Connecticut Counts

2015 Report on Homelessness in Connecticut

Including: HUD Point-in-Time Count and Statewide Youth Homelessness Count

May, 2015

CONNECTICUT COALITION to
END HOMELESSNESS

This report can be downloaded for free at: www.cceh.org

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.

Reaching Home

Reaching Home is the campaign to build the political and civic will to prevent and end homelessness in Connecticut. With the vision that no one should experience homelessness, and that no one should be without a safe, stable place to call home.

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Special Thanks to State of Connecticut Department of Housing, State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Nutmeg IT Consulting, CT HMIS Steering Committee, and HUD Continua of Care in Connecticut that make CT HMIS possible.

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- Connecticut Housing Finance Authority
- State of Connecticut Court Support Services Division
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- State of Connecticut Department of Social Services
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Introduction

Thank you for your interest in efforts to end homelessness in Connecticut. Data is an increasingly important driver of our efforts to end homelessness, and the 2015 Point-in-Time and Youth Homelessness counts provide critical information.

These two counts took place amid a climate of unprecedented change, possibility, and challenge in the work to end homelessness. Connecticut providers, supported by the Department of Housing, this year launched Coordinated Access Networks, bringing together resources across communities to respond to homelessness in new and more effective ways. At the same time, Governor Dannel P. Malloy, providers across Connecticut, and many of our partners embraced the goals of *Zero: 2016* – to end veteran homelessness in Connecticut in 2015 and to end chronic homelessness (the long-time homelessness of people with disabilities) by the end of 2016. To expedite their progress toward these goals, five communities across the state embarked on exciting and ambitious "100-day Challenges" with the Rapid Results Institute to expedite the transformation of their local homelessness response systems.

The 2015 Point-in-Time count includes vitally important data gathered through the every-other-year effort to find and count those experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the count, in addition to counting those who are sheltered that night. This effort involves dozens of providers and hundreds of volunteers who step up to help. This year, providers and volunteers also completed with each person experiencing homelessness a brief survey to better understand their housing needs and health conditions. That information will help our communities to develop a full picture of the homeless population in their area – and then to use that information to allocate resources and help end each person or family's homelessness by securing appropriate housing.

2015 is our very first statewide Homeless Youth Count, making Connecticut's among the first efforts to count these highly vulnerable young people on a full, statewide basis. Understanding the scope of the problem through this data is essential to developing the plans and identifying the resources needed to address it. We know that this report will help us build momentum as we work to create better paths to address this important problem.

We are very grateful to the many partners, listed on the facing page, who funded the Point-in-Time and Homeless Youth Counts this year. Without them, neither of these important exercises could be completed. We also thank the many, many partners and volunteers in our communities who carry out this work on the ground – not only counting those experiencing homelessness, but working with them daily to meet their needs and help them forge paths to housing.

Sincerely,

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Acknowledgements

CT PIT 2015

Many stakeholders in the state participated at so many levels in this year's Point-In-Time Count, and we are grateful to them all. We would like to thank the following agencies and organizations which provided regional coordination for the effort and contributed so much to the process through their participation:

- Alliance for Living, Inc.
- Association of Religious Communities
- BH Care
- Capitol Region Mental Health Center
- Center for Human Development
- Charlotte Hungerford Hospital Behavioral Health Center
- Columbus House
- Community Renewal Team
- The Connection, Inc.
- Emerge, Inc.
- Family & Children's Agency
- Friendship Service Center
- Journey Home
- Middletown/Middlesex Shelter Plus Care
- Mid-Fairfield Aids Project
- Northwest Mental Health Authority
- Recovery Network of Programs
- Rushford Center
- Shelter for the Homeless
- Southeastern Mental Health Authority
- St. Vincent DePaul Bristol
- Veterans Administration
- Western CT Mental Health Network
- Windham Regional Community Council, Inc.

CT Youth Count

We developed the methodology for the first *CT Youth Count* through a year-long, multi-stakeholder process. Our goal was to collect better data on youth and young adults experiencing homelessness and housing instability in Connecticut.

Hundreds of stakeholders participated in the planning, design, implementation, and execution of the first statewide youth count. Our utmost appreciation to the **Center for Children's Advocacy** and the Reaching Home Runaway and Homeless Youth Workgroup, and the following agencies for their contributions to this process and their commitment to improving services and outcomes for homeless youth in Connecticut:

- Central Connecticut State University
- Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport
- The Institute for Community Research
- Journey Home
- Kids In Crisis
- New Reach
- The Partnership for Strong Communities
- State of Connecticut Department of Education
- Supportive Housing Works
- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
- Waterbury Youth Services
- Women and Families Center
- Youth Catalytics

Most importantly, we wish to thank the youth who made an effort to share their time and experiences with us. The information that young people shared throughout the process through surveys, interviews, and focus groups are the foundation of the *CT Youth Count*.

Executive Summary

Key Findings

On the night of February 18th, **4,038** persons were homeless in Connecticut – the lowest total ever in a statewide CT PIT count.

The unsheltered homeless population decreased by **32%** since the last unsheltered count in 2013.

The percentage of people experiencing chronic homelessness has dropped **21%** since 2014.

Family homelessness in shelters is down **4%** since 2014.

Only **80** veterans were found in emergency shelters; 161 veterans in transitional housing.

An estimated **3,000** youth (under age 25) are experiencing homelessness in CT.

Purpose

Since 2005, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has required communities to count and report the number of people experiencing homelessness on one night during the last ten days of January. This year in Connecticut the night of the count was moved from January 25th to February 18th because of extreme inclement weather in the last few weeks of January.

The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH) has led communities across the state in an annual homelessness count (CT PIT) since 2007, mobilizing non-profits, local and state government agencies, and hundreds of concerned citizens from every community to gather critical data in order to inform efforts to prevent and end homelessness.

This year, the State of Connecticut went above and beyond any previous efforts ever conducted in the state. In conjunction with *CT PIT 2015*, communities across the state also took the opportunity to also conduct a common assessment tool, creating a by-name list of individuals experiencing homelessness in order to prioritize resources to those most in need.

This was also the first ever *CT Youth Count* – an effort to quantify how many youth (up to age 24) are experiencing homelessness or housing instability. The traditional CT PIT does what it does very well – which is counting adults and families headed by adults experiencing homelessness on a given night. The *CT Youth Count* went a step further to attempt to count the virtually invisible youth population that is literally homeless, as well as doubled up or couch surfing. Building on the work of the 2013 *"Invisible No More"* study, the findings of the *CT Youth Count* are outlined in section five of this report.

Abbreviations

CCEH	Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness
CSA	Chronic Substance Abuse
CT PIT	Connecticut Point-in-Time
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DV	Domestic Violence
ES	Emergency Shelter
HDX	Homelessness Data Exchange
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
LGBTQIA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual
PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing
RRH	Rapid Rehousing
RHY	Runaway and Homeless Youth
SMI	Severely Mentally Ill
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TH	Transitional Housing
UHY	Unstably Housed Youth
USICH	United States Interagency Council on Homelessness
VA	Veterans Administration
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children
YCC	Youth Count Coordinator

Section 1: CT PIT 2015 – Total numbers

About *CT PIT 2015*

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 week of January.

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

This year the CT PIT count was initially scheduled for the night of January 28th, but because of extreme inclement weather the date needed to be postponed. CCEH analyzed several years of emergency shelter data, and found the third week of the month is when emergency shelter utilization is at its regular level, while the first two weeks of any given month have lower than average utilization. Using the shelter utilization information, the state made a data driven decision to move the night of *CT PIT 2015* to February 18th.

Federal Data Standard Changes

In October of 2014, HUD updated the HMIS data standards. The new data standards change the way in which we ask about disabling conditions that factor into the way we calculate chronic homelessness. In addition to asking if an individual has a disabling condition, there is now a subsequent question, which asks: *"Is this expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently?"* While the definition of chronic homelessness has not changed, the data used to calculate chronic homelessness is now based on the follow-up question regarding the severity and duration of the disability.

Analysis conducted on CT HMIS homeless shelter data after the implementation of the new standards revealed approximately 42% of adults who counted as chronically homeless under the 2010 data standards are now considered chronically homeless. A similar reduction is also evident in the results of the Point-in-Time Count. Consequently, the total number of people experiencing chronic homelessness this year is dramatically reduced compared to last year.

However, it is also important for outcome evaluation purposes to review the data using the old chronic homeless calculation against the results from last year. This will be explored in the subpopulation portion of this report.

Findings

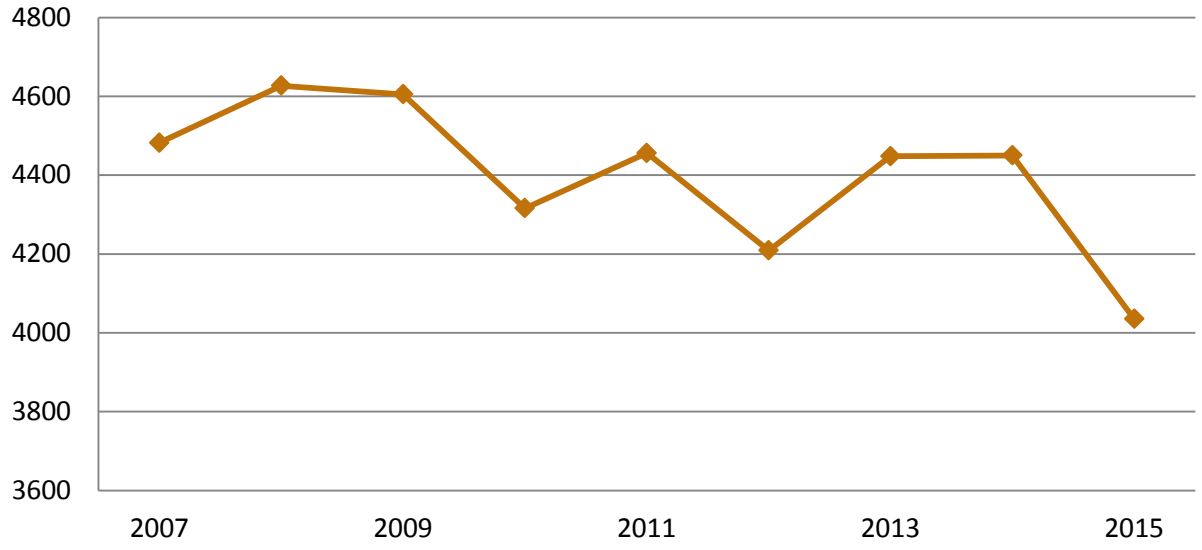
Statewide, **4,038** people were experiencing homelessness on the night of February 18th, 2015. **2,418** people were in shelter, **994** were in transitional housing, and **626** were unsheltered. This represents an overall **decrease of nine percent statewide from last year, and a ten percent decrease since 2007**. *CT PIT 2015* is the lowest total number of persons ever counted during a Point-In-Time Count (Figure 1).

Table 1 illustrates the distribution of the various populations, both sheltered and unsheltered, who were counted for *CT PIT 2015.*

Table 1

Population	Number of Persons
Sheltered	
Adults in Families	492
Children in Families	796
Adult Individuals	2,113
Unaccompanied Youth	11
Unsheltered	
Adults in Families	11
Children in Families	20
Adult Individuals	595
Unaccompanied Youth	0
Total Persons	**4,038**

Figure 1 – Total Homeless Population Since 2007



Individuals

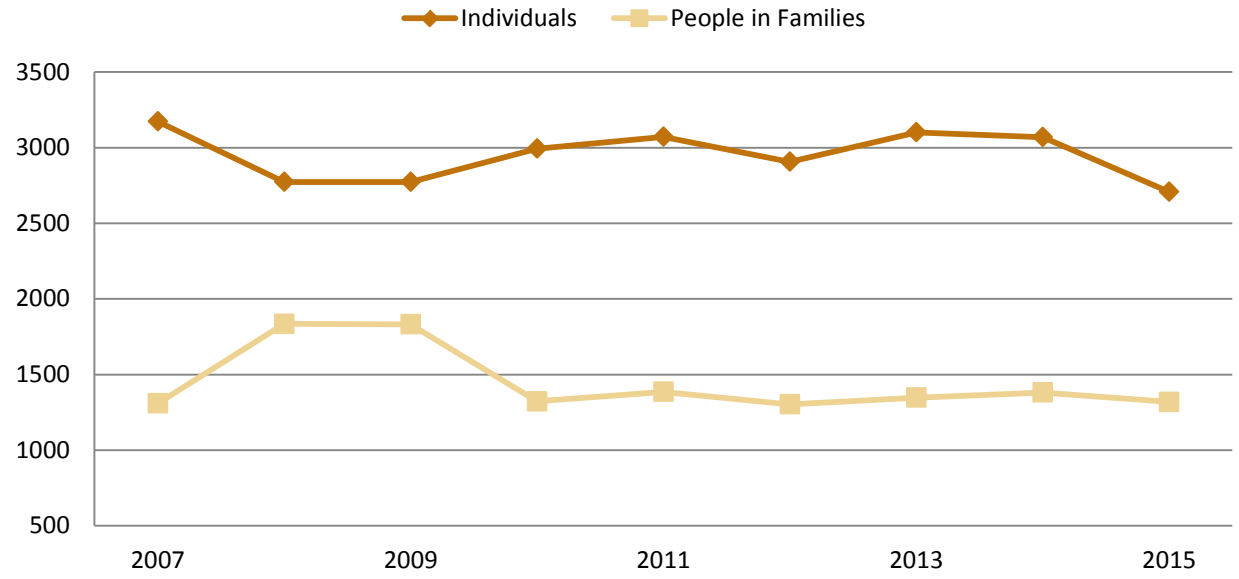
Statewide **2,708** individuals (over the age of 18 without an accompanying minor) were homeless on the night of *CT PIT 2015*. This is a fifteen percent decrease from last year. Sheltered and unsheltered individuals both decreased in Connecticut. Homelessness among sheltered individuals decreased six percent, and twenty-eight percent among those who were unsheltered. While the weather may have contributed to lower numbers in the unsheltered population, statewide many coordinated efforts at housing the longest term, most vulnerable homeless are clearly having an impact at reducing homelessness among individuals. Figure 2 illustrates this reduction.

There were also **eleven** unaccompanied youth identified in projects on the night of *CT PIT 2015*.

Families

There were **1,319** people in families experiencing homelessness this year, which is a five percent decrease over the 1,381 people in families who were homeless last year. Much of this is related to decrease in the number of identified families experiencing unsheltered homelessness, which has dropped sixty-seven percent from the last unsheltered count. Figure 2 illustrates the overall picture of family homelessness in CT.

Figure 2



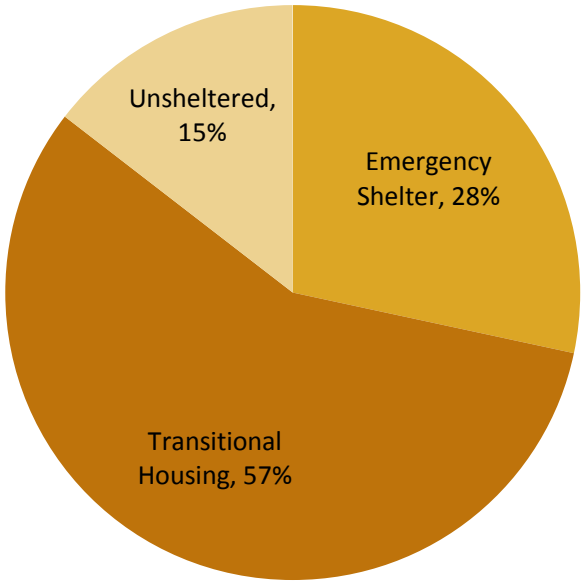
Veterans

Veteran homelessness decreased four percent from last year. Overall, the 282 veterans experiencing homelessness represented nine percent of the total homeless population. Twenty-eight percent of veterans were in emergency shelter, fifty-seven percent were in transitional housing, and fifteen percent were unsheltered. Figure 3 illustrates the percentage of veterans by location they were experiencing homelessness on the night of CT PIT 2015.

Subpopulations

Section 4 of this report outlines, in detail, the total subpopulations captured on the night of *CT PIT 2015*, as well as the subsequent tables in **Appendices A and B**.

Figure 3



Section 2: CT PIT 2015 – Sheltered

Findings

Statewide, **3,412** people were in a homeless shelter or transitional housing on the night of *CT PIT 2015*. Emergency shelters accounted for 2,418 people, and 994 were in transitional housing. This represents an overall decrease of four percent statewide from last year: three percent for people in shelter and five percent for people in transitional housing. Table 3 illustrates the total sheltered population for *CT PIT 2015*.

