

Connecticut Counts

ANNUAL POINT-IN-TIME COUNT
AND YOUTH OUTREACH & COUNT

JUNE 2019



Thank you to our funders!

The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness would like to thank our funders for the 2019 Point-in-Time Count and Homeless *2019 CT Youth Count!*

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Introduction

Every year on a single night in January, the State of Connecticut joins with communities across the country to conduct an annual census of people who are experiencing homelessness known as the Point-in-Time (PIT) count. The PIT count, required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and organized by the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH), serves two important purposes. First, the PIT count is the only measure of homelessness that is collected yearly by states and communities across the country and provides one of the only means we have to compare rates of homelessness from year to year and from community to community. Second, while other sources of data on homelessness—namely, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)—tracks homelessness on any given day and throughout the course of the year, HMIS data tends to only capture people experiencing homelessness who are known to the homeless service system. The Point-in-Time count captures data on people who are homeless but who, for a variety of reasons, have not been connected to shelters, outreach workers, or other programs.

We are pleased to report the results of the 2019 PIT count, which shows that homelessness continues to decline in Connecticut. Compared with 2018, there are 10 percent fewer people experiencing homelessness in 2019. Compared with 2007, when Connecticut began conducting this one-night count, homelessness has declined by 32 percent. Rates of chronic homelessness have declined even faster, down 75 percent since 2014 when the State of Connecticut set a goal to ensure that people with disabilities do not experience long-term homelessness. Homelessness among families with children has also declined by 18 percent from the prior year. And Connecticut appears to be maintaining its progress on ending veteran homelessness as the number of homeless veterans remains low, and homeless veterans that are identified continue to be reconnected to stable housing quickly (e.g., within 90 days). **Overall, the 2019 results represent the lowest total number ever found in a statewide homeless count since we began conducting these counts in 2007**

This downward trend is consistent with what we are seeing through another measure on homelessness—people who used shelter or transitional housing over the course of the year. As we shared in March of this year, there was a 10 percent decrease in the number of people who used shelters throughout the year and a 40 percent decline since 2012. Together these data points make clear that **the coordinated system we are building to prevent and end homelessness is working.**

That system, known as the ‘Coordinated Access Network’ or ‘CAN’ system, has streamlined access to homeless services and housing assistance for people fall into housing crisis or homelessness. Anyone experiencing a housing crisis should call the state’s 2-1-1 Infoline, operated by the United Way of Connecticut. 2-1-1 contact specialists assist many callers directly, while others are connected to one of seven regional Coordinated Access Networks of homeless services providers, who assess people’s needs, and connect people to housing with appropriate services and/or financial assistance. Data collected from the 2-1-1 and CAN system shows that while the number of households with housing challenges remains high and steady, more people than ever before are being assisted to avoid or exit homelessness through prevention and shelter diversion. Shelters are increasingly being used only for the most urgent and dire cases, and more households, including families with children, are being assisted early so that they do not have to resort to sleeping in shelters. Meanwhile, more people whose homelessness cannot be prevented are being quickly connected back to stable housing through evidence based programs like permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and rental assistance.

While our system that is working, the report also shows that our system is not yet complete and our work is not yet done. While a 32 percent decline in homelessness is to be celebrated, it is unacceptable that, in the wealthiest state in the nation, there are still more than 3,000 people every night who have no place to call home. These numbers indicate the need to invest the resources needed to scale up the level of response so that the number of

people who are homeless on any given night can eventually be counted in only double if not single digits.

We have more work to do to end family homelessness, given the report's finding that 305 families with over 580 children were homeless on one of the coldest nights of the year. Much progress can be made by ramping up our shelter diversion efforts, including scaling up the *homeful fund*, CCEH's fund to provide financial assistance for families on the brink of homelessness. In addition, our system needs to ensure that more families are provided with not only rental assistance at various levels, but also connections to early childhood, educational, and wellness supports so that the adverse childhood experience of homelessness does not have to mean a lifetime of poor outcomes.

We continue to improve our ability to identify and enumerate the number of unaccompanied youth under the age of 24 who are homeless or unstably housed. This year, we sampled over 1,000 youth who were homeless or unstably housed, which extrapolate to a much larger total. Connecticut was fortunate to be one of several states to receive a Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program grant from HUD, through which we are receiving \$6.5 million to build a response system and range of housing interventions for youth, built upon the same successful blueprint used to build our CAN system.

We are challenged by this report to confront one area of unmet needs — that among single adult individuals who experience homelessness. While Connecticut has had specific goals and initiatives focused on chronically homeless individuals, veterans, families, and youth, we have not had concerted efforts to address homelessness among other single adult individuals. Yet, as the report shows, single adults represent more than two-thirds of Connecticut's homeless population. This includes 456 individuals who are unsheltered and who spend their nights outside, on the streets, in tents, under bridges, in their cars, and in other places where no person should have to sleep. **The data is clear: we can ignore this population no longer.** Over the next year, CCEH will be working with our partners to develop and implement specific strategies for reducing homelessness among single individuals, ranging from building a coordinated homeless outreach system; partnering with other sectors such as health care and criminal justice to better identify, prevent, and solve their homelessness; and increasing access to affordable housing for this population.

In conclusion, the report gives me greater confidence that, while our work is not finished, we can achieve an end to homelessness. We have a proven blueprint for success. Just as we have used this blueprint to build a system and set of interventions for youth, we can apply this blueprint to all populations experiencing homelessness. We look forward in the coming months and years to working with you—our coalition of public, private, and non-profit partners and individuals—to finish the job of building a system to prevent and end homelessness for all.

Sincerely,



Richard Cho
Chief Executive Officer

Summary

Overview

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.

Key Findings

On the night of January 22, 2019, **3,033** people were experiencing homelessness in Connecticut. This represents a **32% statewide decrease** from 2007.

The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness (long-term homelessness and living with a severe disability) has **decreased 75%** since 2014, **down 32%** since 2018.

Nearly **73%** of those counted as chronically homeless were in the process of securing permanent housing.

50 Veterans were identified in emergency shelter. 13 self-identified Veterans were unsheltered – this has remained flat from 2017.

337 youth age 24 and younger were experiencing unaccompanied literal homelessness, and **674** were counted as “unstably housed” according to 2019 Youth Outreach and Count results.

305 families were experiencing homelessness, a **decrease of 18%** from last year, and 2 unsheltered families were self-reported.

2019 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.

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.

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Many stakeholders in CT participated in the 2019 Point-in-Time Count and Youth Outreach and Count. We are grateful to everyone for their hard work and wish to

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- Access Community Action Agency
- BH Care
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- Chrysalis
- Columbus House, Inc.
- Community Health Resources
- Community Renewal Team
- Connecticut Department of Education
- The Connection, Inc.
- CSSD
- 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 Linda Casey at lcasey@cceh.org.

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The PIT Dashboard can also be found at: CCEH.org

Section 1: *CT PIT 2019* - Total Numbers

Findings

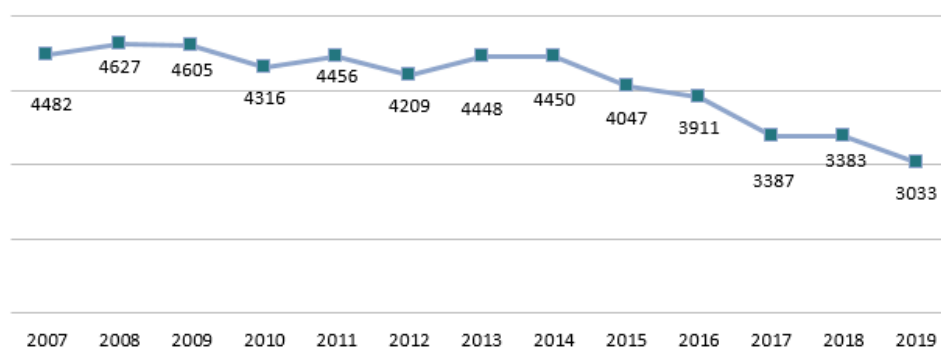
Statewide, 3,033 people were experiencing homelessness on the night of January 22, 2019: 2,116 in emergency shelter, 461 in transitional housing, and 456 unsheltered (Table 1). This represents an overall decrease of 10% for people statewide from last year. This reflects a 32% statewide decrease since 2007 (the first year Connecticut conducted a statewide count).

Table 1: Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations

Population	Number of Persons
Sheltered	
Adults in families	354
Children in families	575
Adult individuals	1646
Unaccompanied youth	2
Unsheltered	
Adults in families	2
Children in families	2
Adult individuals	443
Unaccompanied youth	9
Total	3033

CT PIT 2019 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

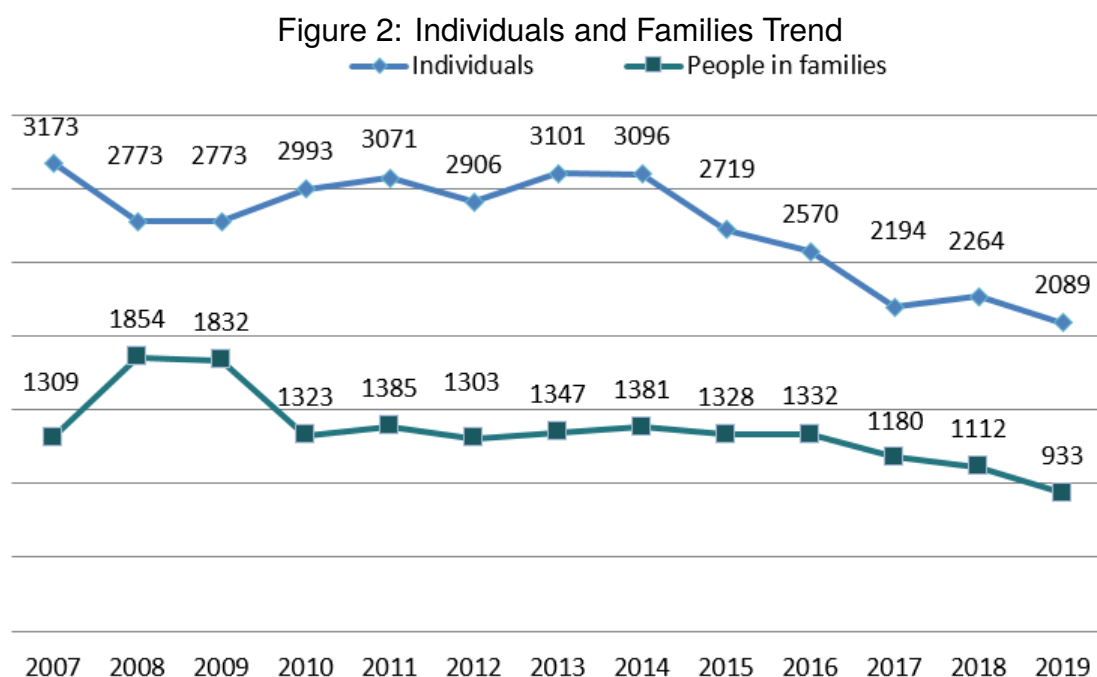
On the night of the Count, 2,089 individuals (over the age of 18 without an accompanying minor) were experiencing homelessness. This is an 8% decrease from last year. Sheltered homelessness decreased 2% and unsheltered homelessness decreased 23% among individual adults.

This year there were also 11 unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 experiencing homelessness. Two of the unaccompanied youth were in emergency shelter and nine were unsheltered.

Families

There were 933 people in families experiencing homelessness this year. This represents a 17% decrease from last year. The total number of homeless families counted was 305, a 18% 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 almost flat from 2018, with a slight increase of five veterans experiencing homelessness. Of the total population of veterans experiencing homelessness, only 50 were counted in emergency shelter, 132 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.

However, since the amount of veterans experiencing homelessness has remained relatively flat from 2018 to 2019, there may be an opportunity to further improve Connecticut's homeless response system for veterans. Our goal at CCEH is to communicate this data to the proper channels in order to promote improvements. Next year's PIT Report will reflect the outcomes of these improvements.

Section 2: *CT PIT 2019* - Sheltered

Findings

The number of families in emergency shelter decreased 17% to 232, and the number of families in transitional housing was 71, a decrease of 20%. Individuals in households with no dependent children accounted for 1,381 of the total emergency population, (a decrease of 4%) and there were 265 individuals in transitional housing (an increase of 7%). See Table 2 for a comparison of how the various sheltered populations have changed from *CT PIT 2018* to *CT PIT 2019*.

Table 2: Percent Change by Population Type

Population	Population Change from 2018-2019
Individuals ES	-4%
Individuals TH	+7%
Families ES	-17%
Families TH	-20%
Children ES	-11%
Children TH	-26%

Table 3: Population by ES and TH

Population	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Total People	2116	461	2577
Individuals	1381	265	1646
Families	232	71	303
Children	461	116	577

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 1,381 individual adults in emergency shelter, 129 were identified as chronically homeless (9%). This is a 33% decrease in the number of chronically homeless individual adults in shelter from last year. Section 4 of this report outlines, in detail, the total subpopulations captured on the night of *CT PIT 2019*.

Veterans

On the night of *CT PIT 2019*, a total of 50 veterans were in emergency shelter. This is a 12 person increase from last year. There were 132 veterans in transitional housing on the night of the Count. This is a 7 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	50
Transitional Housing	132

Additional Findings

Domestic Violence

465 people, or 23% of the 2,000 adults in shelter or transitional housing reported experiencing homelessness due to fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Health and Safety Concerns

354 adults reported a severe mental illness this year, or 18% of the sheltered adult population.

151 or 8% of adults in shelter reported a severe drug or alcohol problem that impairs their ability to live independently.

55 people self-reported having HIV/AIDS. This represents 3% 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
354	18%	151	8%	55	3%

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 fourth year in a row we see a decrease in the number of transitional housing beds across the state – an 11% decrease for 2019.

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 2019* - 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, outlines the steps taken to create a statistically reliable estimate of unsheltered people in CT.

The temperatures surrounding *CT PIT 2019* were 8 degrees cooler than the previous year.

Findings

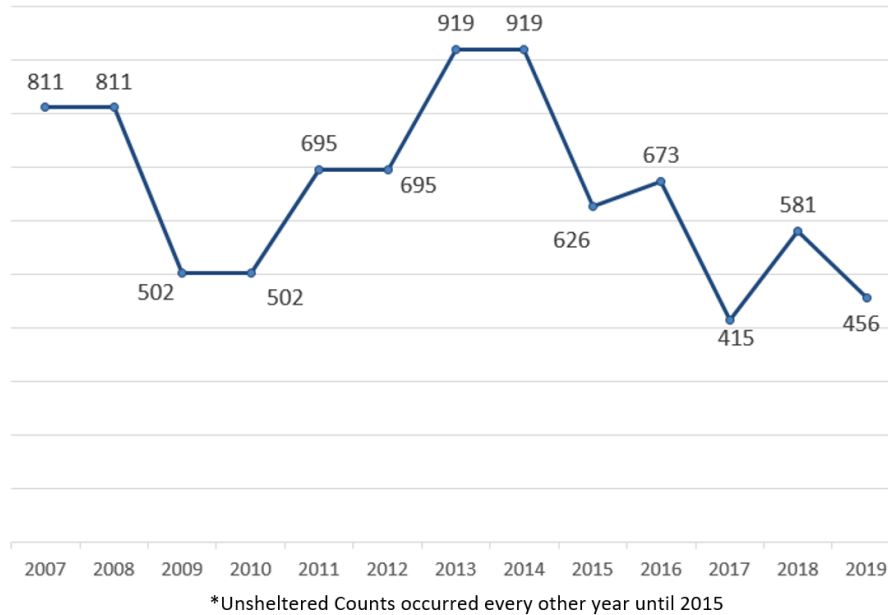
On the night of the Count, we estimate that 456 people were experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Of those, the vast majority, 97% or 443 people, were single individuals. There were 2 self-reported unsheltered families experiencing homelessness during *CT PIT 2019*. There were 7 homeless unaccompanied children counted this year. Overall, unsheltered homelessness was 22% lower this year as compared to 2018. Some of this statistical decrease is likely due to an increase in training efforts aimed at reducing observational surveys for the unsheltered population. 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	456
Individuals	443
Families	2
Children*	11

*Including 7 unaccompanied youth

Figure 3: Unsheltered Homelessness Population Since 2007



Unsheltered Subpopulations

Chronic Homelessness

Of the 443 individual adults who were living on the streets or in other places not meant for human habitation, 73 were estimated to be chronically homeless (16%). This is a 29% reduction in the number of chronically homeless unsheltered individual adults from last year.

