

2013 Homeless Point in Time Count

CT PIT 2013





Acknowledgements

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COVER PHOTO

“The Capitol’s Shadow” by Rick Hartford
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About CCEH

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

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Executive Summary

On the night of January 29, 2013, 4,506 persons were homeless in Connecticut



Families

438 families (508 adults and 746 children) slept in emergency shelters or in transitional housing

37 families (37 adults and 56 children) slept on the streets

From 2010 to 2013, the number of families in shelter has increased 16%=
22% of homeless families were headed by a young parent age 18 – 24



Single Adults

2,321 single adults were counted in shelter and transitional housing

826 single adults were counted on the streets

Unaccompanied Children

12 unaccompanied children counted in emergency shelter



Unsheltered

Almost half of the 863 unsheltered adults qualify as chronically homeless (43%)

Connecticut's unsheltered population increased by one third between 2011 and 2013 and by 82% since 2009

Subpopulations

Well over one third (38%) of all homeless singles were experiencing chronic homelessness

Half of the veterans living on the streets were chronically homeless

Almost one in five persons counted (18%) experienced domestic violence, with an increase of 14% in sheltered populations since 2012

Nearly one in ten homeless adults were youth between the age of 18 and 24



Executive Summary Population Table

Population	Number of Persons
Adults in sheltered families	508
Children in sheltered families	746
Adults in unsheltered families	37
Children in unsheltered families	56
Sheltered single adults	2,321
Unsheltered single adults	826
Sheltered unaccompanied children	12
Total	4,506

CT PIT 2013 Findings

Section 1

Total Populations & Subpopulation Counts

Section 1 provides total numbers of persons and families experiencing homelessness as well as key characteristics of these populations counted on the night of CT PIT 2013. Persons staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or unsheltered locations unintended for human habitation are included in Section 1.

Figure 1 represents the total count of all persons either spending the night in emergency shelter, a transitional housing facility, or an unsheltered situation on the night of *CT PIT 2013*. It is followed by seven footnotes.

Figure 1. Regional Populations Breakdown of All Persons Counted During *CT PIT 2013*

SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED ¹																		
Region	Children & Adults in Families								# of Families, % of State ³		Adults without Children				Unaccompanied Children ⁴		Total Persons	% of State ⁵
	All Adults ²		Youth ²		Children		TOTAL				All Adults ²		Youth ²					
Balance of State (BOS)	203	12%	41	2%	300	18%	503	29%	185	39%	1209	71%	98	6%	2	0.1%	1714	38%
Greater Bridgeport	69	15%	9	2%	103	23%	172	38%	55	12%	284	62%	11	2%	0	0%	456	10%
Hartford	76	10%	19	2%	122	16%	198	25%	70	15%	582	75%	39	5%	0	0%	780	17%
New Haven ⁶	111	14%	39	5%	138	18%	249	32%	83	17%	518	68%	26	3%	0	0%	767	17%
Norwalk	18	9%	2	1%	26	13%	44	21%	17	9%	161	79%	8	4%	0	0%	205	9%
Stamford-Greenwich	47	12%	5	1%	75	19%	122	30%	45	9%	273	67%	29	7%	10	2%	405	9%
Waterbury	21	12%	1	1%	38	21%	59	33%	20	4%	120	67%	14	8%	0	0%	179	4%
STATE ⁷	534	12%	116	3%	802	18%	1347	30%	475	100%	3147	70%	225	5%	12	0.3%	4506	100%
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																		
Bristol	9	12%	0	0%	8	11%	17	23%	9	2%	56	77%	4	5%	0	0%	73	2%
Greater Danbury	14	8%	2	1%	19	11%	33	19%	14	3%	137	81%	3	2%	0	0%	170	4%
Middlesex ⁶	22	9%	2	1%	32	14%	54	23%	21	4%	181	77%	11	5%	0	0%	235	5%
New Britain	18	10%	3	2%	28	16%	46	27%	16	3%	127	73%	9	5%	0	0%	173	4%
Norwich-New London	52	17%	16	5%	86	28%	138	45%	48	10%	169	55%	16	5%	0	0%	307	7%

Footnotes for Figure 1: Regional Population Breakdown of Sheltered and Unsheltered

1. Percentages of population types (Children & Adults in Families, Adults without Children, and Unaccompanied Children) are derived using total persons in the specified region as the denominator. Hartford, for example, has 780 'Total Persons' in the Sheltered and Unsheltered table. The 76 Adults in 'Children & Adults in Families' represent 10% of 780, that is, of all homeless persons, sheltered and unsheltered, in Hartford.
2. The 'Adults' column represents all adults within a given household type. The 'Youth' column represents Adults 18-24 within that household type; it is a subset of the 'Adults' column to its left. In the Sheltered and Unsheltered table, for example, the 14 Waterbury youth in the 'Adults without Children' household type are included in the 120 'All Adults' without children.
3. The '# of Families, % of State' columns display the proportion of homelessness in each region for adult-child families relative to the STATE totals. The 83 Sheltered and Unsheltered families in New Haven, for example, are 17% of the number of families in the state, 475.
4. 'Unaccompanied Children' comprises one two-person household headed by a minor, and ten one-child households. One family containing two persons, headed by a minor, was counted in a Balance of State Emergency Shelter. Ten unaccompanied children were counted in an emergency shelter in the Stamford-Greenwich continuum of care.
5. The '% of State' column shows how many total homeless persons in the state were found in a given region. Middlesex, for example, had 5% of the 4506 sheltered and unsheltered men, women and children recorded on January 29, 2013.
6. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.
7. The STATE row includes persons of each population type counted statewide and the percentage of total statewide homelessness that each population type represents. (The only exception is the percent for families - see footnote # 3.) The 3147 Sheltered and Unsheltered adults without children in the STATE row, for example, represent 70% of all unsheltered persons in the state (4506).

Sheltered & Unsheltered Populations Narrative

On the night of January 29, 2013, a total of 4,506 persons were experiencing homelessness in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not intended for human habitation throughout Connecticut. Among them were 475 families with 802 children under the age of 18.

Most persons experiencing homelessness were not in families. Eighty-six percent of the adults living in shelters or in places not meant for human habitation were not accompanied by children (3,147). Hartford had the highest number of adults without children (582), other than the Balance of State (1,209). However, in Norwalk, adults not accompanied by children represented a higher percentage of the region's total than in any other region (79%, 161).

One third of homeless youth (age 18 – 24) were in shelter with their children

Of the 3,692 adults counted statewide, 341 (9%) were youth, or young adults ages 18-24. Stamford-Greenwich and Waterbury both had the highest percentage of homeless youth, (11%; 34 and 15 respectively). One third of the homeless youth counted (116) were accompanied by children. In each region, youth represented less than one tenth of adults not accompanied by children. In Waterbury, 8% of adults not accompanied by children were youth. One in six youth (17%) not accompanied by children were counted in Hartford, and 12% were counted in New Haven.

In one night, 1,347 people in families with children younger than 18 were counted in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and places not intended for human habitation. Children made up a sizable portion of the statewide population count. Of all persons counted, 18% were younger than 18 (802). Although Hartford had a higher number of total persons counted, New Haven had the highest number of homeless families with 83 families staying in shelters, on the streets, or in other places not intended for human habitation. Of the 456 people counted in Bridgeport, 38% (172) were in families with children under 18.

There were 12 unaccompanied children (children not accompanied by an adult) counted statewide. Of that, 10 were counted in Stamford-Greenwich, which has a shelter that specifically serves unaccompanied children.

Figure 2 represents the prevalence of key characteristics among all adults experiencing homelessness on the night of *CT PIT 2013*.

Figure 2. Regional Breakdown of Subpopulations among All Persons Counted during *CT PIT 2013*

CT PIT 2013, Sheltered and Unsheltered Adults																								
Region	Chronically Homeless¹ Includes ES & Unsheltered (not TH)								Number and Percent² within Region Includes ES, TH, & Unsheltered												TOTALS ES, TH, & Unsheltered			
	Adults without Children				Adults with Children				Subpopulations of All Adults												All Adults			
	CH¹			Total *	CH¹			Total †	Veterans			Mentally Ill	Chronic Substance Abuse	HIV/ AIDS	Domestic Violence	Total within Region	% of State Total¹¹							
	n	% of State³	% of Reg-ion⁴	n	% of State⁵	% of Reg-ion⁶	n	% of Region Total	% of Region's Vets		Percent within Region¹⁰													
								n	%⁷	n	%⁸	n	%⁹	n	%¹⁰	n	%¹⁰	n	%¹⁰	n	%¹⁰	n	%¹⁰	
Balance of State	364	39%	37%	978	31	56%	22%	140	155	11%	40	26%	7	0%	643	46%	777	55%	28	2%	354	25%	1401	38%
Greater Bridgeport	81	9%	43%	187	10	18%	23%	43	65	18%	39	60%	10	3%	195	55%	220	62%	24	7%	47	13%	353	10%
Hartford	168	18%	44%	378	1	2%	3%	33	50	8%	20	40%	2	0%	214	33%	377	57%	18	3%	65	10%	658	18%
New Haven ¹¹	129	14%	35%	371	8	15%	12%	66	46	7%	23	50%	3	0%	228	36%	327	52%	35	6%	94	15%	629	17%
Norwalk	61	7%	38%	161	2	4%	11%	18	1	1%	1	100%	0	0%	78	44%	92	51%	4	2%	33	18%	179	5%
Stamford-Greenwich	86	9%	35%	248	1	2%	6%	18	17	5%	5	29%	1	0%	85	27%	157	49%	16	5%	47	15%	320	9%
Waterbury	42	5%	35%	120	2	4%	10%	21	6	4%	1	17%	1	1%	37	26%	71	50%	2	1%	33	23%	141	4%
STATE	931	100%	38%	2443	55	100%	16%	339	340	9%	129	38%	24	1%	1480	40%	2021	55%	127	3%	673	18%	3681	100%
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																								
Bristol	20	2%	47%	43	0	0%	0%	1	2	3%	0	0%	1	2%	35	54%	30	46%	1	2%	13	20%	65	2%
Greater Danbury	9	1%	8%	109	0	0%	0%	8	23	15%	0	0%	4	3%	38	25%	33	22%	1	1%	40	26%	151	4%
Middlesex ¹²	47	5%	41%	114	3	5%	21%	14	19	9%	7	37%	2	1%	110	54%	137	67%	4	2%	35	17%	203	6%
New Britain	35	4%	32%	110	1	2%	8%	12	19	13%	3	16%	0	0%	54	37%	61	42%	3	2%	38	26%	145	4%
Norwich-New Lond.	58	6%	41%	140	1	2%	5%	22	16	7%	5	31%	0	0%	110	50%	130	59%	5	2%	80	36%	221	6%

* This column represents the total number of adults without children, within each region, who were either in ES (not TH) or unsheltered.

† This column represents the total number of adults with children, within each region, who were either in ES (not TH) or unsheltered.

Note: One family containing two persons, headed by a minor, was counted in a Balance of State emergency shelter. Ten unaccompanied children were counted in an emergency shelter in the Stamford-Greenwich continuum of care.