In segmenting the data by population type and program type, the results are not so homogeneous. Since *CT PIT 2014*, the number of individuals in shelter decreased seven percent; however, the number of families in shelter increased three percent and children in shelter twelve percent.

The number of individuals in transitional housing increased one percent; however, the number of families decreased eleven percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of how the various sheltered populations have changed from *CT PIT 2014* to *CT PIT 2015*.

There were eleven unaccompanied homeless youth (under age 18) in shelter this year, and no parenting youth under age 18. Section five of this report gives an in-depth look at youth experiencing homelessness in Connecticut.

Appendix A contains a full set of tables outlining the sheltered population by Continuum of Care, and sub-regions of the CoC's.

Table 2

Population	Percent Change from 2014-2015
Individuals ES	-7%
Individuals TH	-1%
Families ES	+3%
Families TH	-11%
Children ES	+12%
Children TH	-7%

Table 3

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Total Persons	**2,418**	**994**	**3,412**
Individuals	1,604	509	2,113
Families	271	174	445
Children*	511	296	807

*Includes 11 unaccompanied youth under 18

Sheltered Subpopulations

Chronic Homelessness

Of the 1,604 individual adults and 303 adults in families in emergency shelter, 240 were identified as chronically homeless. This represents thirteen percent of adults in shelter.

Of the 803 people in families, 38 were identified as part of chronically homeless families. This represents five percent of sheltered people in families. **Section 4** of this report outlines, in detail, the total subpopulations captured on the night of *CT PIT 2015*.

Veterans

On the night of *CT PIT 2015*, a total of 241 veterans were in an emergency shelter or transitional housing. This represents nine percent of the total adult sheltered population. Table 4 shows the distribution of veterans in ES and TH projects.

Table 4

Project Type	Number of Veterans
Emergency Shelter	80
Transitional Housing	161

Domestic Violence

Victims of domestic violence account for nineteen percent of the adults in shelter or transitional housing. The total number of people who indicated they experienced domestic violence, 487, is a twenty-four percent increase in the sheltered population.

Health and Safety Concerns

As outlined in the introduction to **Section 1** of this report, the changes to the federal data standards and how information is collected around disabling conditions will contribute to the decreased number of health and safety concerns outlined in this section.

Almost one in ten sheltered adults (374 total) self-reported having a severe mental illness.

Six percent (162 total) of adults in shelter indicated they had a severe drug or alcohol problem that impairs their ability to live independently.

Adults reporting a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS decreased nine percent this year. Eighty-one people, or three percent of sheltered adults, comprise this subpopulation.

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

Additional Information

The numbers for the sheltered homeless population tend to reflect the current system capacity to provide emergency shelter and transitional housing beds. The addition or removal of a project can have a profound impact on various populations and subpopulations in the sheltered category. The overall capacity of emergency shelters and transitional housing projects has not significantly changed since *CT PIT 2014.* Please see **Appendix A** of this report for a community level breakdown of the sheltered population.

Table 5

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*
374	9%	162	6%	81	3%

* These columns represent percent total of adults and adults in families in shelter or transitional housing (2,605)

Methodology – Sheltered Count

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 are collected from all adults staying in Connecticut's emergency shelters and transitional housing projects on the night of the count. Most data elements collected for the purposes of CT PIT have been aligned with the everyday intake assessment that all emergency shelters 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 unless the client was unaccompanied and under the age of 18. To support HUD's increased focus on youth experiencing homelessness, there was an additional questionnaire for those under 25 years of age. For each of their clients residing in a transitional housing project on the night of the count, TH projects collected approximately fifteen data elements that were part of the PIT assessment, but not included in CT HMIS.

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.

For clients staying in Veteran Administration or domestic violence projects that do not participate in CT HMIS, demographic data was collected by survey. Approximately 85 percent of 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.

Section 3: CT PIT 2015 – Unsheltered

Background

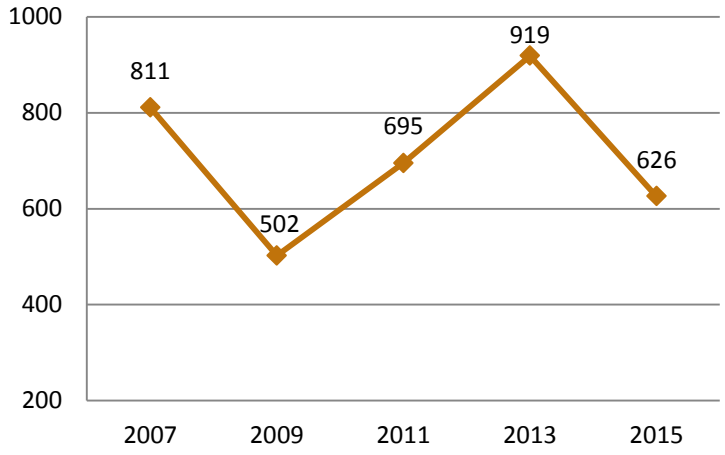
Every other year, HUD requires communities to conduct unsheltered counts of people living in a place unfit for human habitation (such as in abandoned buildings, under bridges, or in parks). This year required both a sheltered and unsheltered count. The following unsheltered methodology section, as well as the more in-depth methodology explanation in **Appendix F**, clearly outlines the steps that were taken to create the statistically reliable number of unsheltered individuals.

The weather conditions surrounding *CT PIT 2015* were representative of one of the most severe winters in the history of Connecticut. The initial date of the count had to be pushed back because of a blizzard, and the state's cold weather protocol remained in place for the entire month of February. These extreme weather conditions likely drove many homeless individuals to seek alternate indoor locations, especially emergency shelter.

Table 6

Total Persons	**626**
Individuals	595
Families	11
Children	20

Figure 4: Total Unsheltered Population



Findings

Statewide, **626** persons were living on the streets or in other places not intended for human habitation on the night of February 18th. Table 6 shows the breakdown of the total unsheltered population in the state. Among them were eleven unsheltered families, which included twenty children. All of the families identified in the unsheltered count were single-parent households. The total number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness is down thirty-two percent from the last unsheltered count in 2013, and is down twenty-three percent since 2007. See Figure 4.

Unsheltered persons were much more likely to be adults without children. While thirty-one persons were counted in families with children, ninety-five percent of unsheltered adults found sleeping on the streets did not have children with them. Of the total unsheltered adults, thirty-four were youth ages 18-24. **Appendix B** contains a full set of tables outlining the unsheltered population.

There were no unaccompanied children under the age of 18 found unsheltered anywhere in the state on the night of the count.

For complete data tables on the unsheltered population, please see **Appendix B**.

Unsheltered Subpopulations

Chronic Homelessness

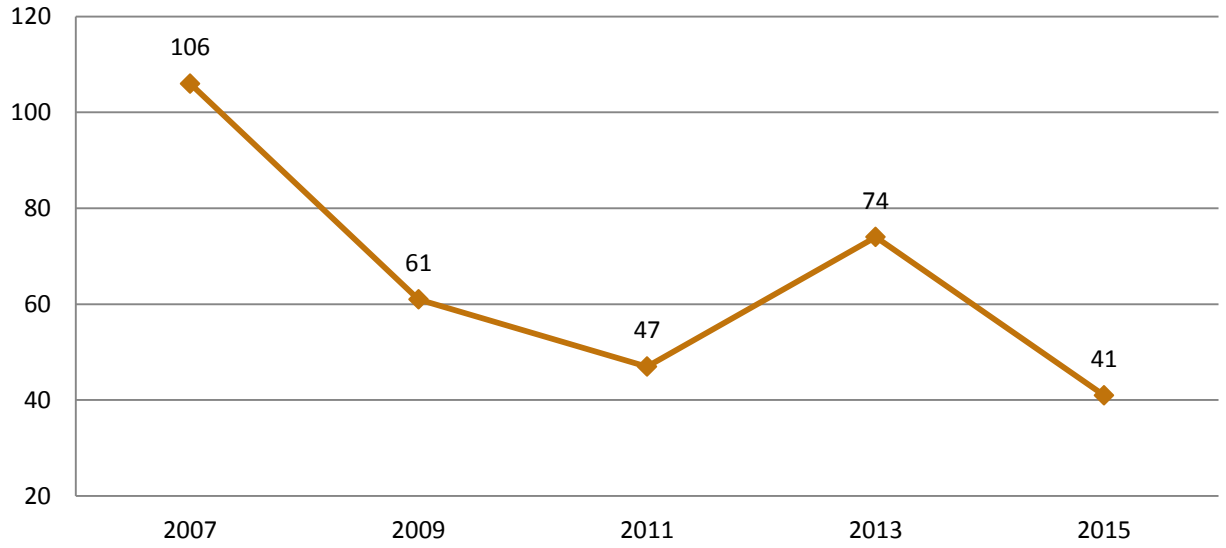
Of the 606 adults who were living on the streets or other places not intended for human habitation, 298 were identified as chronically homeless. Only three unsheltered chronically homeless families were identified during *CT PIT 2015*.

Veterans

Statewide, 41 veterans experiencing homelessness were counted living on the streets or in other places not intended for human habitation, a decrease of forty-five percent since the last unsheltered count in 2013. This is the lowest count of unsheltered veterans ever during an unsheltered CT PIT count. See Figure 5.

There were **no unsheltered veteran families** identified *CT PIT 2015*. Nine unsheltered veterans were identified as experiencing chronic homelessness.

Figure 5: Unsheltered Veterans



Domestic Violence

Across the state, 111 unsheltered adults attributed their current homelessness to domestic violence, representing a decrease of thirty percent from the previous unsheltered count. Under the new data standards, respondents are no longer asked if domestic violence contributed to their homelessness, but instead are asked if they have ever experienced domestic violence at any time in their life.

Health and Safety Concerns

One in four unsheltered adults (156 total) self-reported having a severe mental illness (SMI). Both the chronic substance abuse (CSA) and SMI numbers were impacted by the changes in the federal data standards, and a portion of the decrease in the numbers can be attributed to the changes in the data collection.

Forty-one percent, 249 total, of unsheltered adults reported having a CSA issue. This is a significant decrease in both number and percentage from the previous unsheltered count.

Persons self-reporting a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS have historically been the smallest homeless subpopulation, and this trend continues into 2015. Seven unsheltered individuals reported being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS – a seventy-nine percent decrease from the thirty-three identified in the previous unsheltered count.

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

Additional Data

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

Table 7

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*
156	25.7%	249	41.1%	7	1.2%

*These columns represent percent of total unsheltered adults (606)

Methodology – Unsheltered Count

The unsheltered homeless count followed the same methodology as the counts conducted in 2011 and 2013. The process uses the U.S. Census block identification combined with areas in which persons experiencing homelessness were located in the previous unsheltered count. The state is divided into twenty-three areas for the PIT count. The regional coordinators in charge of the twenty-three areas of the state review maps and the block groups from the previous unsheltered count to confirm the canvassing areas are the same. Regional coordinators may also remove block groups or add up to ten additional locations based on outreach information. In addition to those identified areas, 7.5% of the block groups not selected for the street count are then assigned throughout the state as sample blocks. Regional coordinators designated 223 areas of known locations of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness. An additional 269 blocks were part of the sample set.

Volunteers canvassed a total of 493 blocks and completed 339 surveys. A total of 267 surveys came from designated blocks and 72 came from the sample areas. Utilizing a statistical multiplier developed by Central CT State University, the number of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness is developed for each area. The count yields an estimated number of 606 households experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

The demographic information collected during surveys is then extrapolated onto the projection data to estimate more accurately the gender, race, ethnicity, time homeless, and disability status for the population. Then, using the disability and time homeless information, projections can also be made for the total number of likely chronically homeless in the state.

For a more detailed description of the unsheltered count methodology, please see **Appendix F**.

Section 4: CT PIT 2015 – Subpopulations

Introduction

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

The categories for the 2015 Point-in-Time Count are:

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

Data collected on PIT surveys inform the totals for each of the subpopulations (See Table 8). This year there were dramatic decreases in most subpopulations when compared to *CT PIT 2014*. This was in part due to HMIS data standard changes, along with a concerted effort by communities to prioritize the most vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness for permanent housing. The Data Standards and Subpopulation sections of this report offer a more detailed explanation about the effect on the totals.

Table 8: Subpopulations

Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered	**Total**
Chronically Homeless Individuals	240	298	538
Total Chronically Homeless Families	17	3	20
Total Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	38	7	45
Chronically Homeless Individual Veterans	9	9	18
Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	0	0
Total Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	0	0
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	374	156	530
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	162	249	411
Adults with HIV/AIDS	81	7	88
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	487	111	598

Chronically Homeless

The HUD definition of chronic homelessness is a person or family that is literally homeless either continuously for one year or longer or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. This must be coupled with a disabling condition of indefinite duration that impairs the ability to live independently. HUD asks for the chronically homeless information to be segmented by Individuals, Families, and Veterans. See Figure 6 for a chart of chronic homelessness in Connecticut since 2007.

Individuals

The total number of individual adults who were chronically homeless on the night *of CT PIT 2015* was **538**. This represents 20 percent of the total number of homeless individuals in Connecticut. This number represents a substantial decrease in chronically homeless adult individuals identified in the 2014 count. Correcting for the change in federal data standards, we find a **thirteen percent decrease** in chronic homelessness among adult individuals between 2014 and 2015.

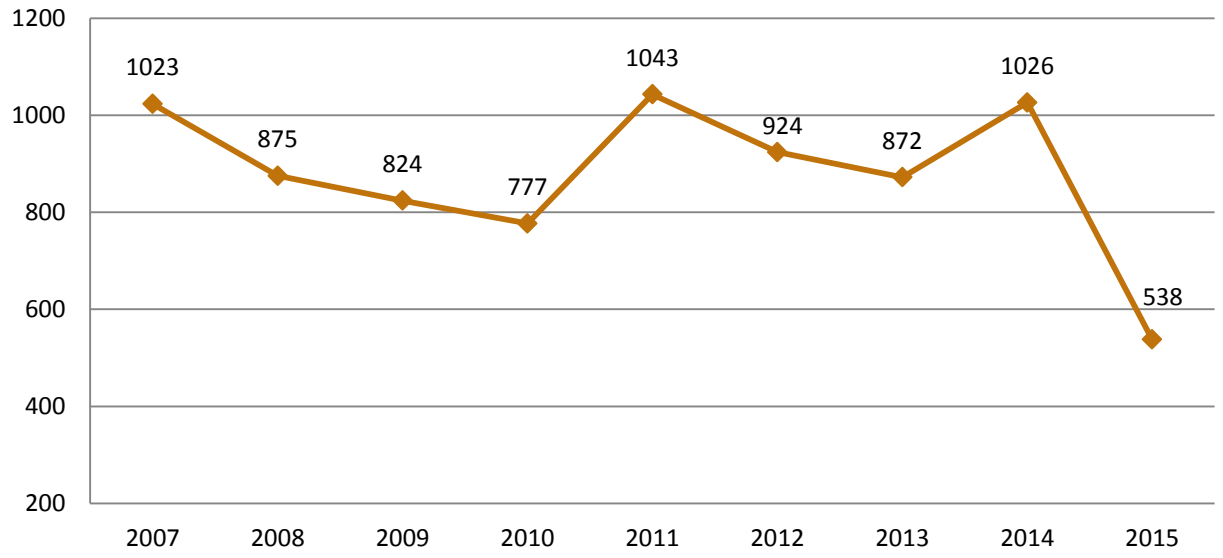
Families

On the night of *CT PIT 2015*, Connecticut had **20** chronically homeless families comprising **45** people. In order to count as a family, there must be one or more dependent children under the age of 18 accompanying the head of household. This represents five percent of the total number of homeless families in Connecticut.

Veterans

Eighteen individual veterans were experiencing chronic homelessness on the night of *CT PIT 2015*. **There were no chronically homeless veteran families** identified in projects or unsheltered. Chronically homeless veterans are a new category for 2015, both for individuals and families. Subsequently, there is no comparison data for last year on this particular subpopulation.

Figure 6 – Total individual adults experiencing chronic homelessness



Serious Mental Illness

The number of people who self-reported a serious mental illness was 530 or 16.5 percent of homeless adults. The updated data standards may account for the dramatic decrease in this category from prior years. While many people experiencing homelessness suffer from mental illness, the severity of the illness may not interfere with a person's ability to live independently.

Table 9 shows the total of health and safety concerns of the statewide population.

Chronic Substance Abuse

Another category with a major subpopulation reduction this year was people who have chronic substance abuse issues. This year, 411 people self-reported having a chronic substance abuse problem, which represents 13 percent of homeless adults.