Veterans

Statewide, the number of unsheltered self-identified veterans remained flat from 2018. A total of 13 self-identified veterans were estimated to be living on the streets or in other places not intended for human habitation; two of those self-identified veterans reported that they met the criteria for experiencing chronic homelessness, a slight decrease of one person from last year.

There were no unsheltered veteran families identified on the night of *CT PIT 2019*.

Additional Findings

Domestic Violence

19 unsheltered people, or 4% of the unsheltered population, said they were homeless because they were fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Health and Safety Concerns

67 people self-reported having a severe mental illness. This represents 15% of all unsheltered adults.

13% (61 people) of the total unsheltered adults self-reported having severe substance abuse issues.

Six people self-reported a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS. This represents 1% 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
67	15%	61	13%	6	1%

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 2018. 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 2019 - 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 2019 Point-in-Time Count are:

- Chronically Homeless Individuals
- Chronically Homeless Unaccompanied Youth
- Chronically Homeless Individual Veterans
- Adults with a Serious Mental Illness
- Adults with a Chronic Substance Use Disorder
- Adults with HIV/AIDS
- Adults Fleeing DV, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

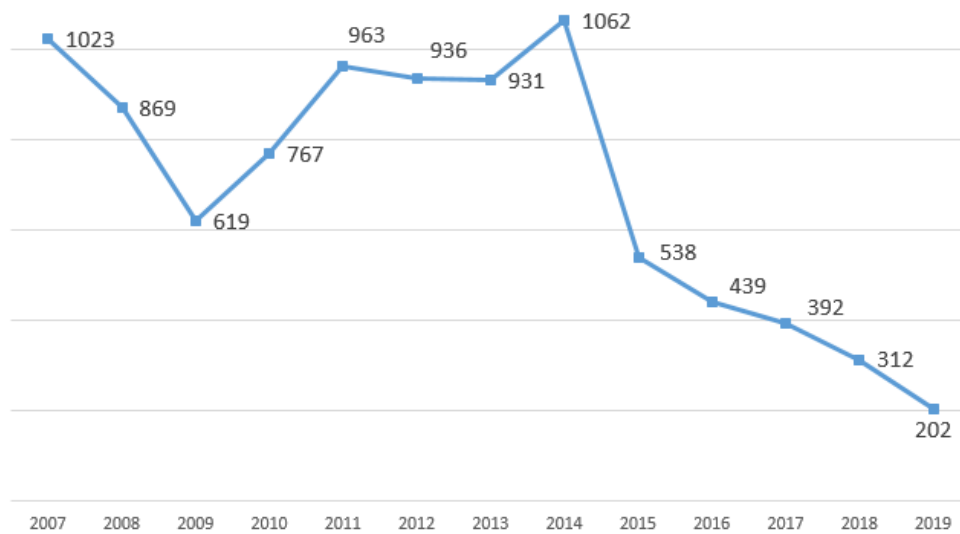
Table 8: Subpopulations Totals

Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless Individuals	129	73	202
Chronically Homeless Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless individual Veterans	9	2	11
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	354	67	421
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	151	61	212
Adults with HIV/AIDS	55	6	61
Adults Fleeing DV, Sexual Assault, or Stalking	465	19	484

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. Figure 4 demonstrates the change in adults experiencing chronic homelessness since 2007.

Figure 4: Individual Adults Experiencing Chronic Homelessness



Individuals

The total number of individual adults estimated to be chronically homeless on the night of *CT PIT 2019* was 202. This represents a 35% decrease from last year and an 80% decrease since 2007 and is the lowest total ever in this category. Chronically homeless adults comprise 9% of the total homeless adults in CT this year.

Veterans

11 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

484 people, or 16% 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 421, or 17% 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 212 this year. This represents 9% of adults who were homeless on the night of *CT PIT 2019*.

HIV/AIDS

This year, the number of people who self-reported having HIV/AIDS was 61. 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
421	17%	212	9%	61	2%

Section 5: 2019 CT Youth Outreach & Count

Introduction

The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH) conducted the fourth Youth Outreach and Count during January 23-29 2019. As in previous years the count relied on volunteers to administer a survey in multiple community settings through youth serving organizations, schools and colleges, state agencies, and other non-profits donating time, staff and space. The Youth Engagement Team Initiatives (YETIs) continued to be the regional planning groups for the success of the count. A lot of the practices and orientation of the Youth Outreach and Count were informed by the “Voices of Youth Count” (VoYC) project led by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago. CCEH relied again on the expertise of demographer Dr. Stephen Adair, Professor of Sociology at Central Connecticut State University, who has been integral in analyzing and presenting the results of previous counts. The success of the 2019 count once again evidenced Connecticut’s statewide commitment to ending youth homelessness by 2020.

Why Count?

Youth homelessness limits the opportunities for full development for young adults and adolescents at a critical time for learning, socialization and growth. The Youth Outreach & Count provides an important vehicle for understanding the scope and nature of youth homelessness in CT. In addition, the count raises awareness and expands outreach to this often invisible population.

Connecticut has pledged to end youth homelessness by 2020, in accordance with Opening Doors the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) plan to end homelessness. The Youth Outreach & Count enables CT to better track and meet this goal through building momentum across sectors, involving youth across the state, and producing data to understand the population and gaps in services which exist.

The 2019 Youth Outreach and Count endeavored to assess the number of Connecticut youth experiencing homelessness, gather information about their needs and experiences, and make vital recommendations and connections to services.

Explanation and Context

Youth Homelessness is a challenge to quantify because of its episodic nature and poor alignment of services with youth needs. Homelessness also limits critical growth and learning opportunities for young adult and adolescents. The 2019 Youth Outreach and Count was an effort to address knowledge gaps with a view to intervention. This year marked the fourth CT Youth Outreach & Count, with all-time high community participation, collaboration and partnership. Communities prepared for the count throughout the year by establishing connections, expanding networks, and training staff and volunteers. Over and above surveying, the 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count effort raised community awareness and responsiveness to youth homelessness statewide. Connecticut’s survey efforts included “outreach”, underscoring the need to not only identify, but solve youth housing crises —leveling the terrain for health, growth, learning and economic

opportunities.

Background on Types of Youth Data in CT

PIT

Though the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count has been taking place annually for over a decade, the methodology is limited in its ability to accurately identify homeless youth. 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 given night in January. This counting strategy adopted known location and blitz counting sampling strategies comparable to previous PIT counts in the state and nationwide.

HMIS

Connecticut relies on a system of coordinated access and a singular data management system called the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to document and track youth (over 18) that are known to our statewide system of care. For youth under 18 our statewide Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) providers track their work within HMIS but with anonymity from other parts of the system—much the same way that domestic violence clients are kept anonymous. Outside of the RHY providers our system is just starting to track and conference on minors that are not within HMIS but either at risk of homelessness or unsafely doubled-up. For 18-24 year olds, each region also works from an HMIS-derived By-Name-List to assist with prioritization, coverage, and service provision.

Youth Outreach Count

The Youth Outreach and Count is an opportunity to add a robust element of data from across the entire state to supplement data from both HMIS and PIT to include youth from a wide variety of community contexts—schools and after school programs, recreation sites and outdoor locations—to get a finer picture of housing instability and homelessness for youth 13-24 years old.

Methodology

Background and Sources

The Youth Outreach and Count methodology continues to rely on the standards in data collection articulated by 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 best practices from the Voices of Youth Count guidebook.²

As stated in previous youth count results, as of the 2017 Youth Count, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) required 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 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 stated earlier, homeless youth are often more hidden and do not appear in our adult social service programs or centers. 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 a survey tool and effective strategies for addressing the barriers to identifying homeless and unstably housed youth and young adults.

Survey and Surveying Tool

The surveys (See Appendix D) are the tools used 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 or those who are fleeing from domestic violence. The combination of both of these demands for particular data has produced the most current version of the survey that is utilized by the Youth Outreach and Count.

In 2019, CCEH worked with staff from Simtech, the application developer for the Point-In-Time count survey for Connecticut, to develop a more user-friendly and accessible survey for smartphones, tablets and desktop computing. Volunteers downloaded the application 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. In addition to the traditional PIT count, however, an extended period of one week was again added for the 2019 Youth Outreach and Count to enhance the accuracy of our understanding of both homeless and unstably housed youth.

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

² Found at <http://voicesofyouthcount.org/resource/conducting-a-youth-count-a-toolkit/>

Counting Strategies

There are several strategies that each YETI implemented throughout the 2019 CT Youth Outreach and 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 430 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. As a state we continued to utilize a web based volunteer organization software, Volunteer Local, which allowed a statewide process for Youth Count leads to manage volunteers. The jobs and shifts that each region created are able to 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 fourth Youth Count, we continued and amplified the momentum from last year's efforts and reached students from 163 high schools and 44 middle schools completing 2956 surveys. Schools continue to be important partners in identifying and engaging youth struggling with housing. Each YETI outreached to engage with as many McKinney-Vento liaisons within their region as possible 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 and normalizing students access to supplies, transportation, after-school programs, standardized testing and more. However, for the Youth Outreach and Count, districts vary on how they interpret and enforce policies regarding whether a youth homelessness survey can be administered in schools. The laws regarding information sharing and consent to survey within schools (FERPA and PPRA)³ while important protections for individuals and families are complicating factors for administering surveys in school communities. Some schools are more open to gaining permissions for the survey through these regulations while other schools maintain the work to get permission is too labor intensive for staff and district. With increased collaborations and permissions the Youth Outreach and Count showed that it is possible to survey large amounts of the student body over the course of the weeklong survey period. These opportunities drive our focus and plans for the next count.

Colleges and universities across the state continued to participate in the Youth Outreach and Count in 2019, following up on the first year they were included so comprehensively in our efforts. The count reached 56 different colleges and universities statewide and surveyed 899 students.

³ FERPA is the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. A federal law that governs access to educational information and records. PPRA is the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment which is a federal law that gives certain rights to parents of minor students with regard to surveys that ask questions of a personal nature.

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 2019 CT Youth Outreach and 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, incentive-based surveying, and co-locating sites with other drop-in locations.

Organizational Connections

Youth-serving organizations across the state joined the 2019 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, Court Support Services locations 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. Again in 2019 Connecticut partnered with many of Connecticut’s Community Health Centers through the Community Health Center Association of Connecticut (CHCACT) and their Americorps service members. 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 continue to utilize mapping tools to identify these locations and create routes to survey homeless and unstably housed youth at these points. 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 2019 Youth Outreach and Count.

The combinations of the above counting strategies, in different orders and amounts, combine during the week after PIT each year in communities and districts and regions throughout the state. The way in which all of the counting strategies play-out provide the data of the Youth Outreach and Count which is part of a larger, focused efforts of working towards faster identification and linkage with services for youth in housing crises over the entirety of the state AND ending youth homelessness by 2020.

2019 CT Youth Outreach & Count Results From Three Data Sources

This year 5351 surveys were initiated in the 2019 CT Youth Count. Some participants were excluded from the final count for the following reasons: non-consent (n = 122), previous survey completion (n = 129), age 25 or older (n = 160), insufficient data (n = 108) and duplicate responses (n = 81). After these data exclusions, 4751 eligible survey respondents age 24 and younger became the sample size. Based on self-reported housing status on January 22, 2019, frequency of moves, not being able to stay as long as needed, and feeling unsafe: 185 youth were categorized as **homeless** (n = 185), 674 as **unstably** housed, and 3892 as **stably** housed. See Figure 5 for details on screening decisions, and different settings in which youth homelessness and housing-instability occur. **A total of 1011 homeless and unstably housed youth were identified in the 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count.**

In addition, the CT Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) was queried for unaccompanied minors and youth age 24 and younger staying in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing on January 22, 2019. Not counting clients who also took the survey, 141 youth experiencing homelessness were identified through HMIS. Eleven adult youth were identified through the 2019 CT Unsheltered Point in Time Count (Unsheltered PIT). The 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count includes data aggregated from these three sources, a total of 4903 individuals.

A 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count interactive data dashboard can be accessed at: <http://cceh.org/data/interactive/youthcountdata/>

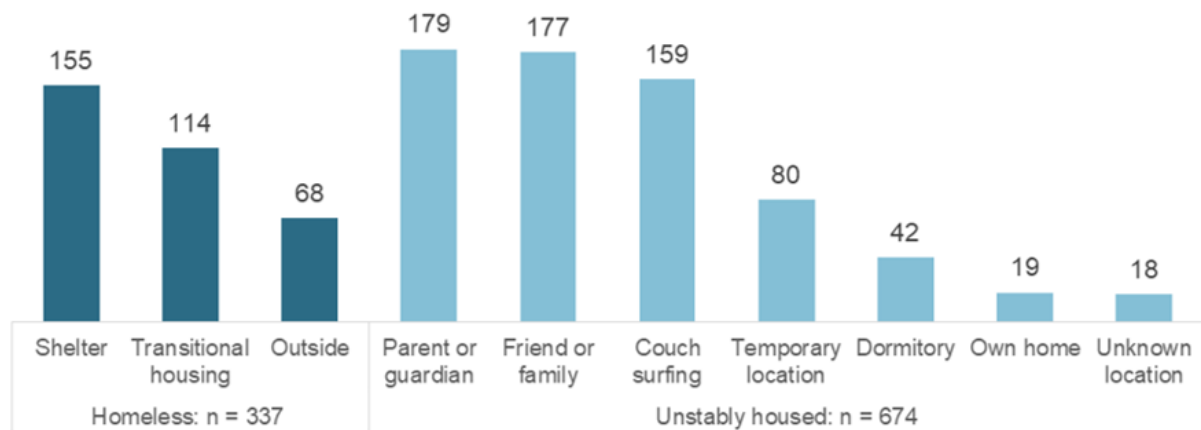
Table 10: 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count sample characteristics

	Homeless: n = 337	Unstably housed: n = 674	Stably housed: n = 3892	Total
Data source				
Youth Count Survey	185	674	3892	4751
HMIS	141	0	0	141
2019 Unsheltered Point in Time Count	11	0	0	11
Age range				
17 and younger	35	246	2579	2860
18-24	302	428	1313	2043
Gender				
Female	158	273	1878	2309
Male	169	338	1858	2365
Queer / trans / non-binary	5	32	68	105
No data	5	31	88	124
Race				
American Indian / Alaskan Native	6	17	83	106
Asian	8	20	144	172
Black / African American	145	235	1015	1395
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	1	9	31	41
White	115	224	1898	2237
Multiple races	22	26	81	129
No race selected	40	143	640	823
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	110	264	1093	1467
Not Hispanic or Latino	227	410	2799	3436
Sexual orientation				
Asexual	1	11	21	33
Lesbian	4	15	51	70
Gay	3	14	62	79
Pansexual	6	23	90	119
Bisexual	24	66	314	404
Heterosexual	128	449	3002	3579
No data	171	96	352	619
Parenting and pregnancy				
Parenting or pregnant	67	89	95	251
Not parenting or pregnant	270	585	3797	4652
Military				
Military experience	1	10	21	32
No military experience	195	664	3871	4730

Table 11: Housing categories, definitions and locations for 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents

Category	Definition	Location	n
Homeless: n = 337	Staying in emergency shelter, transitional housing or place not meant for human habitation, per HUD's "literally homeless" definition	Shelter	155
		Transitional housing	114
		Outside	68
Unstably housed: n = 674	A range of experiences that frequently overlap with literal homelessness, including couch surfing, frequent moves unaccompanied by parent or guardian, not being able to stay as long as needed, and not feeling safe	Parent or guardian	179
		Friend or family	177
		Couch surfing	159
		Temporary locations	80
		Dormitory	42
		Own home	19
		Unknown location	18
Stably housed: n = 3892	Having a fixed, adequate, safe nighttime residence, without concerns for safety or stability	Parent or guardian	3311
		Own home	178
		Dormitory	150
		Other	147
		Friend or family	106

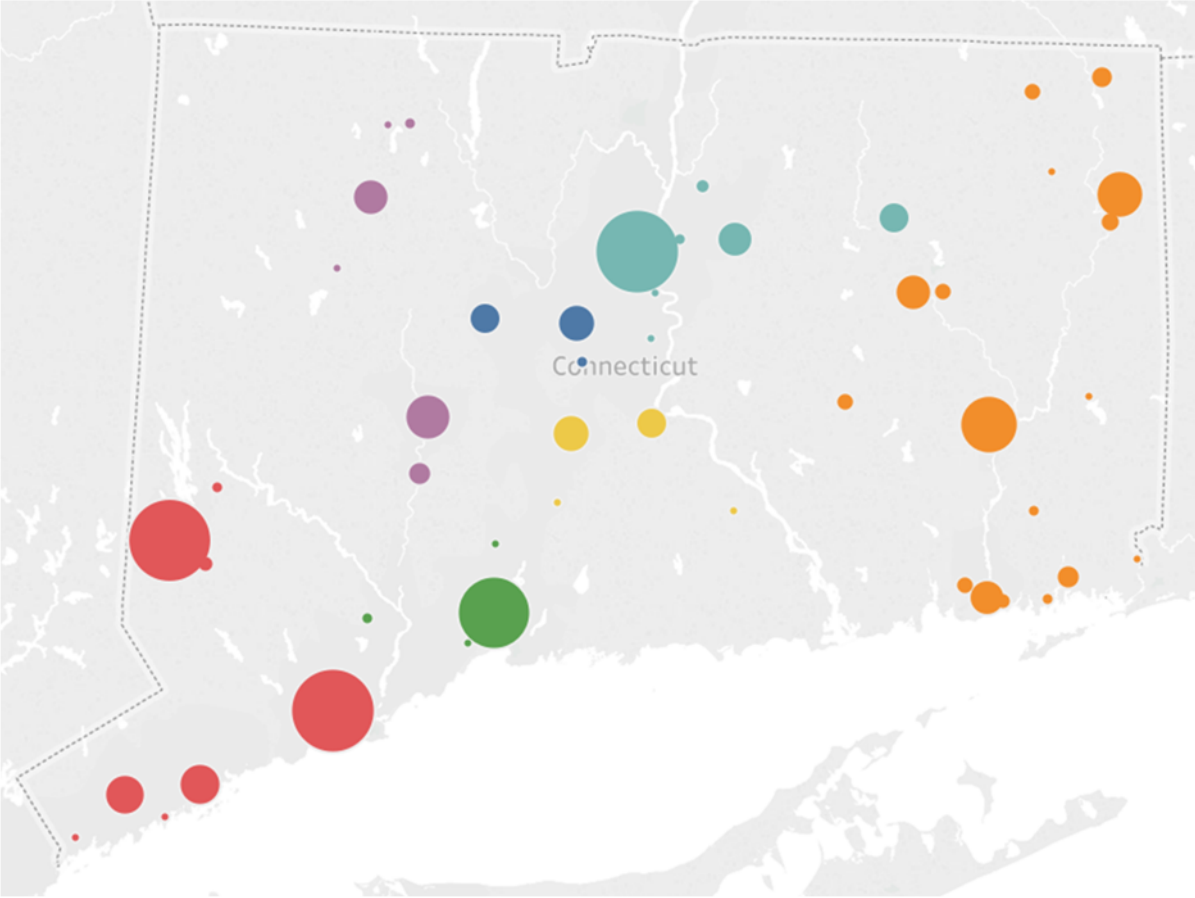
Figure 5: Nighttime locations for homeless and unstably housed 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



This chart reflects the answers given by youth to the specific question of “Where did you sleep on Tuesday, January 22nd?” As is often the case with youth experiencing homelessness or severe housing instability, their living situations can change rapidly. This data captures a broader picture of housing insecurity, including youth that might sometimes be able to stay with family or friends but do not have a reliable and safe place to call home on a regular basis. A brief description of the categories is included below.⁴

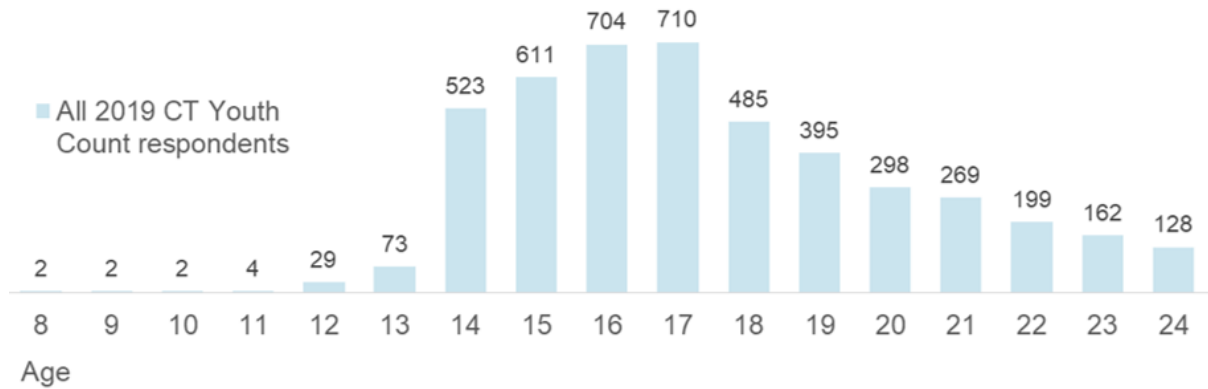
⁴ **Shelter** includes youth staying in emergency shelters for people experiencing housing crisis. **Transitional housing** includes youth receiving short term housing services as interventions to recent housing crises. **Outside** includes youth staying at locations considered unfit for human habitation, including cars and abandoned buildings. **Parent or guardian** includes youth who expressed uncertainty about being able to stay as long as needed in the home of their parents or legal guardians, feeling unsafe, or multiple moves in the last 60 days, unaccompanied by parent or guardian. **Friend or family** includes youth who do not have a regular, permanent nighttime location. **Couch surfing** is for those youth who selected the couch-surfing option. This might indicate the ability to temporarily stay with friends or family but is also considered a risk-factor and could also potentially be a mixture of safe and unsafe places. **Temporary locations** includes youth staying in hospitals, other care settings, hotels, group homes or correctional settings. **Dormitory** includes youth experiencing housing instability beyond typical transience associated with student life. **Own home** includes youth who reported frequent recent moves, feeling unsafe, or feeling uncertain about being able to stay as long as needed. **Unknown locations**

Figure 6: Cities where homeless and unstably housed 2019 Youth Count respondents were surveyed



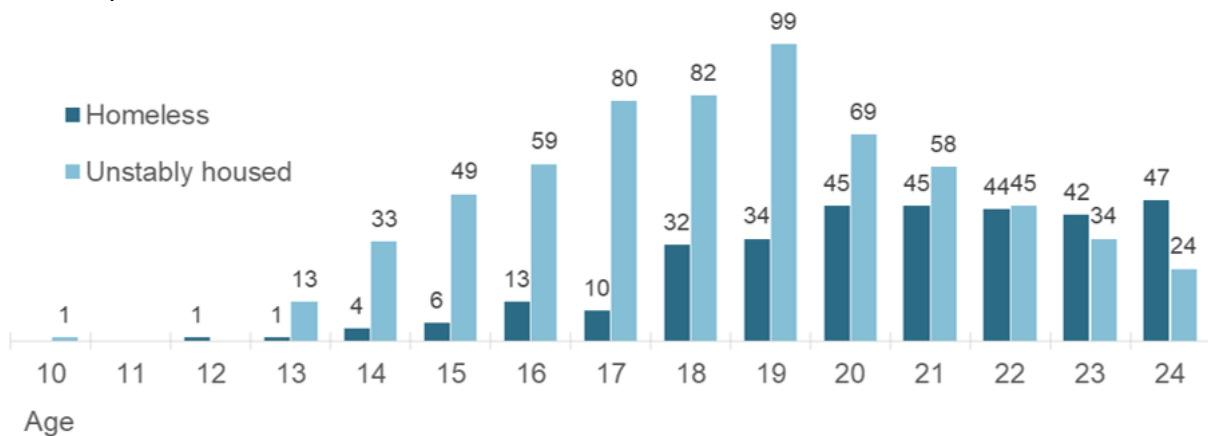
Through the count, 80.3% of homeless and unstably housed youth were identified in cities.

Figure 7: Age distribution of all 2019 Youth Count respondents



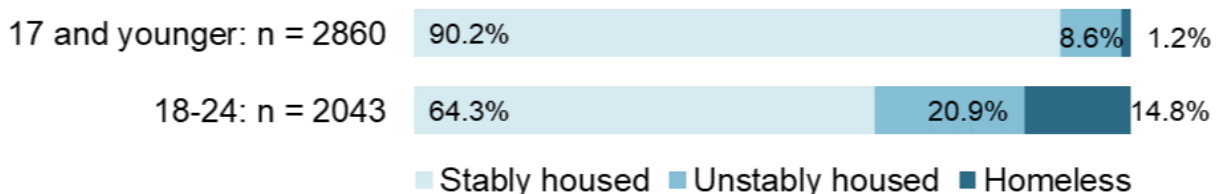
The 2019 Youth Count had high rates of secondary school participation high school with 52.0% of the sample being age 14-17. The mean age of the full sample is 17.0.

Figure 8: Age distribution of homeless and unstably housed 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



Homelessness was more common among respondents age 18 and over. According to national 12-month prevalence estimates, one in ten youth age 18-25 and one in thirty youth age 13-17 experience some form of homelessness each year.⁵

Figure 9: Minor and adult status of 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents

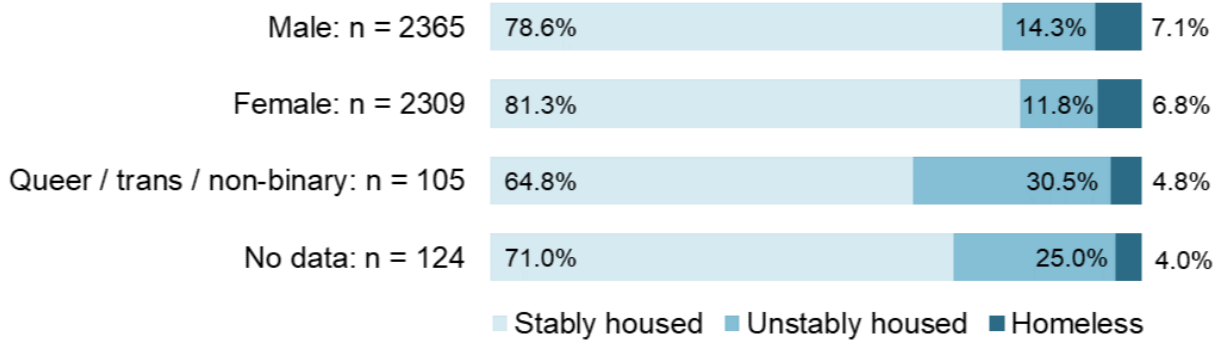


While more youth age 18 to 24 were identified as homeless or unstably housed compared to age 17 and younger, minors were sampled more broadly in schools, mimicking

⁵ Voices of Youth Count. (2017). Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in America. Chicago: Chapin Hall at University of Chicago.

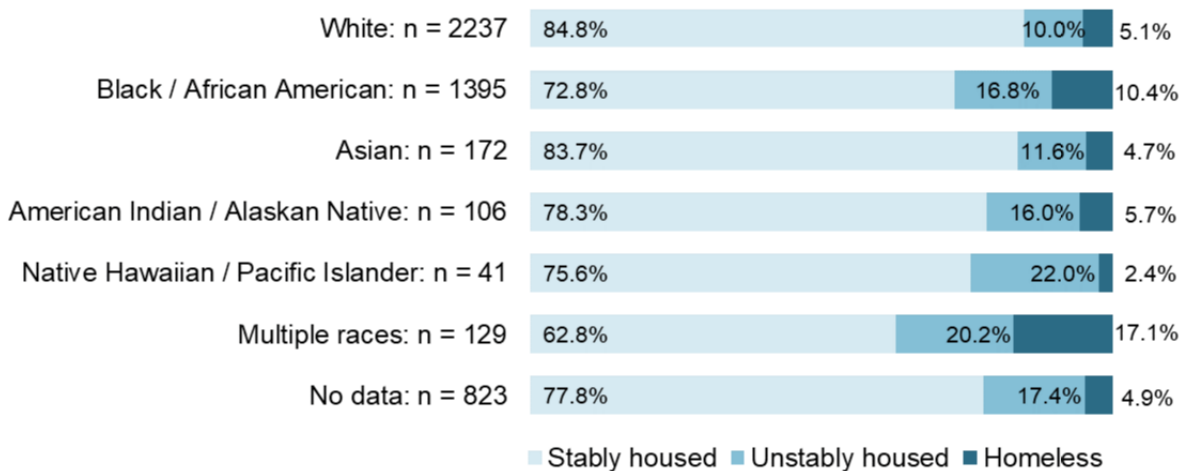
population surveillance. The 18-24 year old sampling, however, included more targeted homeless outreach efforts which could account in part for the higher proportion of housing instability and homelessness. Importantly, the sample includes all known statewide cases of literal youth homelessness, identified through HMIS and the 2019 CT Unsheltered PIT Count (adults: n= 143, minors: n = 9).

Figure 10: Gender for 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



41 respondents identified as gender nonconforming / non-binary, 33 identified as trans male (FTM) and 29 identified as trans female (MTF), with homelessness and housing instability distributed equally among these three groups. “No data” includes 124 youth who did not enter multiple choice or write-in gender data.

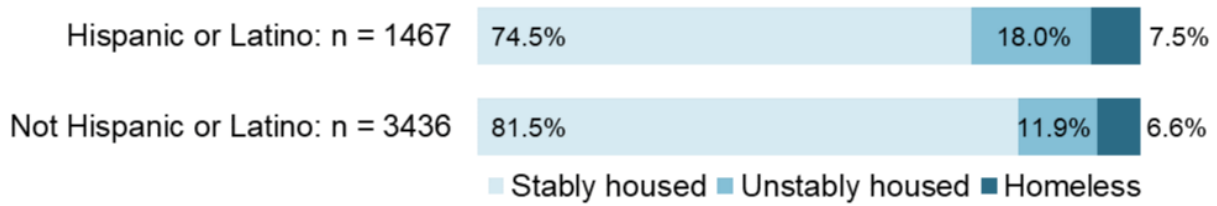
Figure 11: Race of 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



In this data table, it is worth noting that “No race selected” includes 708 (86.0%) youth who identified as Hispanic or Latino. “Multiple races” includes 68 (52.7%) youth who identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native. Nationally, Black / African American youth have an 83% higher risk for homelessness and housing instability than their peers.⁶ This data reflects the disproportionately for youth of color falling into homelessness and housing instability.

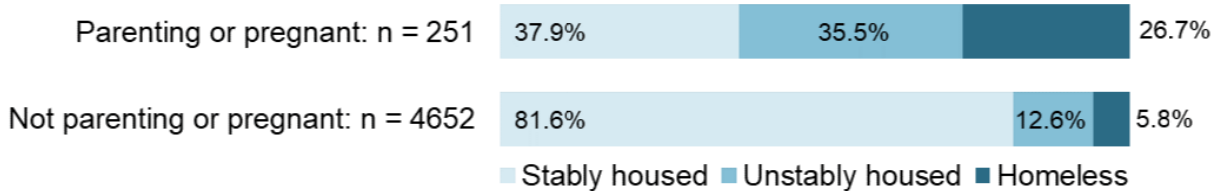
⁶ Voices of Youth Count. (2017). Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in America. Chicago: Chapin Hall at University of Chicago.

