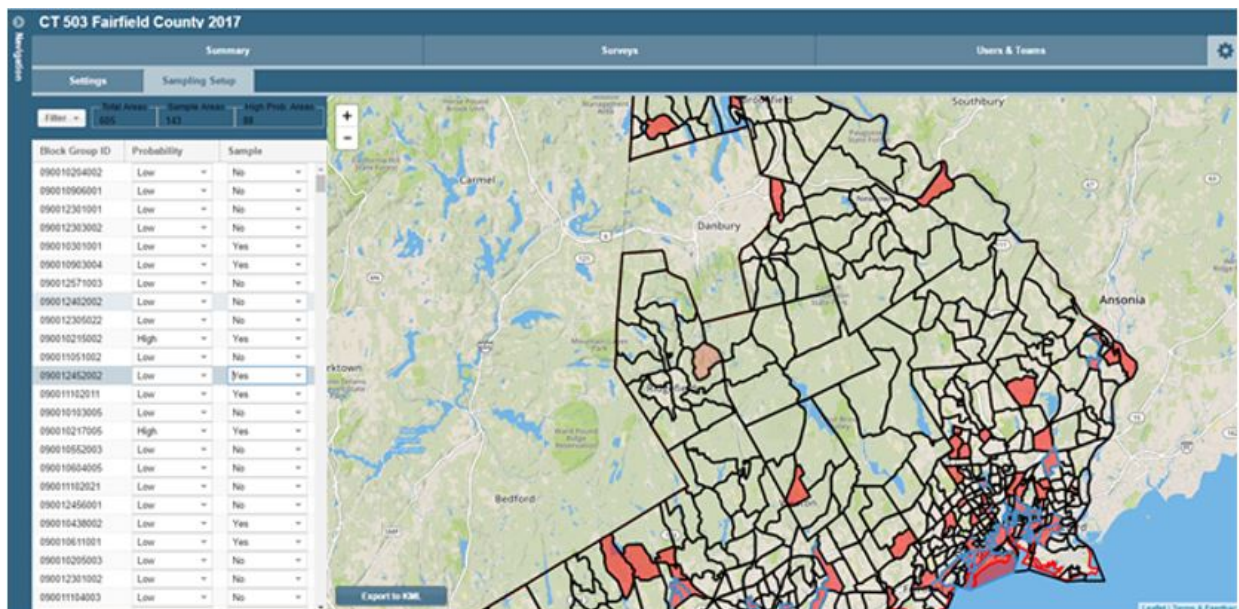
Each Continuum of Care (CoC) was set up in the Point-in-Time Regional Command Center so that it could receive survey data from the mobile app, Counting Us. This entailed defining the boundaries of the area and assigning a unique “Setup Key” which is provided to volunteers the night of the Count.

Figure 42: Each CoC was Set Up to Receive Surveys within the Command Center



Count Administrator, Jacqueline Janosko, updated the block groups to indicate which are to be considered as high or low probability. All high probability block groups were designated to be sampled, along with the list of randomly sampled low probability block groups provided by Simtech Solutions.

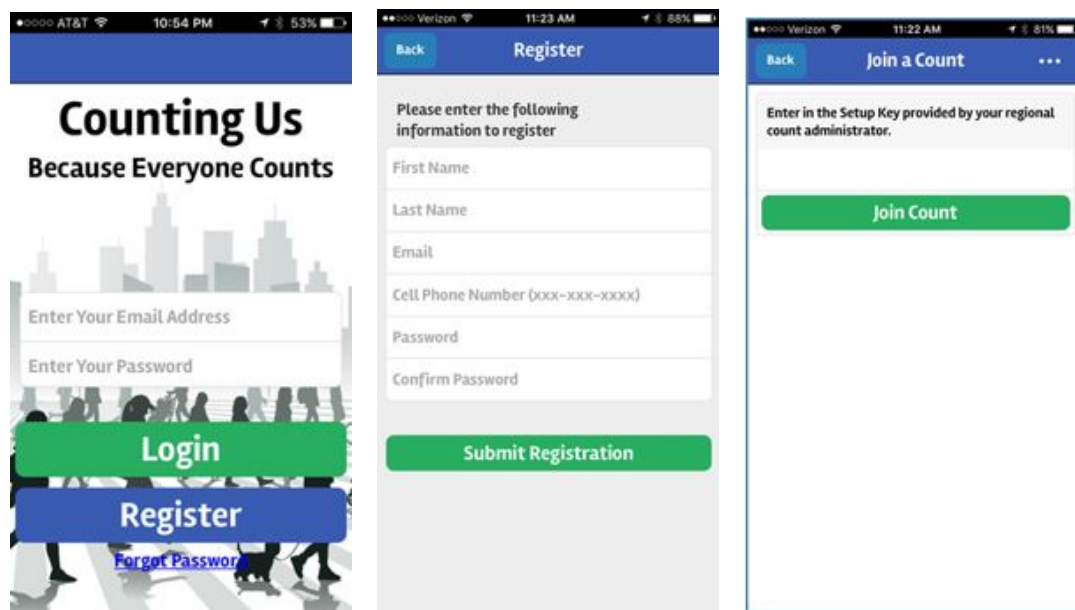
Figure 43: Block Groups were Designated as Low or High Probability, and an Indication was made as to Whether Each Should be Sampled