Footnotes for Figure 2: Regional Subpopulation Breakdown of Sheltered and Unsheltered

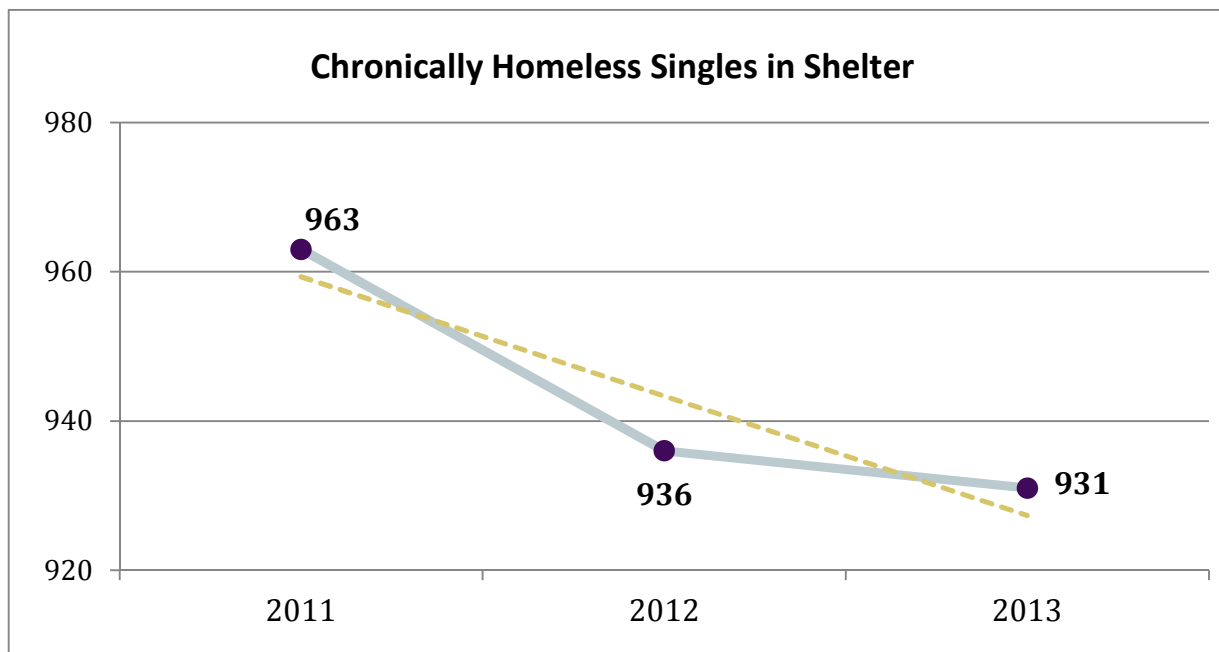
1. Per HUD definition, someone with a long-term disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, is chronically homeless (CH). A Family is chronically homeless if at least one adult meets the HUD definition. Per HUD, only persons in Emergency Shelters or unsheltered can be counted.
2. This percentage represents the number of persons in a specified subpopulation divided by its respective 'Total within Region.' The exceptions are female veterans and chronically homeless veterans (see footnotes 8 and 9).
3. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults without children divided by the number of chronically homeless adults without children STATEWIDE who were either staying in Emergency Shelters; or were unsheltered; or both. Among adults with children, for example, more than one third (364, 39%) are found in Balance of State.
4. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults without children divided by the number of adults without children in the region (the column immediately to the right). STATEWIDE, for example, there were 931 out of 2443 adults without children in either ES or unsheltered, or 38%, were chronically homeless (Sheltered and Unsheltered Adults).
5. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults with children divided by the number of chronically homeless adults with children STATEWIDE who were either staying in Emergency Shelters; or were unsheltered; or both. Among the state's sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless adults with children, for example, 15% were in New Haven.
6. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults with children divided by the number of adults with children in the region who were either staying in Emergency Shelters, unsheltered, or both. The 10 chronically homeless adults with children in Bridgeport, for example, are 23% of the 43 unsheltered adults with children in Bridgeport.
7. This percentage represents the portion of the region's total adults who were veterans. The 50 Sheltered and Unsheltered veterans in Hartford, for example, represent 8% of Hartford's 658 homeless adults.
8. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless veterans divided by the number of veterans in the region. In Balance of State, for example, 40 of the 155 unsheltered veterans, or 26% were chronically homeless.
9. This percentage represents the number of female veterans divided by the number of veterans in the region.
10. This percentage represents the portion of the region's total adults who reported that a disability or domestic violence contributed to their homelessness.
11. 'The 'Percent of State Total' represents the portion of Connecticut homeless adults who were in the continuum or sub-continuum.
12. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.

Sheltered & Unsheltered Subpopulations Narrative

Chronic Homelessness

Communities rightly focus much attention on the chronically homeless: those persons or families (at least one adult member) with disabling conditions who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years; the term homeless refers to living long-term in emergency shelters, safe havens, or no shelter at all.¹

Of the state's 2,443 adults not accompanied by children living in emergency shelters or in the streets, 931 were identified as chronically homeless (38%). Including families with children, 986 chronically homeless adults were counted in Connecticut on that single night.



Source: CT PIT

Families were much less likely to be experiencing chronic homelessness than adults without children.¹ Only 16% (55) of adults in families with children were chronic. Bridgeport reported the highest percentage of adults in families with children who were chronically homeless (23%, 10).

Virtually all communities found approximately 38% chronicity among their singles population; Hartford reported the highest percentage (44%) with Greater Danbury reporting an unusually low 8% (9).

¹ See Glossary for detailed definition of Chronically Homeless. Note that HUD does not count those living in transitional housing as chronically homeless.

Veterans

Statewide, 340 veterans experiencing homelessness were counted in shelters and in places unintended for human habitation. Greater Bridgeport had the second greatest number of veterans counted (65) after the Balance of State. Greater Danbury had more homeless veterans (23) than chronically homeless adults (9). In shelters and unsheltered situations statewide, 24 veterans were female. Bridgeport counted the highest number of female veterans experiencing homelessness (10), three more than the Balance of State (7).

Many veterans statewide qualified as chronically homeless² (38%, 129). There were nearly as many chronically homeless veterans in Greater Bridgeport (39) as in the Balance of State



(40). Sixty percent (60%) of all veterans counted in Greater Bridgeport were experiencing chronic homelessness. Hartford and New Haven also had high numbers of chronically homeless veterans (20 and 23 respectively). In New Haven, one out of two homeless veterans was chronically homeless. Hartford was close behind with 40% of the city's veterans experiencing chronic homelessness.

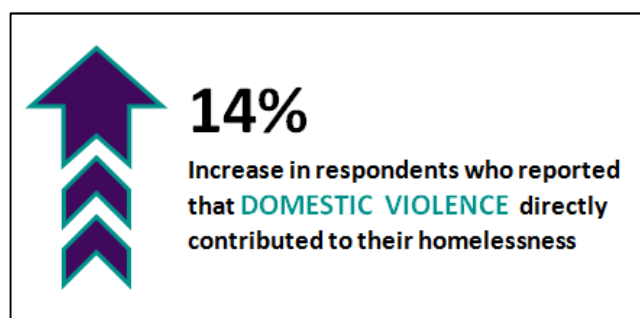
Domestic Violence

Statewide, 673 adults attributed their current homelessness to domestic violence. New Haven counted 94 adults who reported violence as a factor contributing directly to their homeless experience. Other than Bristol, no region counted fewer than 30 adults whose current homelessness was directly attributable to domestic violence.

One fourth (25%) of all the adults counted in the Balance of State had experienced domestic violence prior to becoming homeless. In some regions, the percentage was even higher. Over one third (36%, 80) of adults counted in Norwich-New London experienced domestic violence.

Disabilities

Nearly half of the State's adults reported mental illness (40%, 1,480); more than half (55%, 2021) reported chronic substance abuse; 127 persons reported being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.



² See Glossary for definition of Chronically Homeless

Section 2

Sheltered Populations & Subpopulation Counts - Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing Clients

Section 2 describes population counts from Connecticut's emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the night of CT PIT 2013 as well as key characteristics of those persons and families. Section 2 does NOT include persons and families staying in unsheltered locations unintended for human habitation.

Over the course of 2012, a total of 14,287 persons stayed in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Of these, 4,155 were persons in a total of 1,385 families, including 2,524 children under 18³.

Figure 3. Regional Breakdown of Populations in Connecticut Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing during CT PIT 2013

SHELTERED (ES + TH) ¹																		
Region	Children & Adults in Families								# of Families, % of State ³		Adults without Children				Unaccompanied Children ⁴		Total Persons	% of State ⁵
	All Adults ²		Youth ²		Children		TOTAL				All Adults ²		Youth ²					
Balance of State	192	15%	40	3%	283	22%	475	36%	174	40%	831	64%	74	6%	2	0.2%	1308	36%
Greater Bridgeport	63	18%	9	3%	95	27%	158	44%	49	11%	199	56%	8	2%	0	0%	357	10%
Hartford	76	10%	19	2%	122	16%	198	26%	70	16%	563	74%	36	5%	0	0%	761	21%
New Haven ⁶	100	16%	35	6%	121	19%	221	35%	72	16%	414	65%	15	2%	0	0%	635	18%
Norwalk	16	12%	2	2%	23	18%	39	30%	15	9%	90	70%	4	3%	0	0%	129	7%
Stamford-Greenwich	40	15%	5	2%	64	24%	104	39%	38	9%	155	58%	23	9%	10	4%	269	7%
Waterbury	21	16%	1	1%	38	30%	59	46%	20	5%	69	54%	12	9%	0	0%	128	4%
STATE ⁷	508	14%	111	3%	746	21%	1254	35%	438	100%	2321	65%	172	5%	12	0.3%	3587	100%
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																		
Bristol	9	16%	0	0%	8	14%	17	30%	9	2%	40	70%	3	5%	0	0%	57	2%
Greater Danbury	14	10%	2	1%	19	14%	33	24%	14	3%	104	76%	0	0%	0	0%	137	4%
Middlesex ⁶	19	12%	2	1%	28	18%	47	30%	18	4%	111	70%	5	3%	0	0%	158	4%
New Britain	18	11%	3	2%	28	17%	46	28%	16	4%	117	72%	8	5%	0	0%	163	5%
Norwich-New London	51	19%	16	6%	84	32%	135	51%	47	11%	129	49%	11	4%	0	0%	264	7%

³ These numbers are from the *Connecticut Homelessness Information System (CT HMIS)*; data presented above include clients entered into CT HMIS-participating emergency shelters and transitional housing programs during federal fiscal year 2012 (10/1/2011 – 9/30/2012). *CT HMIS* findings underestimate the extent of emergency shelter usage as they do not include numbers from faith-based and other shelter programs in Connecticut that do not use HMIS. CT HMIS data presented in this report is primarily pulled from the *Connecticut Homeless Management Information System (CT HMIS)* and its *Querying Dataset*.

Footnotes for Figure 3: Regional Population Breakdown of Sheltered (Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing)

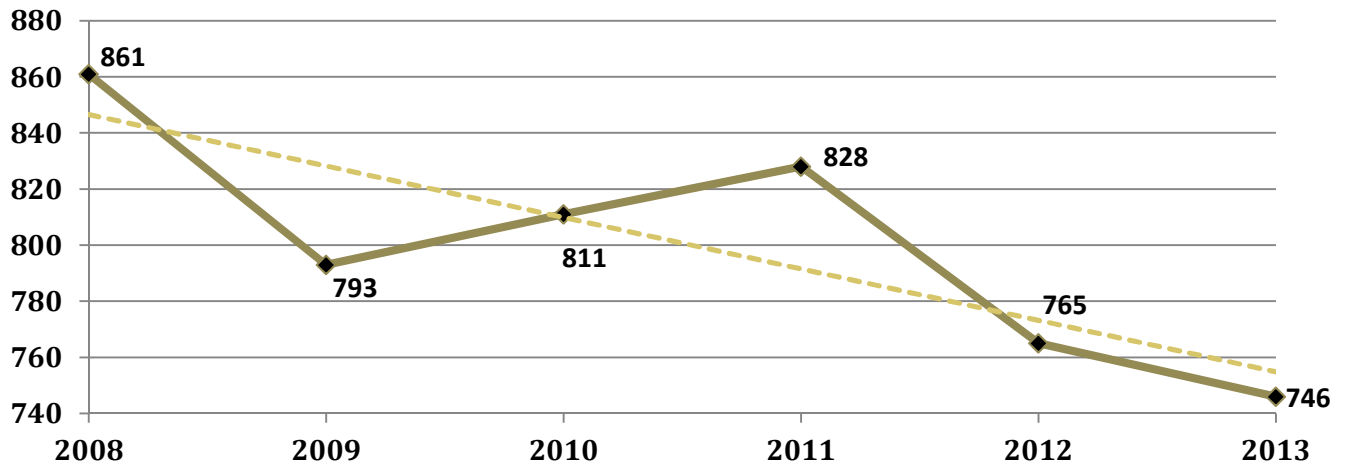
1. Percentages of population types (Children & Adults in Families, Adults without Children, & Unaccompanied Children) are derived using total persons in the specified region as the denominator. Hartford, for example, has 761 'Total Persons' in the Sheltered table. The 76 Adults in 'Children & Adults in Families' represent 10% of 761, that is, of all homeless persons, sheltered in Hartford.
2. The 'Adults' column represents all adults within a given household type. The 'Youth' column represents Adults 18-24 within that household type; it is a subset of the 'Adults' column to its left. In the Sheltered table, for example, the 12 Waterbury youth in the 'Adults without Children' household type are included in the 69 'All Adults' without children.
3. The '# of Families, % of State' columns display the proportion of homelessness in each region for adult-child families relative to the STATE totals. The 72 Sheltered families in New Haven, for example, are 16% of the number of families in the state, 438.
4. 'Unaccompanied Children' comprises one two-person household headed by a minor, and ten one-child households. One family containing two persons, headed by a minor, was counted in a Balance of State Emergency Shelter. Ten unaccompanied children were counted in an emergency shelter in the Stamford-Greenwich continuum of care.
5. The '% of State' column shows how many total homeless persons in the state were found in a given region. Norwalk, for example, had 4% of the 3587 sheltered men, women and children recorded on January 29, 2013.
6. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.
7. The STATE row includes persons of each population type counted statewide and the percentage of total statewide homelessness that each population type represents. (The only exception is the percent for families - see footnote # 3.) The 2321 sheltered adults without children in the STATE row, for example, represent 65% of all sheltered persons in the state (3587).

Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing Populations

Narrative

In all of Connecticut, 3,587 persons were sleeping in emergency shelters or transitional housing statewide on the night of the count. Among them were 438 families with 746 children under the age of 18.

Children in Connecticut Shelters and Transitional Housing



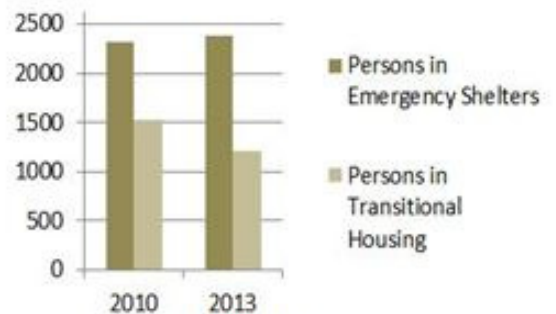
Source: CT PIT 2008 - 2013

New Haven had one of the highest counts of persons in shelters (635), 126 persons fewer than Hartford (761). By comparison, Bridgeport had a relatively low count (357), reaching just over half of the New Haven sheltered population. Together, Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven represented 49% of the statewide sheltered population.

As many as 2,321 adults not accompanied by children under 18 were counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing statewide.

Nearly one fourth of that population was counted in Hartford alone (24%, 563). Adults without children also represented 74% of Hartford's total sheltered population, a higher percentage than in any other region. With 88% of the region's adults not accompanied by children, Hartford had a higher rate of adults that were not in families than any other region.

The number of persons in emergency shelters increased 3% since 2010...



Source: CT PIT 2010 - 2013

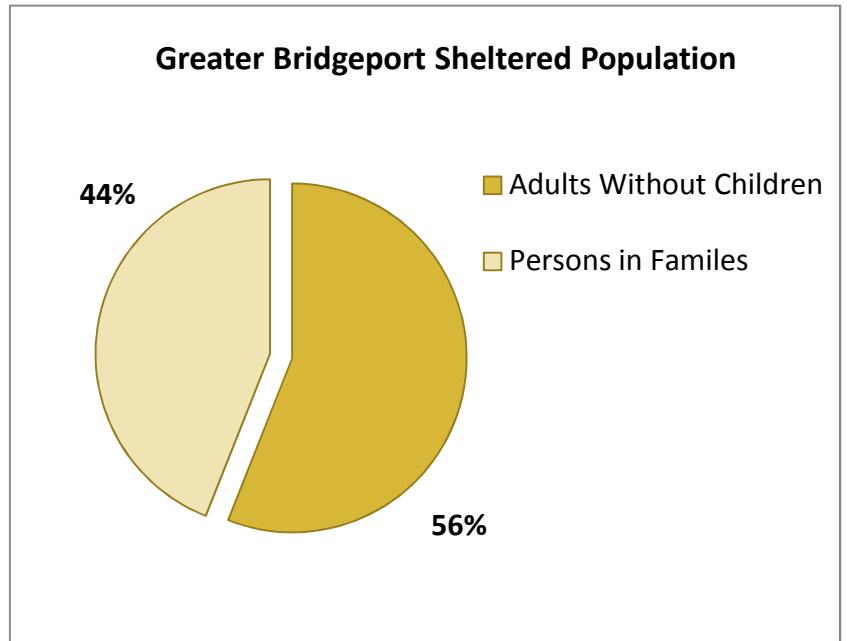
However, the number of persons in transitional housing has decreased 21%.

Sheltered youth ages 18-24 represented 10% (283) of adults in shelters. Sheltered adults in families tended not to be youth; 3% (111) of sheltered adults in families with children were youth between the ages 18-24. New Haven counted 35 young adults in shelter with children of their own, second only to the Balance of State. The majority of young adults in shelter statewide were not accompanied by children (61%, 172). Over one fifth (21%) of sheltered homeless youth without children were in Hartford (36).

Children comprised 59% (746) of persons counted in sheltered families. In some regions, there were almost as many persons in families as adults not accompanied by children. Almost half (46%) of the sheltered persons counted in Waterbury were in families (59).

Although Hartford had the greatest number of persons in shelter (761) other than the Balance of State, it had a lower rate of sheltered family members than any other region (26%).

All 12 unaccompanied children (children not accompanied by anyone 18 years or older) were in shelters. Of that number, 10 were counted in Stamford-Greenwich, which has a shelter that specifically serves unaccompanied children.



Source: CT PIT 2013

Over the course of 2012, 3,006 adults without children and 143 families staying in emergency shelters experienced chronic homelessness. In that time, 1,064 veterans slept in emergency shelters and transitional housing, including 82 female veterans. During 2012, 275 veterans in emergency shelter were experiencing chronic homelessness⁴.

Figure 4 represents the prevalence of key characteristics among adult clients in emergency shelter and transitional housing during *CT PIT 2013*.

Figure 4. Regional Breakdown of Subpopulations in Connecticut Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing during *CT PIT 2013*

CT PIT 2013, Sheltered Adults																								
Region	Chronically Homeless ¹ Includes ES only (not TH)								Number and Proportion ² within Region Includes ES & TH														Totals ES & TH	
	Adults without Children				Adults with Children				Subpopulations of All Adults														All Adults	
	CH ¹			Total *	CH ¹			Total †	Veterans			Mentally Ill	Chronic Substance Abuse	HIV/AIDS	Domestic Violence	Total within Region	% of State Total ¹¹							
	n	% of State ³	% of Region ⁴	n	n	% of State ⁵	% of Region ⁶	n	% ⁷	n	% ⁸	n	% ⁹	n	% ¹⁰			n	% ¹⁰	n	% ¹⁰	n	% ¹⁰	
									All Vets	CH ¹	Female	Percent within Region ¹⁰												
									% of Region Total	% of Region's Vets														
								n	% ⁷	n	% ⁸	n	% ⁹	n	% ¹⁰	n	% ¹⁰	n	% ¹⁰	n	% ¹⁰	n	% ¹⁰	
Balance of State	183	32%	31%	600	23	56%	18%	129	110	11%	17	15%	7	6%	506	96%	514	97%	14	3%	281	53%	1023	36%
Greater Bridgeport	31	5%	30%	102	6	15%	16%	37	57	22%	34	60%	10	18%	155	43%	159	45%	20	6%	35	10%	262	9%
Hartford	162	28%	45%	359	1	2%	3%	33	46	7%	20	43%	2	4%	203	27%	366	48%	17	2%	65	9%	639	23%
New Haven ¹²	101	18%	38%	267	6	15%	11%	55	39	8%	18	46%	3	8%	199	31%	270	43%	31	5%	63	10%	514	18%
Norwalk	37	6%	41%	90	2	5%	13%	16	1	1%	1	100%	0	0%	41	32%	51	40%	1	1%	20	16%	106	4%
Stamford-Greenwich	49	8%	38%	130	1	2%	9%	11	8	4%	3	38%	1	13%	63	23%	94	35%	11	4%	32	12%	195	7%
Waterbury	14	2%	20%	69	2	5%	10%	21	5	6%	1	20%	1	20%	27	21%	30	23%	0	0%	19	15%	90	3%
STATE	577	100%	36%	1617	41	100%	14%	302	266	9%	94	35%	24	9%	1194	43%	1484	53%	94	3%	515	18%	2829	100%
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																								
Bristol	12	2%	44%	27	0	0%	0%	1	2	4%	0	0%	1	50%	27	47%	27	47%	0	0%	8	14%	49	2%
Greater Danbury	9	2%	12%	76	0	0%	0%	8	23	19%	0	0%	4	17%	38	28%	33	24%	0	0%	40	29%	118	4%
Middlesex ¹²	6	1%	14%	44	3	7%	27%	11	12	9%	0	0%	1	8%	83	53%	85	54%	2	1%	26	16%	130	5%
New Britain	35	6%	35%	100	1	2%	8%	12	9	7%	3	33%	0	0%	54	33%	61	37%	3	2%	38	23%	135	5%
Norwich-New Lond.	38	7%	38%	100	1	2%	5%	21	16	9%	5	31%	0	0%	89	34%	99	38%	3	1%	65	25%	180	6%

* This column represents the total number of adults without children in ES (not TH) within each region.

† This column represents the total number of adults with children in ES (not TH) within each region.

⁴ These numbers are from the *Connecticut Homelessness Information System (CT HMIS)*; data presented here include clients entered into CT HMIS-participating emergency shelters and transitional housing programs during federal fiscal 2012 (10/1/2011 – 9/30/2012). *CT HMIS* findings underestimate the extent of emergency shelter usage as they do not include numbers from faith-based and other shelter programs in Connecticut that do not use HMIS. CT HMIS data presented in this report is primarily pulled from the *Connecticut Homeless Management Information System (CT HMIS)* and its *Querying Dataset*.

Footnotes for Figure 4: Regional Subpopulation Breakdown of Sheltered (Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing)

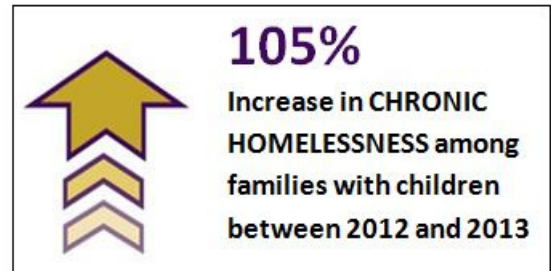
1. Per HUD definition, someone with a long-term disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, is chronically homeless (CH). A Family is chronically homeless if at least one adult meets the HUD definition. Per HUD, only persons in Emergency Shelters or unsheltered can be counted.
2. This percentage represents the number of persons in a specified subpopulation divided by its respective 'Total within Region.' The exceptions are female and chronically homeless veterans (see footnotes 8 and 9).
3. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults without children divided by the number of chronically homeless adults without children STATEWIDE who were staying in Emergency Shelters. Among sheltered adults with children, for example, about one third (183, 32%) are found in Balance of State.
4. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults without children divided by the number of adults without children in the region (the column immediately to the right). STATEWIDE, for example, there were 577 out of 1617 adults without children in Emergency Shelters, or 36% (Sheltered Adults).
5. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults with children divided by the number of chronically homeless adults with children STATEWIDE who were staying in Emergency Shelters. Among the state's sheltered (ES only) chronically homeless adults with children, for example, 15% were in New Haven.
6. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults with children divided by the number of adults with children in the region who were either staying in Emergency Shelters or Transitional Housing. The 6 sheltered chronically homeless adults with children in Bridgeport, for example, are 16% of the 37 sheltered adults with children in Bridgeport.
7. This percentage represents the portion of the region's total adults who were veterans. The 46 sheltered veterans in Hartford, for example, represent 7% of Hartford's 639 homeless adults.
8. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless veterans divided by the number of veterans in the region. In Bridgeport, for example, 34 of the 57 sheltered veterans, or 60% were chronically homeless.
9. This percentage represents the number of female veterans divided by the number of veterans in the region.
10. This percentage represents the portion of the region's total adults who reported that a disability or domestic violence contributed to their homelessness.
11. 'The 'Percent of State Total' represents the portion of Connecticut homeless adults who were in the continuum or sub-continuum.
12. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.

Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing Subpopulations Narrative

Chronic Homelessness

On the night of CT PIT 2013, 618 adults were found to be experiencing chronic homelessness.⁵ While 577 chronically homeless adults had no children with them, only 41 chronically homeless adults were in families with children under 18. One third (32%) of all adults in emergency shelters were chronically homeless.

Most of Connecticut's communities found similar proportions of chronic homelessness to the state; however, 42% of adults in Hartford emergency shelters were chronically homeless vs. 11% of Greater Danbury's. Hartford counted more chronically homeless adults than Bridgeport and New Haven combined (162).



The number of chronic adults in families was low in all communities and totaled only 41 across the entire state. Families in shelter were much less likely to be experiencing chronic homelessness than sheltered adults without children. Only 14% adults in families with children were chronic. The greatest number besides the Balance of State, both Bridgeport and New Haven counted 6 chronic adults with children in emergency shelters.

Hartford counted more sheltered chronically homeless adults than Bridgeport and New Haven combined.

Sheltered adults not accompanied by children had a high likelihood of being chronically homeless. Chronic singles accounted for over a third of adults without children in emergency shelters statewide (36%, 577). Nearly half (45%) of single adults in Hartford emergency shelters were chronic. More than 1 in 4 chronic adults without children statewide were sleeping in Hartford emergency shelters (162, 28%).