Figure 12: Ethnicity of 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



All participants with missing ethnicity data were categorized as “Not Hispanic or Latino”. 48.3% of Hispanic/Latino youth did not select a race (n = 708), 18.0% selected Black/African American (n = 265), 3.6% selected multiple races (n = 53) and 2.4% selected American Indian / Alaskan Native (n = 35).

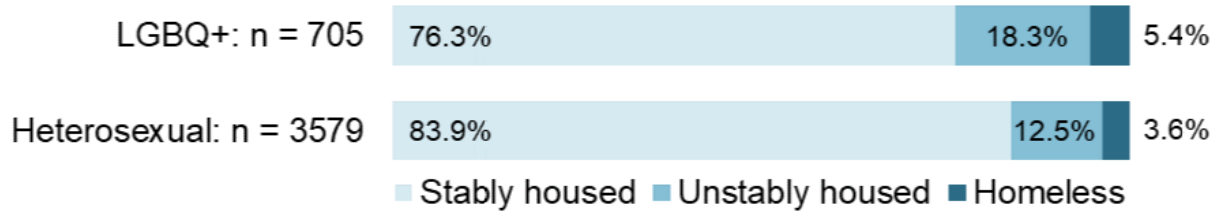
Figure 13: Parenting and pregnancy status for 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



165 youth indicated having child custody, with similar rates of homelessness and housing instability between custodial and non-custodial parents. One pregnant or parenting minor and 66 adults were homeless. 75 pregnant or parenting adults and 14 minors were unstably housed. Nationally, unmarried parenting youth were found to have a 200% higher risk for homelessness or housing instability.⁷

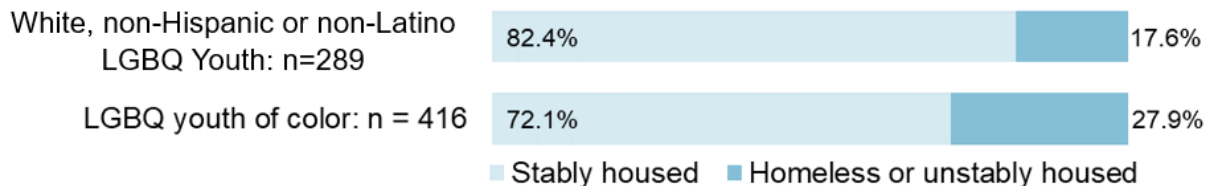
⁷ Voices of Youth Count. (2017). Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in America. Chicago: Chapin Hall at University of Chicago.

Figure 14: Sexual orientation of 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



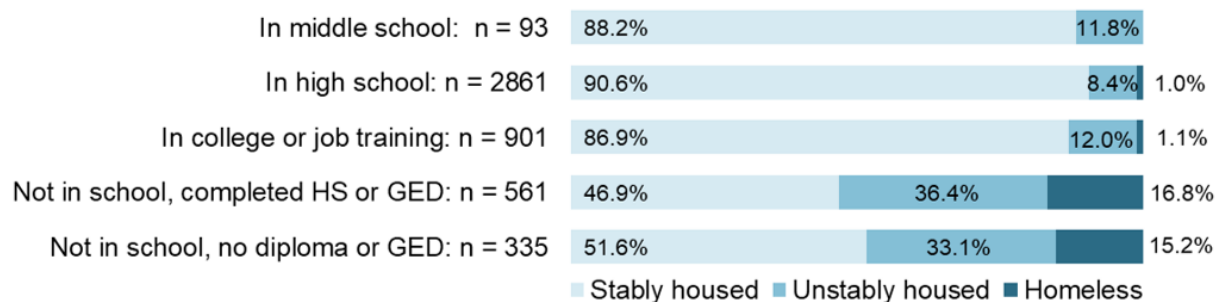
LGBTQ+ respondents show a higher rate of homelessness and housing instability than their heterosexual counterparts. No major differences in patterns of homelessness and housing instability were observed between LGBTQ+ subcategories. Nationally, LGBTQ+ youth, including transgender youth, were found to have 120% increased risk for homelessness and housing instability.⁸

Figure 15: Race and housing status for LGBTQ+ 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count Respondents



Among 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents, LGBTQ+ of color experienced homelessness and housing instability in greater proportions. In a nationwide study, one in four Black / African LGBTQ youth were found to experience homelessness.

Figure 16: Education status for 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents

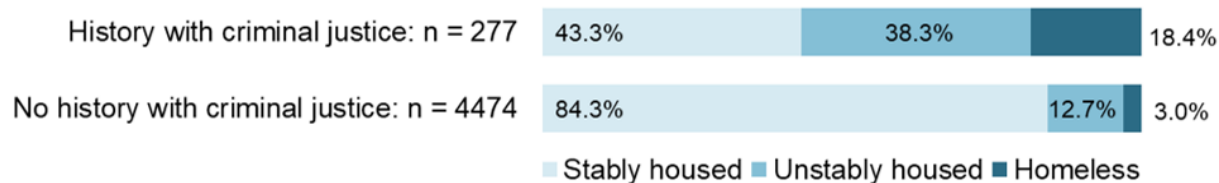


Comprehensive school-based survey coverage accounts for the high proportion of stably housed students. Outside of the school setting, outreach efforts focused on homeless and unstably housed youth. Nationally, youth with less than high school diploma or GED were found to have 346% increased risk for homelessness and housing instability.⁹

⁸ Voices of Youth Count. (2017). Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in America. Chicago: Chapin Hall at University of Chicago.

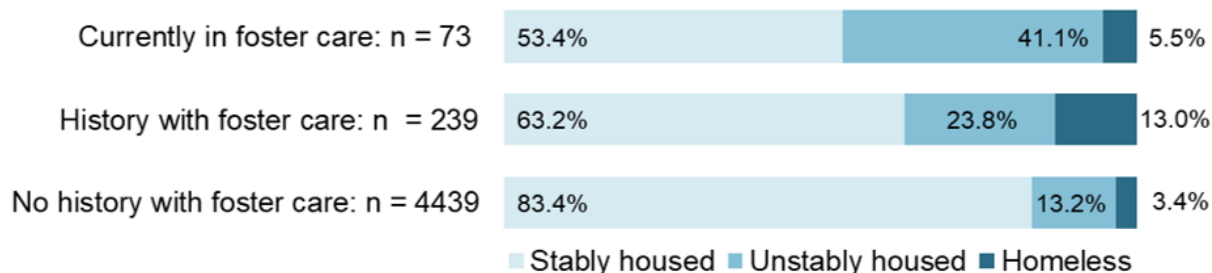
⁹Voices of Youth Count. (2018). Missed Opportunities: LGBTQ Youth Homelessness in America. Chicago: Chapin Hall at University of Chicago.

Figure 17: Criminal Justice involvement for 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count Respondents



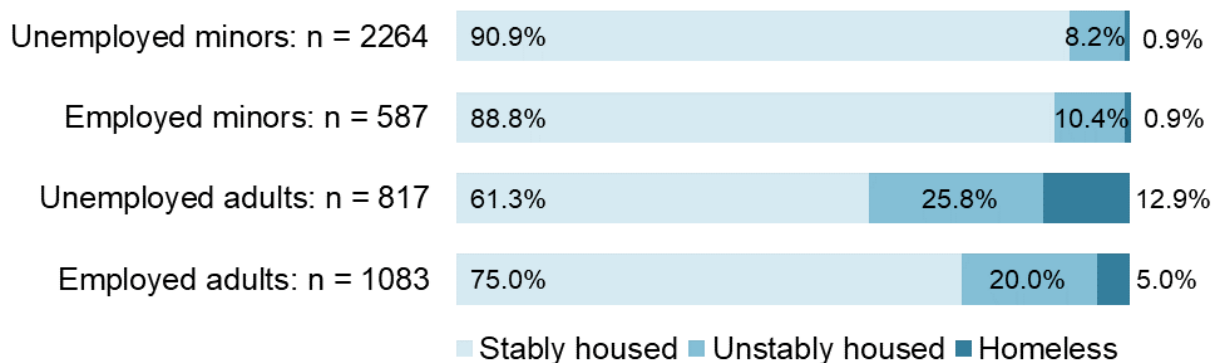
Seventy youth with history of criminal justice involvement were on probation or parole, 29 being stably housed.

Figure 18: Foster involvement for 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents



Nearly 50% of the respondents reporting current foster care involvement indicated they were unstably housed or homeless. And, in a national study, one third of homeless and unstably housed youth had history with foster care.¹⁰

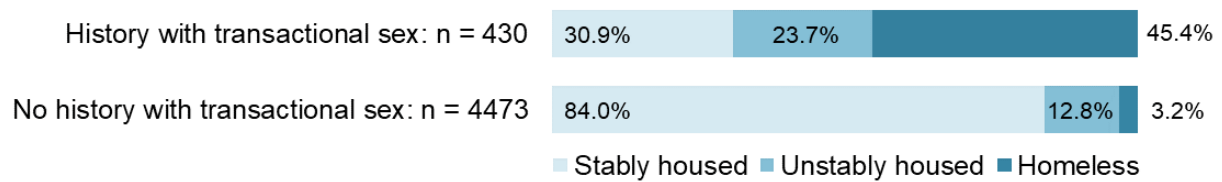
Figure 19: Employment Status for 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count Respondents



Noteworthy, almost 40% of unemployed young adults surveyed were experiencing homeless or housing instability. However, also important is 25% of the employed young adults are housing unstable or homeless. Among all homeless and unstably housed youth (n = 1011), 33.3% were employed (n = 337).

¹⁰ Voices of Youth Count. (2017). Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in America. Chicago: Chapin Hall at University of Chicago.

Figure 20: History with transactional sex among 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count Respondents



Respondents were asked about exchanging sexual acts for money, drugs, food, housing, clothing or protection. “History with transactional sex” includes 18 respondents **currently** engaging in transactional sex.

Table 12: Services needed to improve well-being of 2019 CT Youth Outreach and Count respondents

Service	Number in need (n)
Financial assistance	339
Employment services	307
Long term housing	299
Education services	254
Transportation, including gas cards	239
Food	217
Mental health services, including addiction treatment	224
Birth certificates / documents / name changes	266
Hygiene products, including diapers	107
Short term housing	107
Laundry facilities	105
Birth control / condoms	92
Place to shower	81
Medical services	66
Legal services	53
Help with being able to go back home	44
Help with a physical or learning disability	31
Language classes	27
Immigration services for myself or family	22

Not surprisingly, the most commonly cited items and services needed by homeless and unstably housed youth were all related to either long term housing, or help with establishing financial stability. Table 12 breaks down the various items and services youth said they needed to improve their well-being.

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.

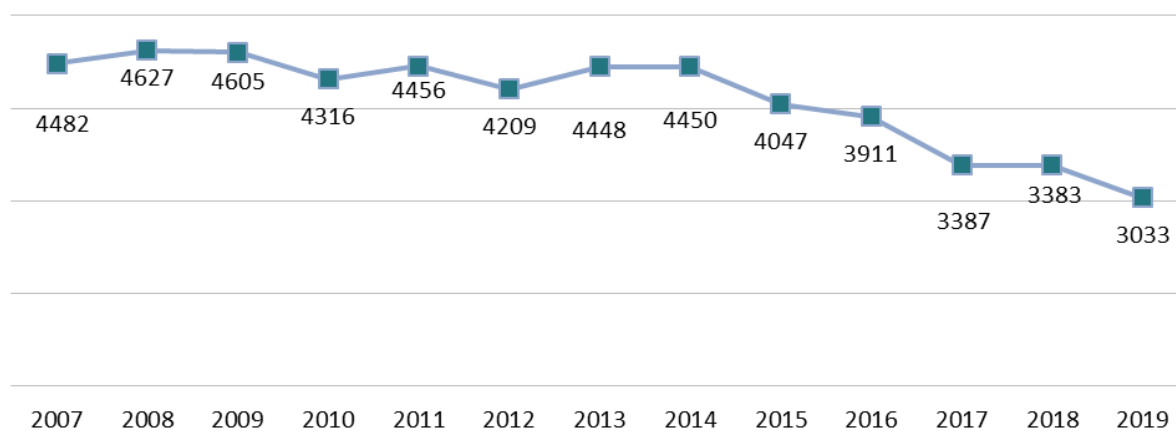
Youth: Anyone under the age of 25.

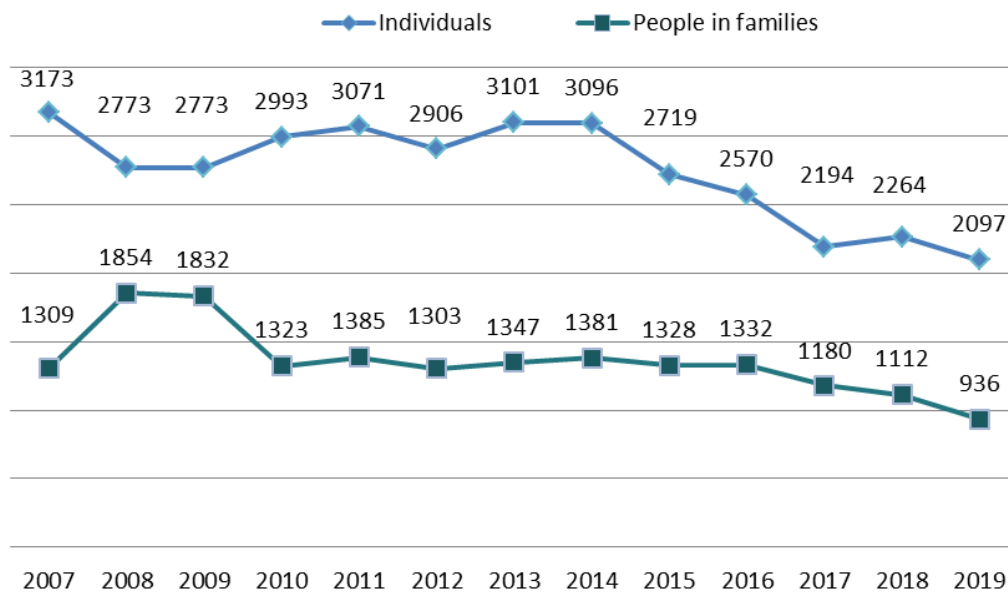
Youth Engagement Team Initiatives (YETI): Groups formed to bring together community stakeholders, schools, local government, youth serving agencies, and other parties interested in expanding the community network and collaboration to end youth homelessness.

Appendix A: *CT PIT 2019* Sheltered Tables

Table 1: Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations

Population	Number of Persons
Sheltered	
Adults in families	354
Children in families	575
Adult individuals	1646
Unaccompanied youth	2
Unsheltered	
Adults in families	2
Children in families	2
Adult individuals	443
Unaccompanied youth	9
Total	3033





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	575	22.3%
Adults in Families	354	13.7%
Single Adults	1646	63.9%
Unaccompanied Children under 18	2	0.1%
Total Persons	2577	100.0%
Number of Families		303

Appendix A: Table 2a.

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

CoC	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Single Adults	Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Total Persons
Balance of State	396	238	1270	0	1904
Opening Doors Fairfield County	179	116	376	2	673
State Total	575	354	1646	2	2577

Appendix A: Table 2b.