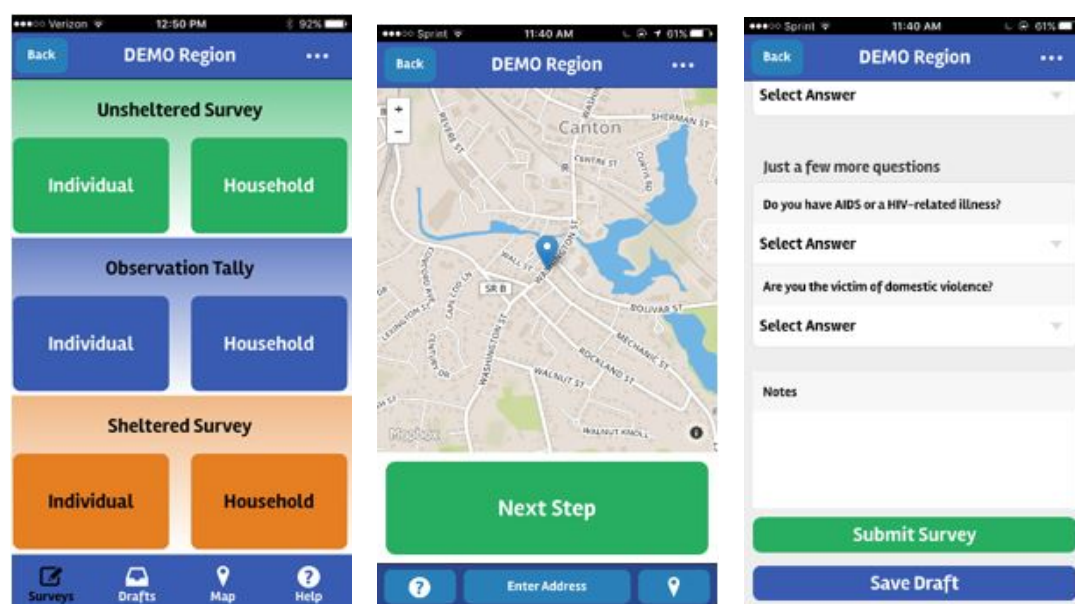
Conducting the Count

Utilization of Mobile Technology with Built-In GPS Capabilities

The 2018 PIT Count was the third year that Connecticut used mobile technology developed by Simtech Solutions to help automate the Count process. Volunteers downloaded the Counting Us app from either Google Play or the iTunes App Store, registered an account, and joined the appropriate count by entering a specific Setup Key attributed to the Count project for which they were volunteering.