HIV/AIDS

The rate of people experiencing homelessness who also self-report being HIV positive or having AIDS continues to decline. This year, 88 people indicated they had these diagnoses. This represents 2.7 percent of homeless adults and is a 28 percent decrease from last year.

Domestic Violence

The number of people who reported being a survivor of domestic violence increased this year. A total of 598 people reported having been a domestic violence survivor; however, the survey did not ask follow-up questions regarding when the trauma occurred or if it was directly related to the experience of homelessness. The 598 represents 19 percent of homeless adults.

Table 9

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*
530	16.5%	411	12.8%	88	2.7%

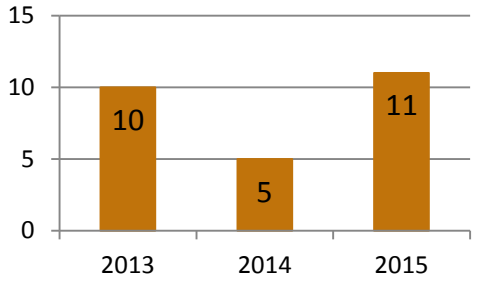
*These columns represent percent of the total adult homeless population (3,211)

Section 5: CT Youth Count

CT PIT 2015 Unaccompanied Youth

CT PIT 2015 has a prescribed method by which Continua of Care are to count and report on unaccompanied youth. Figure 7 shows the total number of identified unaccompanied minors for the last three CT PIT Counts.

Figure 7



Introduction

Figure 7 shows a trend of under-counting unaccompanied youth. Without better information on youth who are experiencing homelessness and housing instability, it is difficult to develop plans and identifying resources needed to address it.

The *CT Youth Count* is the first attempt as a state to gather that information. Data from this effort will be used in the Opening Doors for Youth Plan being developed and implemented by Reaching Home Campaign's Homeless Youth Workgroup. The Opening Doors for Youth Plan is an action plan to provide all Connecticut youth and young adults with safe, stable homes and opportunities.

To view the full plan, please visit: www.pschousing.org/runaway-and-homeless-youth-workgroup

Youth Count Methods

CT Youth Count is the first state-wide intervention implemented in Connecticut to specifically count the number of youth experiencing homelessness or housing instability up to age twenty-four. Following the work of "*Invisible No More,"* a qualitative study of homeless youth by the Consultation Center at Yale University, CCEH partnered with agencies around the state to form the Data Integration Workgroup, a subgroup of the Reaching Home Runaway and Homeless Youth Workgroup. The Data Integration Workgroup is a coalition formed in part to develop a comprehensive assessment that would closely estimate Connecticut's transient homeless youth population.

CT Youth Count adopted convenience and snowball sampling strategies to use across Connecticut. The questions were incorporated into the *CT PIT 2015* surveys to gain the best possible estimation of youth encountered through regular PIT counting processes.

Survey questions needed to be short enough for volunteers to successfully administer them and hold a young adult's attention long enough to fill them out. Questions and response options used on the youth survey were designed to align as closely as possible with federal data standards, so any data captured on youth during *CT PIT 2015* would be comparable to data collected in the specific youth surveys. Initial drafts of the survey were tested with youth focus groups through the Institute for Community Research and Waterbury Youth Services. Further revisions were made based on input received from youth focus group feedback. *CT Youth Count* specifically targets youth age 24 and under who are unaccompanied. The full two-page Youth Count survey can be found in **Appendix D**.

Due in part to distinct differences between the adult and youth population and to Connecticut's lack of services directed towards unaccompanied homeless youth, the same methods employed to count the adult homeless populations during the traditional CT PIT Count could not be utilized. Instead, *CT Youth Count* coordinators (YCC) were recruited and had the task of disseminating surveys based on the individual complement of programs and resources for youth in their region. Each YCC attended youth count training on best practices for effective survey distribution. Each region tailored outreach efforts to their needs and resources available, which included surveying youth at community centers, in soup kitchens, or at large events created specifically for capturing youth data. Several youth count focus areas offered incentives like $5 McDonald's gift cards and coupons, snacks, or toiletry kits to encourage youth to participate in the survey.

The *CT Youth Count* took place in conjunction with, but separate from, the *CT PIT 2015*. The traditional PIT count is a one-night effort, while the *CT Youth Count* used an expanded timeframe between Monday, January 19th, and Wednesday, February 18th. The expanded timeframe from the traditional PIT count is a national best practice when counting unaccompanied youth.

CT Youth Count included three main components: the collection of demographic or characteristic data of unaccompanied youth; current nightly routine and rooming options that youth personally identified as having access to; and information on a variety of

services youth have either been connected with or exposed to in the past, why help was not received (if applicable) and services needed to improve their overall well-being. Both Spanish and English surveys were designed to be responsive to Connecticut's diversity.

Defining Youth Homelessness

The strict HUD definition of homelessness used during the traditional CT PIT count has historically under-counted unaccompanied youth. For the purposes of the *CT Youth Count*, the Data Integration Workgroup used the definition of: *"Youth who have no secure 'rights of tenancy' (for themselves or through a parent/guardian) including, but not limited to those living in shelters, transitional housing programs, couch surfing, doubled up, hotel or motels, in parks, on the streets in cars, abandoned buildings, or other places not fit for human habitation."*

Counting Homeless Youth

Any homeless youth in emergency shelter or transitional housing who were unaccompanied or a head of household under the age of 25 had their information obtained through the traditional CT PIT count process. The PIT survey was designed to create the most user-friendly experience and to eliminate duplicative questions. Instead of asking providers to interview clients with three different surveys, the answers were formatted cohesively into the existing tools they were already required to use. This data was either entered into CT HMIS directly as the survey was being filled out, or after the surveys were collected and sent to CCEH.

As an enhanced data collection and quality measure, homeless youth assessment surveys were included in CT HMIS so that any individual or head of household under age 25 was identified as eligible for the *CT Youth Count* survey questions. Shelter staff could then input the survey answers into the assessment. If at any point survey participants felt uncomfortable or no longer wanted to continue, they had the right to refuse to answer any or all questions. Their responses were then added to a database containing the *CT Youth Count* surveys conducted over the longer time span. Once all information was entered and a complete data set was produced, the data was de-duplicated and checked for inconsistencies. Initials, birth month, year, and city responses on the survey helped in the de-duplication efforts.

Youth Count Coordinators

Seven YCCs serving as liaisons and local points of contact in six areas across the state worked in partnership with state coordinators at CCEH and the Data Integration Workgroup to plan and conduct the *CT Youth Count* in their communities. YCCs are familiar with the programs and services in their own areas, and they are uniquely positioned to plan, coordinate, and execute through leveraging existing resources and relationships when organizing the count locally.

Primary Functions of Youth Count Coordinators

- Communicated between statewide coordinators and local providers;

- Attended *CT Youth Count* events and trainings;
- Disseminated information about the *CT Youth Count* to the community;
- Identified unique outreach areas and discerns community resources to capture the best estimate of homeless youth;
- Engaged and prepared local agencies to implement the *CT Youth Count*;
- Ensured that regional data were submitted properly and on time.

Youth Count Focus Areas

In addition to the count of youth experiencing homelessness through the PIT process, the *CT Youth Count* methodology included count activities in "focus areas." Activities to count youth experiencing homelessness included street and community outreach, focus groups, special events, and surveys at schools. Focus areas for the *CT Youth Count* were: Fairfield County, Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, Torrington, and Waterbury.

Fairfield County

For the purpose of the *CT Youth Count*, both Bridgeport and Norwalk were the participating cities that made up Fairfield County.

Over the course of 31 days, Fairfield County utilized numerous methods for measuring youth homelessness in Southern Connecticut. Supportive Housing Works conducted two focus groups of youth to prepare for outreach and engagement. Outreach efforts took place throughout local soup kitchens and libraries as well as a wide variety of service providers, recreational centers, and social service agencies all of which engaged in disseminating *CT Youth Count* surveys. In Bridgeport, YCCs conducted interviews at several high schools and handed out incentives ($5 McDonald's gift cards) to participating youth. Other service providers set up similar tabling efforts at local youth-led events. Kids in Crisis in Norwalk used their existing outreach group to target community centers with high levels of youth engagement.

Hartford

Hartford took a unique route regarding outreach by engaging a youth who is experiencing homelessness himself, and is well-known in the community, to assist in conducting surveys of youth. To facilitate the Hartford effort, PeaceBuilders volunteered their entire program coordination staff to the *CT Youth Count* effort and surveyed numerous youth in their program, in addition to conducting community-wide outreach. The Connection, Inc. and True Colors, an organization that works to ensure that the needs of sexual and gender minority youth are both recognized and met, contributed substantially to the Hartford effort.

Meriden

Meriden YCCs and volunteers visited several agencies where youth can usually be found, such as the Boys & Girls Club and the YMCA. Numerous Meriden high schools participated as well, and surveys were distributed during the lunch hour with toiletry kits as a survey incentive. Volunteers also engaged youth through street outreach, tabling outside of area schools, and visiting after-school programs in order to administer the survey to a wide range of students. Popular street corners, skate parks, libraries, and shopping centers comprised the remaining sites for

volunteer-led street outreach.

New Haven

New Haven actively involved stakeholders during the initial planning process to develop the most effective outreach strategy. Youth Continuum, New Haven Rising, the Post Traumatic Stress Center, the New Haven Board of Education, and the New Haven Family Alliance Street Outreach Worker Program all participated. Methods for survey distribution were informed by three youth focus groups conducted with high school youth and young adults who had current or previous experience with homelessness. New Haven conducted street counts as well, with three of the focus group participants assisting the YCC with administering surveys. Interviews were done in the afternoon and early evenings during the *CT Youth Count*. Survey participants were given a Ziploc bag with gloves or hand warmers, a snack, and information about youth resources in the community. Youth partners who were engaged in the process were key in providing insight on how to reach youth and in finding creative opportunities for surveying this population.

Torrington

Torrington focused on engaging social service agencies, Planned Parenthood, local soup kitchens, and Mayor Elinor Carbone's Committee on Youth. This alliance, including the Torrington school system, substantially increased the number of youth surveys collected. Local YCCs connected with small groups of homeless or unstably housed youth at easily accessible public places like the Torrington library. In addition to completing the survey themselves, many young people directed service providers to locations where unstably housed youth tend to congregate during the winter.

Waterbury

Waterbury began the *CT Youth Count* with multiple focus groups to accumulate youth surveys and listen to participants' personal experiences with housing instability. A few individuals from those focus groups participated in street outreach, enabling a more strategic approach to finding youth. Waterbury expanded their outreach efforts by aligning with multiple youth-centered agencies such as Waterbury Youth Services, LISA Inc., the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and a number of after-school programs. Common places for street outreach included the local mall, train station, library, and shopping plazas in Waterbury.

School Estimation Project

To complement the efforts of the community survey, the Data Integration Workgroup also conducted an estimation project in seven schools in the state. These schools include:

- Torrington High School
- New Britain High School
- Sound School - New Haven
- John F. Kennedy High School - Waterbury
- Orville H. Platt High School - Meriden
- Warren Harding High School - Bridgeport
- Bulkeley High School - Hartford
- Hartford Public High School
- Weaver High School – Hartford

This part of the *CT Youth Count* was designed to provide a reliable estimate of the

number of homeless and unstably housed youth in any given school district.

Limitations

Although the *CT Youth Count* provides useful data about youth homelessness in Connecticut to a degree that previously did not exist, it has certain limitations.

Youth Count data: Similar to point-in-time counts, the *CT Youth Count* under-represents the level of homelessness that youth experience. Collecting data on unaccompanied youth and runaways who are typically doubled up with friends or extended family makes producing a single accurate percentage of youth homelessness improbable. While the survey was designed to be as concise as possible to hold youth's attentions, some consumer feedback indicated that the number of questions turned them away from filling out or finishing the survey. Future study and evaluation of youth data collection methods will help fine-tune limitations experienced throughout the count.

Youth service limitations: The number of shelters available for youth 18 and under does not match the number of homeless youth in that age range seeking shelter in Connecticut. Unlike point-in-time counts, surveyors did not have a series of institutions to visit where only homeless youth resided. Different methodologies had to be developed to suit the unique resources of each YCC, so uniformity was not possible.

Comparative data: As 2015 is the first year of the *CT Youth Count*, little information exists to compare and contrast data results. In 2014, only five unaccompanied youth in the state of Connecticut were reported when conducting the annual CT PIT. This is the first year that a strategic, expanded Youth Count has been developed in order to cultivate a better estimate of actual youth homelessness figures, using the expanded definition of youth homelessness as described above.

Self-reported data: *CT Youth Count* survey results come exclusively from data reported by youth. It is possible that some youth provide erroneous responses. Additionally, youth may refuse to answer questions.

***CT Youth Count* focus area challenges:** One of the most notable limitations for each youth count focus area was the harsh winter weather as a barrier to outreach and youth engagement. Since the count took place throughout January and February, this altered the number of youth counted on the streets and at outside locations where a large number of youth are typically found. Adults interviewing youth is another probable limitation expressed by the local points of contact. Youth were much more willing to engage and open up during the interviews if the surveyor was a fellow teenager/young adult.

Findings

1,342 total surveys were collected through the community survey efforts of the *CT Youth Count.* Of those a total of **585** (44 percent) were identified as homeless or housing insecure. Significant work was taken to eliminate duplicate records to ensure the most accurate count possible.

Demographics

Data collected from the *CT Youth Count* indicate that homeless and unstably-housed youth are primarily 18-24 years old, male, and African-American. Sixty-eight percent of the youth surveyed were between eighteen and twenty-four years old. Fifty-three percent of youth identified as male, forty-five percent identified as female, one percent identified as transgender, and less than one percent were not sure or used other terms to define their gender. Fourteen percent of youth reported their sexual orientation as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or questioning. For those youth who self-reported as literally homeless, the percentage of youth who identify as LGTBQIA (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual) increases to twenty-five percent. USICH estimates that the prevalence of gay, lesbian, bisexual and questioning youth ranges from 20 to 40 percent. See Table 10.

Thirty percent of all female youth indicated that they were pregnant or parenting, compared to only six percent of male youth

Table 10

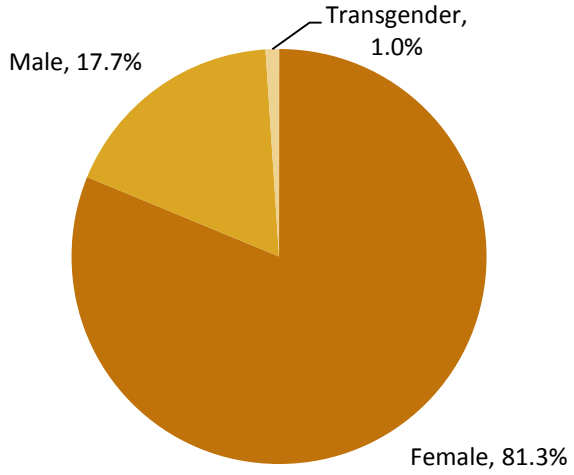
	Percentage
Age (n = 585)	
Under 14	4.10%
15-17	27.70%
18-20	27.40%
21-24	40.90%
Gender (n=569)	
Male	53.10%
Female	45.30%
Transgender	1.10%
Other Terms	0.50%
Native Language (n=476)	
English	83.00%
Spanish	14.50%
Other	2.50%
Sexual Orientation (n=485)	
Heterosexual	80.60%
Bisexual	8.30%
Gay/Lesbian	4.70%
Prefer not to Answer	4.10%
Questioning or Unsure	1.20%
Other	1.00%

who were parenting. The Connecticut rate of three in ten homeless female youth having been pregnant is very close to the national average of one in three, reported by the National Network for Youth, a national advocacy organization for homeless and disconnected youth. Table 11 shows the total percentage of youth identified as pregnant or parenting, and provides an age distribution of the 96 youth identified. Figure 8 shows the gender percentages of youth who identified as pregnant or parenting.