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

SubCoC	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Single Adults	Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Total Persons
BOS: Bristol (510)	4	2	26	0	32
BOS: Hartford (502)	37	26	350	0	413
BOS: Middlesex (504)	13	14	52	0	79
BOS: New Britain (509)	29	17	94	0	140
BOS: New Haven (501)	97	49	275	0	421
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	58	39	113	0	210
BOS: Remainder (505)	128	76	273	0	477
BOS: Waterbury (512)	30	15	87	0	132
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	67	41	146	0	254
ODFC: Danbury (500)	22	15	48	0	85
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	27	19	92	0	138
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	63	41	90	2	196

Appendix A: Table 3a.
Percent of Persons in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing, by CoC

CoC	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	68.9%	67.2%	77.2%	0.0%	73.9%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	31.1%	32.8%	22.8%	100.0%	26.1%
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

SubCoC	Percent of Children in Families	Percent of Adults in Families	Percent of Single Adults	Percent of Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Percent of Total Persons
BOS: Bristol (510)	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%
BOS: Hartford (502)	6.4%	7.3%	21.3%	0.0%	16.0%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	2.3%	4.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.1%
BOS: New Britain (509)	5.0%	4.8%	5.7%	0.0%	5.4%
BOS: New Haven (501)	16.9%	13.8%	16.7%	0.0%	16.3%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	10.1%	11.0%	6.9%	0.0%	8.1%
BOS: Remainder (505)	22.3%	21.5%	16.6%	0.0%	18.5%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	5.2%	4.2%	5.3%	0.0%	5.1%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	11.7%	11.6%	8.9%	0.0%	9.9%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	3.8%	4.2%	2.9%	0.0%	3.3%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	4.7%	5.4%	5.6%	0.0%	5.4%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	11.0%	11.6%	5.5%	100.0%	7.6%

Appendix A: Table 4a.

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

CoC	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families
Balance of State	202	66.7%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	101	33.3%
State Total	303	100.0%

Appendix A: Table 4b.

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

SubCOC	Number of families	Percent of families statewide
BOS: Bristol (510)	2	0.7%
BOS: Hartford (502)	20	6.6%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	9	3.0%
BOS: New Britain (509)	15	5.0%
BOS: New Haven (501)	39	12.9%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	34	11.2%
BOS: Remainder (505)	68	22.4%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	15	5.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	33	10.9%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	15	5.0%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	18	5.9%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	35	11.6%

Appendix A: Table 5a.

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

CoC	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	97	75.2%	9.8%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	32	24.8%	23.7%
State Total	151	100.0%	46.6%

Appendix A: Table 5b.

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

SubCoC	Number of CH Single Adults	Percent of All Sheltered CH Single Adults in State	Percent of Each Region's Total Single Adults
BOS: Bristol (510)	4	2.6%	15.4%
BOS: Hartford (502)	38	25.2%	10.9%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	1	0.7%	2.0%
BOS: New Britain (509)	2	1.3%	2.2%
BOS: New Haven (501)	16	10.6%	5.9%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	1	0.7%	0.9%
BOS: Remainder (505)	33	25.8%	12.2%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	2	1.3%	2.3%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	9	13.2%	6.0%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	11	9.3%	22.4%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	10	7.3%	10.5%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	2	2.0%	2.2%

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	5	27.8%	4.9%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	13	72.2%	27.1%
State Total	18	100.0%	11.9%

Appendix A: Table 6b.

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

BOS: Bristol (510)	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: New Britain (509)	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: New Haven (501)	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Remainder (505)	5	27.8%	7.4%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	0	0.0%	0.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	7	38.9%	21.2%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	4	22.2%	26.7%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	0	0.0%	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	2	11.1%	5.7%

Appendix A: Table 7a.

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

CoC	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	301	14.6%	139	7.0%	28	1.3%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	53	2.5%	12	0.6%	27	1.5%
State Total	354	17.1%	151	7.6%	55	2.7%

Appendix A: Table 7b.

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

SubCoC	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 (510)	5	17.9%	7	25.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	85	22.7%	41	11.0%	7	1.9%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	17	26.2%	5	7.7%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain (509)	26	23.6%	17	15.5%	3	2.7%
BOS: New Haven (501)	61	18.9%	22	6.8%	13	4.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	22	14.6%	10	6.6%	2	1.3%
BOS: Remainder (505)	75	21.6%	33	9.5%	1	0.3%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	10	9.9%	4	4.0%	2	2.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	8	4.2%	1	0.5%	13	6.8%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	10	15.6%	0	0.0%	3	4.7%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	15	13.2%	2	1.8%	10	8.8%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	20	15.0%	9	6.8%	1	0.8%

Appendix A: Table 8a.

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

CoC	Number of Survivors	Percent of All Sheltered Adults in Region
Balance of State	340	16.9%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	125	6.4%
State Total	465	23.3%

Appendix A: Table 8b.

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

SubCoC	Number of Survivors	Percent of All Sheltered Adults in Region
BOS: Bristol (510)	9	32.1%
BOS: Hartford (502)	49	13.1%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	8	12.3%
BOS: New Britain (509)	23	20.9%
BOS: New Haven (501)	64	19.9%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	72	47.7%
BOS: Remainder (505)	98	28.2%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	17	16.8%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	33	17.3%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	20	31.3%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	24	21.1%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	48	36.1%

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

CoC	Number of Veterans	Percent of All Sheltered Veterans in Region
Balance of State	133	73.1%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	49	26.9%
State Total	182	100.0%

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

SubCoC	Number of Veterans	Percent of All Sheltered Veterans in Region
BOS: Bristol (510)	1	0.5%
BOS: Hartford (502)	16	8.8%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	2	1.1%
BOS: New Britain (509)	23	12.6%
BOS: New Haven (501)	34	18.7%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	9	4.9%
BOS: Remainder (505)	44	24.2%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	4	2.2%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	41	22.5%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	2	1.1%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	4	2.2%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	2	1.1%

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	5	2.7%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	4	2.2%
State Total	9	4.9%

Appendix A: Table 10b.

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

BOS: Bristol (510)	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain (509)	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven (501)	1	0.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder (505)	3	1.6%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	1	0.5%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	3	1.6%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	1	0.5%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	0	0.0%

Appendix B: *CT PIT 2019* Unsheltered Tables

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

Population	Number of Persons	Percent of Total Persons
Children in Families	2	0.9%
Adults in Families	2	0.4%
Single Adults	443	97.2%
Unaccompanied Children under 18	9	1.5%
Total Persons	456	100.0%
Number of Families	3	

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

CoC	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Single Adults	Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Total Persons
Balance of State	1	1	350	6	358
Opening Doors Fairfield County	1	1	93	3	98
State Total	2	2	443	9	456

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

SubCoC	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Single Adults Age 25 and Older	Single Youth Age 18-24	Total Persons
BOS: Bristol (510)	0	0	7	0	7
BOS: Hartford (502)	0	0	66	6	72
BOS: Middlesex (504)	0	0	14	0	14
BOS: New Britain (509)	0	0	5	1	6
BOS: New Haven (501)	1	1	73	7	80
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	0	0	20	3	23
BOS: Remainder (505)	0	0	103	13	116
BOS: Waterbury (512)	0	0	30	2	32
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	0	0	13	10	23
ODFC: Danbury (500)	1	1	6	21	27
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	0	0	5	0	5
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	0	0	36	2	38
Total	2	2	378	65	443

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

CoC	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	50.0%	50.0%	21.0%	33.3%	21.5%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	50.0%	50.0%	79.0%	66.7%	78.5%
State Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

SubCoC	Percent of Children in Families	Percent of Adults in Families	Percent of Single Adults	Percent of Unaccompanied Youth under 18	Percent of Total Persons
BOS: Bristol (510)	—	—	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%
BOS: Hartford (502)	—	—	16.3%	22.2%	16.2%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	—	—	3.2%	0.0%	3.1%
BOS: New Britain (509)	—	—	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%
BOS: New Haven (501)	50.0%	50.0%	18.1%	0.0%	18.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	—	—	5.2%	33.3%	5.7%
BOS: Remainder (505)	—	—	26.2%	11.1%	25.7%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	—	—	7.2%	0.0%	7.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	—	—	5.2%	11.1%	5.3%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	50.0%	50.0%	6.1%	0.0%	6.4%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	—	—	1.1%	22.2%	1.5%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	—	—	8.6%	0.0%	8.3%

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

CoC	Number of Unsheltered Families	Percent of Unsheltered Total Families
Balance of State	1	50.0%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	1	50.0%
State Total	2	100.0%

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

BOS: Bristol	—	—
BOS: Hartford	—	—
BOS: Middlesex	—	—
BOS: New Britain Sub-CoC	—	—
BOS: New Haven	1	50.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	—	—
BOS: Waterbury	—	—
BOS: Remainder	—	—
ODFC: Danbury	1	50.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport	—	—
ODFC: Norwalk	—	—
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich	—	—

Appendix B: Table 5a.

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

CoC	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	49	67.1%	14.0%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	24	32.9%	25.8%
State Total	73	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix B: Table 5b.

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

SubCoC	Number of CH Single Adults	Percent of All Sheltered CH Single Adults in State	Percent of Each Region's Total Single Adults
BOS: Bristol (510)	—	—	—
BOS: Hartford (502)	7	9.6%	9.7%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	2	2.7%	14.3%
BOS: New Britain (509)	—	—	—
BOS: New Haven (501)	18	24.7%	22.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	5	6.8%	21.7%
BOS: Remainder (505)	5	6.8%	4.3%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	12	16.4%	37.5%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	10	13.7%	43.5%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	7	9.6%	25.9%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	—	—	—
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	7	9.6%	18.4%

Appendix B: Table 7a.

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

CoC	Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Use		HIV/AIDS	
	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
Balance of State	50	74.6%	43	73.1%	3	50.0%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	17	25.4%	18	26.9%	3	50.0%
State Total	67	100.0%	61	100.0%	6	100.0%

Appendix B: Table 7b.

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

SubCOC	Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Use		HIV/AIDS	
	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults	Number of Adults	Percent of Adults
BOS: Bristol (510)	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	7	9.7%	7	9.7%	1	1.4%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	2	14.3%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain (509)	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven (501)	5	6.3%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	6	26.1%	3	13.0%	1	4.3%
BOS: Remainder (505)	21	18.1%	20	17.2%	1	0.9%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	7	21.9%	6	18.8%	0	0.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	3	13.0%	6	26.1%	2	8.7%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	8	29.6%	3	11.1%	1	3.7%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	4	10.5%	7	18.4%	0	0.0%

Appendix B: Table 8a.
Unsheltered Adults Fleeing DV, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, by CoC

CoC	Number of Survivors	Percent of All Unsheltered Adults in Region
Balance of State	14	73.7%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	5	26.3%
State Total	19	100.0%

Appendix B: Table 8b.
Unsheltered Adults Fleeing DV, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, by SubCoC

SubCoC	Number of Survivors	Percent of All Sheltered Adults in Region
BOS: Bristol (510)	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	10	13.9%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain (509)	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven (501)	0	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder (505)	2	1.7%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	2	6.3%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	1	4.3%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	2	7.4%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	1	20.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	1	2.6%

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

CoC	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**

SubCoC	Number of Unsheltered Veterans	Percent of All Unsheltered Adults in Region
BOS: Bristol (510)	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	2	2.8%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	4	28.6%
BOS: New Britain (509)	1	16.7%
BOS: New Haven (501)	1	1.3%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	2	8.7%
BOS: Remainder (505)	1	0.9%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	1	3.1%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	1	2.6%

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

CoC	Number of Unsheltered CH Veterans	Percent of All Unsheltered Veterans in Region
Balance of State	2	16.7%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	0	0.0%
State Total	2	15.4%

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

SubCoC	Number of CH Unsheltered Veterans	Percent of All Unsheltered Adults in Region
BOS: Bristol (510)	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	1	7.1%
BOS: New Britain (509)	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven (501)	0	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	1	4.3%
BOS: Remainder (505)	0	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	0	0.0%

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

CoC	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	1	32	33	49.3%
Opening Doors Fairfield County	1	33	34	50.7%
State Total	2	65	12	100.0%

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

Sub CoC	Youth Age 18-24 in Families	Youth Age 18-24 Individuals	Youth Age 18-24 Total	Percent of Youth Age 18- 24
BOS: Bristol (510)	0	0	0	0.0%
BOS: Hartford (502)	0	5	5	7.5%
BOS: Middlesex (504)	0	1	1	1.5%
BOS: New Britain (509)	0	1	1	1.5%
BOS: New Haven (501)	1	7	8	11.9%
BOS: Norwich/New London (507)	0	3	3	4.5%
BOS: Remainder (505)	0	13	13	19.4%
BOS: Waterbury (512)	0	2	2	3.0%
ODFC: Bridgeport (503)	0	10	10	14.9%
ODFC: Danbury (500)	1	20	21	31.3%
ODFC: Norwalk (506)	0	0	0	0.0%
ODFC: Stamford-Greenwich (508)	0	3	3	4.5%

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 2019 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 2019 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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President
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Canton, MA 02021
April 1, 2019

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 2019*) 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 13: Block Groups Where Homeless Were Found in 2018

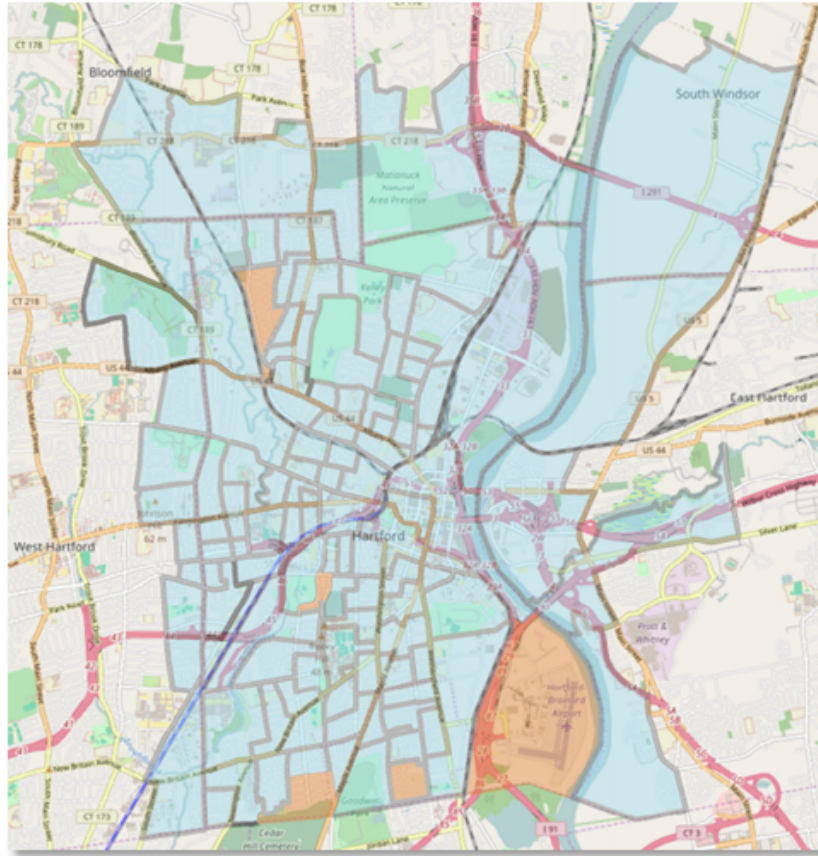
PIT Region	People Found in 2018	No People Found in 2018	Total
Bristol	6	86	92
Danbury	3	153	156
Greater Bridgeport	14	180	194
Greater Hartford	5	473	478
Hartford	10	86	96
Litchfield County	2	127	129
Meriden Wallingford	3	78	81
Middletown	2	116	118
New Britain	3	57	60
New Haven	20	87	107
New Haven East	0	81	81
New Haven North South	7	166	173
New Haven West	2	58	60
Northeast	4	116	120
Norwalk Area	0	163	163
Southeast	8	179	187
Stamford Greenwich	7	130	137
Waterbury	9	140	149
Grand Total	105	2476	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 105 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 2018, 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 remove 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. Three hundred and two (302) block groups were added during this process which resulted in a total of 407 high probability areas to be sampled.