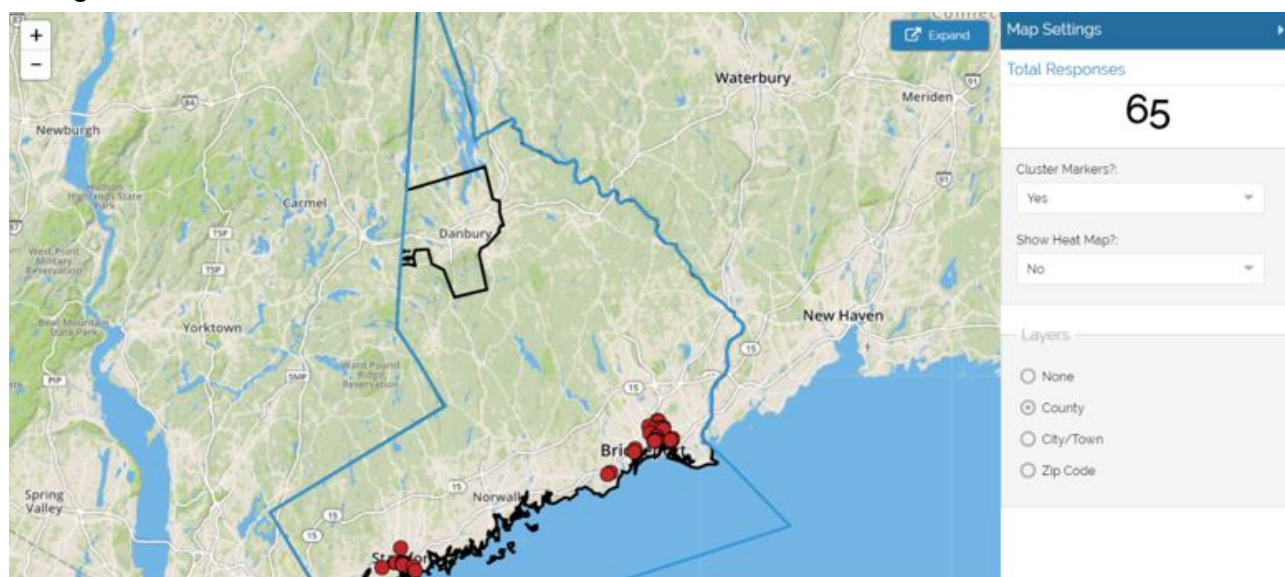
The Counting Us app includes three types of surveys that can be administered to individuals or households. The survey questions include such demographic information as age, race, and gender as well as information on veteran status, disabling conditions, length of homelessness, and other questions that are included in the final PIT report that is submitted to HUD. A key feature of the Counting Us application is the built-in GPS functionality that pinpoints the exact physical location that each survey was conducted. This feature works with the maps and shape files that are in the Command Center.



Count Activities were Monitored in Real-Time

The Point-in-Time Regional Command Center was used to receive survey data that was submitted by volunteers using the Counting Us mobile app, in real time. The map view from within the Command Center shows the location of each survey that has been conducted. Count Administrators were able to contact volunteers on their smart phones if any surveys were conducted outside of their designated count area.

Figure 44: Count Administrators Watch the Activities of Count Volunteers in Real-Time



Results were updated in real-time throughout the Count and displayed on a dashboard found within the Command Center.

Figure 45: Dashboard View of Key Demographic Information Collected by Count Volunteers



Deriving the Final Count Estimates

Total Estimate

Sampling weights, estimates, and confidence intervals were applied differently to high and low probability block groups in order to produce final estimates. Because CCEH conducted a census of high probability block groups, there are no sample weights or confidence intervals. For low probability areas, the average number of individuals counted in each sampled block group within each Continuum of Care was applied to the universe of low probability areas within that CoC. This is mathematically equivalent to applying a sample weight based on the proportion of sample areas chosen.

In order to ensure the methodological rigor of the PIT estimate, only those individuals encountered in areas designated as high probability or as part of the sample of low probability block groups to be counted were included in the results calculation. Individuals counted outside of the boundaries of block groups to be canvassed were not included in the results as doing so would have removed the randomness of the random sample.

CoC CT-505 has 2013 total block groups. 256 were designated as high probability, and 1,757 were therefore low probability. All 256 of the high probability block groups were canvassed, along with a sample of 96 of the 1,757 low probability block groups; 304 individuals were counted in the high probability areas, and nine (9) were counted in the 96 sampled low probability areas. The sampling set up for both counts can be found in Table 11 and Table 12.

Table 13: Block Group Designations for CT-505

CoC Details	
Total Block Groups:	2013
High Probability Block Groups:	256
Low Probability Block Groups:	1757
Low Probability Sampled:	96
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	18.302

Table 14: Estimated Number of Homeless in CT-505 for the Night of the 2018 Point-in-Time Count

Households and Age Breakdown	High	Low	Low-Extrap.	CoC Total
Total Number of Households	302	9	165	467
Total Number of Persons (Adults)	304	9	165	469
Number of Persons (age 18-24)	16	0	0	16
Number of Persons (over age 24)	288	9	165	453

The Weighting Factor (18.3) used to estimate the total number of homeless in the low probability areas was derived by dividing the total number of low probability block groups (1,757) by the total number of low probability block groups that were sampled (96). With

nine (9) people surveyed this resulted in an estimated 165 people for all low probability block groups. The total estimated count for the region of 469 was derived by adding the estimate from the low probability block groups (165) to the total counted in the high probability block groups (304).