⁵ See Glossary for definition of Chronically Homeless

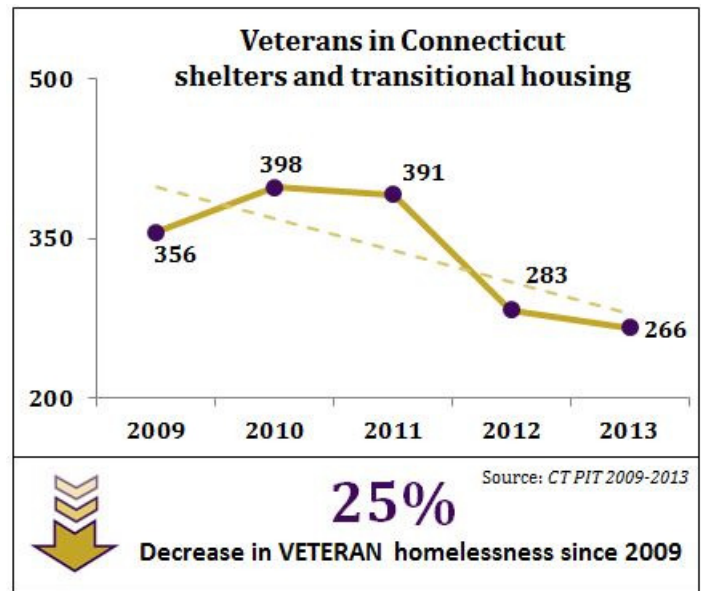
Veterans

Statewide, 266 veterans experiencing homelessness were counted in Connecticut emergency shelters and transitional housing. Greater Bridgeport counted the greatest number of sheltered veterans (57) after the Balance of State. In fact, Bridgeport sheltered veterans totaled nearly twice the number of sheltered chronic single adults in the region. Almost one in ten veterans counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing across the state were female (9%, 24). Greater Bridgeport counted 10 female veterans experiencing homelessness, a greater number than the Balance of State (7).

Many sheltered veterans statewide qualified as chronically homeless (35%, 94).⁶ Bridgeport counted more chronic veterans in emergency shelters (34) than the Balance of State. They accounted for over half the veterans in emergency shelters in that region (60%). In New Haven, 46% of homeless veterans in emergency shelters were experiencing chronic homelessness (18). All told, 94 sheltered veterans statewide qualified as chronically homeless.

Domestic Violence

Statewide, 515 sheltered adults attributed their current homelessness to domestic violence. Both Norwich-New London and Hartford counted 65 persons in shelters whose homelessness was directly attributable to domestic violence. New Haven counted a similar number; 63 sheltered adults in that region reported violence as a directly contributing factor to their homelessness. 1 in 4 (25%) adults in Norwich-New London shelters had experienced domestic violence prior to becoming homeless.



Disabilities

Nearly half of the State's adults in shelters reported mental illness (43%, 1,194); more than half reported chronic substance abuse (53%, 1,484); 94 adults reported being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

⁶ See Glossary for definition of Chronically Homeless

Section 3

Emergency Shelter Populations

Section 3 provides population counts for clients sleeping in emergency shelters across Connecticut on the night of *CT PIT 2013*.

This section does not include data from clients staying in transitional housing or sleeping in an unsheltered location unintended for human habitation. Note that Point in Time Count reporting for HUD does not break out subpopulation data for clients in emergency shelter on the night of the count, other than for chronic homelessness (see Section 2: Sheltered Population & Subpopulation Counts for those data).

Figure 5 provides counts of all persons spending the night in a Connecticut emergency shelter on the night of *CT PIT 2013*.

Figure 5. Regional Breakdown of Populations in Connecticut Emergency Shelters during *CT PIT 2013*

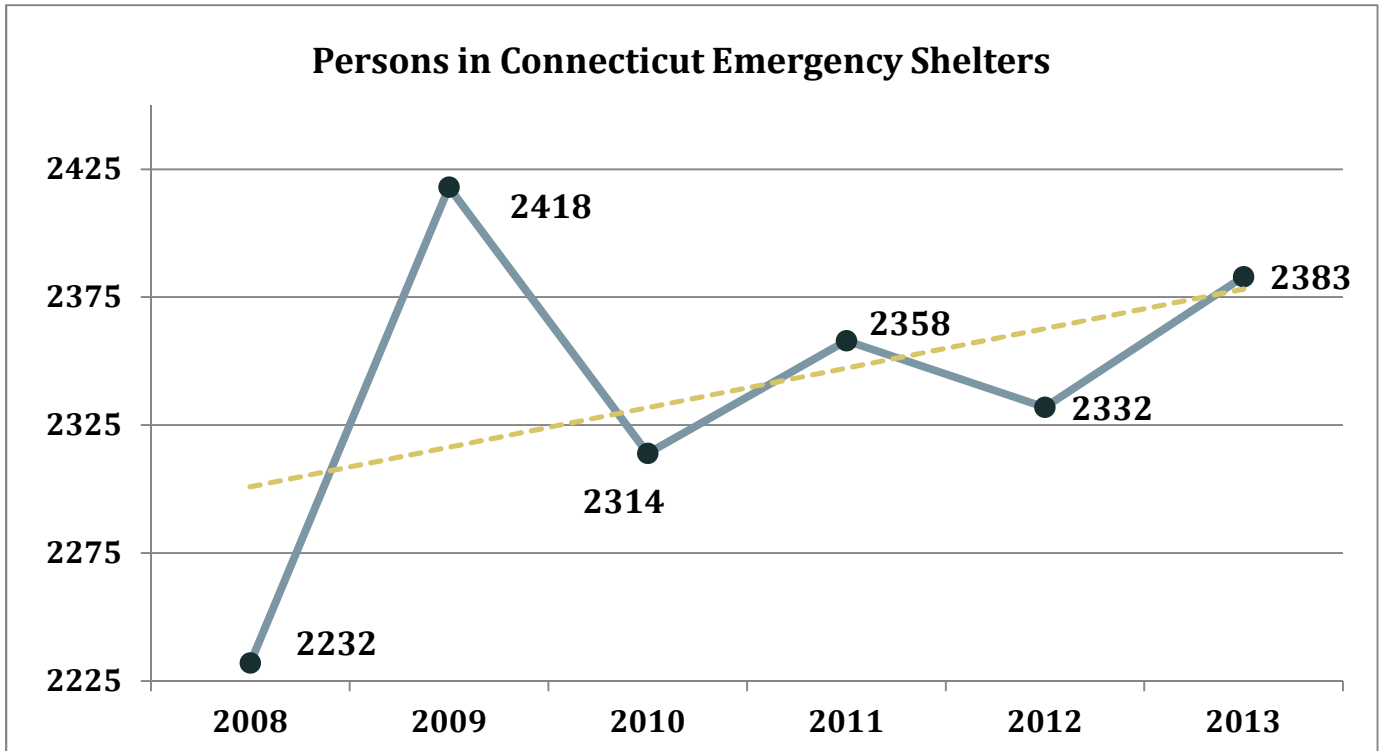
EMERGENCY SHELTERS																		
Region	Children & Adults in Families								# of Families, % of State ³		Adults without Children			Unaccomp-anied Children ⁴		Total Persons	% of State ⁵	
	All Adults ²		Youth ²		Children		TOTAL				All Adults ²		Youth ²					
Balance of State	129	14%	29	3%	183	14%	312	24%	112	43%	600	66%	57	6%	2	0.2%	914	38%
Greater Bridgeport	37	19%	6	3%	61	31%	98	49%	29	11%	102	51%	4	2%	0	0%	200	8%
Hartford	33	8%	7	2%	47	11%	80	18%	30	11%	359	82%	33	8%	0	0%	439	18%
New Haven ⁶	55	14%	13	3%	79	20%	134	33%	45	17%	267	67%	8	2%	0	0%	401	17%
Norwalk	16	12%	2	2%	23	18%	39	30%	15	6%	90	70%	4	3%	0	0%	129	5%
Stamford-Greenwich	11	6%	1	1%	21	12%	32	19%	11	4%	130	76%	22	13%	10	6%	172	7%
Waterbury	21	16%	1	1%	38	30%	59	46%	20	8%	69	54%	12	9%	0	0%	128	5%
STATE⁷	302	13%	59	2%	452	19%	754	32%	262	100%	1617	68%	140	6%	12	1%	2383	100%
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																		
Bristol	1	3%	0	0%	1	3%	2	7%	1	0.4%	27	93%	2	7%	0	0%	29	1%
Greater Danbury	8	8%	0	0%	12	13%	20	21%	8	3%	76	79%	0	0%	0	0%	96	4%
Middlesex ⁶	11	15%	2	3%	17	24%	28	39%	11	4%	44	61%	3	4%	0	0%	72	3%
New Britain	12	9%	3	2%	16	13%	28	22%	10	4%	100	78%	8	6%	0	0%	128	5%
Norwich-New London	21	14%	8	5%	28	19%	49	33%	17	6%	100	67%	11	7%	0	0%	149	6%

Footnotes for Figure 5: Regional Population Breakdown of Emergency Shelters

1. Percentages of population types (Children & Adults in Families, Adults without Children, and Unaccompanied Children) are derived using total persons in the specified region as the denominator. Hartford, for example, has 439 'Total Persons' in emergency shelters. The 33 Adults in 'Children & Adults in Families' represent 8% of 439, that is, of all homeless persons in Emergency Shelters, in Hartford.
2. The 'Adults' column represents all adults within a given household type. The 'Youth' column represents Adults 18-24 within that household type; it is a subset of the 'Adults' column to its left. In the Emergency Shelter table, for example, the 12 Waterbury youth in the 'Adults without Children' household type are included in the 69 'All Adults' without children.
3. The '# of Families, % of State' columns display the proportion of homelessness in each region for adult-child families relative to the STATE totals. The 45 families in New Haven's Emergency Shelters, for example, are 17% of the number of families in the state, 262.
4. 'Unaccompanied Children' comprises one two-person household headed by a minor, and ten one-child households. One family containing two persons, headed by a minor, was counted in a Balance of State Emergency Shelter. Ten unaccompanied children were counted in an emergency shelter in the Stamford-Greenwich continuum of care.
5. The '% of State' column shows how many total homeless persons in the state were found in a given region. Norwich-New London, for example, had 6% of the 2383 men, women and children recorded in emergency shelters on January 29, 2013.
6. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.
7. The STATE row includes persons of each population type counted statewide and the percentage of total statewide homelessness that each population type represents. (The only exception is the percent for families - see footnote # 3.) The 1617 adults without children in the STATE row, for example, represent 68% of all persons in Emergency Shelters throughout the state (2383).

Emergency Shelter Population Narrative

A total of 2,383 persons were counted in Connecticut emergency shelters, including 262 families with 452 children on the night of *CT PIT 2013*.



Source: *CT PIT*

Connecticut has seen a 16% increase in the number of families utilizing emergency shelter since 2010 and a 7% increase in total shelter clients since 2008.

General Population Statistics

Bridgeport had half as many persons (200) in emergency shelters as New Haven (401), and less than half as many as Hartford (439). Hartford accounted for 18% of the persons in emergency shelters, and New Haven 17%.

Most persons counted in emergency shelters were adults not accompanied by children (68%, 1,617). Other than Balance of State, Hartford had the highest number of adults not accompanied by children (359) and the highest percentage of adults not accompanied by children out of the region's total emergency shelter population (82%) of any region. Bridgeport counted relatively few adults without children in emergency shelters (102), fewer, even, than Stamford-Greenwich (130). Bridgeport also had nearly as many persons in families as adults without children, the latter making up 51% of the region's population in emergency shelters.

Youth

Of the 1919 total adults in emergency shelters, 10% (199) were youth between the ages 18-24. The majority of youth (70%) were not in families with children. A substantial minority, 30% (59) of youth were counted in families. Besides the Balance of State, Hartford had the highest number (33) of youth not accompanied by a child. New Haven had the highest number of youth in families with children (13). Although Hartford had a higher count of total adults without children, Stamford-Greenwich had the highest percentage of adults without children that were youth (13%, 22).

Children and Families

Children represented 60% of the persons in families staying in emergency shelters. New Haven counted the most families other than the Balance of State, with 45 families in emergency shelters. Half (49%) of the persons counted in Greater Bridgeport emergency shelters were in families (98). As many as 17% of children in families staying in Connecticut emergency shelters were in New Haven.

Unaccompanied Children

All 12 children not accompanied by adults 18 years or older were staying in emergency shelters. Of that, 10 were counted in Stamford-Greenwich which has a shelter that specifically serves unaccompanied children.

Section 4

Transitional Housing Populations

Over the course of 2012, 2,509 persons stayed in transitional housing, including 1,092 persons in families with 653 children under 18⁷.

Figure 6 provides counts of all persons spending the night in a Connecticut transitional housing program on the night of *CT PIT 2013*.