Figure 21: 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 2019 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 14: Sampling Set Up for CT-503 Fairfield County

<i>CoC Details</i>	
Total Block Groups:	670
High Probability Block Groups	96
Low Probability Block Groups	574
Low Probability Sampled:	90
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	6.378

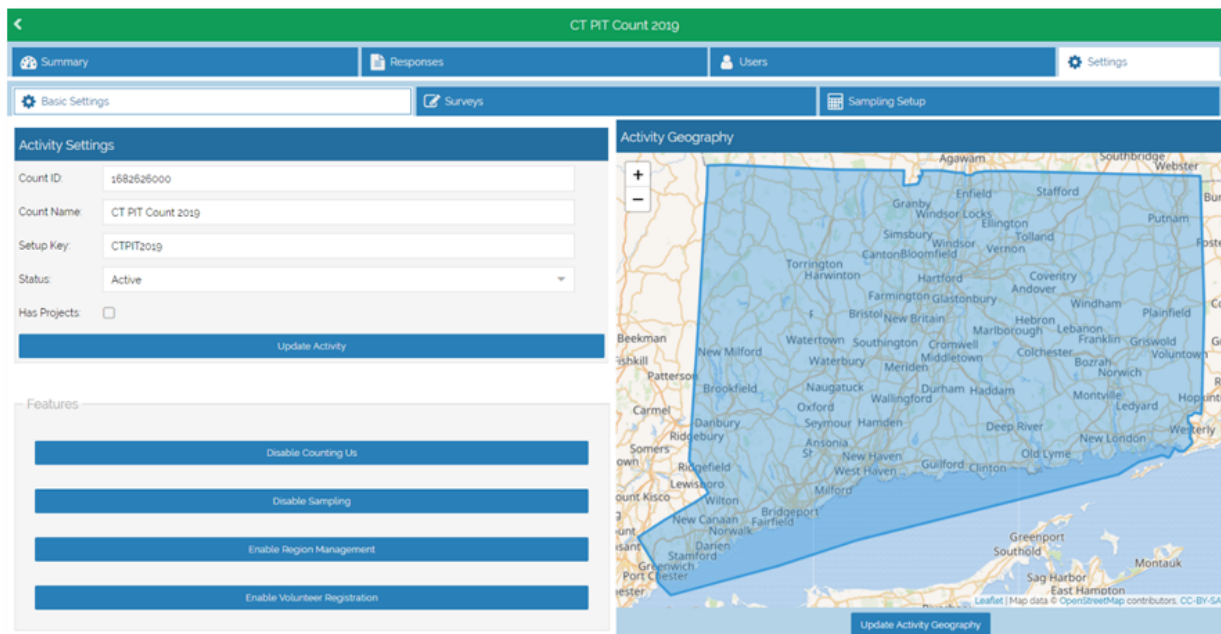
Table 15: Sampling Set Up for CT-505 Balance of State

<i>CoC Details</i>	
Total Block Groups:	1911
High Probability Block Groups	311
Low Probability Block Groups	1600
Low Probability Sampled:	100
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	16.000

Set up the Counts for Each Continuum of Care

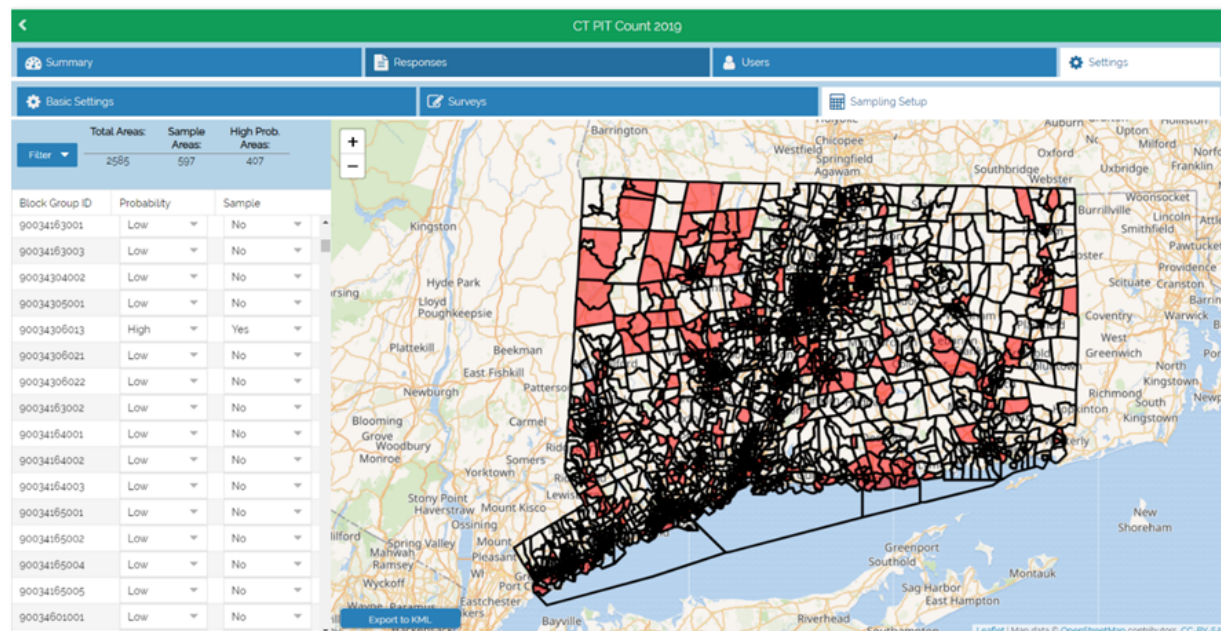
Each Continuum of Care (CoC) was set up in the Point-in-Time Regional Command Center so that it could receive survey data from the mobile app, Counting Us. This entailed defining the boundaries of the area and assigning a unique “Setup Key” which is provided to volunteers the night of the Count.

Figure 22: The State of CT was set up to receive surveys gathered from the Counting Us app within the Command Center



Within the command center, all high probability block groups were designated to be sampled, along with the list of randomly sampled low probability block groups.

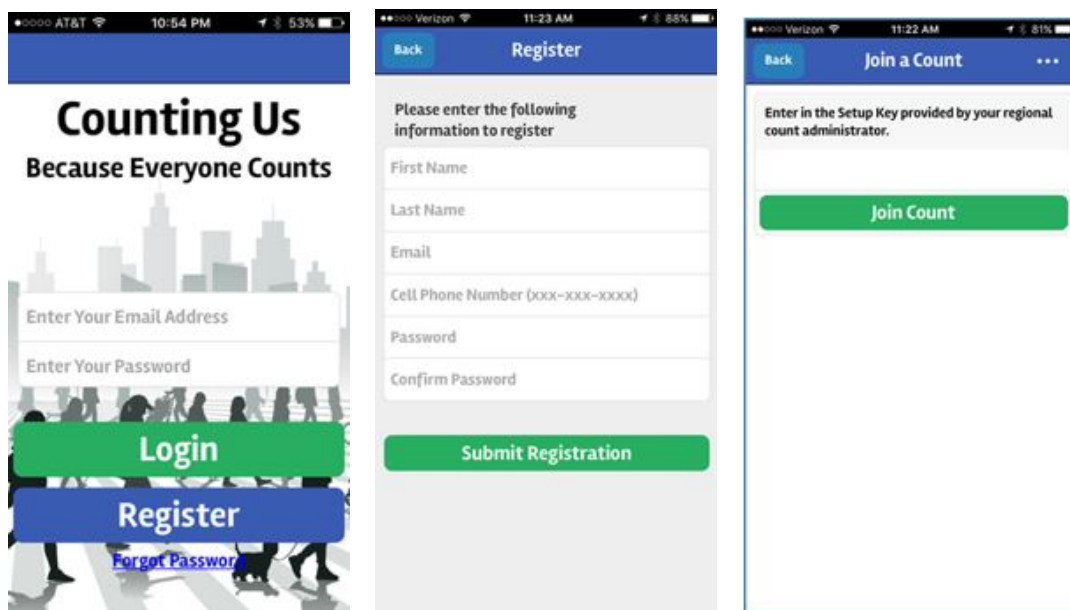
Figure 23: Block Groups were Designated as Low or High Probability, and an Indication was made as to Whether Each Should be Sampled



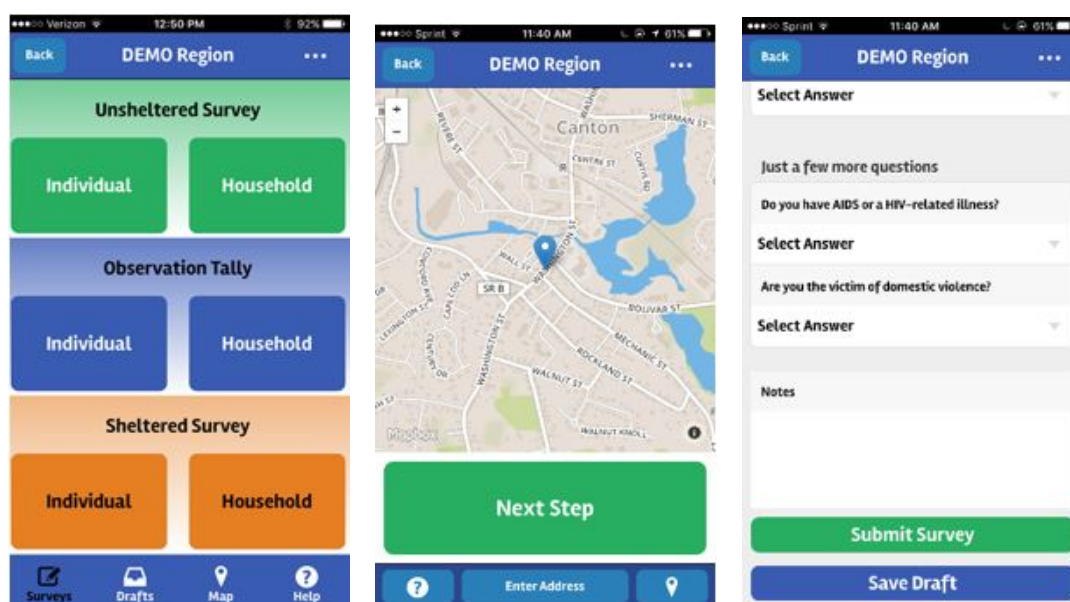
Conducting the Count

Utilization of Mobile Technology with Built-In GPS Capabilities

The 2019 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.



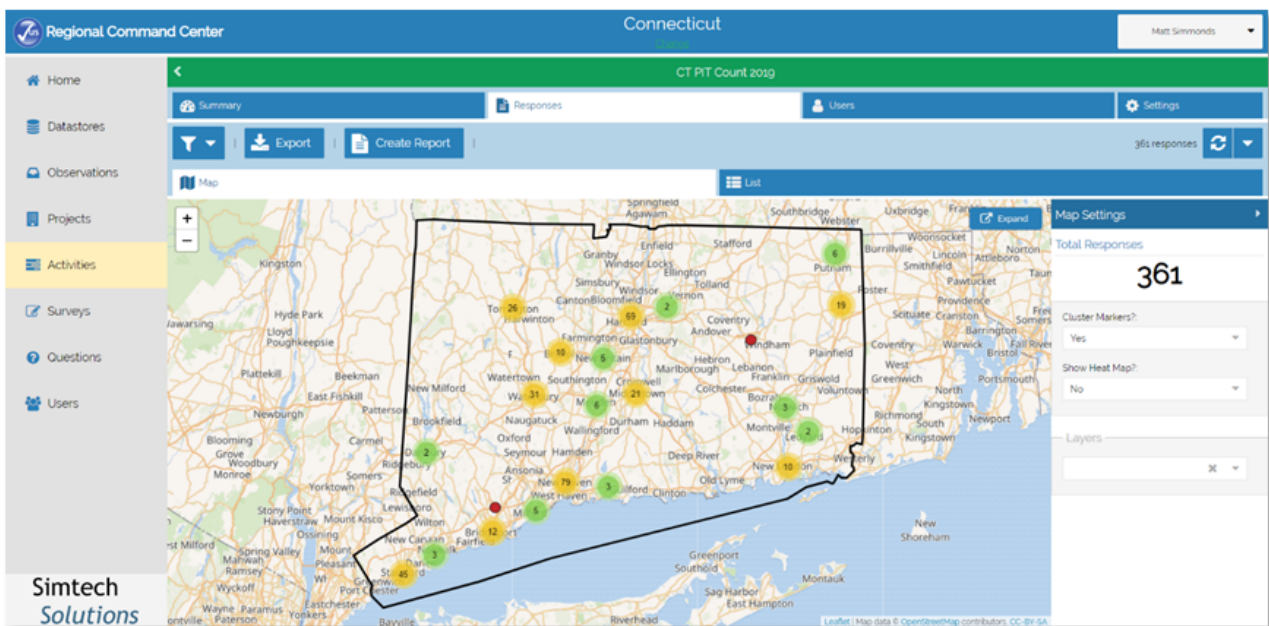
The Counting Us app includes three types of surveys that can be administered to individuals or households. The survey questions include such demographic information as age, race, and gender as well as information on veteran status, disabling conditions, length of homelessness, and other questions that 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

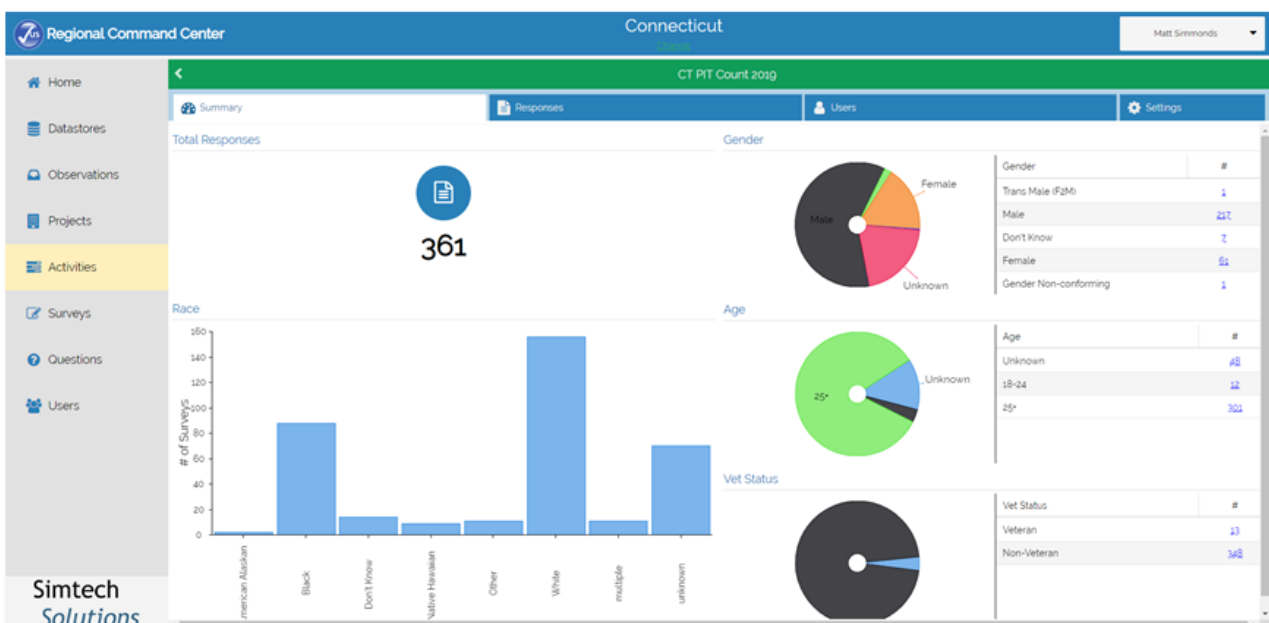
The Point-in-Time Regional Command Center was used to receive survey data that was submitted by volunteers using the Counting Us mobile app, in real time. The map view from within the Command Center shows the location of each survey that has been conducted. Count Administrators were able to contact volunteers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

Figure 24: 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 25: 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 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.

oC CT-505 has 1911 total block groups. 311 were designated as high probability, and 1600 were therefore low probability. All 311 of the high probability block groups were canvassed, along with a sample of 100 of the 1600 low probability block groups; 246 individuals were counted in the high probability areas, and seven (7) were counted in the 100 sampled low probability areas. The sampling set up for both counts can be found in Table 14 and Table 15.