PIT Region, CAN, and Sub-CoC Estimates

Estimates at the PIT Region, Coordinated Access Network (CAN), and Sub-CoC estimates were based on the number of individuals counted in high probability block groups in that region as well as the weighted average number of individuals estimated in the low probability sample. Complete HUD Point-in-Time Reports were produced for each of these region types.

Since the number of block groups within the sub-regions represents an insufficient sample size for the purpose of estimations, the estimates for these sub-regions were based on the estimates derived at the CoC level. In order to accomplish this, the overall percentage of low probability block groups that exist within the sub-region must first be calculated. The example below shows that the Greater Hartford CAN contains 542 low probability block groups whereas the Balance of State CoC contains 1,757. Therefore, the percentage of low probability block groups for the CoC that exist within the Greater Hartford CAN is $542/1,757$ or 31%.

Table 15: Determining the Percentage of Low Probability Block Groups within the Sub-Region

<i>Geographic Information for the Selected Region</i>			
<i>CoC Details</i>		<i>Sub-Region Details</i>	
Total Block Groups:	2013	Total Block Groups:	574
High Probability Block Groups:	256	High Probability Block Groups:	32
Low Probability Block Groups:	1757	Low Probability Block Groups:	542
Low Probability Sampled:	96	Low Probability Sampled:	30
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	18.302	Sub-Region % of CoC Low BGs:	30.85%

Deriving the overall estimates for the sub-region is a two-step process. First, all count figures from the high probability block groups are counted without any adjustment. The second step is to derive the estimated counts for the low probability block groups. This is done by multiplying the estimated figures from the low probability block groups for the entire CoC by the percentage of low probability block groups for the CoC that exist within the sub-region. Continuing to use Greater Hartford CAN as an example, the estimated number of households for the sub-region is shown below. There were 165 estimated in the Balance of State CoC after the 9 individuals counted in low probability block groups were multiplied by the weighting factor of 18.3. The percentage of the low probability block groups within the subregion (542) of all low probability block groups within the CoC is 542 out of 1757 or 30.85%. Multiplying the estimated count for low probability block groups across the entire region by this percentage provides the total estimated counts for the sub-region of 51.

Table 16: Estimated Count Figures for the Greater Hartford CAN

Households and Age Breakdown	High	Low	Low-Extrap.	CoC Total	Sub-Region High	Sub-Region Low	Sub-Region Total
Total Number of Households	302	9	165	467	75	51	126
Total Number of Persons (Adults)	304	9	165	469	76	51	127
Number of Persons (age 18-24)	16	0	0	16	4	0	4
Number of Persons (over age 24)	288	9	165	453	72	51	123

Youth Count: Methodology Report

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 April 10, 2018

The estimate of the total number of homeless or unstably housed youth in Connecticut is 5,054, of which an estimated 27.9 % or 1,412 people are homeless and 3,642 are unstably housed. See Table 17 for an explanation of the assumptions and methods used to create this estimate.

Table 17: Estimates of Homeless & Unstably Housed Youth by Towns

City and town	code	county	homeless	2010 pop	# homeless per 1000	Homeless youth 2018	Unstable Youth 2018	Total 2018	Col. j/Col. e	.36*E
Bridgeport	16	1	1264	144,229	4.38	19	72	91	0.072	455
Danbury	35	1	198	80,893	1.22	12	59	71	0.359	71
Hartford	65	2	2784	124,775	11.16	23	65	88	0.032	1002
Killingly	70	8	128	17,370	3.68	0	13	13	0.102	46
Manchester	78	2	231	58,241	1.98	0	15	15	0.065	83
Mansfield	79	7	7	26,543	0.13	1	14	15	2.143	15
Meriden	81	5	382	60,868	3.14	0	11	11	0.029	138
Middletown	84	4	251	46,648	2.69	10	25	35	0.139	90
New Britain	90	2	635	73,206	4.34	1	8	9	0.014	229
New Haven	94	5	1934	129,779	7.45	41	46	87	0.045	696
New London	95	6	538	27,620	9.74	10	5	15	0.028	194
Norwalk	104	1	354	85,603	2.07	6	13	19	0.054	127
Norwich	105	6	336	40,493	4.15	24	38	62	0.185	121
Stamford	136	1	641	122,643	2.61	9	11	20	0.031	231
Torrington	144	3	186	36,383	2.56	3	17	20	0.108	67
Waterbury	152	5	878	110,366	3.98	4	34	38	0.043	316
Windham	164	2	157	25,268	3.11	6	23	29	0.185	57
Woodstock	170	8	7	7,964	0.44	3	5	8	1.143	8
Winchester	163	3	163	11,242	7.25	1	7	8	0.049	59
			11074	1,230,134	4.50	173	481	654	0.059	4005
Remainder of State			2914	2,302,459	0.63	29	40	69	0.024	1049
						202	521	723	Total	5054