Table 11

Pregnant or Parenting Youth	Percentage
Pregnant or Parenting Youth (n=585)	
No	83.6%
Yes	16.4%
Age Grouping P/P Youth (n=96)	
18-24	90.6%
Under 18	9.4%

Figure 8: Pregnant and Parenting Youth (n=96)



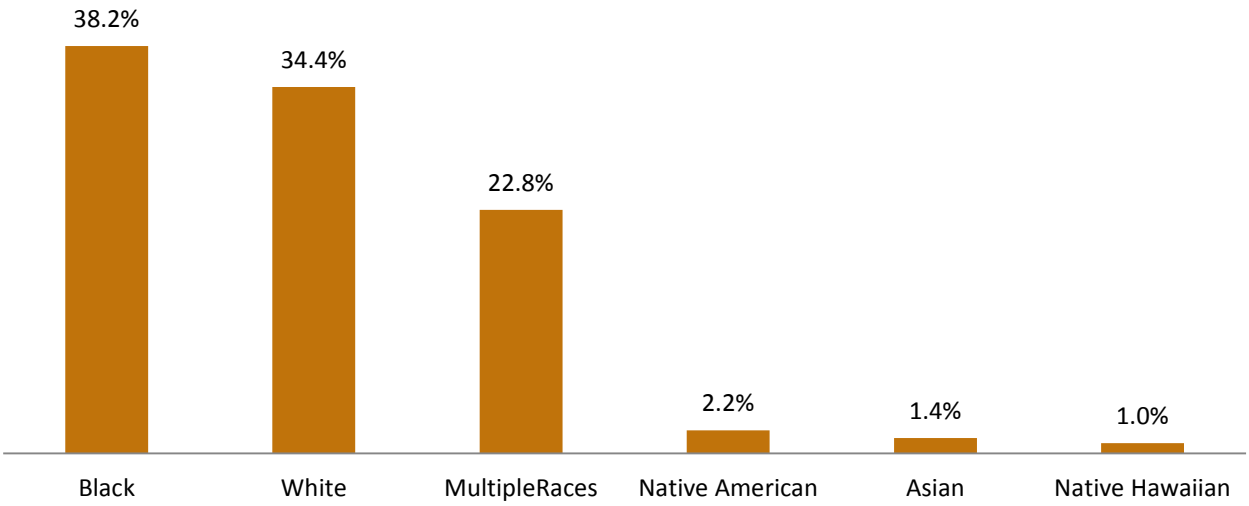
The majority of the youth, 83 percent, were native English speakers with native Spanish speakers accounting for another 14 percent. A total of nine other languages made up the remaining three percent. Twenty-six youth identified their country of origin outside the United States. The fourteen countries identified were:

- Bangladesh
- Canada
- Dominican Republic
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ecuador
- Germany
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Rwanda
- Somali
- Saint Lucia

Race/Ethnicity

When asked about race, nineteen percent declined to answer the question. Of the 416 who provided a substantive answer, 38 percent identified as African American, a clear overrepresentation of that racial group. When compared to data from Connecticut's HMIS adult population in emergency shelters, the racial and ethnic representations of both populations are very similar to one another. Figure 9 provides information collected on race.

Figure 9 (n=416)



The question on ethnicity asked as: *"Are you Hispanic?"* was tested in focus groups as the best question to ask youth to differentiate race and ethnicity. Thirty-six percent of those who answered the question identified as Hispanic.

Living Arrangements

When asked where they slept last night, the largest percentage of homeless and housing unstable youth identified they were staying in a shelter. Large percentages of youth were also staying with family and friends on a temporary basis. Table 12 shows the total percentages of substantive responses to the living situation question.

Despite being homeless or housing unstable, the vast majority of youth feel safe in their current living situation. Table 13 shows the total responses to the question of safety. When youth were asked: "Have you ever

Table 12 (n=527)

Where youth slept the previous night	Percentage
Shelter or Host Home	29.0%
Family member-leave in 2 weeks	18.2%
Transitional Living Program	17.1%
With friends	15.8%
Outside / place not meant for sleeping	4.8%
Foster Home	4.6%
Motel	2.9%
Treatment Facility	2.7%
Other	2.5%
Dorm	1.7%
Jail, Prison, Detention Facility	1.0%

Table 13 (n=461)

Do youth feel safe where they are staying?	Percentage
Yes	78.3%
Sometimes	11.5%
No	7.4%
Not Sure	2.8%

stayed at someone else's house/apartment (friend, family) because you had no other place to go?" – over sixty percent answered yes (Figure 10).

Most youth feel that they could stay in their current living situation for at least two weeks without being asked to leave. For those who indicated they could not stay in their current living situation, the majority did not know where they would be able to go (Table 14).

Table 15 shows the number of times youth indicated that they have moved in the last six months, indicating the transient nature of the overall homeless and housing unstable population. When asked how long it had been since they had a permanent place to live, the largest percentage of youth indicated it had been over a year. Table 15 also shows the amount of time since the surveyed youth had stable housing.

Table 14

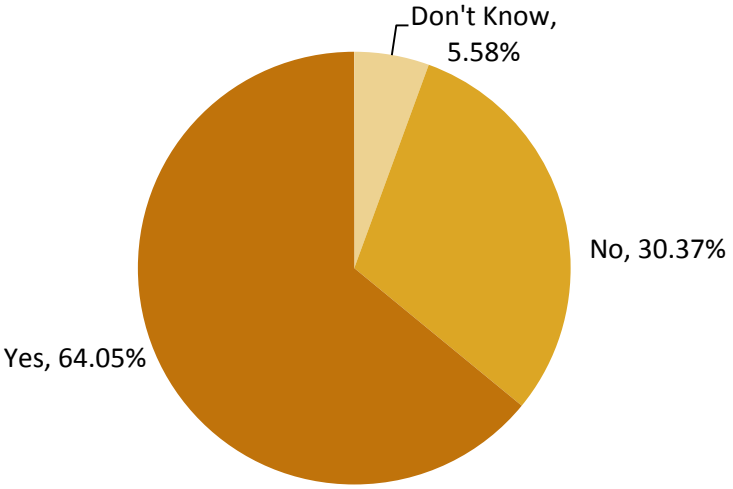
	Percentage
Stay for two weeks? (n=481)	
Yes	67.4%
Don't Know	22.6%
No	10.0%
Know where you will go? (n=144)	
No	61.1%
Yes, but temporary	25.7%
Yes, as long as I want	12.5%
Don't Know	0.7%

Table 15

Number of Moves in the Last Six Months (n=390)	Percentage
0	37.7%
1	22.3%
2	16.9%
3	10.0%
4	4.1%
More than 4	9.0%

Time Since Perm Place to Live (n=244)	Percentage
Less than 1 month	7.8%
1 to 2 months	2.9%
2 to 3 months	11.5%
3 to 6 Months	18.4%
6 to 12 months	18.8%
More than 1 year	40.6%

Figure 10 (n=484)



Education and Employment

The lack of a stable living arrangement can have a devastating impact on educational success for youth. Homeless and unstably housed youth face access barriers to education. Frequent moving, lack of proper documentation, and a lack of easy access to transportation keep them from attending and finishing high school and college. Another perspective on youth experiencing homelessness in the school system can be found in the School Estimation portion later in this report.

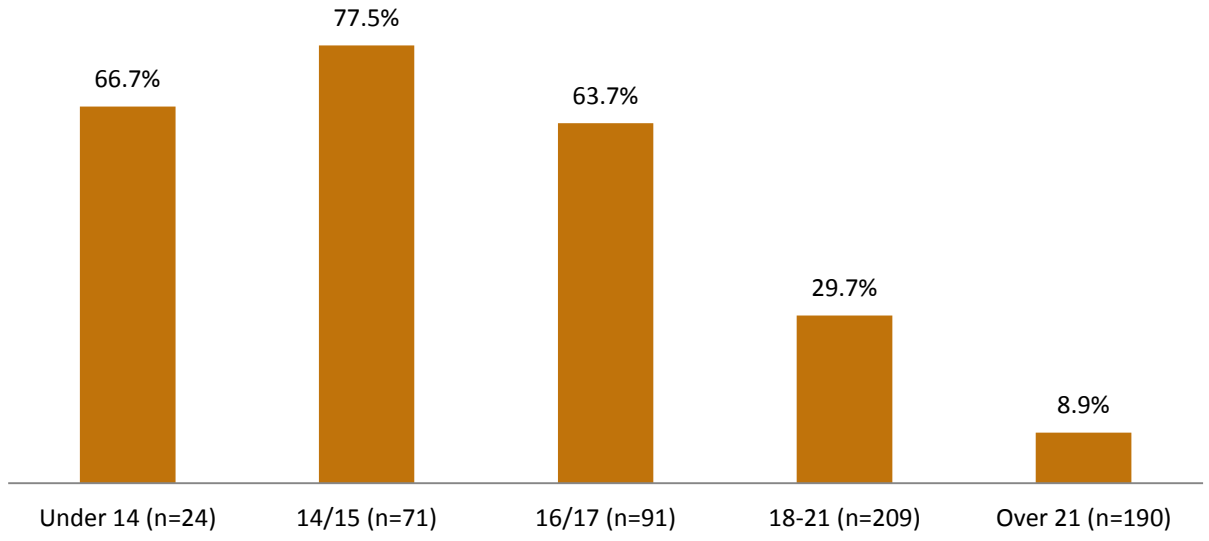
School engagement of the surveyed youth varied greatly depending on their age. Figure 11 shows the answers for the question: *"Are you attending school regularly?"* broken out by five age groups. Education attainment is outlined in Table 16, showing the highest completed grade level of all the surveyed youth.

Table 16 (n=523)

Highest Grade Completed	Percentage
Less than Grade 5	0.2%
Grades 5-6	3.3%
Grades 7-8	9.2%
Grades 9-11	38.8%
12th grade, no diploma	10.7%
HS Diploma	22.0%
GED or Certificate Program	5.7%
Some or all college or Trade	9.9%
Program does not have grade levels	0.2%

The same reasons keeping youth from academic success can keep them from obtaining and maintaining steady employment supporting themselves financially. Of youth who are of legal working age, only 21 percent (n=490) are currently working either full time or part time.

Figure 11: Attending School Regularly, by Age



System Engagement

Approximately one third of the youth surveyed in the community survey identified a history of some involvement with the Department of Children and Families (DCF) (Table 17). National studies have shown that foster care and involvement in the child welfare system are significant predictors in future episodes of homelessness. According to USICH: "Every year, 30,000 youth age out of foster care and 20,000-25,000 age out of the juvenile justice system. Most have limited options for housing, income, and family or other social support."

Surveyed youth who identified as being involved with DCF or the foster care system were **three times** more likely to have moved two or more times in the last six months, and were **six times** more likely to have been involved with the criminal justice system.

Homelessness is a national problem amongst the prison re-entry population, with one out of every five recently released inmates becoming homeless shortly after they are released. Of the youth surveyed, one in five has had contact with the criminal justice system (Figure 12). These youth lack a home, strong support network, and other fundamental resources. Lack of supervision and support appears directly related to high rates of arrests for homeless youth.

Surveyed youth who identified having been involved with the criminal justice system are **five times** more likely to have moved two or more times in the last six months, and are **three times** more likely to be living outside or in a place not meant for human habitation.

Figure 12 (n=585)

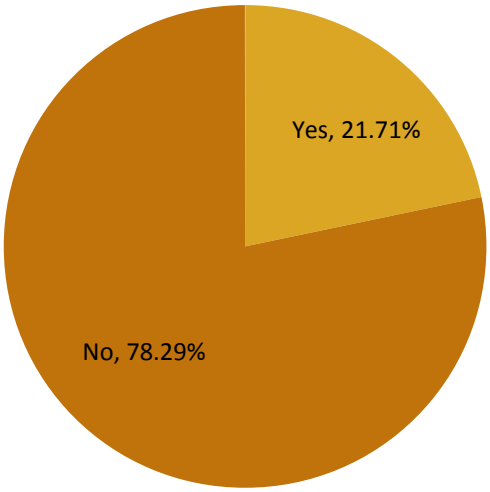


Table 17 (n=477)

DCF or Foster Care	Percentage
Don't Know	1.3%
No	66.0%
Yes	32.7%

Assistance and Needs

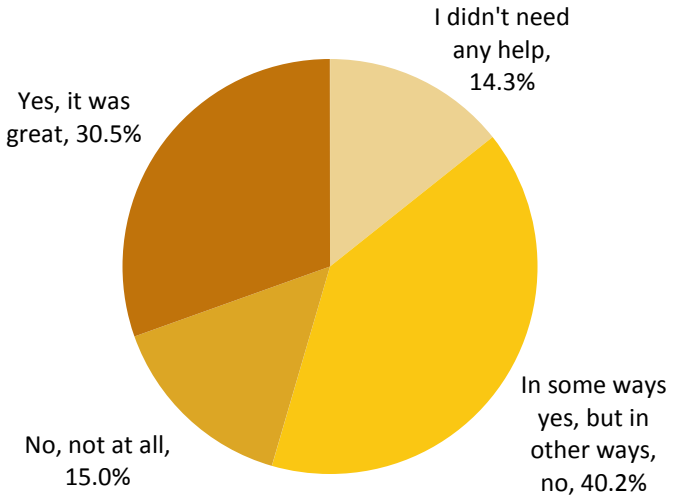
This section of the community survey collected information on a variety of services youth have either been connected with or have attempted to access. Table 18 outlines the responses provided by the youth when asked what services they have already attempted to access. Additional written-in responses to the other category include: WIC, SSI, Job Corps, immigration services, and grief counseling. A follow-up question asked if the youth felt that they got what they needed when they tried to access services (Figure 13).

As an additional follow-up question, youth were then asked: *"If you did not get the help you needed, why? Think about all the different kinds of help you needed or tried to get."* Table 19 is a summary of the reasons that youth indicated they were not able to receive. The two largest reasons given were a lack of transportation and not qualifying for a particular program or social service. Answers

Table 18 (n=422)

Attempted Assistance	Percentage
Food Stamps	40.0%
Cash Assistance	37.0%
Didn't Try	23.5%
Job Training	20.1%
Counseling	18.7%
Long Term Housing	17.1%
Health Care	16.6%
Educational Support	14.5%
Short Term Housing	14.0%
Family Support	11.6%
Substance abuse Treatment	10.2%
Child Care	5.7%
Other Help	1.7%

Figure 13 (n=420)



written in for the "other" category include: Youth didn't feel like talking, not enough documentation, substance abuse issues, hard time understanding paperwork, mental health status, agency/program had no funding, feeling of being unable to be helped, being underage, and being told they didn't need help.

Table 20 contains all of the answers given when youth were asked: *"Right now, what do you need to improve your well-being?"* This question gave youth the choice of filling in an option for other assistance. The twenty-nine responses to this section covered anger management, help with attitude, cash assistance, clothing & school supplies, assistance with family relationships, Section 8 assistance, and transportation.

Table 19 (n=333)

Why didn't you get help?	Percentage
Didn't Qualify	27.3%
No Transportation	23.7%
Put on Waitlist	22.8%
Didn't Hear Back	22.2%
Other	21.9%
Didn't want to Ask	16.2%
Didn't have ID	14.4%
Didn't Know Where to Go	14.1%
Sent Somewhere Else	12.0%
Too Many Rules	10.8%
Too Much Paperwork	9.0%
No Insurance	7.8%
Weren't Friendly to Me	6.0%
Language Barrier	4.5%
Insurance Didn't Cover	4.2%

Table 20 (n=412)

Need (n=412)	Percentage
Employment/Career	36.7%
Place to Live Long Term	32.0%
Education	25.7%
Food	21.1%
ID Card	18.5%
Other	16.5%
Counseling/Mental Health	14.8%
Birth Certificate	14.6%
Place to Live Short Term	11.9%
Place to Do Laundry	11.2%
Hygiene Products	10.2%
Drug/Alcohol Treatment	9.0%
Place to Shower	8.3%
Birth Control/Condoms	8.0%
Medical Services	7.5%
Physical or Learning Disability	7.5%
Legal Help	5.1%
Language Classes	3.4%
Immigration Asst for Parent	1.2%
Immigration Asst for Me	0.7%

Homeless Youth Estimate

With the limited geographic scope of the focus areas for the first CT Youth Count, we know that the total **585** youth identified in the community survey and **930** identified in the school estimation project underrepresent the total number of youth experiencing homelessness or housing instability in Connecticut. Using the rate of youth who are homeless or housing unstable identified in our focus areas and generalizing that to the remaining population of Connecticut, the projected number of statewide homeless or housing unstable youth is between **2,783** and **3,075** unique individuals.

Survey Collection

Table 21 shows the detail of where all of the community surveys were collected.