Table 16: Block Group Designations for CT-505

CoC Details	
Total Block Groups:	1911
High Probability Block Groups:	311
Low Probability Block Groups:	1600
Low Probability Sampled:	100
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	16.000

Table 17: Estimated Number of Homeless in CT-505 for the Night of the 2019 Point-in-Time Count

Households and Age Breakdown	High	Low	Low-Extrap	CoC Total
Total Number of Households	243	7	112	355
Total Number of Persons (Adults)	246	7	112	358
Number of Persons (age 18-24)	9	1	16	25
Number of Persons (over age 24)	237	6	96	333

The Weighting Factor (16) 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 (1600) by the total number of low probability block groups that were sampled (100). With

seven (7) people surveyed this resulted in an estimated 112 people for all low probability block groups. The total estimated count for the region of 358 was derived by adding the estimate from the low probability block groups (112) to the total counted in the high probability block groups (246).

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 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 purposes of estimations, the estimates for these sub-regions was 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 548 low probability block groups whereas the Balance of State CoC contains 1,600. Therefore, the percentage of low probability block groups for the CoC that exist within the Greater Hartford CAN is 548/1,600 or 34.25%.

Table 18: 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:	1911	Total Block Groups:	574
High Probability Block Groups:	311	High Probability Block Groups:	26
Low Probability Block Groups:	1600	Low Probability Block Groups:	548
Low Probability Sampled:	100	Low Probability Sampled:	34
Low Prob Weighting Factor:	16.000	Sub-Region % of CoC Low BGs	34.25%

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 adjustments made. For Greater Hartford, there were 66 people counted in the block groups that were designated as high probability.

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 all low probability block groups that exist within the CoC that are from within the sub-region. There were 112 estimated within the low probability block groups within the Balance of State CoC after the 7 individuals counted were multiplied by the weighting factor of 16. The percentage of the low probability block groups within the subregion (548) of all low probability block groups within the CoC is 548 out of 1600 or 34.25%. 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 38.

The count from the high probability block groups (66) is then added to the estimated count from the low probability block groups (38) to derive a final estimated count (104).

Table 19: 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	243	7	112	355	66	38	104
Total Number of Persons (Adults)	246	7	112	358	66	38	104
Number of Persons (age 18-24)	9	1	16	25	1	5	6
Number of Persons (over age 24)	237	6	96	333	65	33	98

Note Regarding Youth Count

PIT 2019 will include collecting homeless youth data. In an effort to provide more accurate data on the picture of homeless youth in CT, the state will be conducting an expanded youth count. The count will take place from January 23-January 29 in accordance with HUD guidelines. The survey will identify homeless youth not encountered on the night of PIT and will ask specifically where the person slept on the night of January 22, 2019.

The homeless youth count survey will ask a multitude of additional questions beyond the scope of what is required by HUD for a traditional point-in-time count in an effort to better understand the factors causing youth homelessness and what the needs of homeless youth are. Youth who experienced homelessness were critical in the development of the survey, as well as homeless youth serving providers, and national homeless youth experts. Teams of volunteers, including youth who experienced homelessness, canvas known locations, volunteer at “come and be counted” locations, or survey schools where allowed.

The homeless youth survey will allow the state of CT to get a picture of both homeless youth that meet the HUD definition of homeless as well as expanded federal definitions outside of PIT reporting. All data elements required by the HUD Data Collection Notice for PIT 2019 will be collected so that they can be reported in HDX.

Additionally, the survey design for the expanded youth count will have multiple mechanisms for deduplication. This includes qualifying questions to ensure only individuals who are eligible for the PIT count are being surveyed, including:

- Have you taken this survey before?
- Where did you sleep on the night of January 22?
- Do you want to participate?

Additional information captured includes: initials, date of birth, and location of the person with whom the survey gets conducted.

This data will be incorporated into the unsheltered data from January 22nd and it will be treated as if the respondents were encountered in a high probability area. The rationale for this is because there will be canvassing of only known locations for homeless youth after the night of PIT itself.

The Youth Count sampling methodology undergoes improvements every year, and a long-term goal of the project is to establish a reliable methodology for randomly sampling homeless and unstably housed youth across the state. But, at this juncture, inherent difficulties with sampling this population still requires this project to rely heavily on convenience sampling. With this in mind, every Youth Count respondent that is included in the unsheltered PIT data is treated as if they were found in a High Probability Block Group for PIT. In other words, no extrapolation takes place for these cases. In the future, when a reliable methodology for randomly sampling homeless youth has been pioneered, the Youth Count may entail extrapolating some respondents based on the region they were surveyed. But, until such a methodology has been established, no extrapolation takes places for the Youth Count data included in the unsheltered PIT data.

The data gathered during the youth count will also be checked for duplication against sheltered and unsheltered PIT data. Deduplication strategies for youth data will include comparison of unique client identifiers (including initials and date of birth, as well as location of youth); and interview/survey question(s) with screening questions (e.g., have you already completed a count survey).

A more detailed Youth Count Methodology can be found on the following pages.

Youth Count: Methodology Report

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May 29, 2019

The estimate of the total number of homeless or unstably housed youth (ages 14 to 24) in Connecticut at a point in time in 2019 is 9,303, of which an estimated 28.7 percent, or 2,675 are homeless, and 6,628 are unstably housed. For 14 to 17 year olds, 245 are estimated to be homeless and 2,308 are unstably housed. For 18 to 24 years, the estimates are that 2,430 are homeless and 4,320 are unstably housed.

These totals and projected estimates for Connecticut's 169 cities and towns are listed in Appendix E.

This estimate is considerably higher than the estimates in 2017 and 2018. While it is certainly possible that rates of homelessness among people aged 14 to 24 has increased, the methodology used to make the estimate has also changed. The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness oversaw a much more rigorous effort to collect surveys from both stably housed and unstably housed youth in 2019, which also permitted a more nuanced basis for calculating an estimate. More importantly, the effort to survey youth was not based on a probability sampling strategy. Particular youth were targeted for the survey, and there are no established statistical protocols or documented methods to determine a population size from a non-probability sample based on an anonymous survey.

If the methodology used to make the estimate in 2018 was applied to the 2019 data, then 5,455 would be the estimated number of homeless and unstably housed youth in Connecticut, which is similar to the number from last year.

As this report describes, a number of assumptions were made to try to estimate the size of the population on homeless and unstably housed youth. These estimates should be regarded as reasoned guesses.

Making the estimates required making projections across the state based on data collected from several locations. These geographic projections relied on a previously constructed data base that calculated a rate of homelessness for the 169 cities and towns in Connecticut. The estimates assumes that probability of youth becoming homeless or unstably housed would vary from city to city and from town to town at a relative rate consistent with adult homelessness.

To determine a rate of homelessness for each city and town, 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 each city and town's contribution to the homeless population per 1,000 residents could be established.

About a dozen towns were not identified as the last permanent address for these 17,000 people. Since there is always some possibility that a resident could become homeless, an absolute minimum of .05 per 1000 (or 5 people per 100,000) was established. Connecticut has a population of roughly 3.5 million, which provides an overall rate of about 1.98 people for every 1000 per year becoming homeless, but there is tremendous variation from one place to another. Hartford had the highest rate of homeless at 14.06 per 1000; New London was second at 12.27 per 1000, and then New Haven at 9.39. The majority had a rate that was less than 1.

The actual number of people that became homeless in 2015 and 2016 was certainly some fraction higher than what these rates depict. Not included in the calculation are people that did not report to a shelter, those who left the state, or those who reported a last residence outside the state. This undercounting, however, is likely not a significant problem for the youth estimate because the rates are reasonably valid for determining relative rates across Connecticut's cities and towns.

About 50 additional variables for Connecticut's cities and towns were added to the database from the US "Fact Finder" offered by the US census.

To assess the validity of the measure, a linear, and subsequently a curvilinear regression was run with the rate of poverty in the Connecticut city or town as a predictor of the rate of homelessness (See Appendix B). The curvilinear model was a better fit than the linear model with a $R^2=.696$. The curve in the fit line suggests that conditions of poverty are not only a predictor of homelessness for individuals, but also that living in communities with significant levels of poverty tends to compound the risk.

A number of additional linear regression models were tested. Several housing cost variables, i.e. median housing costs, median rents, rental vacancy rates, etc. proved not to be significant predictors of homelessness perhaps because there is little difference in housing costs and rental markets across Connecticut's cities.

A linear, multiple regression model with the racial characteristics of the city and town along with the rate of poverty proved to be a strong predictor of homeless rates with a $R^2=.739$ (See Appendix E).

These regression models provide a significant confirmation of the validity of the measure of rates of homelessness.

Estimating the population for 14 to 17 year olds

A different method was used for estimating the number of homeless and unstably housed youths between 14 and 17 than what was used for 18 to 24 year olds. The derivation of the statistical assumptions are presented in Sheet 2 of the accompanying Excel spreadsheet entitled “Youth Count Final Data Set 4-19-19.”

Estimating the rate of homelessness and housing instability for 14 to 17 year old was based on the data collected from 14 high schools and middle schools that collected at least 50 surveys. For each of these schools, the ratio of the number of surveys completed out of the total number of students in the school was determined (column D).

Schools were asked to try to target students that were known to have housing challenges before moving on to the broader population. These instructions suggest that the initial students that were surveyed would be much more likely to be homeless and unstably housed with an ever diminishing rate of finding additional students as the number of surveys approached the total population.

I assumed that in the first five percent of a student population that was surveyed 40 percent of students who were homeless or unstably housed would have been surveyed, and that if 50 percent of the population was surveyed, 90 of the unstably housed would have been surveyed. The assumed respective ratios are presented in the table.

proportion of population sampled	.03	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50
% of unstably housed students surveyed	30	40	52	62	70	77	82	85	87	89	90

If this assumption overestimates the “success” of the school in targeting unstably housed youth for the survey, then the estimates for the 14 to 17 year olds reported above are too low, if these underestimate the “success,” then the estimates are too high.

Column H takes the total number of homeless and unstably housed students surveyed in each school divided by the proportion of such students presumed to be captured based on the bottom row of the table above. The figure reported in column H is the projected number of students who are homeless or unstably housed for the entire school population.

Column I recalculates column H into a rate per 1000. Column J presents the rate of homelessness that was calculated from the HMIS data that is described above for the community that the school is located within. At the bottom of columns I and J, these columns are summed and then averaged. The ratio of the respective averages is 4.69. That is, the ratio of homeless and unstably housed for the middle school and high school aged population is assumed to be 4.69 times greater than the homeless rate for each community as described in the HMIS data. The number of actually homeless 14 to 17 year olds is still much less than the adult population, as roughly 88 percent of these youth are unstably housed, but not homeless.

To identify the number of homeless and unstably housed 14 to 17 year olds in each community requires knowing the number of people in the age group in each community. The American Fact Finder as part of the US census includes populations for age groups,

which are presented in 5 year increments, i.e. 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, etc. To estimate the number of 14-17 year olds, I simply multiplied the number of 15-19 year olds in the community by .8 to reflect the 4 year range rather 5. This assumes there are roughly the same number of 14 year olds as there are 18 and 19 year olds in the state.

For each community, the estimate of the number of homeless and unstably housed 14 to 17 year olds is equal to the number of 15 to 19 year olds, times .8, times 4.69, times the rate of homelessness from the HMIS data, divided by 1000.

Among the 14 to 17 year olds that were surveyed, 236 of them were unstably housed and 25 were homeless, however, 9 of the surveyed homeless were gathered through HMIS data and were not included in defining a ratio of the homeless to the unstably housed. Ninety one percent or 236/252 for each community were assumed to be unstably housed and 9 percent were homeless.

Estimating the Population for 18 to 24 Year Olds

These tables outline the calculations for the 18 to 24 year olds.

homeless	hmis/pit	D-E	total	success	hmls/100	15-19	20-24	
27	15	12	234	0.431623932	5.521	10769	12477	0.26
24	0	24	142	0.838028169	1.542	5835	5986	0.18
68	51	17	202	0.297029703	14.057	10,959	13659	0.26
0	0	0	135	0.118518519	2.499	2705	3782	0.1
7	6	1	45	0.111111111	5.465	5325	5659	0.1
55	29	26	90	0.677777778	9.388	10903	14540	0.35
7	0	7	89	0.179775281	12.272	3077	3669	0.16
2	2	0	68	0.264705882	5.228	2415	2886	0.24
17	12	5	77	0.12987013	3.293	6973	9030	0.12
7	5	2	49	0.12244898	3.221	1855	1566	0.11
4	2	2	93	0.139784946	5.012	8015	7665	0.13
				3.31067443				
				0.300970403				Success rate is success-10%,
				0.150485201				but no more than .15 + hmls rate*.2

20-24*1.4	5% of 20-24				
17467.8	873.39	0.267921547	267.2414	683.1035	96.4397238
8380.4	419.02	0.338885972	168.8636	422.159	9.230412
19122.6	956.13	0.211268342	256.0738	691.1845	192.004563
5294.8	264.74	0.509934275	28.974	72.435	9.451218
7922.6	396.13	0.113599071	40.113	106.2825	30.926435
20356	1017.8	0.088426017	385.73	993.325	136.50152
5136.6	256.83	0.346532726	42.8528	107.132	45.025968
4040.4	202.02	0.336600337	50.1648	127.412	15.088008
12642	632.1	0.121816168	76.612	203.53	29.73579
2192.4	109.62	0.446998723	12.6682	36.6705	5.044086
10731	536.55	0.173329606	70.6615	178.65375	38.41698
				3621.88775	607.8647038
				329.2625227	55.26042762
		0.492273731		5.958378118	

The eleven cities in which the greatest number of surveys were collected provided the basis for the calculation. In column E, the number of homeless reported in HMIS data or the unsheltered portion of the PIT count are identified. These are removed from the number of homeless surveyed (column F) because the aim in this spreadsheet to calculate a rate of “success” in targeting people to be surveyed. Column G list the number of surveys gathered not including those from the PIT count, and column H identifies the proportion of surveys in which canvassers were “successful” in finding a homeless or unstably housed person in each city. Column I lists the rate of homelessness per 1000 based on the HMIS data. Columns J and K are the number of 15-19 year olds and the number of 20-24 year olds for each city based on the census data.

Column L contains a major assumption. I assumed that canvassers would be unable to retain the same level of “success” in finding unstably housed 20-24 year olds as they increased the total number of completed surveys. I assumed a 10 percent reduction of their “success,” but also set a maximum rate of success. The maximum rate was set at .15 (which is half of the average success rate) plus the homeless rate times .2. This addition is based on the premise that in communities with higher rates of housing instability, canvassers will be more likely to be able to target those who experience housing instability.

Column O multiplies the number of 20-24 year olds by 1.4 to get an approximate number of 18 to 24 year olds. Column P identifies 5 percent of the number of 18 to 24 year olds. Column Q simply lists the proportion of this 5 percent that was included in the surveys. Column R calculates an estimate of the number of homeless and unstably housed 20 to 24 year olds that both were and would have been surveyed if the level of “success” occurred at a rate that was determined in column L.

Column S is the estimate of the total number of homeless and unstably housed 18 to 24 year olds in the respective cities assuming that in surveying 5 percent of the population, 40 percent of the total population would have been found.

Column T provides an estimate of the total number of homeless and unstably housed 18 to 24 year olds simply based on the homelessness rate for each community based on the HMIS data. The totals at the bottom of S and T find averages for these figures to determine that on average homelessness and housing instability for 18 to 24 year olds is assumed to be 5.97 times the homelessness rate based on the HMIS data.

For each community, the estimate of the number of homeless and unstably housed 18 to 24 year olds is equal to the number of 20 to 24 year olds, times 1.4, times 5.97, times the rate of homelessness from the HMIS data, divided by 1000. For each community, .64 of the total was assumed to be unstably housed and the remainder was the estimate of the homeless population.

Applying 2018's Methodology to 2019's Results

City and town	code	county	homeless	2010 pop	# homeless per 1000	Homeless youth 2019	Unstable Youth 2019	Total 2019	Col. O/Col. D	.39*D
Bridgeport	16	1	1264	144,229	4.38	19	105	124	0.098101266	493
Danbury	35	1	198	80,893	1.22	26	108	134	0.676767677	77
Hartford	65	2	2784	124,775	11.16	26	60	86	0.030890805	1086
Killingly	70	8	128	17,370	3.68	6	41	47	0.3671875	50
Manchester	78	2	231	58,241	1.98	0	22	22	0.095238095	90
Mansfield	79	7	7	26,543	0.13	0	17	17	2.428571429	3
Meriden	81	5	382	60,868	3.14	2	16	18	0.047120419	149
Middletown	84	4	251	46,648	2.69	5	12	17	0.067729084	98
New Britain	90	2	635	73,206	4.34	1	18	19	0.02992126	248
New Haven	94	5	1934	129,779	7.45	29	43	72	0.037228542	754
New London	95	6	538	27,620	9.74	8	13	21	0.039033457	210
Norwalk	104	1	354	85,603	2.07	6	23	29	0.081920904	138
Norwich	105	6	336	40,493	4.15	15	46	61	0.181547619	131
Stamford	136	1	641	122,643	2.61	8	9	17	0.026521061	250
Torrington	144	3	186	36,383	2.56	2	16	18	0.096774194	73
Waterbury	152	5	878	110,366	3.98	2	34	36	0.041002278	342
Windham	164	2	157	25,268	3.11	5	20	25	0.159235669	61
Woodstock	170	8	7	7,964	0.44	0	5	5	0.714285714	3
Winchester	163	3	163	11,242	7.25	0	2	2	0.012269939	64
			11074	1,230,134	4.50	160	610	770	5.23134691	4319
									0.275334048	

Appendix D: Surveys

Please write legibly and complete
all location information

Unsheltered Survey Form

2019 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 ☐ 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

2019 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.

2019 Youth Outreach and Count Survey
January 23-29, 2019

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?

1. Have you already completed a Youth Count 2019 survey this week?

Yes [THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY]

No [GO TO Q2]

2. Would you like to participate? Yes No

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

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

5. Estimate the age range under 5 5-12 13-17 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-61 62+

6 Over the last month, what city did you stay in most often? _____ ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

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

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

☐ White/Caucasian

☐ Black/African American

☐ Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian

☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native

☐ Asian

☐ Other(Specify: _____)

☐ Don't Know

☐ Refuse to answer

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

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

10a. If Yes, What is the Name of the School you are attending? _____

10b. Is this a ☐ Middle School, ☐ High School, ☐ College Undergraduate, or ☐ Graduate Program

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

12. 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

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your living situation on the night of January 22nd. You can refuse to answer any question if it makes you feel uncomfortable.

13. Where did you sleep on Tuesday, January 22nd [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
- ☐ Other relatives home
- ☐ Home of boyfriend/girlfriend
- ☐ Parents home
- ☐ Dorm

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
- ☐ Own apartment
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refuse to Answer
- ☐ Other (Specify: (_____))

Unsheltered

13a. If Unsheltered option selected, ask: Did you try to get assistance through an emergency shelter? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13a1: 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 _____.

13a2: 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 (_____)

13b. If unsheltered or homeless category above, were you staying at (place designated in question 11) with a parent or guardian?

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

13c. (Ask if response to 11 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

13c1. 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

13d. (Only Ask if the Answer to question 11 was a homeless qualifying response) You told me that on the night of Tuesday, January 22nd you slept at (See response to question 11). 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

14. How long have you been staying where you were on the night of the 22nd?:

____ Days ____ Weeks ____ Months ____ Years ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

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

18a. (If Moved) Were any of these moves to a place not meant for staying (that is, were you staying outside, in a car, in a 24 hr business etc..)

19. Where have you stayed during the last month? (Check all that apply)

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

19a. Of the places you identified, what is the one place you stayed most often? _____ (one responses from above)

20. 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 name change documents | <input type="radio"/> Transportation |
| <input type="radio"/> Help with a physical or learning disability | <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Hygiene Products | |
| <input type="radio"/> I.D. Card | |

Personal Information. Questions can also be refused/left blank.

21. What is your gender?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Female | <input type="radio"/> Gender-Nonconforming/Non-Binary |
| <input type="radio"/> Male | <input type="radio"/> Other (Specify: _____) |
| <input type="radio"/> Trans female (MTF or male to female) | <input type="radio"/> Client doesn't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Trans male (FTM female to male) | <input type="radio"/> 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)
- ☐ Bisexual (attracted to men and women)
- ☐ Gay or Lesbian
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Pansexual (attracted to all genders)
- ☐ Asexual
- ☐ Don't know my orientation
- ☐ Refuse to answer

23. Are you pregnant or a parent? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer
 23a. 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
24. Have you ever been in foster care/DCF custody? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer
 24a. If yes: Are you still in Foster Care/DCF custody? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer
 24b. If no: What age did you leave? Age: _____
25. Have you ever been in juvenile detention, prison or jail? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer
 25a. (If yes) Are you currently on Parole or Probation? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer
26. 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
 26a. If Yes to #26: Are you currently in a situation like that? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer
- If yes to 26a.: Because you answered yes to this question, we want you to know help is available for you. Please talk to your volunteer or call 211. Will you do that? Yes No**
27. 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
28. Have you ever been told you are HIV positive or have AIDS? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

Thank you

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

Place: _____
 Address: _____
 City/Town: _____

Appendix E: Youth Count Data

Appendix E

Homeless and Unstably Housed Estimated Population By Connecticut City and Town for 14 to 17 year olds and 18 to 24 year olds

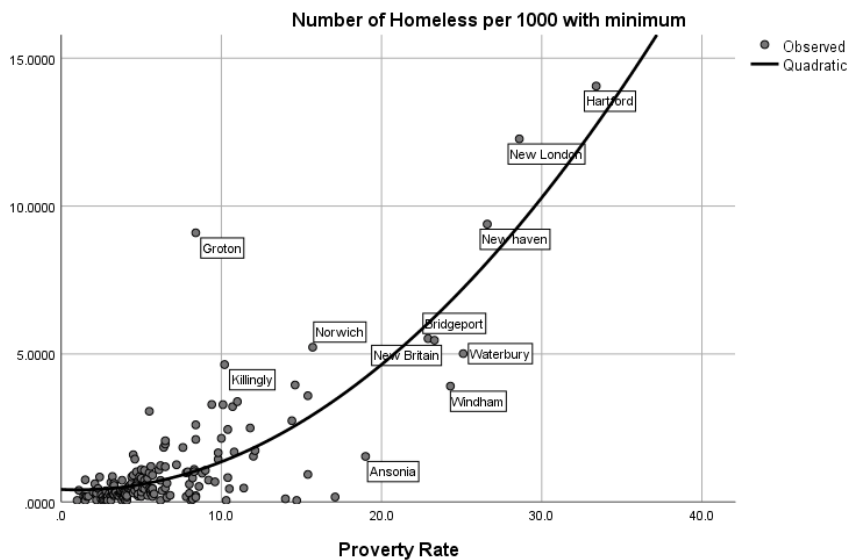
			Homeless 14 to 17 year olds	Unstably Housed 14 to 17 year olds	Homeless and unstably housed 14 to 17 year olds	Homeless 18 to 24 year olds	Unstably housed 18 to 24 year olds	Homeless and unstably housed 18 to 24 year olds
Total			245	2308	2553	2430	4320	6750
citytown			homeless 14 to 17	unstably housed 14 to 17	total 14 to 17	homeless 18 to 24	unstably housed 18 to 24	total 18 to 24
citytown	Andover	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ansonia	1	1	6	6	6	10	15
	Ashford	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Avon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Barkhamsted	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Beacon Falls	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Berlin	1	0	2	2	1	2	4
	Bethany	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bethel	1	0	4	4	3	5	8
	Bethlehem	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bloomfield	1	1	7	8	7	13	20
	Bolton	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bozrah	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
	Branford	1	0	2	3	2	4	6
	Bridgeport	1	21	202	224	207	368	575
	Bridgewater	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bristol	1	3	31	34	27	48	75
	Brookfield	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Brooklyn	1	0	2	2	2	3	5
	Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Canaan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Canterbury	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
	Canton	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
	Chaplin	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Cheshire	1	0	3	3	2	4	6
	Chester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Clinton	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Colchester	1	0	4	4	2	3	5
Colebrook	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Cornwall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coventry	1	0	1	2	2	4	6
Cromwall	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Danbury	1	3	31	34	28	49	77
Darien	1	0	2	2	1	1	2
Deep River	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derby	1	0	2	3	2	3	5
Durham	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Granby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Haddam	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
East Hampton	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
East Hartford	1	5	44	48	41	73	114
East Haven	1	1	9	10	7	13	20
East Lyme	1	0	4	5	4	8	12
Easton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Windsor	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Ellington	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Enfield	1	1	10	11	10	18	28
Essex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	1	1	10	11	6	10	15
Farmington	1	0	2	3	2	3	5
Franklin	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Glastonbury	1	0	2	2	1	2	3
Goshen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Granby	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Greenwich	1	0	4	4	2	4	6
Griswold	1	1	5	5	5	9	13
Groton	1	9	81	89	134	239	373
Guilford	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Haddam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamden	1	2	20	22	20	36	56
Hampton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	1	56	524	579	577	1025	1602

Hartland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harwinton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hebron	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Kent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killingly	1	2	17	18	11	20	31
Killingworth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	1	0	2	2	2	4	6
Ledyard	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Lisbon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Litchfield	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Lyme	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Manchester	1	2	23	25	28	50	79
Mansfield	1	0	4	5	5	8	13
Marlborough	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
meridan	1	5	44	49	40	71	111
Middlebury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlefield	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Middletown	1	4	41	45	50	89	139
Milford	1	1	6	7	5	9	14
Monroe	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Montville	1	0	4	4	5	9	14
Morris	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naugatuck	1	1	7	8	5	9	14
New Britain	1	11	99	109	93	165	258
new Canann	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
New Fairfield	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
New Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
New haven	1	37	348	385	410	729	1139
New London	1	14	128	142	135	240	376
New Milford	1	0	3	3	3	5	7
Newington	1	0	4	4	3	6	9
Newtown	1	0	3	3	2	3	4
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Branfrod	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
North Canaan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Haven	1	0	1	2	1	2	4
North Stonington	1	0	1	1	1	2	3

Norwalk	1	5	46	51	45	80	125
Norwich	1	5	43	47	45	81	126
Old Lyme	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Old Saybrook	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Plainfield	1	1	7	8	4	7	11
Plainville	1	0	4	4	3	5	8
Plymouth	1	1	5	5	5	10	15
Pomfret	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Portland	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Preson	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Prospect	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Putnam	1	1	6	6	6	11	17
Redding	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Ridgefield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Hill	1	0	2	2	2	4	6
Roxbury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Salisbury	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Scotland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Seymour	1	0	2	2	1	2	4
Sharon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelton	1	0	4	5	4	7	10
Sherman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simsbury	1	0	2	2	1	2	3
Somers	1	0	3	4	4	7	11
Southbury	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Southington	1	1	5	5	3	6	9
South Windsor	1	0	2	3	1	3	4
Sprague	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Stafford	1	0	1	1	2	3	5
Stamford	1	8	78	86	89	159	248
Sterling	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Stonington	1	0	4	4	3	5	8
Stratford	1	1	11	12	10	18	27
Suffield	1	0	3	3	2	3	5
Thomaston	1	0	1	1	1	2	3

Thomson	1	0	2	2	1	2	3
Tolland	1	0	2	2	1	2	3
Torrington	1	2	20	22	15	27	42
Trumbull	1	0	2	2	1	2	4
Union	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernon	1	1	8	9	9	17	26
Voluntown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wallingford	1	1	5	6	4	7	10
Warren	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Waterbury	1	15	137	151	115	205	321
Waterford	1	0	4	5	4	7	10
Watertown	1	0	2	2	1	3	4
Westbrook	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Hartford	1	1	10	11	6	10	16
West haven	1	4	38	42	45	79	124
Weston	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Westport	1	0	4	5	2	4	5
Wethersfield	1	1	6	7	5	8	13
Willington	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wilton	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Winshester	1	0	4	5	5	9	14
Windham	1	4	38	42	45	80	124
Windsor	1	1	6	7	7	12	19
Windsor Locks	1	0	2	2	2	4	7
Wolcott	1	0	2	2	2	3	5
Woodbridge	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Woodbury	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Woodstock	1	0	1	1	1	1	2



Model Summary and Parameter Estimates

Dependent Variable: hand18to24ex

Model Summary						Parameter Estimates		
Equation	R Square	F	df1	df2	Sig.	Constant	b1	b2
Quadratic	.730	224.774	2	166	.000	81.965	-26.938	1.980

The independent variable is Poverty Rate.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.739 ^a	.546	.540	131.382

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate, Percentage of Black or African American

b. Dependent Variable: hand18to24ex

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3444518.705	2	1722259.353	99.776	.000 ^b
	Residual	2865363.809	166	17261.228		
	Total	6309882.514	168			

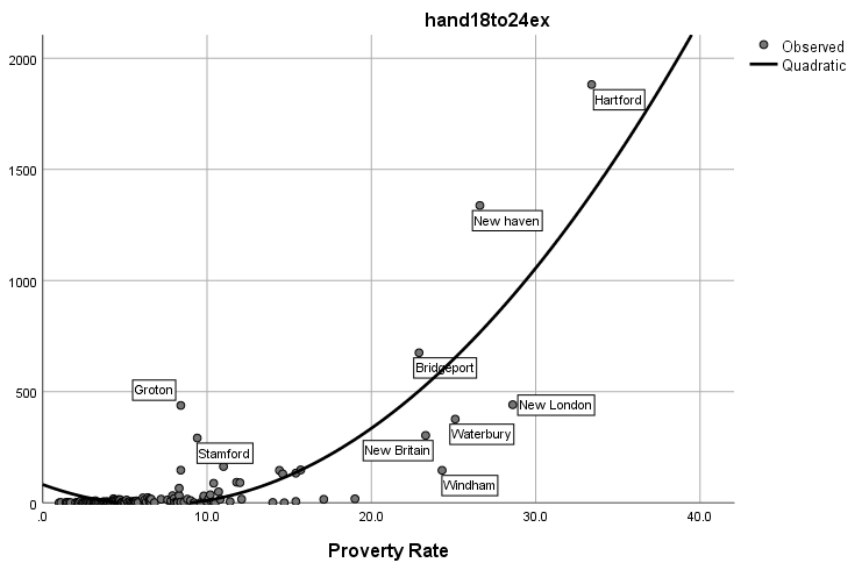
a. Dependent Variable: hand18to24ex

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate, Percentage of Black or African American

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-111.533	16.582		-6.726	.000
	Percentage of Black or African American	7.983	1.543	.327	5.173	.000
	Poverty Rate	18.237	2.283	.504	7.987	.000

a. Dependent Variable: hand18to24ex



Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.800 ^a	.639	.635	1.1797425

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate, Percentage of Black or African American

b. Dependent Variable: Number of Homeless per 1000 with minimum

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	409.436	2	204.718	147.089	.000 ^b
	Residual	231.038	166	1.392		
	Total	640.473	168			

a. Dependent Variable: Number of Homeless per 1000 with minimum

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate, Percentage of Black or African American

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.718	.149		-4.821	.000
	Percentage of Black or African American	.054	.014	.220	3.917	.000
	Poverty Rate	.239	.021	.655	11.634	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Number of Homeless per 1000 with minimum