Table 18: Estimates of Homeless & Unstably Housed Youth by Coordinated Access Network

Coordinated Access Network	Estimated Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth
Central	255
Fairfield	1032
Greater Hartford	1278
Greater New Haven	816
Meriden-Middlesex-Wallingford	332
Northeast	246
Southeast	452
Waterbury-Litchfield	644
Grand Total	5054

Counting youth (people under 25) that are homeless or unstably housed is challenging. Young people rarely use shelters, nor do they tend to congregate or sleep in the same places as the adult, homeless population. Instead, they may stay with friends, couch surf, or find other alternatives. Almost certainly in the annual point-in-time counts of the homeless, youth are undercounted.

In 2018, in conjunction with the 2018 PIT count, CCEH, over the course of a week in January, used a variety of methods in selected areas in an attempt to survey youth who were homeless or unstably housed. Since the areas were deliberately (rather than randomly) selected, it is difficult to make estimates of the size of this population across the state. Several assumptions were made to make this estimate.

HMIS data of all people who entered a homeless shelter in Connecticut in 2015 and 2016 were used to create a rate of homelessness for the 169 cities and towns in Connecticut. Of the roughly 17,000 people who spent at least one night in a shelter in Connecticut, about 14,000 people reported a last address in a city or town in Connecticut. The population size for all the cities and towns were identified from the 2010 census, so that a relative rate of homelessness per 1,000 could be established for each city and town.

Over a two year period, 13,988 reported to a shelter in Connecticut with a last address in the state. The state has a population of roughly 3.5 million, which provides an overall rate of about 1.98 people for every 1,000 per year becoming homeless. The highest rate of 11.16 per 1,000 was found in Hartford, followed by New London at 9.74 and New Haven at 7.45.

The actual number of homeless people is certainly some fraction higher than this, as this does not include people who did not report to a shelter or who left the state. This undercounting, however, is likely not a significant problem for the youth estimate because the rates are likely accurate as relative rates assuming that the rate of people who become homeless who do not find their way to a Connecticut shelter does not vary much from one town to another.

In the 2018 youth count, 723 young people were surveyed. Two hundred and two were homeless (27.9%), and 521 were unstably housed.

The 19 cities and towns in which the greatest number of youth were counted were selected,

and the remaining 250 cities and towns were aggregated in the remainder of the state.

In comparing the youth counts across these 19 communities, there are large differences in the ratio between the number of youth surveyed to the number that reported to a shelter over the last two years (Col. O/Col. D). In Hartford, for example, the ratio was .032. It seems unlikely that in a city in which over 1% of the city's population (roughly 1,400 people) become homeless each year, that only 88 youth would be homeless or unstably housed. The ratio for New Britain of .014 seems even less plausible. This is unquestionably a significant undercount. In Mansfield (Storrs), where UConn is located, it is, however, not surprising that more youth reported being homeless or unstably housed in comparison to the town's residents.

Similar to last year, Danbury seemed to have provided the most robust youth count. The ratio of .359 was used for the 19 cities and towns and the remainder of the state.

This produces an estimated total count of 5,054, with 1,412 youth being homeless and 3,642 being unstably housed.

Appendix D: Surveys

Please write legibly and complete
all location information

Unsheltered Survey Form

2018 Point in Time Homeless Count

Block Group (# appears at the top of your map.):

0	9	0											
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Closest Street Address or Closest Approximate Street Address (INCLUDING STREET NUMBER):

☐ CHECK IF THE PERSON WAS FOUND OUTSIDE OF THE BLOCK GROUP

Town in which survey was conducted: _____

Directions for using this survey form:

Read each question exactly as it is written. Do NOT read aloud the text that appears in **(bold and parentheses)**. Obtain as many answers as possible. Skip any questions the respondent refuses. Conclude the survey if the respondent does not wish to continue. Do not wake anyone sleeping in order to conduct this survey.