Figure 6. Regional Breakdown of Populations in Connecticut Transitional Housing Programs during *CT PIT 2013*

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING																		
Region	Children & Adults in Families								# of Families, % of State ³		Adults without Children			Unaccompanied Children		Total Persons	% of State ⁵	
	All Adults ²		Youth ²		Children		TOTAL				All Adults ²		Youth ²					
Balance of State	63	16%	11	3%	100	25%	163	41%	62	35%	231	59%	17	4%	0	0%	394	33%
Greater Bridgeport	26	17%	3	2%	34	22%	60	38%	20	11%	97	62%	4	3%	0	0%	157	13%
Hartford	43	13%	12	4%	75	23%	118	37%	40	23%	204	63%	3	1%	0	0%	322	27%
New Haven ⁶	45	19%	22	9%	42	18%	87	37%	27	15%	147	63%	7	3%	0	0%	234	19%
Norwalk	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Stamford-Greenwich	29	30%	4	4%	43	44%	72	74%	27	15%	25	26%	1	1%	0	0%	97	8%
Waterbury	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
STATE⁷	206	17%	52	4%	294	24%	500	42%	176	100%	704	58%	32	3%	0	0%	1204	100%
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																		
Bristol	8	29%	0	0%	7	25%	15	54%	8	5%	13	46%	1	4%	0	0%	28	2%
Greater Danbury	6	15%	2	5%	7	17%	13	32%	6	3%	28	68%	0	0%	0	0%	41	3%
Middlesex ⁶	8	9%	0	0%	11	13%	19	22%	7	4%	67	78%	2	2%	0	0%	86	7%
New Britain	6	17%	0	0%	12	34%	18	51%	6	3%	17	49%	0	0%	0	0%	35	3%
Norwich-New London	30	26%	8	7%	56	49%	86	75%	30	17%	29	25%	0	0%	0	0%	115	10%

⁷ These numbers are from the *Connecticut Homelessness Information System (CT HMIS)*; data presented here include clients entered into CT HMIS-participating emergency shelters and transitional housing programs during federal fiscal year 2012 (10/1/2011 – 9/30/2012). *CT HMIS* findings underestimate the extent of emergency shelter usage as they do not include numbers from faith-based and other shelter programs in Connecticut that do not use HMIS. CT HMIS data presented in this report is primarily pulled from the *Connecticut Homeless Management Information System (CT HMIS)* and its *Querying Dataset*.

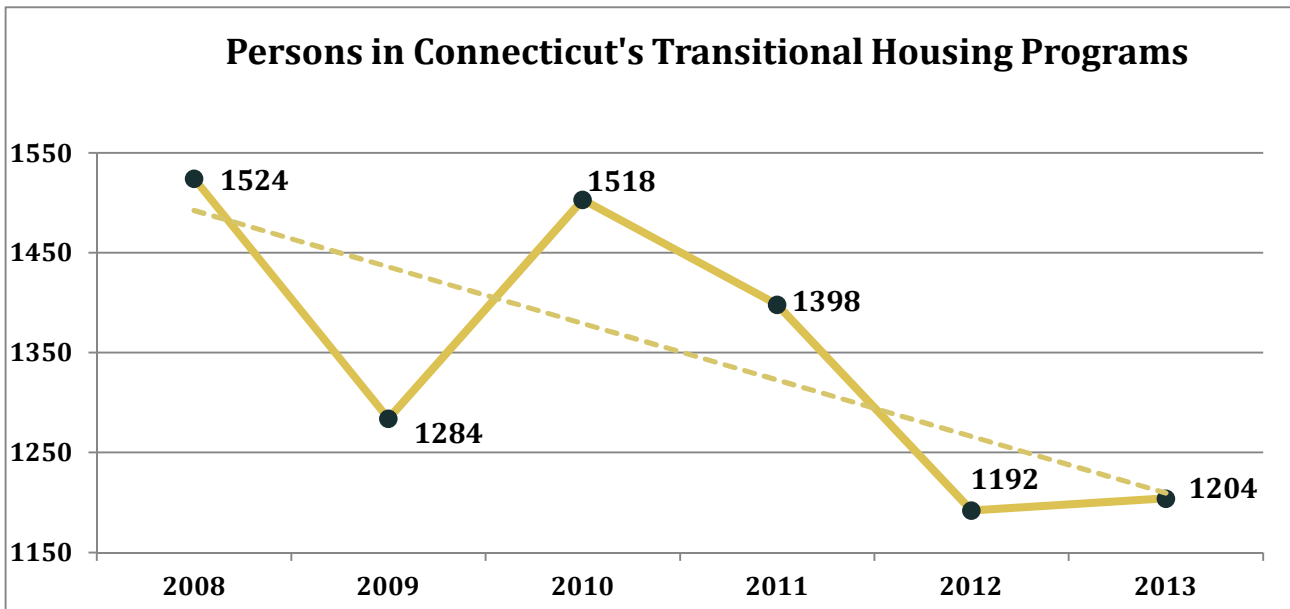
Footnotes for Figure 6: Regional Population Breakdown of Transitional Housing

Note: Section 4 provides population counts for clients sleeping in transitional housing programs across Connecticut on the night of CT PIT 2013. This section does not include data from clients staying in emergency shelter or sleeping in an unsheltered location unintended for human habitation. Note that this report does not break out subpopulation data for clients in transitional housing during CT PIT 2013.

1. Percentages of population types (Children & Adults in Families, Adults without Children, & Unaccompanied Children) are derived using total persons in the specified region as the denominator. Hartford, for example, has 322 'Total Persons' in the Transitional Housing table. The 43 Adults in 'Children & Adults in Families' represent 13% of 322, that is, of all homeless persons in Hartford's Transitional Housing.
2. The 'Adults' column represents all adults within a given household type. The 'Youth' column represents Adults 18-24 within that household type; it is a subset of the 'Adults' column to its left. In the Transitional Housing table, for example, the 17 Balance of State youth in the 'Adults without Children' household type are included in the 231 'All Adults' without children.
3. The '# of Families, % of State' columns display the proportion of homelessness in each region for adult-child families relative to the STATE totals. The 27 families in New Haven's Transitional Housing, for example, are 15% of the number of families in the state, 176.
4. There were no "Unaccompanied Children" counted in Transitional Housing on the night of January 29, 2013.
5. The '% of State' column shows how many total homeless persons in the state were found in a given region. Norwich-New London, for example, had 10% of the 1204 men, women and children recorded in Transitional Housing on January 29, 2013.
6. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.
7. The STATE row includes persons of each population type counted statewide and the percentage of total statewide homelessness that each population type represents. (The only exception is the percent for families - see footnote # 3.) The 704 adults without children in Transitional Housing in the STATE row, for example, represent 58% of all persons in Transitional Housing in the state (919).

Transitional Housing Population Narrative

A total of 1,204 persons were counted in Connecticut transitional housing, including 176 families with 294 children on the night of the count. Over half of the persons in transitional housing were adults unaccompanied by children (58%, 704). Children comprised 59% of all persons in families in transitional housing across the state.



Source: CT PIT

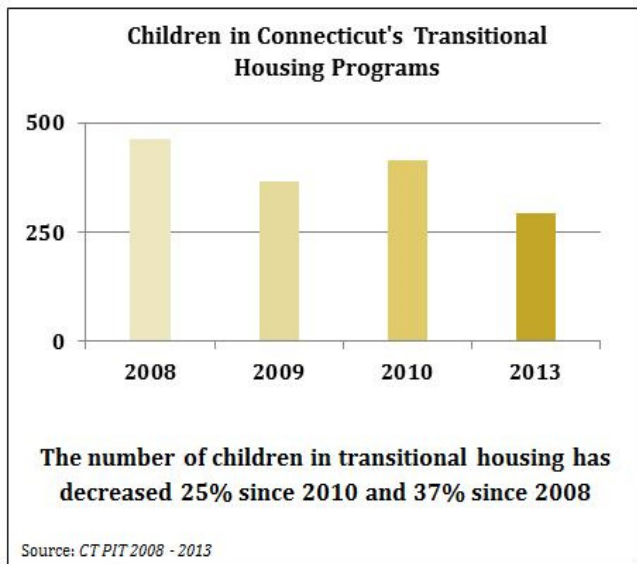
Connecticut has seen a 21% decrease in transitional housing clients since 2008.

General Population Statistics

Neither Norwalk nor Waterbury has transitional housing programs. Balance of State counted just 72 more persons in transitional housing than Hartford (394), comprising one third (33%, 394) of the state's total transitional housing count.

Hartford had the highest number of adults not accompanied by children in transitional shelters. (204), other than the Balance of State, which counted 231 in transitional housing. New Haven had the third highest count of adults not accompanied by children (147) in transitional housing. In both New Haven and in Hartford, adults without children represented 63% of the regions' total count in transitional housing.

Over one quarter (27%) of all persons counted in transitional housing programs were in Hartford (322).



Youth

Out of a total 910 adults in transitional housing, 84 were youth between ages 18-24 (9%). Statewide, there were more youth in families with children (52) than there were youth without children (32) in transitional housing. The opposite was true for the Balance of State, in which 17 youth without children were counted and only 11 youth in families with children were counted. Of all the communities, New Haven had the highest percentage of youth in transitional housing with their own children, with these youth-aged parents comprising 9% of the

total adults in families within the region. New Haven also had the highest number of youth not accompanied by children (7) other than the Balance of State.

Children and Families

In Norwich-New London, every family was a single-parent or single-guardian household (there were 30 adults in families and 30 family households). In some areas, there were more persons in families than there were adults not accompanied by children. Of the persons counted in Stamford-Greenwich, 74% (72) were in families; 75% (86) of the persons counted in Norwich-New London transitional housing programs were in families. Hartford had the highest number of families in transitional housing (40) besides the Balance of State. Interestingly, Norwich-New London had more families (30) in transitional housing than either New Haven or Bridgeport.

Section 5

Unsheltered Populations & Subpopulations

Unsheltered counts comprise all persons who were living in places not intended for human habitation.

Figure 7 describes the prevalence of various populations staying in places unintended for human habitat during *CT PIT 2013*.

Figure 7. Regional Breakdown of Populations in Unsheltered Location during *CT PIT 2013*

UNSHelterED ¹																			
CoC/State	Children & Adults in Families								# of Families, % of State ³		Adults without Children				Unaccomp- anied Children		Total Persons	% of State ⁵	
	All Adults ²		Youth ²		Children		TOTAL				All Adults ²		Youth ²						
Balance of State	11	3%	1	0.2%	17	4%	28	7%	11	30%	378	93%	24	6%	0	0%	406	44%	
Greater Bridgeport	6	6%	0	0%	8	8%	14	14%	6	16%	85	86%	3	3%	0	0%	99	11%	
Hartford	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19	100%	3	16%	0	0%	19	2%	
New Haven ⁶	11	8%	4	3%	17	13%	28	21%	11	30%	104	79%	11	8%	0	0%	132	14%	
Norwalk	2	3%	0	0%	3	4%	5	7%	2	19%	71	93%	4	5%	0	0%	76	15%	
Stamford-Greenwich	7	5%	0	0%	11	8%	18	13%	7	19%	118	87%	6	4%	0	0%	136	15%	
Waterbury	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	51	100%	2	4%	0	0%	51	6%	
STATE⁷	37	4%	5	1%	56	6%	93	10%	37	100%	826	90%	53	6%	0	0%	919	100%	
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																			
Bristol	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	16	100%	1	6%	0	0%	16	2%	
Greater Danbury	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	33	100%	3	9%	0	0%	33	4%	
Middlesex ⁶	3	4%	0	0%	4	5%	7	9%	3	8%	70	91%	6	8%	0	0%	77	8%	
New Britain	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%	1	10%	0	0%	10	1%	
Norwich-New London	1	2%	0	0%	2	5%	3	7%	1	3%	40	93%	5	12%	0	0%	43	5%	

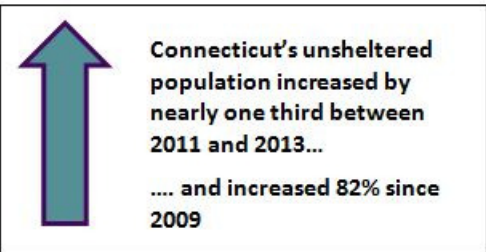
Footnotes for Figure 7: Regional Population Breakdown of Unsheltered Persons

1. Percentages of population types (Children & Adults in Families, Adults without Children, & Unaccompanied Children) are derived using total persons in the specified region as the denominator. New Haven, for example, has 132 'Total Persons' in the Unsheltered table. The 11 Adults in 'Children & Adults in Families' represent 8% of 132, that is, of all homeless persons unsheltered in New Haven.
2. The 'Adults' column represents all adults within a given household type. The 'Youth' column represents Adults 18-24 within that household type; it is a subset of the 'Adults' column to its left. In the Unsheltered table, for example, the 11 New Haven youth in the 'Adults without Children' household type are included in the 104 'All Adults' without children.
3. The '# of Families, % of State' columns display the proportion of homelessness in each region for adult-child families relative to the STATE totals. The 11 Unsheltered families in New Haven, for example, are 30% of the number of families in the state, 37.
4. There were no unsheltered "Unaccompanied Children" counted on the night of January 29, 2013.
5. The '% of State' column shows how many total homeless persons in the state were found in a given region. Middlesex, for example, had 8% of the 919 unsheltered men, women and children recorded on January 29, 2013.
6. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.
7. The STATE row includes persons of each population type counted statewide and the percentage of total statewide homelessness that each population type represents. (The only exception is the percent for families - see footnote # 3.) The 826 unsheltered adults without children in the STATE row, for example, represent 90% of all unsheltered persons in the state (919).