Table 21 (n=585)

City	Under 18	18-24	Total
Ansonia	-	0.2%	0.2%
Bridgeport	4.8%	13.2%	18.0%
Bristol	0.3%	2.1%	2.4%
Danbury	-	0.9%	0.8%
East Hartford	-	0.3%	0.3%
Hartford	10.9%	14.9%	25.8%
Killingly	-	0.7%	0.7%
Manchester	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Meriden	5.1%	3.2%	8.4%
Middletown	-	0.5%	0.5%
Milford	-	0.5%	0.5%
Naugatuck	0.2%	-	0.2%
New Britain	-	1.9%	1.9%
New Haven	2.7%	11.1%	13.9%
New London	-	0.8%	0.9%
New Milford	-	0.2%	0.2%
Norwalk	0.5%	1.5%	2.1%
Norwich	-	2.7%	2.8%
Plainville	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Shelton	-	0.2%	0.2%
Stamford	0.9%	4.1%	5.0%
Torrington	0.3%	2.1%	2.4%
Wallingford	-	0.2%	0.2%
Waterbury	5.5%	6.3%	11.8%
Westport	-	0.3%	0.3%
Windsor	0.2%	0.00%	0.2%
Total	**31.8%**	**68.2%**	**100.00%**

School Estimation Project

Background

The methodology of the school estimation project questions students about their peers who are unstably housed youth (UHY). Students from grades 9 through 12 in the seven schools were asked to fill out a brief one-page survey (See **Appendix D**) about school-age friends and acquaintances who have left home. Identifying information collected allows the information to be unduplicated. What is important to note is that students are asked about any of their peers who meet survey criteria, not just about young people attending their schools. National research shows that many transient and homeless youth are not enrolled in school; however, students still know these youth and are aware of their circumstances.

The purpose of the project is to raise awareness among schools and state stakeholders about the existence of large populations of transient and homeless youth. Youth Catalytics, a not-for-profit organization that works to support and advance child and youth services, was contracted to conduct the analysis for the school estimation project. Table 22 summarizes the findings from all of the schools, and **Appendix E** contains the full detail reports from each of the schools.

Table 22

Schools	Total Completed Surveys	Number of Teachers and Students Reporting at Least 1 UHY	Percentage of Teachers and Students Reporting at Least 1 UHY	Number of Unique UHY Reported	Rate of Reported Unique UHY per 100 Survey-Completers
Hartford (Three Schools)	1159	204	17.6%	221	19.1%
Bridgeport	492	93	18.9%	104	21.1%
Meriden	681	133	19.5%	118	17.3%
New Britain	1157	214	18.5%	221	19.1%
New Haven	228	47	20.6%	41	17.9%
Torrington	895	145	16.2%	107	11.9%
Waterbury	827	124	14.9%	118	14.2%
TOTALS	**5439**	**960**	**18.0%**	**930**	**17.2%**

Findings

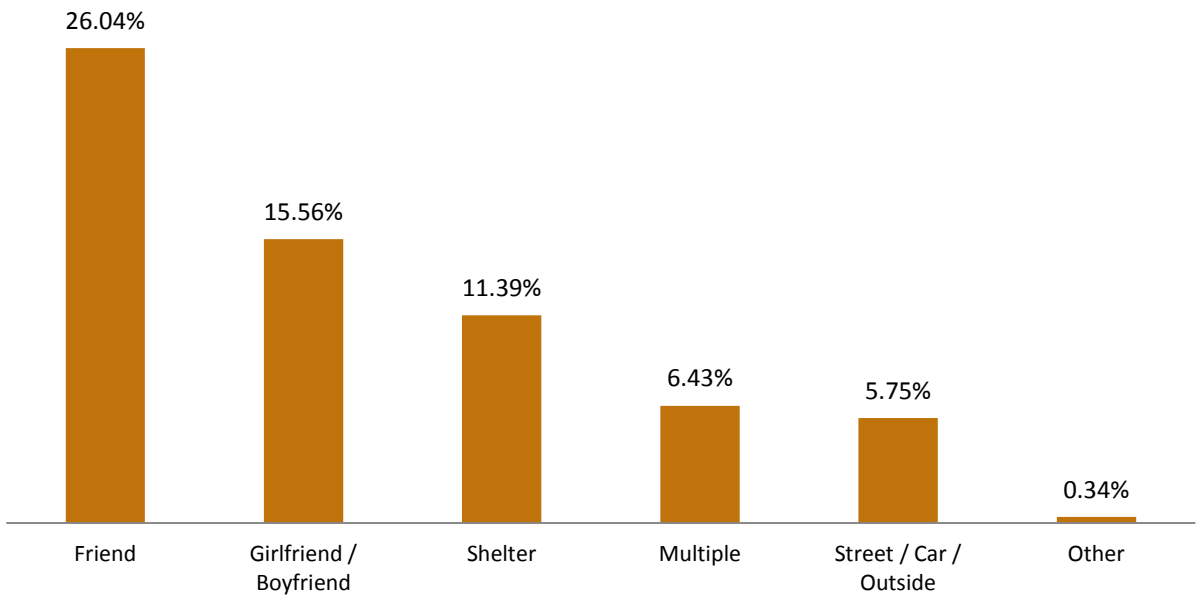
Findings from these seven school districts show the number of unduplicated homeless or housing unstable students was between **7.53** and **12.46** percent of the total student body population. The majority of the youth identified would not meet the CT PIT count's definition of homelessness because it only counts those living in homeless projects or living in places not meant for human habitation.

Throughout the various schools, the profiles of youth identified as homeless or unstably housed are substantially similar. In each school, the majority of identified youth were reported to be living temporarily with relatives, while a not insignificant number of 51 youth were identified as living in a place not meant for habitation (street, car, outside). See Figure 14. Most unstably housed youth had lived in

Table 23

	Percentage
Length of Time (n=684)	
0-1 Month	15.8%
2-5 Months	34.9%
6-12 Months	21.8%
13 Months-2 Years	10.5%
Over 2 Years	17.0%
Race (n=676)	
Hispanic	57.3%
White	28.7%
African American	25.0%
Multiracial	1.5%
Asian	2.8%
Native American	1.5%

Figure 14 (n=887)



their current living situation for less than six months, while over 25 percent have been in an unstable living situation for over a year (Table 23).

The reported grade level of the unstably housed youth was fairly consistent between all grade levels, as well as the percentage identified as having dropped out or graduated (Figure 16). Over half the youth were identified as Hispanic, with a much smaller representation of African American youth than was seen in the community surveys (Table 23). Percentages of the gender of identified unstably housed youth in the estimation project were almost identical to the community surveys with a slightly higher percentage of males than females, and roughly two percent transgender or identified under other terms (Figure 15).

The number of identified youth in the school estimation project was almost always greater than the community survey. The variation in some communities can be attributed to the number of high schools in a city or the size of the schools that took part in the estimation project. Both counting efforts in Bridgeport yielded almost identical results, with 104 unstably housed youth in the school estimation project and 105 in the community survey. The estimation project clearly demonstrates that high schools have large homeless and unstably housed student populations.

Figure 15 (n=910)

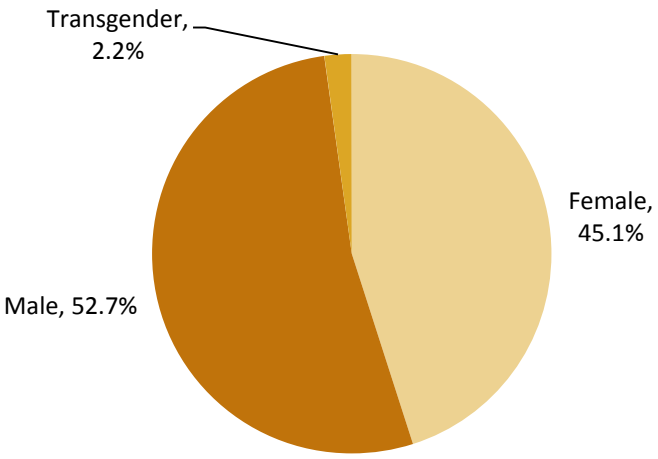
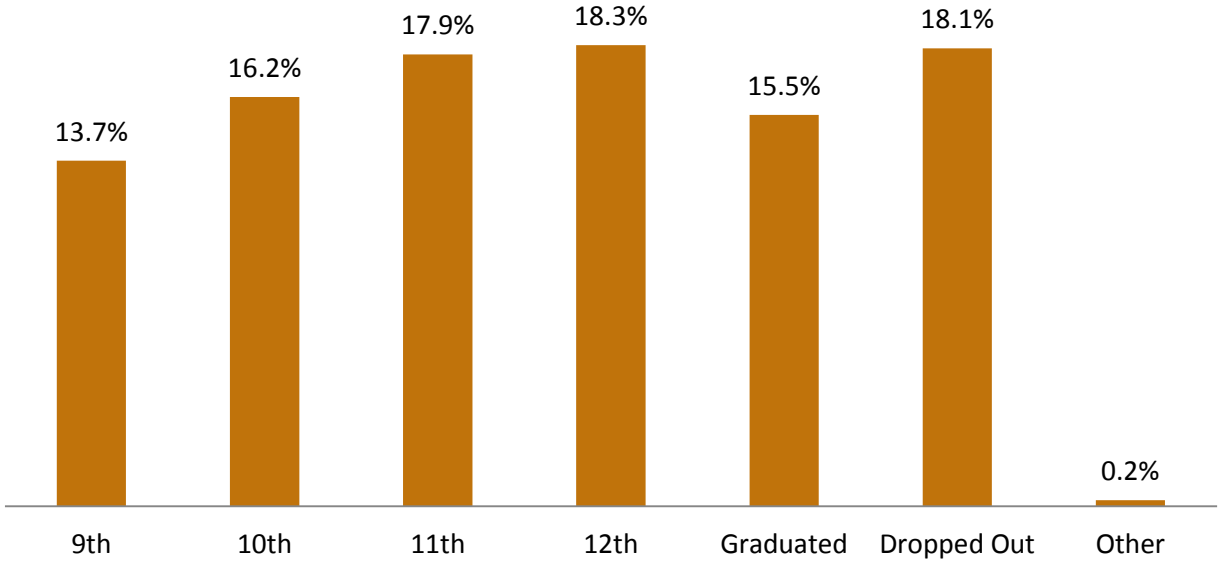


Figure 16 (n=887)



Appendix A: CT PIT 2015 Sheltered Tables

Appendix A: Table 1.
Total Persons Counted in in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing Statewide

Population	Number of Persons	Percent of Total Persons
Adults in Families	492	14.4%
Children in Families	796	23.3%
Single Adults	2,113	61.9%
Unaccompanied Children under 18	11	0.3%
Total Persons	**3,412**	**100.0%**

Appendix A: Table 2.
Number of Total Persons in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing, by Continuum of Care

Community	Adults	Children	Total – All Persons
Balance of State	1,473	455	1,928
Fairfield County	532	232	764
Hartford	600	120	720
State Total	**2,605**	**807**	**3,412**

Appendix A: Table 3.
Subcontinua - Number of Total Persons in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing by SubContinuum

Community	Adults	Children	Total – All Persons
BOS: Bristol	57	17	74
BOS: Danbury	132	22	154
BOS: Middlesex	65	21	86
BOS: New Britain	132	30	162
BOS: New Haven	387	111	498
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	169	66	235
BOS: Waterbury	104	41	145
BOS: Remainder	427	147	574
Ffld: Bridgeport	244	133	377
Ffld: Norwalk	118	28	146
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	170	71	241

Appendix A: Table 4.
Percent of Total Persons Statewide in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing, by Continuum of Care

Community	Percent of All Adults	Percent of All Children	Percent of All Persons
Balance of State	56.5%	56.4%	56.5%
Fairfield County	20.4%	28.7%	22.4%
Hartford	23.0%	14.9%	21.1%
State Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Appendix A: Table 5. Subcontinua
Percent of Total Persons Statewide in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing Programs

Community	Percent of All Adults	Percent of All Children	Percent of All Persons
BOS: Bristol	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
BOS: Danbury	5.1%	2.7%	4.5%
BOS: Middlesex	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
BOS: New Britain	5.1%	3.7%	4.7%
BOS: New Haven	14.9%	13.8%	14.6%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	6.5%	8.2%	6.9%
BOS: Waterbury	4.0%	5.1%	4.2%
BOS: Remainder	16.4%	18.2%	16.8%
Ffld: Bridgeport	9.4%	16.5%	11.0%
Ffld: Norwalk	4.5%	3.5%	4.3%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	6.5%	8.8%	7.1%

Appendix A: Table 6.
Regional Breakdown of Families

Community	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families Statewide
Balance of State	261	58.7%
Fairfield County	116	26.1%
Hartford	68	15.3%
State Total	**445**	**100.0%**

Appendix A: Table 7.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Families

Community	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families Statewide
BOS: Bristol	9	2.0%
BOS: Danbury	14	3.1%
BOS: Middlesex	11	2.5%
BOS: New Britain	19	4.3%
BOS: New Haven	66	14.8%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	40	9.0%
BOS: Waterbury	21	4.7%
BOS: Remainder	81	18.2%
Ffld: Bridgeport	59	13.3%
Ffld: Norwalk	15	3.4%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	42	9.4%

Appendix A: Table 8.
Adults in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing, by Community

Community	Number of Adults in Families	Community Share of Statewide Adults in Families
Balance of State	294	59.8%
Fairfield County	126	25.6%
Hartford	72	14.6%
State Total	492	100.0%

Appendix A: Table 9.
Subcontinua Adults in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

Community	Number of Adults in Families	Community Share of Adults in Families in the State
BOS: Bristol	9	1.8%
BOS: Danbury	14	2.8%
BOS: Middlesex	13	2.6%
BOS: New Britain	19	3.9%
BOS: New Haven	81	16.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	41	8.3%
BOS: Waterbury	25	5.1%
BOS: Remainder	92	18.7%
Ffld: Bridgeport	67	13.6%
Ffld: Norwalk	16	3.3%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	43	8.7%

Appendix A: Table 10.
Children in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing, by Community*

Community	Number of Children in Families	Community Share of Statewide Children in Families
Balance of State	455	57.2%
Fairfield County	221	27.8%
Hartford	120	15.1%
State Total	**796**	**100.0%**

*These figures do not include the 11 unaccompanied children in this year's PIT.

Appendix A: Table 11.
Subcontinua Children in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing*

Community	Number of Children in Families	Community Share of Statewide Children in Families
BOS: Bristol	17	2.1%
BOS: Danbury	22	2.8%
BOS: Middlesex	21	2.6%
BOS: New Britain	30	3.8%
BOS: New Haven	111	13.9%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	66	8.3%
BOS: Waterbury	41	5.2%
BOS: Remainder	147	18.5%
Ffld: Bridgeport	122	15.3%
Ffld: Norwalk	28	3.5%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	71	8.9%

*These figures do not include the 11 unaccompanied children in the subcontinua.

Appendix A: Table 12.
Regional Breakdown of Single Adults in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

Community	Number of Single Adults	Percent of Single Adults Statewide
Balance of State	1,179	55.8%
Fairfield County	406	19.2%
Hartford	528	25.0%
State Total	**2,113**	**100.0%**

Appendix A: Table 13.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Single Adults in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

Community	Number of Single Adults	Percent of Single Adults Statewide
BOS: Bristol	48	2.3%
BOS: Danbury	118	5.6%
BOS: Middlesex	52	2.5%
BOS: New Britain	113	5.3%
BOS: New Haven	306	14.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	128	6.1%
BOS: Waterbury	79	3.7%
BOS: Remainder	335	15.9%
Ffld: Bridgeport	177	8.4%
Ffld: Norwalk	102	4.8%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	127	6.0%

Appendix A: Table 14.
Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Single Adults in Emergency Shelters

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Community Share of Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Chronically Homeless Singles as Percent of Community's Total Single Adults
Balance of State	146	60.8%	12.4%
Fairfield County	50	20.8%	12.3%
Hartford	44	18.3%	8.3%
State Total	**240**	**100.0%**	**11.4%**

Appendix A: Table 15.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Single Adults

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Community Share of the State's Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Chronically Homeless Singles as Percent of Community's Total Single Adults
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	21	8.8%	17.8%
BOS: Middlesex	9	3.8%	17.3%
BOS: New Britain	16	6.7%	14.2%
BOS: New Haven	46	19.2%	15.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	4	1.7%	3.1%
BOS: Waterbury	8	3.3%	10.1%
BOS: Remainder	44	18.3%	13.1%
Ffld: Bridgeport	14	5.8%	7.9%
Ffld: Norwalk	19	7.9%	18.6%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	17	7.1%	13.4%

Appendix A: Table 16.
Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Families

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Families	Community Share of the State's Chronically Homeless Families	Chronically Homeless Families as Percent of Community's Total Sheltered Families
Balance of State	13	76.5%	2.9%
Fairfield County	3	17.6%	0.7%
Hartford	1	5.9%	0.2%
State Total	**17**	**100.0%**	**3.8%**

Appendix A: Table 17.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Families

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Families	Community Share of the State's Chronically Homeless Families	Chronically Homeless Families as Percent of Community's Total Sheltered Families
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex	2	0.4%	18.2%
BOS: New Britain	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	1	0.2%	1.5%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	3	0.7%	14.3%
BOS: Remainder	7	1.6%	8.6%
Ffld: Bridgeport	3	0.7%	5.1%
Ffld: Norwalk	1	0.2%	6.7%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%	0.0%

Appendix A: Table 18.
Adults with Health and Safety Concerns, by Community

Community	Severe Mental Illness		Chronic Substance Abuse		HIV/AIDS	
	Number of Adults	Percent of All Adults*	Number of Adults	Percent of All Adults*	Number of Adults	Percent of All Adults*
Balance of State	228	15.5%	88	6.0%	50	3.4%
Fairfield County	79	14.8%	33	6.2%	20	3.8%
Hartford	67	11.2%	41	6.8%	11	1.8%
State Total	374	14.4%	162	6.2%	81	3.1%

*These columns represent those reporting severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and/or HIV/AIDS as a percentage of the communities' total unsheltered adults.