Introduction: Hello, my name is _____. I am a volunteer with the CT Point in Time Count. We are asking questions tonight about housing situations. Any answers you provide will be kept confidential and will not affect your eligibility for services in any way.

1) Would you like to participate?

☐ Yes (continue to question #2)

☐ No (skip to question #4, and use your best judgment to answer 4, 5, 6, 7)

2) Have you already been interviewed today for the Point in Time Count?

☐ Yes (Do Not interview again)

☐ No (continue to question #3)

3) What is your name? (if hesitant, ask What are your initials?)

First Name (or Initial): _____ Last Name (or Initial): _____ ☐ Person Refused

4) What is your date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) ____/____/____ ☐ Person doesn't know ☐ Person Refused

If refused (or DV), please estimate the age grouping in which the person may be: ☐ Under 18 ☐ 18-24 ☐ 25+

5) How you do identify your gender?

☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender (Male to Female) ☐ Transgender (Female to Male) ☐ Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively M or F)

6) Of the following options, what do you consider your ethnicity?

☐ Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino ☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Person doesn't know ☐ Person Refused

7) What do you consider your primary race?

☐ White ☐ Black or African American ☐ Asian ☐ American Indian or Alaska native
☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

8) Is this the first time you have been homeless?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person doesn't know ☐ Person Refused

9) How long have you been homeless this time? Only include time spent staying in shelters and/or on the streets.

Years: _____ Months: _____ Weeks: _____ Days: _____

10) Including this time, how many separate times have you stayed in shelters or on the streets in the past 3 years?

☐ Fewer than 4 times ☐ 4 or more times ☐ Person doesn't know ☐ Refused

Unsheltered Survey Form

2018 Point in Time Homeless Count

11) In total, how long did you stay in shelters or on the streets those times?

Years: _____ Months: _____ Weeks: _____ Days: _____

11a) How long have you been living in this community?

Years: _____ Months: _____ Weeks: _____ Days: _____

Disabling Conditions:

12. Do you have any Substance Abuse Issues? ☐ No ☐ Alcohol Abuse ☐ Drug Abuse ☐ Both Alcohol and Drug
☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person Refused

12a. If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

13. Do you have a Chronic Health Condition? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

13a. If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

14. Do you have a Mental Health Problem? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

14a. If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

15. Do you have a Physical Disability? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

15a. If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

16. Do you have a Developmental Disability? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

17. Do you have HIV/AIDS? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person Doesn't Know ☐ Person refused

18) Are you a Veteran?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person doesn't know ☐ Person refused

19) Are you experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Person doesn't know ☐ Person refused

20) If respondent has family currently with them, please provide the following (use additional form for more children):

Household Member	Date of Birth	Gender	Race	Ethnicity	Veteran (Y/N)	Disabling Condition (Y/N)
Partner/Spouse						
Child 1						
Child 2						
Child 3						
Child 4						

Thank you for participating in this survey.

Instructions to Surveyor

- Please use the mobile app to conduct the survey
- All surveys must be entered into the We Count mobile app by noon the following day
- All surveys must be administered by someone who has received training
- Register to Volunteer Here: <http://bit.ly/2k8iu3O>
- Visit cceh.org/app to download the mobile app

Yellow = HUD required

Green=conditional

Turquoise=Turnaround

2018 Youth Count Survey January 24-30, 2018

Interviewer's (Your) Name: _____

Street Address of Survey: _____

Hello. My name is [name of the surveyor] and I'm working with the [name of organization]. We are talking to youth between the ages of 13 to 24 so that we can better understand their housing experiences. (Are you in that category?) I would like to ask you a few questions about that. You will receive an incentive [insert incentive or type/or "of your choice"] for taking the survey. The survey is anonymous, your participation is voluntary and the survey will take 5 minutes. Some of the questions are personal and you will be able to answer a few of them privately by pressing a button without me seeing your answers. You can also skip any questions that you don't want to answer or stop the survey at any time. Do you have any questions?

Alternative for Students on College Campuses:

Hello. My name is [name of the surveyor] and I'm working with the [name of organization]. We are talking to students so we can better understand their housing experiences. I would like to ask you a few questions about that. You will receive an incentive [insert incentive or type/or "of your choice"] for taking the survey. The survey is anonymous, your participation is voluntary and the survey will take 5 minutes. Some of the questions are personal and you will be able to answer a few of them privately by pressing a button without me seeing your answers. You can also skip any questions that you don't want to answer or stop the survey at any time. Do you have any questions?