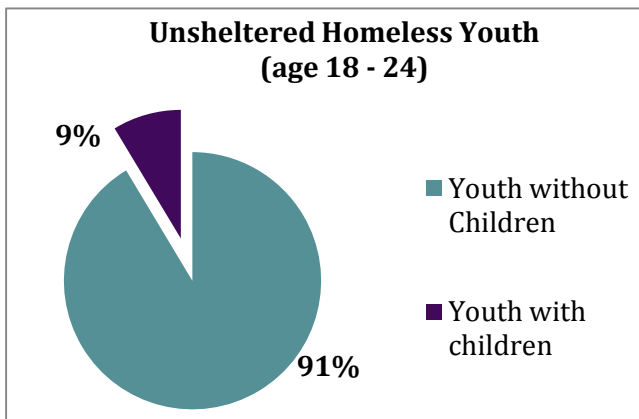
Unsheltered Population Narrative

Statewide, 919 persons were living on the streets or in other places not intended for human habitation on the night of the count. Among them were 37 unsheltered families including 56 children. Besides the Balance of State, New Haven and Stamford-Greenwich counted the highest numbers of unsheltered persons. New Haven counted 132 unsheltered persons staying in places not intended for human habitation (14% of the statewide unsheltered persons) and Stamford-Greenwich counted 136 persons (15% of the statewide unsheltered persons).

Unsheltered persons were more likely to be single than with children. While 93 persons were counted in families with children, the vast majority (90%, 826) of adults found sleeping on the streets did not have children with them. Stamford-Greenwich counted 14 more unsheltered adults not accompanied by children than New Haven (104), totaling 118 unsheltered adults without children. Hartford had a surprisingly low number of unsheltered adults not accompanied by children, with only 19 counted in the region.



Of the 863 unsheltered adults, either with children or without, 7% (58) were youth ages 18-24.



Source: CT PIT 2013

Almost all (91%) unsheltered youth did not have children staying with them (53). The Balance of State, unsurprisingly, counted the greatest number of unsheltered youth not accompanied by children (24) but New Haven had the second highest count: 11 youth without children. New Haven was the only region besides Balance of State to count youth sleeping in unsheltered situations with children of their own (4).

Single parents headed 100% of the families sleeping on the streets. Neither Hartford nor Waterbury counted any unsheltered families. More than 1 in 5 of the unsheltered persons counted in New Haven were in families (21%, 28). The number of unsheltered families in New Haven alone was equal to the number of unsheltered families in the Balance of State (11).

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

Unsheltered subpopulations describe the prevalence of different key characteristics among all adults counted on the streets during *CT PIT 2013*.

Subpopulation information is collected from and representative of adults only; children are not included in subpopulation numbers.

See Methodology section for more details.

Figure 8: Regional Breakdown of Unsheltered Homeless Subpopulations *PIT 2013*

CT PIT 2013, Unsheltered Adults																								
Region	Chronically Homeless¹ Unsheltered Population Only								Number and Proportion² within Region Unsheltered Population Only												Totals Unsheltered			
	Adults without Children				Adults with Children				Subpopulations of All Adults												All Adults			
	CH¹			Total *	CH¹			Total †	Veterans			Mentally Ill	Chronic Substance Abuse	HIV/ AIDS	Domestic Violence	Total within Region	% of State Total							
	n	% of State³	% of Region⁴		n	% of State⁵	% of Region⁶		All Vets	CH¹	Female							% of Region Total	% of Region's Vets		Percent within Region¹⁰			
									n	%⁷	n	%⁸	n	%⁹	n	%¹⁰	n	%¹⁰	n	%¹⁰	n	%¹⁰		
Balance of State	181	51%	48%	378	8	57%	73%	11	45	11%	23	50%	0	0%	137	34%	263	65%	14	3%	73	18%	389	45%
Greater Bridgeport	50	14%	59%	85	4	29%	67%	6	8	8%	5	60%	0	0%	40	40%	61	62%	4	4%	12	12%	91	11%
Hartford	6	2%	32%	19	0	0%	0%	0	4	21%	0	0%	0	0%	11	58%	11	58%	1	5%	0	0%	19	2%
New Haven ¹¹	28	8%	27%	104	2	14%	18%	11	7	5%	5	67%	0	0%	29	22%	57	43%	4	3%	31	23%	115	13%
Norwalk	24	7%	34%	71	0	0%	0%	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	37	49%	41	54%	3	4%	13	17%	73	8%
Stamford-Greenwich	37	10%	31%	118	0	0%	0%	7	9	7%	2	17%	0	0%	22	16%	63	46%	5	4%	15	11%	125	14%
Waterbury	28	8%	55%	51	0	0%	0%	0	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	10	20%	41	80%	2	4%	14	27%	51	6%
STATE	354	100%	43%	826	14	100%	38%	37	74	8%	35	47%	0	0%	286	31%	537	58%	33	4%	158	17%	863	100%
Five Subcontinua within Balance of State																								
Bristol	8	2%	50%	16	0	0%	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	50%	3	19%	1	6%	5	31%	16	2%
Greater Danbury	0	0%	0%	33	0	0%	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	33	4%
Middlesex ¹²	41	12%	59%	70	0	0%	0%	3	7	9%	7	100%	1	1%	27	35%	52	68%	2	3%	9	12%	73	8%
New Britain	0	0%	0%	10	0	0%	0%	0	10	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	1%
Norwich-New Lond.	20	6%	50%	40	0	0%	0%	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	21	49%	31	72%	2	5%	15	35%	41	5%

* This column represents the total number of unsheltered adults without children within each region.

† This column represents the total number of unsheltered adults with children within each region.

Footnotes for Figure 8: Regional Subpopulation Breakdowns for Unsheltered Persons

1. Per HUD definition, someone with a long-term disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or at least four times in the past three years, is chronically homeless (CH). A Family is chronically homeless if at least one adult meets the HUD definition. Per HUD, only persons in Emergency Shelters or unsheltered can be counted.
2. This percentage represents the number of persons in a specified subpopulation divided by its respective 'Total within Region.' The exceptions are female and chronically homeless veterans (see footnotes 8 and 9).
3. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults without children divided by the number of chronically homeless adults without children STATEWIDE who were unsheltered. Among unsheltered adults with children, for example, more than half (181, %=51%) are found in Balance of State.
4. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults without children divided by the number of adults without children in the region (the column immediately to the right). STATEWIDE, for example, there were 354 unsheltered chronically homeless adults out of 826 adults without children overall, or 43% (Sheltered and Unsheltered Adults).
5. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults with children divided by the number of chronically homeless adults with children STATEWIDE who were unsheltered. Among the state's unsheltered chronically homeless adults with children, for example, 14% were in New Haven.
6. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless adults with children divided by the number of adults with children in the region who were staying in unsheltered situations. The 8 unsheltered chronically homeless adults with children in Balance of State, for example, are 73% of the 11 unsheltered adults with children in Balance of State overall.
7. This percentage represents the portion of the region's total adults who were veterans. The 45 unsheltered veterans in Balance of State, for example, represent 11% of Balance of State's 389 homeless adults.
8. This percentage represents the number of chronically homeless veterans divided by the number of veterans in the region. In Balance of State, for example, 23 of the 45 unsheltered veterans, or 50% were chronically homeless.
9. This percentage represents the number of female veterans divided by the number of veterans in the region.
10. This percentage represents the portion of the region's total adults who reported that a disability or domestic violence contributed to their homelessness.
11. 'The 'Percent of State Total' represents the portion of Connecticut homeless adults who were in the continuum or sub-continuum.
12. The New Haven and Middlesex rows were highlighted only to make it easier to scan across the rows of data.

Unsheltered Subpopulation Narrative

Chronic Homelessness

Of the 863 adults who were living on the streets or other places not intended for human habitation, 368 were identified as chronically homeless (43%).⁸

Well over one third (38%, 14) of unsheltered families were chronically homeless.⁵ New Haven, Greater Bridgeport, and the Balance of State were the only regions out of the entire state that counted unsheltered chronic adults in families. Unsheltered adults with children in the Balance of State had an especially high likelihood of experiencing chronic homelessness (73%). New Haven had a comparatively low rate of chronicity. Only 18% of unsheltered adults with children in New Haven were chronically homeless.

38% of unsheltered families were chronically homeless

The vast majority of unsheltered chronically homeless adults statewide were singles (96%, 354). Greater Bridgeport counted the greatest number of chronic single adults living on the streets (50) other than the Balance of State. More than half of the unsheltered adults without children in both Greater Bridgeport and Middlesex were chronically homeless (59%).

Veterans

Statewide, 74 veterans experiencing homelessness were counted living on the streets or in other places not intended for human habitation. In New Britain, all the unsheltered adults counted in the region were veterans (10). Other than the Balance of State, no region counted greater than 10 unsheltered veterans. There were no unsheltered female veterans on the night of the count.

Many regions counted zero chronically homeless veterans.⁵ Middlesex counted the highest number; of the 7 unsheltered veterans in the region, all 7 were chronically homeless.

Greater Bridgeport and New Haven had the second greatest counts. The 5 unsheltered chronic veterans in each region constituted 60% and 67% the respective unsheltered veteran counts. Half of the unsheltered veterans in the Balance of State were chronically homeless (50%, 23).

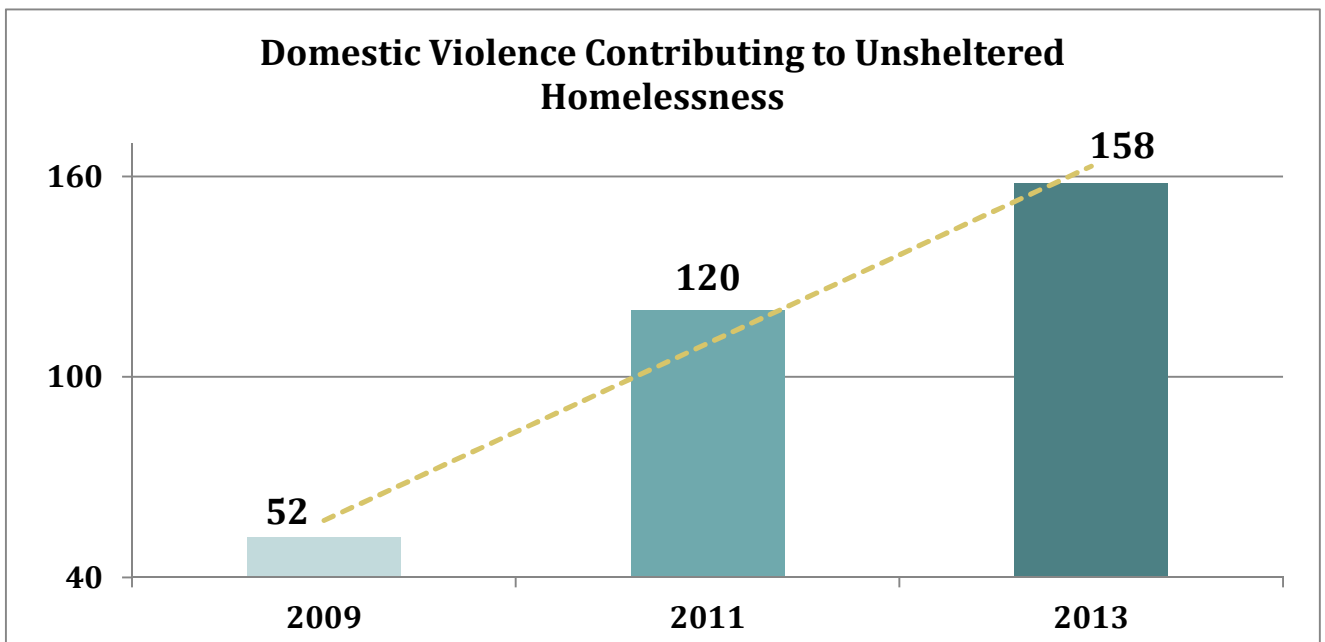
Half of the veterans living on the streets were chronically homeless.

⁸ See Glossary for definition of Chronically Homeless

More than one third of unsheltered adults in Norwich-New London attributed their current homelessness to domestic violence

Domestic Violence

Across the state, 158 unsheltered adults attributed their current homelessness to domestic violence. No unsheltered adults in Hartford reported violence as a directly contributing factor to their homelessness. New Haven had the greatest number of adults whose current homelessness was directly attributable to domestic violence (31), besides the Balance of State. Greater Bridgeport surprisingly had one of the fewest counts of unsheltered adults who had experienced violence (12), greater only than Bristol and Middlesex. More than a third of adults living on Norwich-New London streets and other places not meant for human habitation had experienced domestic violence (35%, 15).