Appendix A: Table 19.
Subcontinua - Adults with Health and Safety Concerns

Community	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	7	12.3%	5	8.8%	1	1.8%
BOS: Danbury	16	12.1%	11	8.3%	7	5.3%
BOS: Middlesex	7	10.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain	21	15.9%	6	4.5%	1	0.8%
BOS: New Haven	51	13.2%	7	1.8%	18	4.7%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	16	9.5%	9	5.3%	1	0.6%
BOS: Waterbury	23	22.1%	4	3.8%	10	9.6%
BOS: Remainder	83	19.4%	42	9.8%	7	1.6%
Ffld: Bridgeport	42	17.2%	11	4.5%	11	4.5%
Ffld: Norwalk	8	6.8%	9	7.6%	1	0.8%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	28	16.5%	12	7.1%	8	4.7%

*These columns represent those reporting severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and/or HIV/AIDS as a percentage of the communities' total unsheltered adults.

Appendix A: Table 20.
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence

Population	Number of DV Survivors	Percent of All Adults in Region
Balance of State	316	21.5%
Fairfield County	103	19.4%
Hartford	68	11.3%
State Total	487	18.7%

Appendix A: Table 21.
Subcontinua - Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence

Population	Number of DV Survivors	Percent of All Adults in Region
BOS: Bristol	3	5.3%
BOS: Danbury	23	17.4%
BOS: Middlesex	23	35.4%
BOS: New Britain	28	21.2%
BOS: New Haven	37	9.6%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	59	34.9%
BOS: Waterbury	22	21.2%
BOS: Remainder	127	29.7%
Ffld: Bridgeport	55	22.5%
Ffld: Norwalk	7	5.9%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	36	21.2%

Appendix A: Table 22.
Regional Breakdown of Veterans

Population	Number of Veterans	Percent of Veterans Statewide
Balance of State	157	65.1%
Fairfield County	52	21.6%
Hartford	32	13.3%
State Total	**241**	**100.0%**

Appendix A: Table 23.
Subcontinua - Regional Breakdown of Veterans

Population	Number of Veterans	Percent of Veterans Statewide
BOS: Bristol	1	0.4%
BOS: Danbury	12	5.0%
BOS: Middlesex	2	0.8%
BOS: New Britain	10	4.1%
BOS: New Haven	53	22.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	17	7.1%
BOS: Waterbury	2	0.8%
BOS: Remainder	60	24.9%
Ffld: Bridgeport	40	16.6%
Ffld: Norwalk	4	1.7%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	8	3.3%

Appendix A: Table 24.
Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Veterans

Population	Number of Chronically Homeless Veterans	Percent of All Veterans Statewide
Balance of State	6	2.5%
Fairfield County	2	0.8%
Hartford	1	0.4%
State Total	**9**	**3.7%**

Appendix A: Table 25.
Subcontinua - Regional Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Veterans

Population	Number of Chronically Homeless Veterans	Percent of All Veterans Statewide
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	1	0.4%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain	1	0.4%
BOS: New Haven	2	0.8%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	2	0.8%
Ffld: Bridgeport	0	0.0%
Ffld: Norwalk	1	0.4%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	1	0.4%

Appendix B: CT PIT 2015 Unsheltered Tables

Appendix B: Table 1.
Total Unsheltered Persons Counted Statewide

Population	Number of Persons	Percent of Total Persons
Adults in Families	11	1.8%
Children in Families	20	3.2%
Single Adults	595	95.0%
Unaccompanied Children under 18	0	0.0%
Total Persons	**626**	**100.0%**

Appendix B: Table 2.
Number of Total Unsheltered Persons, by Continuum of Care

Community	Adults	Children	Total – All Persons
Balance of State	440	13	453
Fairfield County	133	7	140
Hartford	33	0	33
State Total	**606**	**20**	**626**

Appendix B: Table 3.
Subcontinua - Number of Total Unsheltered Persons, by SubContinuum

Community	Adults	Children	Total – All Persons
BOS: Bristol	7	0	7
BOS: Danbury	22	0	22
BOS: Middlesex	49	0	49
BOS: New Britain	10	0	10
BOS: New Haven	69	0	69
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	34	1	35
BOS: Waterbury	56	0	56
BOS: Remainder	191	12	203
Ffld: Bridgeport	53	0	53
Ffld: Norwalk	41	2	43
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	41	5	46

Appendix B: Table 4.
Percent of Total Unsheltered Persons Statewide, by Continuum of Care

Community	Percent of All Adults	Percent of All Children	Percent of All Persons
Balance of State	72.6%	65.0%	72.4%
Fairfield County	21.9%	35.0%	22.4%
Hartford	5.5%	0.0%	5.3%
State Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Appendix B: Table 5.
Subcontinua - Percent of Total Unsheltered Persons Statewide

Community	Percent of All Adults	Percent of All Children	Percent of All Persons
BOS: Bristol	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%
BOS: Danbury	3.6%	0.0%	3.5%
BOS: Middlesex	8.1%	0.0%	7.8%
BOS: New Britain	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%
BOS: New Haven	11.4%	0.0%	11.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	5.6%	5.0%	5.6%
BOS: Waterbury	9.2%	0.0%	8.9%
BOS: Remainder	31.5%	60.0%	32.4%
Ffld: Bridgeport	8.8%	0.0%	8.5%
Ffld: Norwalk	6.8%	10.0%	6.9%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	6.8%	25.0%	7.3%

Appendix B: Table 6.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Families

Community	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families Statewide
Balance of State	8	72.7%
Fairfield County	3	27.3%
Hartford	0	0.0%
State Total	**11**	**100.0%**

Appendix B: Table 7.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Unsheltered Families

Community	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families Statewide
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	0	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	1	9.1%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	7	63.6%
Ffld: Bridgeport	0	0.0%
Ffld: Norwalk	1	9.1%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	2	18.2%

Appendix B: Table 8.
Unsheltered Adults in Families, by Community

Community	Number of Adults in Families	Community Share of Adults in Families in the State
Balance of State	8	72.7%
Fairfield County	3	27.3%
Hartford	0	0.0%
State Total	**11**	**100.0%**

Appendix B: Table 9.
Subcontinua - Unsheltered Adults in Families

Community	Number of Adults in Families	Community Share of Adults in Families in the State
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	0	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	1	9.1%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	7	63.6%
Ffld: Bridgeport	0	0.0%
Ffld: Norwalk	1	9.1%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	2	18.2%

Appendix B: Table 10.
Unsheltered Children in Families, by Community*

Community	Number of Children in Families	Community Share of Children in Families in the State
Balance of State	13	65.0%
Fairfield County	7	35.0%
Hartford	0	0.0%
State Total	**20**	**100.0%**

*These figures do not include the 11 unaccompanied children in this year's PIT.

Appendix B: Table 11.
Subcontinua - Unsheltered Children in Families*

Community	Number of Children in Families	Community Share of Children in Families in the State
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%
BOS: New Britain	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	0	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	1	5.0%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	12	60.0%
Ffld: Bridgeport	0	0.0%
Ffld: Norwalk	2	10.0%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	5	25.0%

*These figures do not include the 11 unaccompanied children in this year's PIT.

Appendix B: Table 12.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Single Adults

Community	Number of Single Adults	Percent of Single Adults Statewide
Balance of State	432	72.6%
Fairfield County	130	21.8%
Hartford	33	5.5%
State Total	**595**	**100.0%**

Appendix B: Table 13.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Unsheltered Single Adults

Community	Number of Single Adults	Percent of Single Adults Statewide
BOS: Bristol	7	1.2%
BOS: Danbury	22	3.7%
BOS: Middlesex	49	8.2%
BOS: New Britain	10	1.7%
BOS: New Haven	69	11.6%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	33	5.5%
BOS: Waterbury	56	9.4%
BOS: Remainder	184	30.9%
Ffld: Bridgeport	53	8.9%
Ffld: Norwalk	40	6.7%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	39	6.6%

Appendix B: Table 14.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Single Adults

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Community Share of Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Chronically Homeless Singles as Percent of Community's Total Single Adults
Balance of State	218	73.2%	50.5%
Fairfield County	66	22.1%	50.8%
Hartford	14	4.7%	42.4%
State Total	**298**	**100.0%**	**50.1%**

Appendix B: Table 15.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Single Adults

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Community Share of the State's Chronically Homeless Single Adults	Chronically Homeless Singles as Percent of Community's Total Single Adults
BOS: Bristol	3	1.0%	42.9%
BOS: Danbury	14	4.7%	63.6%
BOS: Middlesex	24	8.1%	49.0%
BOS: New Britain	4	1.3%	40.0%
BOS: New Haven	32	10.7%	46.4%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	17	5.7%	51.5%
BOS: Waterbury	26	8.7%	46.4%
BOS: Remainder	98	32.9%	53.3%
Ffld: Bridgeport	29	9.7%	54.7%
Ffld: Norwalk	17	5.7%	42.5%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	20	6.7%	51.3%

Appendix B: Table 16.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Families

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Families	Community Share of the State's Chronically Homeless Families	Chronically Homeless Families as Percent of Community's Total Unsheltered Families
Balance of State	2	66.7%	25.0%
Fairfield County	1	33.3%	33.3%
Hartford	0	0.0%	N/A
State Total	**3**	**100.0%**	**27.3%**

Appendix B: Table 17.
Subcontinua Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Families

Community	Number of Chronically Homeless Families	Community Share of the State's Chronically Homeless Families	Chronically Homeless Families as Percent of Community's Total Unsheltered Families
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%	N/A
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%	N/A
BOS: Middlesex	0	0.0%	N/A
BOS: New Britain	0	0.0%	N/A
BOS: New Haven	0	0.0%	N/A
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	0	0.0%	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%	N/A
BOS: Remainder	2	66.7%	28.6%
Ffld: Bridgeport	0	0.0%	N/A
Ffld: Norwalk	1	33.3%	100.0%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%	0.0%

Appendix B: Table 18.
Unsheltered Adults with Health and Safety Concerns, by Community

Community	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	115	26.1%	178	40.5%	6	1.4%
Fairfield County	36	27.1%	56	42.1%	1	0.8%
Hartford	5	15.2%	15	45.5%	0	0.0%
State Total	**156**	**25.7%**	**249**	**41.1%**	**7**	**1.2%**

*These columns represent those reporting severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and/or HIV/AIDS as a percentage of the communities' total unsheltered adults.

Appendix B: Table 19.
Subcontinua - Unsheltered Adults with Health and Safety Concerns, by Community

Community	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	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	6	27.3%	10	45.5%	1	4.5%
BOS: Middlesex	18	36.7%	22	44.9%	2	4.1%
BOS: New Britain	2	20.0%	4	40.0%	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	16	23.2%	25	36.2%	0	0.0%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	7	20.6%	11	32.4%	0	0.0%
BOS: Waterbury	17	30.4%	25	44.6%	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	48	25.1%	78	40.8%	3	1.6%
Ffld: Bridgeport	18	34.0%	23	43.4%	1	1.9%
Ffld: Norwalk	9	22.0%	15	36.6%	0	0.0%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	9	22.0%	18	43.9%	0	0.0%

*These columns represent the those reporting severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and/or HIV/AIDS as a percentage of communities' total unsheltered adults.

Appendix B: Table 20.
Unsheltered Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence

Population	Number of DV Survivors	Percent of all DV Survivors
Balance of State	82	73.9%
Fairfield County	23	20.7%
Hartford	6	5.4%
State Total	**111**	**100.0%**

Appendix B: Table 21.
Subcontinua - Unsheltered Adults Who Have Been Subjected to Domestic Violence

Population	Number of DV Survivors	Percent of All Adults
BOS: Bristol	1	14.3%
BOS: Danbury	3	13.6%
BOS: Middlesex	13	26.5%
BOS: New Britain	2	20.0%
BOS: New Haven	8	11.6%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	8	23.5%
BOS: Waterbury	12	21.4%
BOS: Remainder	35	18.3%
Ffld: Bridgeport	10	18.9%
Ffld: Norwalk	8	19.5%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	5	12.2%

Appendix B: Table 22.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Veterans

Population	Number of Veterans	Percent of Unsheltered Veterans Statewide
Balance of State	29	70.7%
Fairfield County	9	22.0%
Hartford	3	7.3%
State Total	**41**	**100.0%**

Appendix B: Table 23.
Subcontinua - Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Veterans

Population	Number of Veterans	Percent of Unsheltered Veterans Statewide
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	1	2.4%
BOS: Middlesex	4	9.8%
BOS: New Britain	1	2.4%
BOS: New Haven	7	17.1%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	2	4.9%
BOS: Waterbury	2	4.9%
BOS: Remainder	12	29.3%
Ffld: Bridgeport	4	9.8%
Ffld: Norwalk	2	4.9%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	3	7.3%

Appendix B: Table 24.
Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Veterans

Population	Number of Chronically Homeless Veterans	Percent of All Unsheltered Veterans Statewide
Balance of State	8	19.5%
Fairfield County	0	0.0%
Hartford	1	2.4%
State Total	**9**	**22.0%**

Appendix B: Table 25.
Subcontinua - Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Veterans

Population	Number of Veterans	Percent of Unsheltered Veterans Statewide
BOS: Bristol	0	0.0%
BOS: Danbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Middlesex	1	2.4%
BOS: New Britain	0	0.0%
BOS: New Haven	3	7.3%
BOS: Norwich/New London Co.	1	2.4%
BOS: Waterbury	0	0.0%
BOS: Remainder	3	7.3%
Ffld: Bridgeport	0	0.0%
Ffld: Norwalk	0	0.0%
Ffld: Stamford-Greenwich	0	0.0%

Appendix C: Data Integration Workgroup Members and Affiliations

Stephen Adair, PhD - Central Connecticut State University
Michelle Anderson - Family Resource Center
Lisa Bahadosingh - Supportive Housing Works
Tom Baker - Consultant
Lisa Tepper Bates - Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness
Sarah Bochet - Kids in Crisis
Danielle Cohen - Sound Community Services and STEPS, Inc.
Carissa Conway - Women and Families Center
Kelly Cronin - Waterbury Youth Services
Steve Dilella - State Department of Housing
Willem Donahue - Journey Home
Derrick Gordon, PhD - The Consultation Center at Yale University
Kristen Granatek - Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness
Megan Grasso - Kids in Crisis
Elizabeth Grim - Partnership for Strong Communities
Kamora Herrington - True Colors
Dale Holder - Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport
Jackie Janosko - Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness
Heather Mosher, PhD - Institute for Community Research
Arthur Poole - Universities Board of Regents
Allen Riccio - Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness
Brian Roccapriore - Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness
Jill Schoenfuss - Waterbury Youth Services
Jennifer Smith - Youth Catalytics
Louis Tallarita - CT Department of Education
Doug Tanner - Youth Catalytics
Kelley Traister - New Reach, Inc.
Stacey Violante-Cote - Center for Children's Advocacy
Melanie Wilson - Youth Catalytics
Alicia Woodsby - Partnership for Strong Communities

Appendix D: CT Youth Count Community and School Estimation Survey

DATE: _____ **LEAD AGENCY:** _____ **SITE:** _____ **CITY:** _____ **STAFF/VOL:** _____

WHO IS FILLING THIS OUT? (circle one): YOUTH ALONE YOUTH W/ STAFF

This is a confidential survey that should take 10-15 minutes of your time. This is voluntary. You don't have to answer any questions you don't want to, and you can stop at any time. DO NOT put your name on this paper.

Have you taken this survey already this week? ☐ Yes ☐ No [If yes, STOP. END SURVEY]

Where did you hear about this survey? (Check all that apply)

☐ Community event ☐ Flyer ☐ Friend or peer ☐ News article ☐ Outreach Worker
☐ Social media ☐ Staff person at social service agency or youth organization ☐ Other: _____

1. **When is your birthday? Month:** _____ **Year:** _____ **Current age:** _____
2. **What city were you born in?** _____ **In what state were you born?** _____
   If you weren't born in the US, in what country were you born? _____
3. **What language did you grow up speaking most often?** _____
4. **What is your gender (check one):** ☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Transgender (Male to Female) ☐ Transgender (Female to Male) ☐ Other ☐ Prefer not to answer
5. **What do you consider your sexual orientation to be?**
   ☐ Bisexual ☐ Gay/Lesbian ☐ Heterosexual *(Straight)* ☐ Questioning or unsure ☐ Other: _____
   ☐ Prefer not to answer
6. **What is your race?** (check all that apply)
   ☐ Asian ☐ White
   ☐ Black or African American ☐ Mixed race
   ☐ Native Indian/Alaskan Native ☐ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
   ☐ Prefer not to answer
7. **Are you Hispanic?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to answer
8. **Please give your first and last initials. If you have two last names, give both initials.** *(We are not trying to identify you personally. We need initials so that we don't count the same person twice.)* _____
9. **Where did you sleep last night?** *(Check only one, choose the best option.)*

A	B	C
☐ Treatment facility (hospital, detox, or another medical facility) ☐ Jail, prison, or detention facility ☐ Dorm (such as college, Job Corps or other dorm)	☐ Foster home ☐ Motel ☐ Shelter or host home ☐ Outside in a tent, a train station, car, or another place not meant for sleeping ☐ With friends or someone else I know, just temporarily ☐ With family or in my own apartment, *but I have to leave within two weeks*	☐ Transitional living program or a group home of any kind (often called TLP) ☐ None of these – I'm in a very stable living situation, no concerns at all. ☐ Other (explain): _____ _____ _____ _____

9a: **Did you stay with your parent / guardian last night?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
9b: **How long have you been staying where you stayed last night?** _____
9c: **If you chose an option in column A, when you leave do you know where you will go?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. **Do you feel safe where you are staying right now?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes ☐ Not Sure
11. **Do you think you could sleep there for the next two weeks without being asked to leave?**
    ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
12. **If you have to leave your current situation within two weeks, do you know where you will go?** (Skip if you can stay in your current place longer than two weeks.)
    ☐ No ☐ Yes, but it will be temporary ☐ Yes, and I'll be able to stay as long as I want
13. **Have you ever stayed at someone else's house/apartment (friend, family) because you had no other place to go?**
    ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

PLEASE CONTINUE THE SURVEY ON THE NEXT PAGE

14. **How many times have you moved in the last six months?** ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ More than 4

15. **How long has it been since you had a permanent place to live?** (check one)
    - ☐ I currently have a permanent place to live
    - ☐ Less than 1 month
    - ☐ 1 to 2 months
    - ☐ 2 to 3 months
    - ☐ More than 3 months but less than 6 months
    - ☐ More than 6 months but less than 1 year
    - ☐ More than 1 year

16. **Are you attending school regularly**? ☐ Yes ☐ No

17. **What is the highest grade or year in school that you have <u>finished</u>, as of today?** (check one)
    - ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
    - ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
    - ☐ 9th grade
    - ☐ 10th grade
    - ☐ 11th grade
    - ☐ 12th grade, no diploma
    - ☐ HS Diploma
    - ☐ GED or certificate program
    - ☐ Some or all college or Trade
    - ☐Program has no grade level

18. **Do you have a regular job?** (do not count temporary work) ☐ Yes ☐ No
19. **Are you pregnant or parenting?** (check one) ☐ Yes ☐ No
20. **Have you ever been in foster care or DCF?** (check one) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know
21. **Have you ever been in juvenile detention, jail or prison**? (check one) ☐ Yes ☐ No

22. **Have you tried to get any help for the following?** (check all that apply)
    - ☐ **Cash assistance** (such as TFA/welfare benefits or Social Security Disability benefits)
    - ☐ **Child care**
    - ☐ **Counseling or other mental health care services**
    - ☐ **Educational support** (enrolling in school or GED)
    - ☐ **Family support** (counseling, parenting help)
    - ☐ **Health care services**, including emergency room
    - ☐ **Job training, life skills training, or career placement**
    - ☐ **Long-term housing** (e.g., Section 8 or public housing)
    - ☐ **Food stamps (SNAP) or free food** (food pantries or meal sites)
    - ☐ **Short-term housing** (e.g., shelter or transitional living)
    - ☐ **Substance abuse/alcohol treatment program**
    - ☐ **Other:** _____
    - ☐ **No, I haven't tried to access any of these**

22a. **If you have tried to get help, do you feel you got what you needed**?
☐ Yes, it was great ☐ No, not at all ☐ In some ways yes, but in other ways, no ☐ I didn't need any help

23. **If you did <u>not</u> get the help you needed, why? Think about <u>all</u> the different kinds of help you needed or tried to get.** (check all that apply)
    - ☐ Didn't qualify for help
    - ☐ Didn't want to ask
    - ☐ Didn't have ID/documents
    - ☐ Didn't hear back from them
    - ☐ Didn't know where to go
    - ☐ Insurance didn't cover it
    - ☐ Language barrier
    - ☐ No insurance
    - ☐ No transportation
    - ☐ Put on waiting list
    - ☐ Sent me somewhere else
    - ☐ They weren't friendly to me
    - ☐ Too many rules connected with the service or program
    - ☐ Too much paperwork and/or work to get in
    - ☐ Other: _____

24. **Right now, what do you need to improve your well-being?** (check all that apply)
    - ☐ Birth Certificate
    - ☐ Birth Control/Condoms
    - ☐ Counseling /Mental Health Services
    - ☐ Drug/Alcohol Treatment
    - ☐ Education/help with school
    - ☐ Employment/career help
    - ☐ Food
    - ☐ Help with a physical or learning disability
    - ☐ Hygiene Products
    - ☐ I.D. Card
    - ☐ Immigration Assistance for myself
    - ☐ Immigration Assistance for a parent
    - ☐ Language Classes
    - ☐ Legal Help
    - ☐ Medical services
    - ☐ Place to live short-term
    - ☐ Place to shower
    - ☐ Place to do laundry
    - ☐ Place to live long-term
    - ☐ Other: _____

Thank you! ☺

SURVEY OF SCHOOL-AGE PEERS NOT LIVING AT HOME

This survey is anonymous. Do not write your own name.

Homeroom Teacher's Name: _____ **Your Grade:** _____

Purpose: This survey is designed to collect basic information about high school-age students (age 19 or under) you know who are not living at home. The survey results will help your community and school provide services to teenagers who need them. The information **will not** be used to track down any particular teenager.

Who we are counting: The teenagers we are asking about may have left home because they wanted to, or they may have been asked to leave. No matter what the reason, now they are living somewhere else temporarily – maybe with friends, or relatives, in a shelter, or in a car.

Instructions: Please complete a box for each teenager you know who is not living at home. Be sure to include yourself if you are not living at home. If you need more than three boxes, please write on the back of this sheet.

#1

Initials of teenager not living at home: **(Please fill out. Initials are NOT used to track down any individual.)**

- **Grade** (Circle one) ..... 9 10 11 12 Unknown
- **Gender** ..... Male Female
- **Race**..... White Black Asian Hispanic American Indian Unknown Other _____
- **Where is he or she living now?** ..... Relative Friend Other (please describe)
- **How long has he or she been living there?** 0-1 months 2-5 months 6-12 months 13 months-2years Over 2 years Unknown
- **Is he or she still going to school?**..... Yes No Sometimes Unknown

#2

Initials of teenager not living at home: **(Please fill out. Initials are NOT used to track down any individual.)**

- **Grade** (Circle one) ..... 9 10 11 12 Unknown
- **Gender** ..... Male Female
- **Race**..... White Black Asian Hispanic American Indian Unknown Other _____
- **Where is he or she living now?** ..... Relative Friend Other (please describe)
- **How long has he or she been living there?** 0-1 months 2-5 months 6-12 months 13 months-2years Over 2 years Unknown
- **Is he or she still going to school?**..... Yes No Sometimes Unknown

#3

Initials of teenager not living at home: **(Please fill out. Initials are NOT used to track down any individual.)**

- **Grade** (Circle one) ..... 9 10 11 12 Unknown
- **Gender** ..... Male Female
- **Race**..... White Black Asian Hispanic American Indian Unknown Other _____
- **Where is he or she living now?** ..... Relative Friend Other (please describe)
- **How long has he or she been living there?** 0-1 months 2-5 months 6-12 months 13 months-2years Over 2 years Unknown
- **Is he or she still going to school?**..... Yes No Sometimes Unknown

IF YOU DON'T KNOW ANY SCHOOL-AGE TEENAGERS NOT LIVING AT HOME, CHECK HERE ☐

Adapted from a survey developed and made available courtesy of The Upper Room, Derry, NH.

Appendix E: CT Youth Count School Estimation Project Summaries

CONNECTICUT COALITION to
END HOMELESSNESS 257 Lawrence Street, Hartford CT 06106 |P (860) 721-7876| F (860) 257-1148 | www.cceh.org

CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

Bulkeley High School – Hartford, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**468**
Total school enrollment	892
Response rate	52%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	92 (19.6% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**97**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	13
10th grade	12
11th grade	11
12th grade	14
Didn't report/don't know	14
Dropped out	20
Graduated	13
Other	0
TOTAL	97

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	43
Male	49
Transgender	2
Didn't report	3
TOTAL	97

Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	11
Asian	4
Hispanic	57
Native American	1
White	10
Multiracial	8
Didn't report/don't know	6
TOTAL	97

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	23
Friend	20
Multiple Settings*	5
Relative	34
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	4
Street/Car/Outside	4
Didn't report/don't know	5
Other	2
TOTAL	97

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently with a friend and a relative; one with a boyfriend/girlfriend and in a shelter; another two with relatives, boyfriends/girlfriends and friends. Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	7
2-5 Months	18
6-12 Months	21
13 Months-2 Years	13
Over 2 Years	13
Didn't report/don't know	25
TOTAL	97

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	18
10th grade	19
11th grade	31
12th grade	54
Did not report	2
Teacher	4
TOTAL	128

CONNECTICUT COALITION to
END HOMELESSNESS 257 Lawrence Street, Hartford CT 06106 |P (860) 721-7876| F (860) 257-1148 | www.cceh.org

CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

Harding High School – Bridgeport, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**492**
Total school enrollment	1,165
Response rate	42%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	93 (18.9% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**104**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	14
10th grade	20
11th grade	16
12th grade	10
Didn't report/don't know	17
Dropped out	15
Graduated	12
Other	0
TOTAL	104

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	50
Male	52
Transgender	2
Didn't report	0
TOTAL	104

Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	27
Asian	0
Hispanic	56
Native American	2
White	5
Multiracial	7
Didn't report/don't know	7
TOTAL	104

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	17
Friend	25
Multiple Settings*	3
Relative	34
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	11
Street/Car/Outside	5
Didn't report/don't know	9
Other	0
TOTAL	104

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently on both the street and in a motel; one on the street and also with a friend. Another respondent wrote: 'place-to-place, non-stable.' Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	9
2-5 Months	30
6-12 Months	12
13 Months-2 Years	7
Over 2 Years	15
Didn't report/don't know	31
TOTAL	104

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	25
10th grade	27
11th grade	40
12th grade	16
Did not report	7
Teacher	4
TOTAL	119

CONNECTICUT COALITION to
END HOMELESSNESS 257 Lawrence Street, Hartford CT 06106 |P (860) 721-7876| F (860) 257-1148 | www.cceh.org

CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

HPHS AOEGT – Hartford, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**142**
Total school enrollment	385
Response rate	37%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	25 (18% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**29**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	7
10th grade	7
11th grade	3
12th grade	5
Didn't report/don't know	2
Dropped out	3
Graduated	2
Other	0
TOTAL	**29**

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	7
Male	20
Transgender	1
Didn't report	1
TOTAL	29

Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	4
Asian	3
Hispanic	13
Native American	0
White	3
Multiracial	3
Didn't report/don't know	3
TOTAL	29

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4
Friend	2
Multiple Settings*	1
Relative	13
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	4
Street/Car/Outside	3
Didn't report/don't know	2
Other	0
TOTAL	29

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently with a relative, in a shelter and on the street. Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	4
2-5 Months	5
6-12 Months	1
13 Months-2 Years	0
Over 2 Years	4
Didn't report/don't know	15
TOTAL	29

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	8
10th grade	9
11th grade	5
12th grade	2
Did not report	0
Teacher	11
TOTAL	35

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

HPHS Law and Government Academy – Hartford, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**161**
Total school enrollment	450
Response rate	36%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	37 (30% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**40**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	4
10th grade	5
11th grade	6
12th grade	10
Didn't report/don't know	5
Dropped out	7
Graduated	3
Other	0
TOTAL	40

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	23
Male	15
Transgender	1
Didn't report	1
TOTAL	40

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Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	15
Asian	0
Hispanic	13
Native American	1
White	3
Multiracial	4
Didn't report/don't know	4
TOTAL	40

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	2
Friend	13
Multiple Settings*	3
Relative	16
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	6
Street/Car/Outside	0
Didn't report/don't know	0
Other	0
TOTAL	40

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one youth was said to have recently lived with a relative and in a social service setting; one lived with friends and a relative; and a third lived with a boyfriend/girlfriend and a relative. Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	9
2-5 Months	14
6-12 Months	3
13 Months-2 Years	0
Over 2 Years	1
Didn't report/don't know	13
TOTAL	40

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	3
10th grade	14
11th grade	12
12th grade	11
Did not report	4
Teacher	0
TOTAL	44

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

HPHS Nursing Academy – Hartford, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	219
Total school enrollment	405
Response rate	54%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	29 (13.2% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	32

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	2
10th grade	10
11th grade	3
12th grade	9
Didn't report/don't know	1
Dropped out	5
Graduated	2
Other	0
TOTAL	32

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	21
Male	11
Transgender	0
Didn't report	0
TOTAL	32

Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	11
Asian	0
Hispanic	17
Native American	1
White	0
Multiracial	1
Didn't report/don't know	2
TOTAL	32

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	10
Friend	5
Multiple Settings*	2
Relative	10
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	3
Street/Car/Outside	1
Didn't report/don't know	1
Other	0
TOTAL	32

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, two young people were said to have lived recently with friends, a boyfriend/ girlfriend, and relatives. Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	5
2-5 Months	8
6-12 Months	6
13 Months-2 Years	3
Over 2 Years	5
Didn't report/don't know	5
TOTAL	32

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	9
10th grade	12
11th grade	0
12th grade	11
Did not report	1
Teacher	6
TOTAL	39

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

Kennedy High School – Waterbury, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**827**
Total school enrollment	1,276
Response rate	65%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	124 (14.9% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**118**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	13
10th grade	22
11th grade	30
12th grade	18
Didn't report/don't know	10
Dropped out	14
Graduated	11
Other	0
TOTAL	118

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	54
Male	58
Transgender	4
Didn't report	2
TOTAL	118

Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	19
Asian	7
Hispanic	49
Native American	1
White	24
Multiracial	15
Didn't report/don't know	3
TOTAL	118

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	17
Friend	25
Multiple Settings*	2
Relative	43
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	12
Street/Car/Outside	11
Didn't report/don't know	8
Other	0
TOTAL	118

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently in a car, in a shelter and with a relative; and one with a relative and also on the streets. (Note: one survey respondent named two individuals who were said to be unstably housed but 'still at home.' These individuals were not included in this final set of statistics, but we mention them here to illustrate the nature of youth homelessness and transience.) Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	17
2-5 Months	32
6-12 Months	19
13 Months-2 Years	6
Over 2 Years	17
Didn't report/don't know	27
TOTAL	118

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	22
10th grade	30
11th grade	51
12th grade	26
Did not report	6
Teacher	10
TOTAL	145

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

New Britain High School – New Britain, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**1,157**
Total school enrollment	2,489
Response rate	46.4%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	214 (18.4% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**221**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	23
10th grade	30
11th grade	35
12th grade	36
Didn't report/don't know	24
Dropped out	39
Graduated	34
Other	0
TOTAL	221

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	105
Male	104
Transgender	5
Didn't report	7
TOTAL	221

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Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	41
Asian	0
Hispanic	102
Native American	0
White	30
Multiracial	34
Didn't report/don't know	14
TOTAL	221

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	35
Friend	59
Multiple Settings*	13
Relative	73
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	25
Street/Car/Outside	11
Didn't report/don't know	5
Other	0
TOTAL	221

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, five young people were reported to have lived recently with a friend and a relative, with one of them said to be "back and forth" between houses; two with boyfriends/girlfriends and with friends; one on the street and in a shelter; one with a relative, with a boyfriend/girlfriend, and on the street; one with a friend and on the street; one with a boyfriend/girlfriend and in a hotel; and two moving among foster homes. Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	27
2-5 Months	51
6-12 Months	41
13 Months-2 Years	22
Over 2 Years	25
Didn't report/don't know	55
TOTAL	221

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	57
10th grade	90
11th grade	92
12th grade	26
Did not report	4
Teacher	11
TOTAL	280

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

Platt High School – Meriden, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**681**
Total school enrollment	1,101
Response rate	62%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	133 (19.5% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**118**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	14
10th grade	17
11th grade	13
12th grade	21
Didn't report/don't know	10
Dropped out	23
Graduated	20
Other	0
TOTAL	118

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	53
Male	61
Transgender	3
Didn't report	1
TOTAL	118

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Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	12
Asian	3
Hispanic	47
Native American	3
White	32
Multiracial	14
Didn't report/don't know	7
TOTAL	118

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	14
Friend	30
Multiple Settings*	12
Relative	43
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	12
Street/Car/Outside	3
Didn't report/don't know	4
Other	0
TOTAL	118

** When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently with a parent, in the hospital, and on the street; two with boyfriends/girlfriends and with relatives; two with friends and on the street; three with friends and boyfriends/girlfriends; one with a series of friends; and one with a friend and in a hotel. One was said to be with a parent currently but "often displaced to another relative." Another was said to be with friends and "at home on and off." Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.*

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	12
2-5 Months	35
6-12 Months	18
13 Months-2 Years	9
Over 2 Years	9
Didn't report/don't know	35
TOTAL	118

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	31
10th grade	42
11th grade	24
12th grade	47
Did not report	2
Teacher	24
TOTAL	170

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

Sound School – New Haven, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**228**
Total school enrollment	329
Response rate	69%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	27 (21% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**41**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	6
10th grade	1
11th grade	10
12th grade	7
Didn't report/don't know	5
Dropped out	5
Graduated	7
Other	0
TOTAL	41

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	11
Male	27
Transgender	1
Didn't report	2
TOTAL	41

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Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	12
Asian	0
Hispanic	10
Native American	0
White	14
Multiracial	4
Didn't report/don't know	1
TOTAL	41

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4
Friend	10
Multiple Settings*	9
Relative	8
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	4
Street/Car/Outside	3
Didn't report/don't know	3
Other	0
TOTAL	41

When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently with a relative and in a shelter; one with a boyfriend/girlfriend, with a friend and outside; one with a relative and in a motel; one with a friend and in a car; and one was said to be "going from friend to friend." Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	5
2-5 Months	10
6-12 Months	5
13 Months-2 Years	4
Over 2 Years	13
Didn't report/don't know	4
TOTAL	41

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	11
10th grade	8
11th grade	12
12th grade	13
Did not report	0
Teacher	13
TOTAL	57

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

Torrington High School – Torrington, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**895**
Total school enrollment	1,110
Response rate	81%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	145 (16.7% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**107**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	17
10th grade	11
11th grade	15
12th grade	15
Didn't report/don't know	13
Dropped out	16
Graduated	18
Other	2
TOTAL	107

Though grades lower than 9th were not offered as options, one student reported knowing a 7th grader and one an 8th grader who were unstably housed.

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	34
Male	70
Transgender	1
Didn't report	2
TOTAL	107

Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	4
Asian	1
Hispanic	19
Native American	0
White	71
Multiracial	9
Didn't report/don't know	3
TOTAL	107

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	9
Friend	36
Multiple Settings*	6
Relative	25
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	18
Street/Car/Outside	7
Didn't report/don't know	5
Other	1
TOTAL	107

When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently with a friend, with a relative and with a boyfriend/girlfriend; one with a friend and on the street; another with a relative, in a shelter, on the street and outside. One young person was said to be living in the "woods;" another "moves about from shelter to an apartment to foster care;" and one was in "a different house each night." Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	11
2-5 Months	30
6-12 Months	21
13 Months-2 Years	8
Over 2 Years	6
Didn't report/don't know	31
TOTAL	107

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	26
10th grade	28
11th grade	42
12th grade	23
Did not report	3
Teacher	16
TOTAL	138

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CT Youth Count: School Estimation Project

Weaver Culinary – Hartford, CT

Estimated Numbers of Unstably Housed Youth Reported by Students, February 2015

Students were asked via paper survey to provide information about friends and acquaintances ages 19 and under who had left home (voluntarily or not) and were now living somewhere else temporarily. For each reported young person, students were asked to provide five pieces of information: first and last initials (for de-duplication only); current grade level/school status; gender; race/ethnicity; current living situation; and length of time in current living situation. Teachers were asked to fill out the survey as well. ***In these findings, the acronym 'UHY' refers to unstably housed youth age 19 and under.***

Summary

Surveys completed	**169**
Total school enrollment	289
Response rate	58%
Students/teachers who reported knowing at least one UHY	21 (12.4% of respondents)
Unique UHY reported	**23**

Current Grade Levels of Reported UHY (unique)

9th grade	1
10th grade	0
11th grade	7
12th grade	7
Didn't report/don't know	2
Dropped out	4
Graduated	2
Other	0
TOTAL	23

Gender of Reported UHY (unique)

Female	9
Male	13
Transgender	0
Didn't report	1
TOTAL	23

Race/Ethnicity of Reported UHY (unique)

African American	13
Asian	1
Hispanic	4
Native American	1
White	2
Multiracial	2
Didn't report/don't know	0
TOTAL	23

Current Living Situations of Reported UHY (unique)

Boyfriend/Girlfriend	3
Friend	6
Multiple Settings*	1
Relative	7
Shelter or Other Social Service Housing	2
Street/Car/Outside	3
Didn't report/don't know	1
Other	0
TOTAL	23

When respondents selected more than one setting, or wrote in an additional setting, answers were marked as "multiple." In this set of surveys, one young person was reported to have lived recently in a car and with a boyfriend/girlfriend. Given the frequency with which many unstably housed youth move from place to place, such answers are unsurprising and were not uncommon in this study.

Length of Time in Current Situation of Reported UHY (unique)

0-1 Month	2
2-5 Months	6
6-12 Months	2
13 Months-2 Years	0
Over 2 Years	8
Didn't report/don't know	5
TOTAL	23

Grade Level of Students Reporting UHY (all reports, not de-duplicated)

9th grade	4
10th grade	1
11th grade	12
12th grade	8
Did not report	1
Teacher	0
TOTAL	26

Appendix F: Full Unsheltered Count Methodology

Data Collection Methodology for the Connecticut 2015 Point-In-Time Unsheltered Homeless Count

Prepared for Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH)

By Stephen Adair
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April 23, 2015
Revised: May 7, 2015

Table 1: Overview of the Number of Block Groups, Number of Surveys Completed, and Statistical Projection by Region for 2015 Point-in-Time Count of the Unsheltered Homeless in Connecticut

A. Region	B. Total number of blocks	C. Number of blocks canvased	D. Number of yes blocks	E. Number of yes blocks from 2013 count	F. Newly designated blocks	G. Number of blocks for sampling	H. Number of sampled blocks	I. Number of total surveys	J. Number of suverys in sampled blocks	K. Number of surveys in desig Blocks	L. Statistical projection	M. Total Number
BOS Hartford - North	71	6	1	0	1	70	5	0	0	0	8	8
BOS Hartford - West	205	15	0	0	0	205	15	0	0	0	24	24
BOS Hartford -East	109	12	4	0	4	105	8	6	0	6	12	18
BOS Litchfield	143	31	22	22	0	121	9	22	0	22	14	36
BOS Manchester	48	14	8	6	2	40	6	4	0	4	4	8
BOS Meridan	147	12	1	1	0	146	10	1	1	0	17	18
BOS New Haven - East	83	15	10	10	0	73	5	6	1	5	9	15
BOS New Haven - North/Sout	173	16	3	3	0	170	13	9	4	5	20	29
BOS New Haven - West	105	6	3	3	0	102	3	1	0	1	13	14
BOS Tolland	98	11	4	4	0	94	7	0	0	0	11	11
BOS Windham	88	8	1	1	0	87	7	0	0	0	10	10
Bridgeport	194	63	34	24	10	160	29	36	16	20	17	53
Bristol (BOS)	43	14	9	6	3	34	5	3	0	3	4	7
Greater Danbury (BOS)	49	18	11	6	5	38	7	18	1	17	4	22
Hartford	96	26	13	13	0	83	13	24	1	23	9	33
Middletown (BOS)	118	28	13	10	3	105	15	37	0	37	12	49
New Britain (BOS)	60	16	8	2	6	52	8	4	0	4	6	10
New Haven (BOS)	105	39	28	26	2	77	11	61	3	58	8	69
Norwalk-Fairfield County	240	39	4	4	0	236	35	15	6	9	26	41
Norwich-New London (BOS)	187	47	22	14	8	165	25	16	7	9	18	34
Stamford-Greenwich	137	34	16	16	0	121	18	28	10	18	13	41
Waterbury	82	23	8	8	0	74	15	48	22	26	8	56
Totals	2581	493	223	179	44	2358	269	339	72	267	267	606
Original BOS totals	1270	146	57	50	7	1213	88	49	6	43	144	193
Original and New BOS totals	1832	308	148	114	34	1684	159	188	17	171	196	384
CoCs	749	185	75	65	10	674	110	151	55	96	72	223

Table 1 provides an overview of the number of block groups, the number of blocks canvassed, the number of surveys completed, the statistical projections, and estimates of the total number of unsheltered homeless for Connecticut in 2015.

The methodology for the point-in-time (PIT) count of the unsheltered homeless population in Connecticut in 2015 followed the design from 2011 and 2013.

For the 2015 PIT count, regional coordinators for the 6 CoC regions, 6 BOS regions that were formerly CoCs and 11 BOS regions were given a list of census block groups in which a homeless person was surveyed in the 2013 count. The regional coordinators were able to identify up to an additional 10 census blocks in each region in which they thought they would be likely to find an unsheltered homeless person. Coordinators could also switch a block from 2013 to being a block undesignated for canvassing and add a corresponding number of additional blocks to be canvassed. This list constituted the designated blocks for canvassing. On the night of the count, coordinators and/or volunteer canvassers could also intentionally seek and survey unsheltered homeless outside of the designated blocks, so long as this was noted on the survey. Completed surveys from such blocks were treated as if they had been collected in a designated block.

Across the state, 223 (of 2581) census blocks were identified as designated blocks. This left 2358 blocks from which a sample would be drawn. In each of the 11 original BOS regions, 7.5 percent of the total census blocks were sampled using a generated list of random numbers. In each of the 6 CoCs and 6 former CoCs, 15 percent of the total census blocks were sampled. 269 of the 2358 blocks were canvassed on the night of the count as part of the sample. In all, 493 blocks were canvassed.

A total of 339 surveys were completed; 267 were completed from the designated blocks and 72 from the sample blocks.

The PIT count for 2015 saw a significant decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless compared to 2013. In 2015, 267 surveys were completed from the 223 designated blocks – an average of 1.2 surveys were completed per each designated block. In 2013, 430 survey were completed from the 208 blocks; an average of 2.07 per block. The change in the sampled blocks was similar. In 2015, 72 surveys were completed from the 269 sampled blocks -- an average of .27 per block. In 2013, 127 surveys were completed from the 269 sampled blocks -- an average of .47 per block. This sharp decrease in the collection of surveys from the sampled blocks also produces the same proportional decrease in the projected number of unsheltered homeless across the state.

Overall in 2015, 339 unsheltered homeless surveys were completed. The projected number that would have been found if all census blocks were canvassed was 267, for an estimated total number of 606. In 2013, 557 surveys were completed with a projected number of 479 and estimated total of 1036. In 2015, the weather had been especially cold and the snow was deep, which may have contributed to the decline.

In almost every region, the number of surveys completed was lower in 2015 than 2013, which suggests

that the change is real, rather than being a result of a methodological change or a less robust canvassing effort. Only Hartford and Waterbury saw non-trivial increases in the number of surveys completed. The Litchfield and the Stamford-Greenwich regions experienced particularly large declines.

The statistical projection was based on an averaging across the regions and thus projections are not sensitive to variations in local conditions, housing markets, rates of poverty, social services, or innovative programs. The projections almost certainly overly "homogenize" the results across the state.

In the 2015 unsheltered PIT count, 269 blocks were canvassed out of a population of 2358 non-designated blocks. In 23 of these 269 blocks (.0855), at least one unsheltered homeless person was surveyed. The interpolated median number of homeless people surveyed in these 23 blocks was 1.50. To obtain the statistical projection, the number of blocks in each region that were not canvassed was multiplied by .0855 and by 1.5 (or 1.283) (Note: A multiplier of .273 (72/269) would also be logically defensible as the mean number of surveys per sampled block. The mean, however, is skewed by a couple of blocks that had more than a dozen surveys. The multiplier of .273 would significantly increase the total number in the statistical projection. Using an interpolated median for the multiplier is more conservative and consistent with the practice used in 2011 and 2013.).

Detailed information on the calculations for Table 1:

Column B lists the total number of census blocks found in each region based on the configuration used in the 2010 US Census.

Column C identifies the total number of block groups that were canvassed in each region. The number is equal to the sum of columns D and H.

Column D is the number of designated blocks in each region and is the sum of columns E and F.

Column E is the total number of blocks that a homeless person was found in 2013 and was carried over by the regional coordinators into the 2015 count.

Column F is the newly designated blocks by the regional coordinator. Blocks selected to be canvassed on the night of the count are included in this column.

Column G is the total number population of blocks that are subject to canvassing based on the random sample of blocks in each region. It is equal to the number in column B minus the number in column D.

Column H lists the number of sampled blocks. The value was determined by multiplying the number in Column E times .075 in each BOS region and by .15 in each CoC region (or previous CoC region and then rounding to the nearest whole number.

Column I is the total number of surveys completed. Column J is the number collected from the sampled blocks and K is the number from the designated blocks. The total in column I is equal to number in J plus K.

Column L contains the statistical projections, which estimates the number of unsheltered homeless that would have been found in each region if all the block groups in each region were canvassed. The value is equal to the value in column G – column H times 1.283.

Column M is the total number of homeless by adding the totals in column L plus column I.

Notes: The totals in column K and L are both equal to 267 – this is coincidental. The numbers are all recorded as whole numbers. Excel may carry hidden decimal places resulting in some small discrepancies in the total columns that might appear here and in the subpopulations.

Notes on the Subpopulations

All numbers for subpopulations were based on cross-tabulation tables created in SPSS. The tables crossed the various subpopulations by region and by whether or not the surveys were collected in a designated or a sampled block. Rates for the various subpopulations were determined based on the totals from the survey and then multiplied by the projected number for the region to determine the projected number for the region.

Many of the surveys were not complete and a large portion of the results for the subpopulation questions are missing. For the subpopulations, rates were determined from the cross tabulation tables. These rates were then multiplied by the number of missing cases plus the number projected. The multiplier rates were .542 for chronic homelessness, .445 for mental health problems, .0157 for being positive for HIV/AIDS, .716 for substance abuse, .0687 for reported veterans, and .183 for domestic violence.

This method was modified a bit for the age groups 18-24 and 25 and over, as an age undetermined category is provided. For reporting, all projected and missing cases are reported as undetermined.

A challenge for some of the subpopulations is that HUD requests some information for households and some for all adult persons. Although there are only a small number of households with more than one adult, this created a challenge to quantify properly as it appears (cannot be sure) that in all cases with more than one adult, both adults were surveyed. It would be helpful if this item could be clarified in future surveys.

As for the overall count, using the same multiplier in all regions for the projected and missing values overly 'homogenizes' the projected count, because the conditions of the homeless may vary from place to place, but for most of the subpopulations there were insufficient number of cases to presume that individualized rates for each region would produce a reliable projection. In the regions, however, there were large differences in the racial and ethnic (i.e. Hispanic/Non-Hispanic) counts. So for the race and ethnicity categories, I used the racial proportions in the regions to make the projections in the regions.

There were no households in the count that did not include someone 18 or over, i.e. no unaccompanied minors.

HUD requests that canvassers ask people whether or not they are chronically homeless by reviewing the

criteria. The survey includes questions assess the criteria, but do not ask the respondent to self-select if they are chronically homeless after a review of the criteria. I constructed the variable by identifying respondents that at least one reported disability that was sufficiently severe that the respondent reported that it interfered with their ability to hold a job or live independently. In addition, those identified as being chronically homeless reported on the survey that they and had been homeless for a year or more or had three of more instances of being homeless.

Place holder