Would you like to participate? ☐ Yes ☐ No [THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY]

(For College Campuses, include the name of school they are attending) _____

[GO TO Q1]

1. Have you already been surveyed about your housing/living situation this week? This may have happened here, at a shelter, drop in center, or school or other organization. ☐ Yes ☐ No?

Yes [THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY]

No [GO TO Q2]

2. What are your initials? First _____ Middle _____ Last _____ ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

3. What is your date of birth? MM__DD__YYYY _____ ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

4. What city do you currently live/stay in? _____ ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

5. Where did you sleep on Tuesday, January 23rd? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS. CHECK ONE RESPONSE THAT BEST MATCHES THE ANSWER GIVEN BY RESPONDENT; FOR "OTHER" WRITE IN RESPONSE]

☐ Shelter (emergency, temporary) (Specify: _____)

☐ Transitional housing (Specify: _____)

☐ Hotel or motel I'm paying for

☐ Hotel or motel a charity is paying for

☐ Friend's home

☐ Couch surfing (moving from one temporary housing arrangement to another)

☐ Hospital or emergency room

☐ Residential treatment facility

☐ Juvenile detention center or jail

☐ Parents home

☐ Other relatives home

homeless

☐ 24-hour restaurant/laundromat or other business/retail establishment

☐ Anywhere outside (street, park)

☐ Car or other vehicle

☐ Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat

☐ On a train/bus or in train/bus station

☐ Foster Family Home

☐ Group Home

☐ Home of boyfriend/girlfriend

☐ Own apartment

☐ Don't Know

☐ Refuse to Answer

☐ Other (Specify: _____)

Unsheltered

○

5a. If Unsheltered option selected, ask: Did you try to get assistance through at an emergency shelter? ○ Yes ○ No

5a1: If Yes ask, Why were you not admitted to shelter?

- Shelter was full.
- I was waitlisted for shelter.
- I don't know.
- I was ineligible.
- Other: specify _____

5a2: If No ask, Why didn't you seek assistance at a shelter?

- Shelter was full
- Did not know shelters were available to me
- Did not feel safe
- Did not have a local shelter for my age
- Afraid of DCF involvement
- Had no transportation to the shelter
- Did not want others to know they were homeless
- Was told I did not need shelter
- Thought they could make it on their own
- Prior Bad Experience
- Other: Specify (_____)

5b. If unsheltered or homeless category above, were you staying at (place designated in question 5) with a parent or guardian?

5c. (Ask if response to 5 is a homeless qualifying answer) How many times have you not had a place to stay in the last 3 years and you needed to stay at a shelter, in your car, at a bus station, in an alleyway or anything like that?

- Three or fewer
- Four or More
- Don't Know
- Refuse to Answer

5c1. If 4 or More Times, ask: How many total months were you in that situation?

12 or less months (Specify # of Months: _____) ○ More than 12 Months ○ Don't Know ○ Refuse to

Answer

5d. (Only Ask if the Answer to question 5 was a homeless qualifying response) You told me that on the night of Tuesday, January 23rd you slept at (See response to question 5). What do you feel led to you being unstably housed? Check all that apply.

- Couldn't Find/Lost Job
- Conflict or problem with family/people you live with
- Being physically abused or beaten
- Couldn't pay rent
- Sex work, human trafficking or something like that
- Aged out of Foster Care/DCF
- Loss or reduction of benefits (food stamps, welfare, etc.)
- Eviction or at risk of eviction
- Family violence
- Violence from a boyfriend, girlfriend, friend or someone like that
- Someone I live with asked me to leave
- Because I'm pregnant or had a child
- Had to leave because of my gender identity or sexual orientation
- Released from prison/jail
- Released from hospital
- Household breakup/death in household
- Injury/Illness
- Release from mental health treatment facility
- Foreclosure of rented or owned property
- Drug/Alcohol Abuse
- Other (specify): _____
- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

6. How long have you been staying where you currently are?: ____ Days ____ Weeks ____ Months ____ Years

- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

7. Do you feel like you can stay where you are for as long as you need without being asked to leave?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

8. Is the place you're currently staying safe? That is, are you free from physical abuse, drug use exposure, or anything like that?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