Source: CT PIT

Connecticut has seen a 204% increase since 2009 in the number of homeless persons living on the streets who attribute their current homeless experience directly to domestic violence

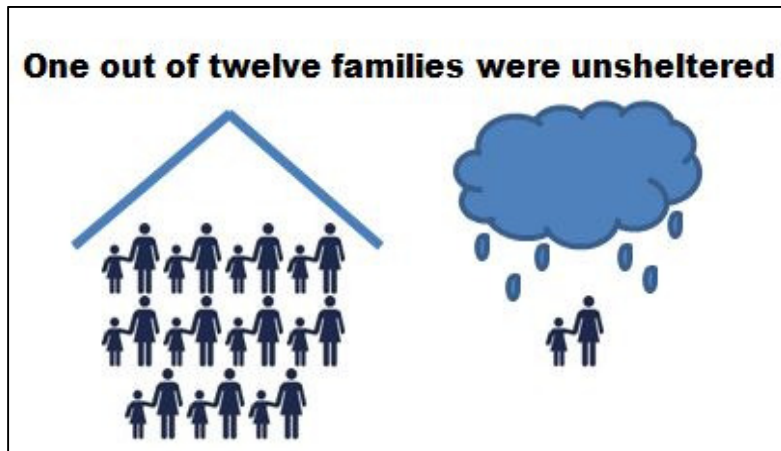
Disabilities

Statewide, almost one in three unsheltered adults reported mental illness (31%, 283); more than half (58%, 537) reported chronic substance abuse; 33 adults reported being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

Section 6

Comparison of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations

Most of the persons counted in Connecticut were sheltered. Over three quarters (80% 3587) of the adults and children counted statewide were staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing, rather than in an unsheltered location on the night of the count. A total of



98% (761) of Hartford's homeless population were sheltered, and of all persons counted in New Haven 83% (635) were sheltered. The unsheltered populations made up a smaller portion of the total count. One out of every three persons counted in Middlesex were unsheltered (33%, 77).

New Haven and Hartford, and to a lesser degree Greater Bridgeport, had a lower ratio of unsheltered persons than most other regions. The high number of unsheltered persons in New Haven only accounted for 17% of the region's total. In Hartford, only 2% of persons counted in the region were unsheltered. By contrast, unsheltered persons in Norwalk constituted 37% of the region's total.

Norwalk had the highest percentage of unsheltered persons, with 37% of all persons in the region living in unsheltered situations.

Children and Families

Families with children were especially likely to be staying in shelters, with 92% of the families counted statewide staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing. The unsheltered populations were slightly more likely to be unaccompanied by children. While 65% of the sheltered population was adults without children, adults without children comprised 90% of the unsheltered. Unsheltered families also were more likely to be single-parent households.

Youth

Youth ages 18-24 represented 10% (283) of the total number of sheltered adults but only 7% (58) of unsheltered adults. Unsheltered adults in families were also slightly less likely to be between ages 18-24. Less than 1% of unsheltered adults in families were youth; 3% of sheltered adults in families were youth.

Chronic Homelessness

The majority of adults that qualified as chronically homeless were counted in emergency shelters rather than in unsheltered situations.⁹ Out of the total chronic population either sheltered or unsheltered, three-fourths of chronic adults in families (75%) or over half of chronic single adults (62%) were sheltered. In Hartford, nearly every chronic adult without children was staying in an emergency shelter on the night of the count (96%, 162) as opposed to 4% (6) of Hartford' chronic population being unsheltered. The Balance of State reported a comparatively low rate of adults experiencing chronic homelessness that were staying in shelter; half (50%) of the chronic single adults in the region were sheltered as opposed to being unsheltered. Families were less likely than single adults to be on the streets. The majority of chronic adults with children in the Balance of State were in emergency shelters (74%).

Veterans

Statewide, nearly three out of four (73%) chronically homeless veterans were counted in emergency shelters rather than on the streets. The Balance of State counted more unsheltered veterans experiencing chronic homelessness (23) than chronic veterans in shelters (17). The statewide balance, however, was opposite: more chronic veterans were counted statewide in emergency shelters (94) than in unsheltered situations (35). Sheltered chronically homeless veterans constituted half (52%) of all veterans in Greater Bridgeport. Every veteran in Greater Danbury was sheltered (23), none of whom qualified as chronically homeless.

Domestic Violence

In Hartford, as well as in Greater Danbury and New Britain, every adult that attributed his or her current homelessness to domestic violence was sheltered. In Greater Bridgeport, 74% of adults who reported domestic violence as directly contributing to their homelessness were counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Statewide, one-fourth (23%) of adults that had experienced domestic violence prior to becoming homeless were counted on the streets or in other places not meant for human habitation. All told, the majority of all those who had experienced domestic violence were sheltered (77%)

⁹ See Glossary for definition of Chronically Homeless

Glossary

Balance of State

The Connecticut Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) is a coordinated, comprehensive and strategic organizational structure mandated by HUD to receive homeless assistance funding. Within the CoC, community service providers, public housing authorities, non-profit organizations, and local and state governments form a consortium to address local homelessness and housing issues.

Balance of State regions include New Haven and Hartford suburbs, The Farmington Valley, Windham/Tolland Counties, Litchfield County, Manchester, SE CT - New London/Norwich, Middletown/Middlesex, Bristol, Danbury, New Britain, and as of July 2013, the city of New Haven.

Sources: Corporation for Supportive Housing website & Connecticut Balance of State Provider Meeting PowerPoint presentation prepared by the Center for Urban and Community Services, March 26, 2013. Both accessible at <http://www.csh.org/csh-solutions/community-work/housing-development-and-operation/2578-2/>

Child/Children

Children are all persons under the age of 18 at the time of the count.

Source: *The 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, November 2011. Accessible at https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2011AHAR_FinalReport.pdf

Chronically Homeless

As defined by HUD, a Chronically Homeless Person or Family is an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition, or a family with at least one adult member who has a disabling condition, which person has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. The term homeless in this case means a person sleeping in an emergency homeless shelter or safe haven, or in a place not meant for human habitation, e.g., living on the streets.

HUD's chronic definition was expanded to include families in 2011. The current definition of chronic homelessness applies to both families and households with only adult members, and does not account for the variation in patterns of the homeless experience between the two distinct populations. CCEH believes that chronic homelessness among families is best identified by excluding the 'disability of long duration' criterion and applying only the chronic criteria relating to homeless history (i.e. the durational criterion of 'one year or more' and the episodic criterion of 'four or more instances of homelessness over a three year period'). Families typically experience homelessness due to economic reasons only, and do not

frequently have a concomitant long-term mental health, substance abuse, or physical disability that HUD considers necessary in order to qualify as ‘chronic’.

Continuum of Care (CoC)

Per the HUD website:

The CoC planning process was designed to promote the development of comprehensive systems to address homelessness by providing communities with a framework for organizing and delivering housing and services. The overall approach is predicated on the understanding that homelessness is not caused merely by a lack of shelter, but involves a variety of underlying, unmet needs – physical, economic, and social.

As an entity, a CoC serves two main purposes:

- To develop a **long-term strategic plan and manage a year-round planning effort** that addresses
 - the identified needs of homeless individuals and households;
 - the availability and accessibility of existing housing and services;
 - and the opportunities for linkages with mainstream housing and services resources.

Ultimately, continuums should engage in multi-year, strategic planning for homeless programs and services that are well integrated with planning for mainstream services. This process will likely involve periodically rethinking goals and altering the planning process to meet the changing needs of homeless subpopulations and evaluating and improving the quality of programs and services offered.

- To prepare an **application** for McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (McKinney-Vento) competitive grants.

These resources are invaluable in providing housing and supportive services for people who are homeless. These funds are made available through a national competition announced each year in HUD’s Notice of Funding Availability (known as the HUD SuperNOFA). Applications should demonstrate broad community participation and identify resources and gaps in the community’s approach to providing outreach, emergency shelter, and transitional and permanent housing, as well as related services for addressing homelessness. An application also includes action steps to end homelessness, prevent a return to homelessness, and establishes local funding priorities.

Source: *Continuum of Care 101*, HUD’s Homeless Assistance Programs. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development & the Office of Community Planning and Development, June 2009

Emergency Shelter (ES)

A facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for persons experiencing homelessness. Housing in a single, accessible location that provides, at a minimum, sleeping and bathroom facilities for homeless individuals and families in a facility that meets local building, health, fire, safety and handicapped persons access codes, and zoning requirements. “Emergency shelter” does not include residential treatment centers for drug or alcohol abuse, youth shelters, halfway houses or transitional living programs

Source: *The 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, November 2011. Accessible at https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2011AHAR_FinalReport.pdf

Family

Families are households in which at least one child under the age of 18 was present at the time of the count.

Source: *The 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, November 2011. Accessible at https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2011AHAR_FinalReport.pdf

Household

A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit, including but not limited to shelter units, single beds, and places not intended for human habitation. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. Shelters identify households by the groups of persons or individuals entering into the shelter.

Source: *Glossary of HUD Terms*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development accessible at http://www.huduser.org/portal/glossary/glossary_all.html#h

HUD/ Department of Housing and Urban Development

A U.S. government agency established to implement federal housing and community development programs; oversees the Federal Housing Administration.

Point in Time Count

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that CoCs conduct an annual count of homeless persons who are sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on a single night. CoCs also must conduct a count of unsheltered homeless persons every other year (odd numbered years).

In 2013, CoCs were required to conduct both a sheltered and unsheltered count during the last ten days of January. The PIT count should be completed using unduplicated counts or statistically reliable estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations on a single night. CoCs submit their PIT data through the HUD HDX website. HUD requires that PIT counts be conducted in compliance with HUD counting standards, as documented in HUD’s “A Guide to Counting Sheltered Homeless People” and “A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People,” available on HUD’s HRE.

Source: 2013 Housing Inventory Count and Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons: Data Collection Guide, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 2012 version 1.1.

Sheltered

Sheltered persons are defined as homeless individuals and persons in families who were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing at the time of the count. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) does not consider persons living in permanent supportive housing to be homeless and therefore were not counted during the *CT PIT 2013*.

Transitional Housing (TH)

A project that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time (usually 24 months). Transitional housing includes housing primarily designed to serve homeless families with children or deinstitutionalized and other homeless individuals with mental or physical disabilities.

Source: *Glossary of HUD Terms*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development accessible at http://www.huduser.org/portal/glossary/glossary_all.html#h

Unsheltered

For the purpose of the point-in-time count, “unsheltered” means that an individual or family is sleeping in a location not meant for human habitation. This includes: vehicles, street, park, sidewalk, bus stop or bus station, abandoned buildings, tent, among other locations.

However, “unsheltered” does not include individuals/families that lack their own permanent housing and instead are living in a hotel/motel or doubled up with friends or relatives. Additionally, this does not include individuals/families that are living in substandard housing, or paying extremely high proportions of their resources for rent. Although data related to individuals/families living in these situations may inform local planning efforts, it is not within the scope of the point-in-time count.

Source: 2013 Booklet for the Unsheltered Point-in-Time Count of the Homeless, PA Regional Homeless Assistance Process Unsheltered Point-in-Time Count of the Homeless, January 30, 2013

Youth

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines youth as adults who are 18 years of age or older, but younger than 25 at the time of the count.

Methodology

Sheltered Count Methods

Consistent and rigorous methodology ensures that the 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.

CT PIT 2013 marked the third count in which the Connecticut Homelessness Management Information System (CT HMIS) provided demographic data for clients in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs and a source to verify population count information provided by homeless programs into a separate *CT PIT* database.

CT PIT 2013 was conducted on Tuesday, January 29, 2013 between 7 and 11 pm.

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

Collecting Client Demographics

Information on key demographic characteristics was collected from all adults staying in Connecticut's emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the night of the count.

Data elements collected for the purposes of *CT PIT* have been aligned with the everyday intake assessment which all emergency shelters usually use to enter clients. If data was properly and fully entered for all active emergency shelter clients on the night of the count, shelters had no additional demographic data to collect.

Transitional housing programs collected approximately fifteen additional data elements for each of their clients active on the night of the count.

Following *CT PIT 2012*, 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 paper surveying of non-CT HMIS participating programs. Results showed that extrapolation would be able to yield valid and reliable results.

For clients staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs that do not participate in CT HMIS, no demographic data was collected for *CT PIT 2013*. Approximately ninety percent (90%) of emergency shelter programs and eighty-five percent (85%) of transitional housing programs in the state participate in CT HMIS. Because the vast majority of these programs do enter client data into the statewide data system, a simple methodology was developed to project answer rates from participating programs to those that did not participate.

Permanent Supportive Housing clients did not submit any client demographic data, per U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates. HUD does not consider clients in permanent supportive housing to be homeless on the night of the count, therefore, their demographic information is not collected.

Counting Bed & Unit Inventory

All of Connecticut's emergency shelters as well as programs dedicated to homeless transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, youth, and domestic violence survivors completed an online Bed Count collection form.

Nutmeg Consulting LLC, working with CCEH and local *CT PIT* Regional Coordinators, assisted in verifying completeness and validating quality of Bed Count submissions from each program serving persons experiencing homelessness across the state. From these data, finalized Housing Inventory Charts were produced for each Connecticut Continuum of Care.

Information on bed and unit inventory included all HUD-defined data elements necessary to complete the Housing Inventory Chart module of HUD's HDX data system.

Housing Inventory Charts were disseminated in draft form to each Continuum of Care prior to submission into HUD's HDX system. Time was allotted for internal community review and feedback to Nutmeg Consulting and CCEH regarding any necessary changes.

Counting Homeless Populations

All of Connecticut's emergency shelters as well as programs dedicated to homeless transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, youth, and domestic violence survivors completed an online Population Count collection form along with the previously described online Bed Count form.

The data collected through the Population Count included all HUD-defined data elements in accordance with HUD guidance necessary to complete submission of Point in Time Count data into HUD's HDX system.

As a data quality assurance measure, in addition to the online collection, Population Count data was extracted for all CT HMIS-participating shelter and housing programs. These CT HMIS-extracted Population Counts were cross-checked against online Population Count submissions in order to validate and/or clean online submissions.

For additional quality assurance, Nutmeg Consulting LLC's Local System Administrators (LSA) performed regular Monthly Data Reviews with communities across Connecticut in order to identify data completeness and quality concerns and help facilitate necessary data entry and cleanup prior to the Count.

During the first week of January every CT HMIS-participating program received a 'test run' of raw Point in Time data in order for programs to observe their own System data. The test run process allowed programs, agencies, and communities to identify necessary data completion and cleanup to prepare for the count.

Regional Coordinator Role & Responsibilities

Approximately forty-six (46) Regional Coordinators in twenty-three (23) local areas across the state serve as the local point of contact and coordinator, working in partnership with state coordinators at CCEH and Nutmeg Consulting, LLC. Regional Coordinators serve as the links between statewide coordination and how the Count is actualized in local communities.

Coordinators act as liaisons and are responsible for providing guidance, training, and communication from statewide coordination to and from leaders, programs, and volunteers in communities throughout Connecticut. Because regional coordinators are familiar with the programs in their own areas, coordinators are able to utilize existing relationships and collaborations to better organize the Count locally, as well as catch any mistakes that would otherwise affect data quality.

Primary Functions of Area Points of Contact

- Communication liaison between statewide coordinators and local providers
- Attends *CT PIT* events and trainings
- Disseminates information about the Count to the local public
- Assists Nutmeg Project Management in contacting program contacts (as needed)
- Assists in HIC follow up and/or revision if necessary
- Prepares local agencies to implement count
- Ensures that regional data is submitted properly and on-time

Unsheltered Count Methods

For the 2013 PIT count, regional coordinators for the 7 CoC regions, 5 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 2011 count. Block Group is a geographical unit used by the [United States Census Bureau](#) which is between the [Census Tract](#) and the [Census Block](#). It is the smallest geographical unit for which the bureau publishes sample data, i.e. data which is only collected from a fraction of all households. Typically, Block Groups have a population of 600 to 3,000 people.

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 designated blocks to being an undesignated block and add a corresponding number of designated blocks to the list of blocks to be canvassed.

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, 208 census blocks were identified as designated blocks, 76 of these were designated based on the results of the 2011 count and 132 were either newly designated or became a designated block because surveys were completed from blocks that were intentionally canvassed on the night of the count. There are 2660 census blocks in Connecticut, so this left 2454 blocks as the population 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 7 CoCs and 5 former CoCs, 15 percent of the total census blocks were sampled. 269 of the 2454 blocks were canvassed on the night of the count as part of the sample. In all, 477 blocks were canvassed.

A total of 557 surveys were completed; 430 were completed from the designated blocks and 127 from the sample blocks.

The PIT count for 2013 saw a large increase in the number of unsheltered homeless compared to 2011. In 2011, 337 surveys were completed from the 231 designated blocks; so on average 1.46 surveys were completed per each designated block. In 2013, 430 surveys were completed from the 208 blocks; an average of 2.07 per block – a 42 percent increase from 2011. The increase in the sampled blocks was even greater. In 2011, 48 surveys were completed from the 234 sampled blocks; an average of .21 per block. In 2013, 127 surveys were completed from the 269 sampled blocks; an average of .47 per block – a 124 percent increase. The large increase in the collection of surveys from the sampled blocks also produces the same proportional increase in the projected number of unsheltered homeless across the state.

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 2013 unsheltered PIT count, 2,454 block groups were designated by local subject matter experts as places unlikely to encounter a homeless person or family on the night of the count; of these, 269 blocks were canvassed. In 38 of these 269 blocks (.141), at

least one unsheltered homeless person was surveyed. The interpolated median number of homeless people surveyed in these 20 blocks was 1.55 (based on an interpolation of the median) (The mean of 3.34 (127/38) was not used because the distribution was positively skewed by two blocks that found 10 and 21 people). To obtain the statistical projection, the number of blocks in each region that were not canvassed was multiplied by .141 and by 1.55.

If the statistical projection were done within each region rather than by averaging across the state, the total projected number of homeless would be considerably greater. Thus, the projected number of 479 with a total estimate of 1036 for the unsheltered homeless based on the 2013 PIT Count should be understood as a conservative estimate and the actual number could be considerably higher.

Solutions & Recommendations

A New Era in Efforts to End Homelessness

CT PIT 2013 clearly shows the continuing need for state and community responses to homelessness. Just over 4,500 persons were homeless in Connecticut on the night of January 29, 2013. Almost 20% of these persons (802) were children under the age of 18. An alarming 38% of single adults were chronically homeless. At the same time, most persons who experience homelessness do not experience repeated or lengthy periods of homelessness. These various patterns of homelessness require differential strategies representing different levels of service intensity. Such differential response strategies, guided by research and experience, are being implemented throughout the nation and in Connecticut.

Efforts to end homelessness across America and in Connecticut are guided by transformative new federal legislation, the HEARTH Act of 2009, which calls on Federal agencies, their state government partners, and non-profits across the nation to engage in unprecedented new collaborative efforts. *Opening Doors*, the planning effort to implement the HEARTH Act, is the first-ever national plan to prevent and end homelessness. In combination, the HEARTH Act and the *Opening Doors* framework challenge communities to create new levels of collaboration, form strategic partnerships, and adopt new service strategies. By implementing these systems changes, we hope to move our state and our country toward ending homelessness – rather than managing homelessness. Connecticut has responded to this federal framework by developing *Opening Doors Connecticut*, modeled on the federal plan, to customize the national strategy to fit the needs of Connecticut.

Coordinated Access is a key systems-level change envisioned by the HEARTH Act, and central to Connecticut's statewide *Opening Doors* plan. Coordinated Access simplifies the path to immediate assistance for those facing an urgent housing crisis, and helps systems to better target the resources and services available to end each case of homelessness permanently and as quickly as possible. Coordinated Access systems include standardized procedures, and move toward shared assessment procedures to ensure that everyone who enters the service system has the same experience and access to available resources. Coordinated Access focuses on collaboration across systems to divert from shelter those who can be served by other means, sheltering those who are in urgent need and cannot be diverted, and coordinating efforts to move all who are homeless to the appropriate next-step permanent housing resource as quickly as possible. Efforts are underway to build out Connecticut's Coordinated Access systems at the state and local levels.

Through system-wide Coordinated Access efforts, providers will move towards a system that will first seek to **divert** from shelter as many people as possible. Diversion entails aiding a

family or single individual in resolving a housing crisis without entry to shelter, and can include mediation or targeted financial assistance. While systemic implementation of diversion efforts will keep many families and individuals out of shelter, demand is high, and Connecticut shelters are likely to continue operating at or close to 100% capacity for some time.

Building robust Coordinated Access systems will help make the best and most effective use of the state's existing **emergency shelter** capacity. Connecticut's emergency shelters will continue to play a critical role for some time in providing for the needs of those who have no appropriate housing options. But through better coordinating our efforts across communities, and staying focused on permanent housing outcomes, we can move toward more effective targeting of our next-step housing resources to move people quickly from shelter to appropriate permanent housing options.

Through **Rapid Re-Housing**, targeted financial assistance and short-term services such as housing search and case management are allocated to individuals and families in emergency shelter or on the streets in order to secure and maintain housing. Rapid Re-Housing does not meet the needs of every person who experiences homelessness, but is an important option for many who have relatively low barriers to independent housing. Connecticut's experience with Rapid Re-Housing has been largely positive, consistent with national results. Rapid Re-Housing appears to be especially successful for families with children in Connecticut. Three years after receiving Rapid Re-housing, 95% of families and 82% of singles had not returned to shelter and 82% of singles had not returned to a Connecticut shelter or transitional housing program¹⁰.

As a result of its success, Connecticut continues to move forward with a robust focus on Rapid Re-Housing. *Opening Doors Connecticut* endorses a goal to allocate Rapid Re-Housing resources to 2,800 households through 2016¹¹.

Three years after receiving Rapid Re-Housing, 95% of families and 82% of singles had not returned to shelter.

For those with the highest needs and barriers to maintaining housing, **Permanent Supportive Housing** continues to offer an important proven solution. Permanent Supportive Housing combines affordable housing with services that help people who face the most complex challenges to live with stability, autonomy and dignity¹². Long-term and expensive services such as Permanent Supportive Housing must be targeted to the most vulnerable and the highest users of homeless services, emergency medical care, or correctional facilities.

¹⁰ Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, *Where Are They Now? Three years later, did rapid re-housing work in Connecticut?* September 2013.

¹¹ Partnership for Strong Communities, *Reaching Home 2013 Progress Report, Where Are We Today?* October 2013.

¹² Corporation for Supportive Housing, [Introduction to Supportive Housing](#).

Connecticut has a limited number of available permanent supportive housing units and a comparatively high number of individuals waiting to access those slots.

In order to prevent and end homelessness, it is critical to arm communities with the ability to determine the best solution to each case of homelessness. Through Coordinated Access efforts, providers are beginning to discuss how to move from individual program waitlists to community-wide understandings of how to work together to best serve each person who experiences homelessness. Effectively targeting resources will allow for the best use of existing tools. Shared understandings of how to target those resources across communities will be critical to the success of our efforts to end homelessness. A commitment to advancements in data collection and analysis efforts like *CT PIT*, as well as identification of state and national best practices, will support informed improvements to targeting methods.

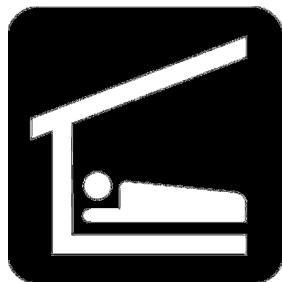
Movement through a Coordinated System: What does the client experience?

Coordinated Access Networks:

One front door for anyone at risk or experiencing homelessness



If diversion is not possible



Emergency Shelter

Regional partners target interventions to secure and maintain permanent housing



Some can be diverted from entering shelter

Early Success through Improved Collaboration in Connecticut

Though in the beginning stages of work to implement Coordinated Access in Connecticut, recent marked improvements suggest important value in the movement to end homelessness resulting from new levels of collaboration.

The “I-95 Alliance,” a partnership along the I-95 corridor in southwestern Connecticut is one such initial effort that has already yielded a significant benefit. Through team efforts coordinated by dedicated staff from the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness and Supportive Housing Works, providers in the I-95 Alliance have adopted an agenda that reflects the state and federal plan, but is tailored to meet the needs of Greater Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford. The collaborative system developed by the partners uses research and evidence to make strategic decisions, engages cross-sector partnerships in local planning, and stresses cooperation across the programs of different providers to best serve client needs.

Greater Bridgeport has earned national recognition from the 100,000 Homes Campaign for housing 2.5% of the chronically homeless each month – putting the region on a path to end homelessness within four years.

By successfully implementing broad systems-level change, Bridgeport has greatly decreased the number of individuals and families experiencing chronic homelessness, with a 41% reduction in chronically homeless individuals from 2010 through 2012. The I-95 Alliance has become a leader in the nation in housing permanently people who are chronically homeless, and is on track to end chronic and vulnerable homelessness within four years.¹³

¹³ Community Solutions, 100,000 Homes Campaign, <http://100khomes.org/blog/welcome-to-the-25-percent-club>, July 2012.