9. How many times have you had to move in just the last 60 Days?

- ☐ I didn't move ☐ 1 Time ☐ 2 Times ☐ 3 or more times
☐ Don't Know ☐ Refuse to Answer

10. Where do you normally stay?

- ☐ Shelter (emergency, temporary) (Specify: _____)
☐ Transitional housing (Specify: _____)
☐ Hotel or motel I'm paying for
☐ Hotel or motel a charity is paying for
☐ Friend's home
☐ Couch surfing (moving from one temporary housing arrangement to another)
☐ Hospital or emergency room
☐ Residential treatment facility
☐ Juvenile detention center or jail
☐ Parents home
☐ Other relatives home
☐ 24-hour restaurant/laundromat or other business/retail establishment
☐ Anywhere outside (street, park, viaduct)
☐ Car or other vehicle
☐ Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat
☐ On a train/bus or in train/bus station
☐ Foster Family Home
☐ Group Home
☐ Home of boyfriend/girlfriend
☐ Own apartment
☐ Don't Know
☐ Refuse to Answer
☐ Other (Specify: (_____))

11. Do you mostly live and/or move around with a parent or guardian? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

12. Do you have a high school diploma or GED? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

13. Are you currently attending school or another education program? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

14. Are you currently employed at a job for which you receive a paycheck? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

15. Have you ever been in foster care/DCF? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

15a. If yes: Are you still in care? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

15b. If no: What age did you leave? Age: _____

16. Have you ever been in juvenile detention, prison or jail? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

17. Have you ever served in the United States Armed Forces? (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, Coast Guard, Reserves) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

18. Are you pregnant or a parent? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

18a. If Yes: Do you have custody of your child(ren)? In other words, are you responsible for caring for your child(ren) on a day-to-day basis (including joint custody)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

19. Are you Hispanic or Latino? ☐ Yes ☐ No

20. What is your race? (Choose all that apply)

- ☐ White/Caucasian ☐ Asian
☐ Black/African American ☐ Other (Specify: _____)
☐ Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian ☐ Don't Know
☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native ☐ Refuse to answer

*****21. What gender do you identify as?**

- ☐ Female ☐ Gender-Nonconforming
☐ Male ☐ Other (Specify: _____)
☐ Trans female (MTF or male to female)
☐ Trans male (FTM female to male) ☐ Client doesn't know
☐ Refuse to answer

*****22. Which of the following best fits how you think about your sexual orientation?**

[READ LIST AND SELECT ONE THAT APPLIES; FOR "OTHER" WRITE IN RESPONSE]

- ☐ Heterosexual (Straight) ☐ Pansexual
☐ Bisexual-that is, attracted to men and women ☐ Asexual
☐ Gay or Lesbian ☐ Don't know my orientation
☐ Other _____ ☐ Refuse to answer

*****23. Have you ever been told you have any of the following conditions and as a result will likely need some form of assistance in your day-to-day life? Chronic Health Condition, Physical Disability, Severe Mental Illness, Learning Disability, or Chronic Substance Abuse Issue** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

*****23a. Have you ever been told you are HIV positive or have AIDS?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

*****24. Has anyone ever encouraged/pressured/forced you to exchange sexual acts for money, drugs, food, place to stay, clothing or protection?** Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

20a. If Yes to #21: Are you currently in a situation like that? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

25. Right now, what do you need to improve your well-being? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Birth Certificate | <input type="radio"/> Immigration Assistance for myself |
| <input type="radio"/> Birth Control/Condoms | <input type="radio"/> Immigration Assistance for a parent |
| <input type="radio"/> Counseling /Mental Health Services | <input type="radio"/> Language Classes |
| <input type="radio"/> Drug/Alcohol Treatment | <input type="radio"/> Legal Help |
| <input type="radio"/> Education/help with school | <input type="radio"/> Medical services |
| <input type="radio"/> Employment/career help | <input type="radio"/> Place to live short-term |
| <input type="radio"/> Financial Assistance | <input type="radio"/> Place to shower |
| <input type="radio"/> Food | <input type="radio"/> Place to do laundry |
| <input type="radio"/> Help with being able to go back home | <input type="radio"/> Place to live long-term |
| <input type="radio"/> Help with a physical or learning disability | <input type="radio"/> Transportation |
| <input type="radio"/> Hygiene Products | <input type="radio"/> Other: |
| <input type="radio"/> I.D. Card | |

Thank you

If you are using a paper version of this survey, please indicate where the survey was conducted:

Place:

Address:

City/Town: