State of Connecticut
Annual Point-In-Time Count of Individuals and Families Experiencing Homelessness

2024

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Introduction:

As part of the application process for federal homeless assistance grants, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that all funding recipients across the country conduct a count of the number of people experiencing homelessness within the last ten days in the month of January.

On **Tuesday, January 23, 2024,** the State of Connecticut conducted its annual statewide Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of people experiencing homelessness. This includes the number of people who were in Emergency shelter, Transitional Housing and Safe Havens as well as those who were unsheltered, meaning living in places not meant for human habitation such as in cars, under bridges, or on the streets.

The State of Connecticut has been conducting an annual PIT Count of people experiencing homelessness since 2007. Until recently, the methodology for that count had remained relatively consistent. However, due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021, HUD offered flexibility to communities in how or whether they conduct an unsheltered count. Connecticut used this flexibility and significantly altered its methodology for conducting the unsheltered count in 2021, while the sheltered count methodology remained relatively consistent.

Prior to 2021, CT used hundreds of volunteers to canvass the State on the "night of the count." Volunteers canvassed all census tracts identified by street outreach teams and the previous years' count data as "high probability" (i.e., volunteers were likely to find people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in that area). A random sample of the remaining census tracts was also selected for canvassing. Based on the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness counted in those "low probability" areas, a weighting factor was applied to the areas not canvassed. That weighting factor was used to estimate the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in all "low probability" areas.

Since 2021, the CT Unsheltered PIT Count process discontinued canvassing of low and high-probability census tracts and administration of a paper survey to collect self-reported data. Connecticut instead now uses data from its Homeless Management Information system (HMIS). HMIS is the statewide database used to collect data and coordinate care for those who are homeless. HMIS is used to compile data entered by outreach teams serving people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

However, not every outreach team, shelter program and housing program use HMIS. To collect and aggregate all data from the night of the PIT count, the State of Connecticut also uses a PIT database. This is a web-based platform developed and managed by Nutmeg Consulting to collect and confirm the PIT data from HMIS as well as the data that is collected external to HMIS. This data is combined into reports used for submitting results of the count to HUD and the state.

The integration of HMIS data with the PIT count process allows us to develop a profile of the individuals and families counted in emergency shelter or street outreach as well as any of the other program types whose programs participate in HMIS. This information collected in HMIS can help to determine the level of support individuals and families need to bridge the gap from homelessness to housing. Whether the needs are in the form of cash benefits, non-cash benefits, employment, access to health insurance and/or support for their disabling condition, having this data allows us to answer how much and how often.

Summary and Key Findings:

There were **3,410** sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness on the night of January 23rd, 2024. This is an overall increase of 395 (13%) from last year's count of 3,015.

The count of families with children has increased from 310 households in 2023 up to 362 households in 2024. These 362 family households are made up of 1,108 people of which 677 were children. In 2023 these households were made up of 965 people of which 583 were children. Across both metrics, this is an increase of about 16%.

There were 2,246 households with adults only counted in 2024, compared to 1,997 households counted in 2023. These households were made up of 2,301 people in 2024 and 2,044 people in 2023. This is an increase of about 13% across both metrics.

The best performing measure for the 2024 count was with child only households and parenting youth households. Child only households dropped from 4 households of 6 people in 2023 down to just one household in 2024. Parenting youth households dropped by 33% from 48 households down to 32 in 2024. This was a total person count decrease of 40% from 126 people down to 76 and a total child count decrease of 38% from 68 children down to 42.

The state continues to increase its bed inventory to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. The number of Emergency Shelter (ES), Safe Haven (SH) and Transitional Housing (TH) beds has increased from 3,078 in 2023 to 3,227 in 2024, a total of 149 (5%) new beds. The number of Permanent Housing (PH) and Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) beds has increased from 9,681 in 2023 up to 9,868 in 2024 a total of 187 (2%) new beds.

However, some of the Covid funds that had been distributed starting in 2021 did end prior to the night of the 2024 count. There were 41 covid funded programs active during the 2023 count totaling 1,493 beds. These numbers dropped down to 20 covid funded programs with 1,323 beds for the 2024 count, a loss of 170 beds (11% drop). This is significant when you consider that the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness was 574 in 2024. Those 170 beds could have cut that number almost one third.

As noted in the introduction, HMIS is the statewide data system used by the majority of homeless service providers as a tool to serve those experiencing homelessness in Connecticut. 71% of all Emergency Shelter (ES) programs were participating in HMIS on the night of the count. This translates to 76% of all people counted in ES were found in an HMIS based ES program. 88% of all Street Outreach (SO) programs participated in HMIS on the night of the count. This translates to 89% of all people counted in SO were found in an HMIS based SO program.

This level of participation in HMIS does allow us to do a 'where are they now' review to see why the count seems to remain within this 3,000-person range year-over-year. For any persons in an HMIS Emergency Shelter (ES) or Street Outreach (SO) program counted in 2022 or 2023 we can see if they continue to experience homelessness in 2024. For example, in 2024 there were 339 people counted who were also counted in 2022 and there were 665 people counted in 2024 who were also counted in 2023. The 'location in 2024' column in the table below tells us where those people were found during the 2024 count.

Counted in ES/SO in 2022	
Program Type	Location in 2024
Emergency Shelter	68
Street Outreach	17
Permanent Housing	193
Rapid Re-Housing	60
Transitional/Safe Haven	1
Grand Total	339

Counted in ES/SO In 2023	
Program Type	Location in 2024
Emergency Shelter	268
Street Outreach	55
Permanent Housing	161
Rapid Re-Housing	174
Transitional/Safe Haven	7
Grand Total	665

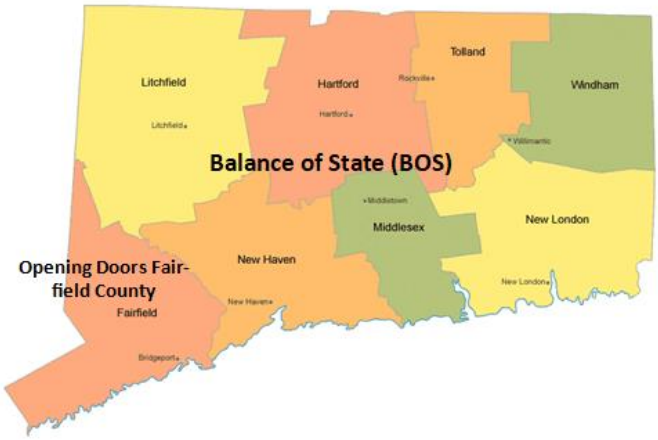
From this information we can see on the 2022 table, of the 339 people who were counted in an ES or SO HMIS program 68(20%) were still found in an ES and 17(5%) were still in SO, meaning unsheltered, 24 months later during the 2024 count. The remaining 254(75%) fortunately were counted in more stable situations in 2024. We can also see that in 2023, of the 665 people who were counted in an ES or SO HMIS program, 268(40%) were still found in an ES program and 55(8%) were found in an SO program 12 months later during the 2024 count. The remaining 342(51%) are in more stable situations from where they were found in 2023.

From HMIS we can at least get a few pieces of the puzzle when we look at the homeless trends over time. From the 2022-2024 PIT counts there were 408 persons who continue to be seen in an HMIS participating emergency shelter and/or homeless outreach program. And because these people are in HMIS we know who they are, what their needs may be and what interventions are needed so hopefully they will be among those counted in a more favorable situation in 2025.

Though all these numbers seem daunting, it is important to note the continuous effort exhibited by all the services providers statewide. Since 2016, Connecticut has managed to add 2,765 Permanent Housing and Rapid Re-housing beds and maintain an inventory of 3,227 Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Safe Haven beds.

Profile of Individuals and Families Experiencing Homelessness:

Below are profiles of individuals and families counted on the PIT night split out by the two Continuums of Care (CoC's) for Emergency Shelter and Street Outreach. The profile includes information on average income, non-cash benefits, health insurance and disabling conditions.



Balance of State (BOS):

HMIS Participating Emergency Shelter Programs – Households with adults and children profile:

There were 237 Households with children counted on the night of PIT comprised of 746 people. Of those, 140 households are in programs that participate in HMIS. The HMIS participating client data allows us to provide a profile of those 140 households made up of approximately 454 people.

The average family size for HMIS participating programs was 3.24 people. This ratio is in line with the available beds per family unit counted in HMIS on the night of PIT which equated to 3.85 beds per unit. There were 76 out of 140 households (54%) who reported some type of income either via employment, SSI, SSD or other financial assistance. The average income for these households with children was $1,472/month. Households with income from employment averaged $1,688/month while those whose income was not from employment i.e. SSI, SSDI or State Cash Assistance averaged $1,133/month. There were 62 out of 140 households (44%) reported having zero income and 2 households showed as data not collected.

107 out of 140 households with children (76%) reported having non-cash benefits which includes services such SNAP, WIC and TANF. 33 households (24%) reported no non-cash benefits. Of the 454 family members comprising these 140 HMIS based households with children, 399 family members (88%) report having health insurance. 29 family members (6%) reported not having any health insurance and 25 family members (5%) showed as data collected.

99 of the 454 people (22%) reported some type of disabling condition with an average of 1.6 conditions per person. 355 of the 454 people (78%) reported no disabling conditions or data not collected.

HMIS Participating Emergency Shelter Programs – Households with adults only Profile:

There were 1,181 Households with adults only counted on the night of PIT comprised of 1,215 total people. Of those households, 888 were in programs that participate in HMIS. The HMIS participating client data allows us to provide a profile of those 888 households made up of approximately 909 people.

These were predominantly 1 person households. There were only 363 out of 909 people (40%) who reported some amount of income either from SSI, SSD, State or employment. The average income for these individuals was $1,115/month. Persons with income from employment averaged $1,459/month while those whose income was not from employment averaged $1,008/month. 523 out of the 909 people (58%) reported zero income and 23 were either data not collected, or information was missing.

Out of the 909 people in households with adults only, 503 (55%) reported having non-cash benefits which for this group included SNAP. 390 out of the 909 individuals (45%) reported no non-cash benefits and 16 were data not collected. Of the 909 people in households with adults only, 789 (87%) reported having health insurance, 93 (10%) reported no health insurance and 27 showed as data not collected.

Of the 909 individuals, 511 (56%) reported some type of disabling condition with an average of 2 conditions per person. 378 of the 909 people (42%) reported no disabling conditions and 20 were data not collected.

HMIS Participating Street Outreach Program – Households with adults and children Profile:
For Households with adults and children, the income was $1,000/month and was non-employment-based income. SNAP was the only non-cash benefit and all members had health insurance. There were 2 disabling conditions reported.

HMIS Participating Street Outreach Program – Households with adults only Profile:
There were 462 individuals counted in street outreach on the night of PIT. Of those, 402 were in programs that participate in HMIS. For this profile evaluation, 387 of those records were usable**(see foot note page 29).*

Of the 387 individuals with usable data, 138 (36%) reported some amount of income. The average income was $1,238/month. 42 Persons with income from employment averaged $1,731/month while 96 persons with income from sources other than employment averaged $1,023/month. 209 people (54%) reported zero income and 40 people were data not collected.

Out of the 387 people in households with adults only, 172 (44%) reported having non-cash benefits which for this group included SNAP. 142 (37%) individuals reported no non-cash benefits and 72 people were data collected. 270 people (70%) reported having health insurance while 45 (12%) reported no insurance and 72 were data not collected.

Of the 387 individuals, 278 (72%) reported some type of disabling condition with an average of 2 conditions per person. 85 people (22%) reported no disabling conditions and 24 showed as data not collected.

Opening Doors Fairfield County (ODFC):

HMIS Participating Emergency Shelter Program – Households with adults and children Profile:
There were 71 Households with children counted on the night of PIT comprised of 205 people. Of those, 47 households are in programs that participate in HMIS. The HMIS participating client data allows us to provide a profile of those 47 households made up of approximately 140 people.

The average family size for HMIS participating programs was 3.34 people. This ratio is over the available beds per family unit counted in HMIS on the night of PIT which equated to 2.77 beds per unit. There were 27 out of 47 households (57%) who reported some type of income either via employment, SSI, SSD or other financial assistance. The average income for these households with children was $1,644/month. Households with income from employment averaged $1,894/month while those whose income was not from employment averaged $934/month. 20 out of 47 households (43%) reported having zero income.

28 out of 47 households (59%) with children reported having non-cash benefits which includes services such SNAP, WIC and TANF. 19 out of 47 households (40%) reported no non-cash benefits. Of the 140 family members comprising these 47 HMIS based households with children, 102 family members (73%) report having health insurance. 29 family members (20%) reported not having any health insurance and 9 were data not collected.

33 people of the 140 household members (24%) reported some type of disabling condition with an average of 1.5 conditions per person. 107 people out of 140 household members (76%) reported no disabling conditions.

HMIS Participating Emergency Shelter Program – Households with adults only Profile:
There were 290 Households with adults only counted on the night of PIT comprised of 300 people. Of those households, 266 were in programs that participate in HMIS. The HMIS participating client data allows us to provide a profile of those 266 households made up of approximately 276 people.

These were predominantly 1 person households. There were only 99 out of 276 people (36%) who reported some amount of income. The average income was $1,122/month. Persons with income from employment averaged $1,442/month while those whose income was not from employment averaged $908/month. 144 people (52%) reported zero income and 31 (11%) were data not collected.

Out of the 276 people in households with adults only, 123 (45%) reported having non-cash benefits which for this group included SNAP. 121 individuals (44%) reported no non-cash benefits and 32 (12%) showed as data not collected. Of the 276 people in households with adults only, 196 (71%) reported having health insurance while 49 individuals (18%) reported no health insurance and 31 (11%) showed as data not collected.

Of the 276 individuals, 134 (49%) reported some type of disabling condition with an average of 2 conditions per person. 113 of the 276 people (41%) reported no disabling conditions and 29 (11%) showed as data not collected.

HMIS Participating Street Outreach Program – Households with adults only Profile:
There were 99 individuals counted in street outreach on the night of PIT. Of those all 99 were in programs that participate in HMIS.

Of the 99 individuals, 44 (44%) reported some amount of income. The average income was $1,145/month. Persons with income from employment averaged $1,457/month while those with income from sources other than employment averaged $949/month. 50 people (51%) reported zero income and 5 were data not collected.

Out of the 99 people in households with adults only, 44 (44%) reported having non-cash benefits which for this group included SNAP. 48 individuals (48%) reported no non-cash benefits and 7 were data not collected. Of the 99 people in households with adults only, 61 (61%) reported having health insurance while 19 (19%) reported no insurance and 19 were data not collected.

Of the 99 individuals, 52 (52%) reported some type of disabling condition with an average of 2 conditions per person. 40 of the 99 people reported no disabling conditions and 7 were data not collected.

HMIS Participating Street Outreach Program – Households with adults and children Profile:
There were 4 households of 10 people counted in street outreach on the night of PIT. All households were in programs that participate in HMIS.

Of the 4 households, 3 reported some amount of income. The average income was $1,781/month. All income was from employment for these households. Only 1 of the households reported zero income.

2 out of the 4 households reported having non-cash benefits which for this group included SNAP, WIC and TANF. The remaining 2 households reported no non-cash benefits or data wasn't collected. Of the 4 households, 3 report family members with health insurance. 1 household did not provide data for insurance. Of the 4 households, only 1 reported a family member with a disabling condition.

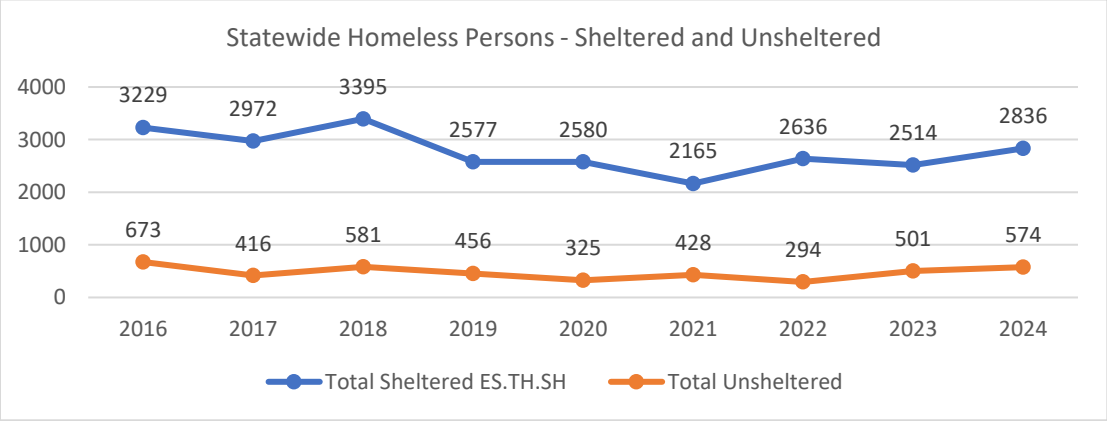
The annual Point-In-Time count provides a historic record as well as a future blueprint. It allows us to see how far we have come and how far we still need to go. Below are the graphs showing how the PIT count data has trended over time. The graphs categorize the data by Statewide, Balance of State (BOS) and by Opening Doors Fairfield County (ODFC). The categories include people counts, bed counts, household counts and demographics. Also included are veteran counts, domestic violence and disabling condition trends.

Results:

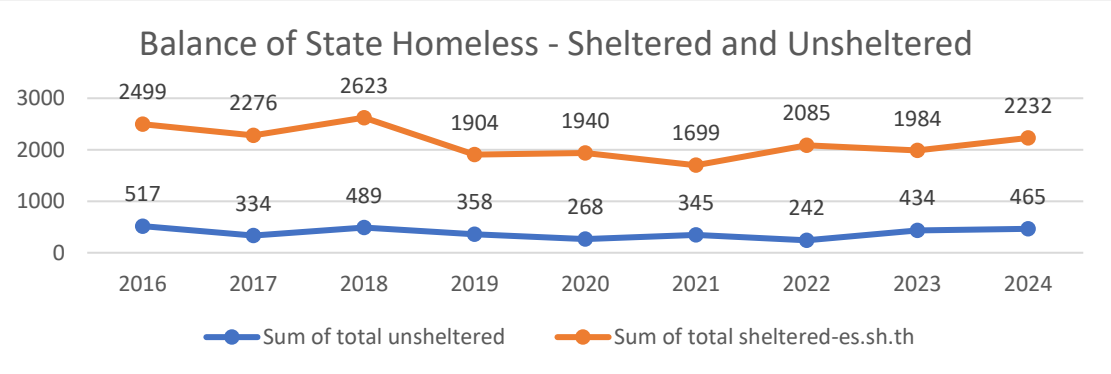
The annual Point-In-Time count provides a historic record as well as a future blueprint. It allows us to see how far we have come and how far we still need to go. Below are the graphs showing how the PIT count data has trended over time. The graphs categorize the data by Statewide, Balance of State (BOS) and by Opening Doors Fairfield County (ODFC). The categories include people counts, bed counts, household counts and demographics. Also included are veteran counts, domestic violence and disabling condition trends. For an interactive view of trends from 2016-2024 you may visit https://cthmis.com/pit/pit-dashboard/

Since 2016 the total count of homeless persons has fluctuated. From 3,902 in 2016 to a spike up to 3,976 in 2018 down to a low of 2,593 in 2021. We are once again on an up-swing from 2,930 in 2022 to 3,015 in 2023 and now in 2024 at 3,410.

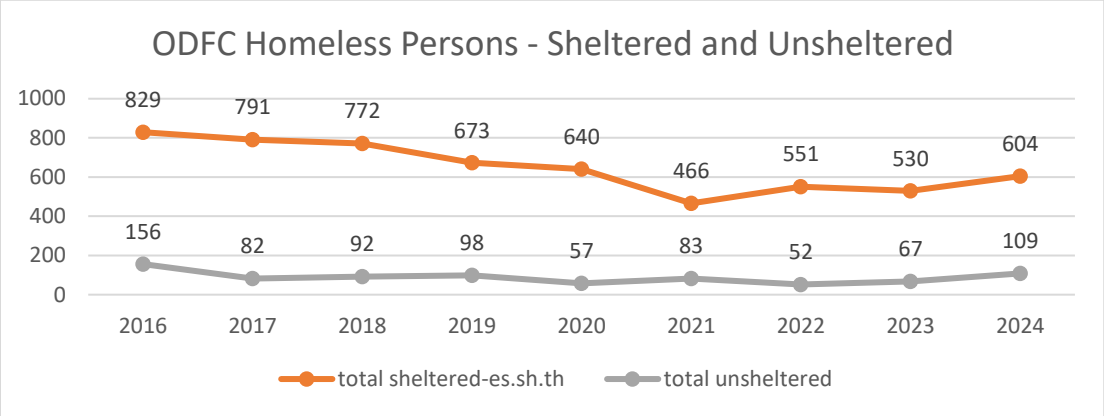
Statewide Homeless Trend:



BOS Homeless Trend:



ODFC Homeless Trend:

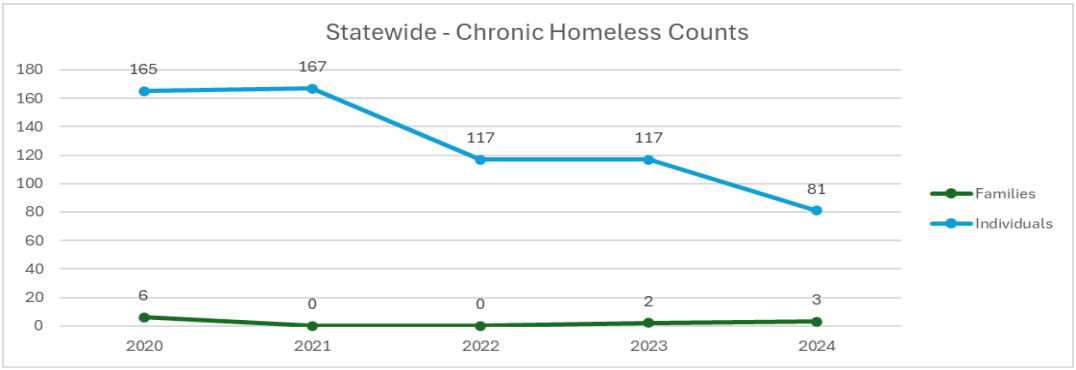


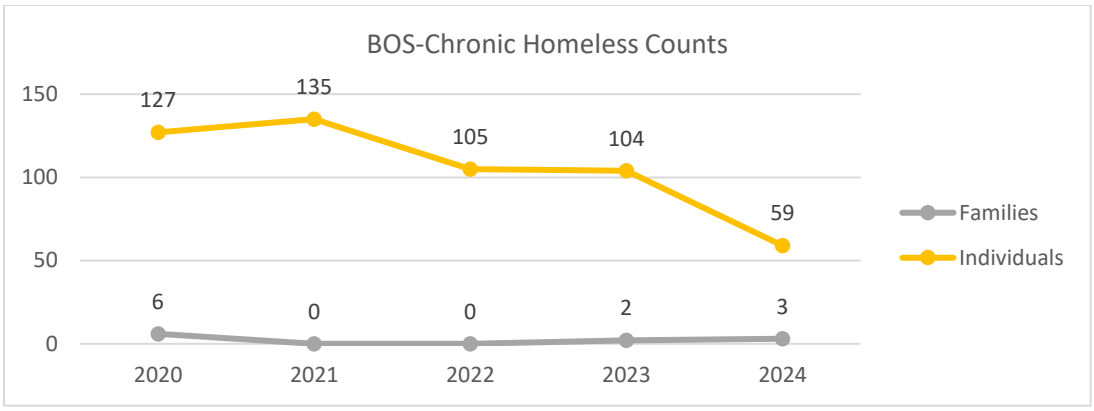
These fluctuations are due to many factors. For one, this count is just a snapshot, a glance at the homeless situation over a 24-hour period one night in January. Second, weather conditions on the night of the count play a role in where people are found and how many are found. Third, the methodology has changed over time. From 2016-2020, the unsheltered counts were done by canvasing and paper surveys. Now, the unsheltered data is collected by the street outreach teams. There were 23 street outreach programs entering data in HMIS back in 2016. As of 2024, there were 83 HMIS street outreach programs and 8 non-HMIS street outreach programs collecting data on the night of the count. Overtime Connecticut has increased its focus on finding and engaging with those who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness. There are also economic factors as rents in Connecticut continue to rise and as identified in the profile section, those with employment are averaging less than $1,700 per month which is not adequate to secure housing and cover living expenses.

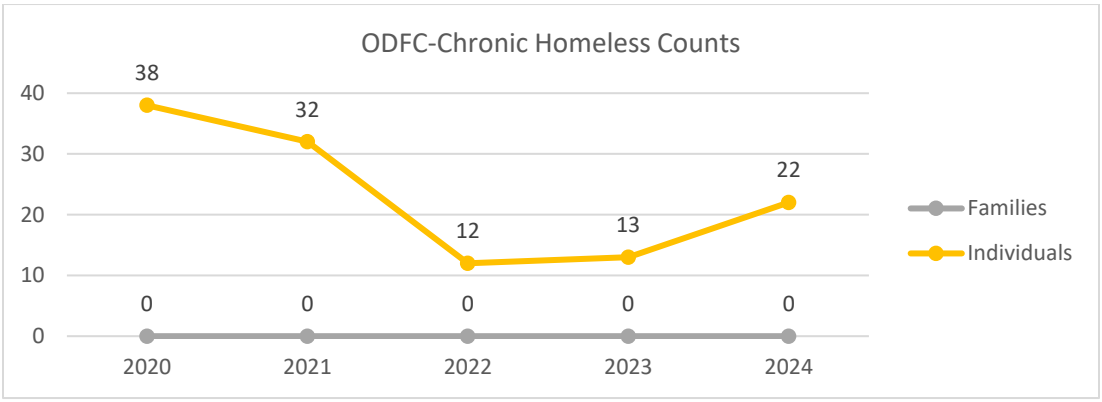
Chronic Homeless Trends:

To meet the federal definition, a chronically homeless person must have a disability and (a) have experienced homelessness, as defined as living in a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or a safe haven for the last 12 months continuously, or (b) have experienced homelessness on at least four occasions in the last three years where those occasions cumulatively total at least 12 months. This disabling condition must be of indefinite duration and impair the person's ability to live independently.

The chronic homeless trend has been on the decline primarily due to the enhancement of the state's Coordinated Access process which helps to connect the person to available housing opportunities. Also, more rigorous review of homeless history and disabling conditions aimed at prioritizing the most vulnerable persons with housing opportunities. The charts below go back to the 2020 count to reflect the start of when this enhancement process began.



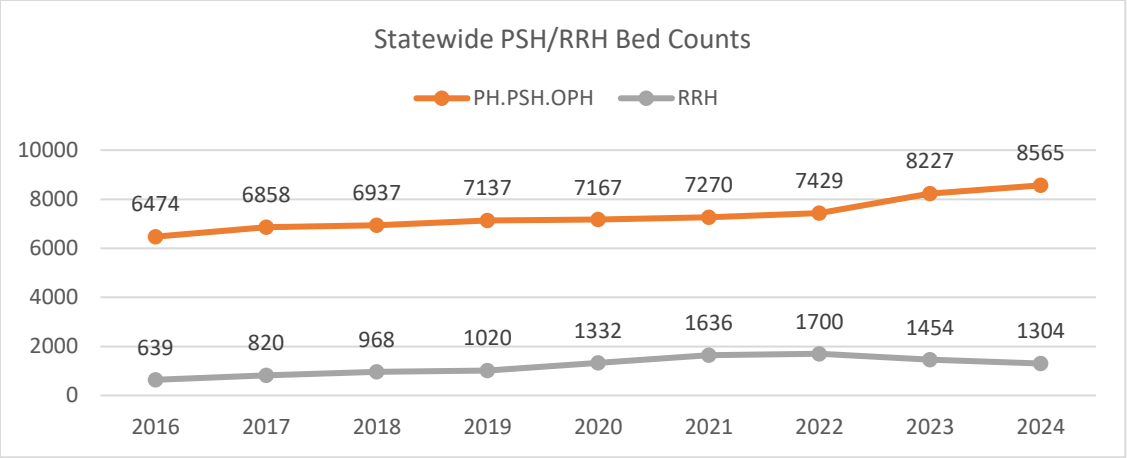


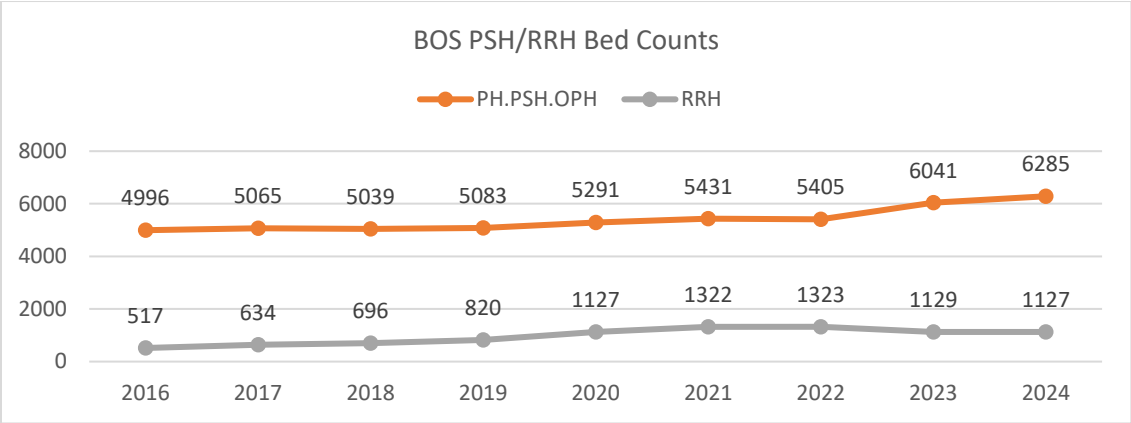


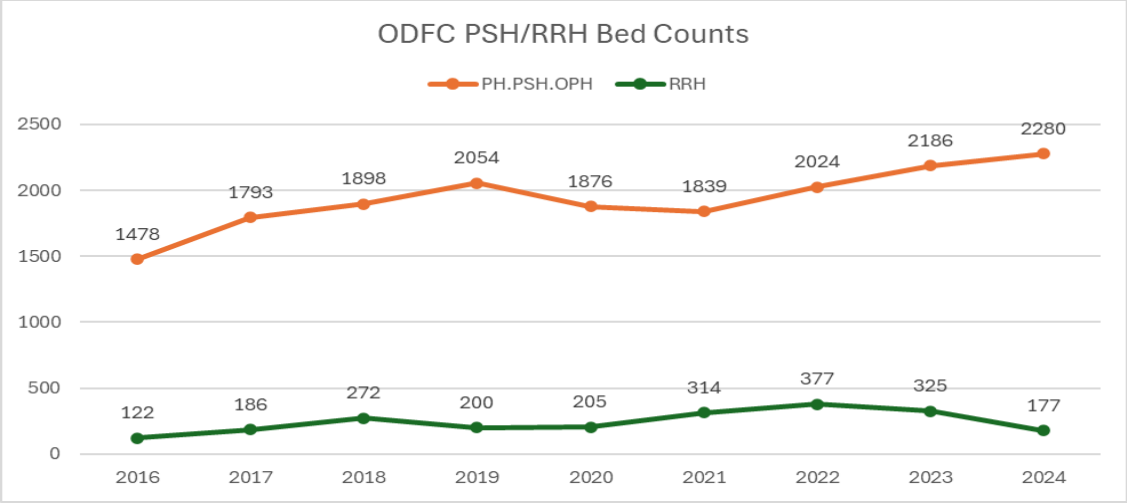
The CT Department of Housing, CT Department of Mental Health and Addictions services, statewide municipalities, the statewide private non-profit housing providers and partner organizations have worked diligently over the years to bring as much Permanent Housing and Rapid Re-Housing funds as possible into Connecticut.

Since 2016, these partner organizations have increased Rapid Re-Housing bed counts from 639 in 2016 up to 1,304 in 2024. That is a bed increase of 665 (104%). In this same period, Permanent Supportive Housing beds have gone from 6,474 up to 8,565. That is a bed increase of 2,091 (32%). The average bed utilization has been 92%. Even with this massive influx of housing, those experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness continues to track at around 3,000 year-over-year.

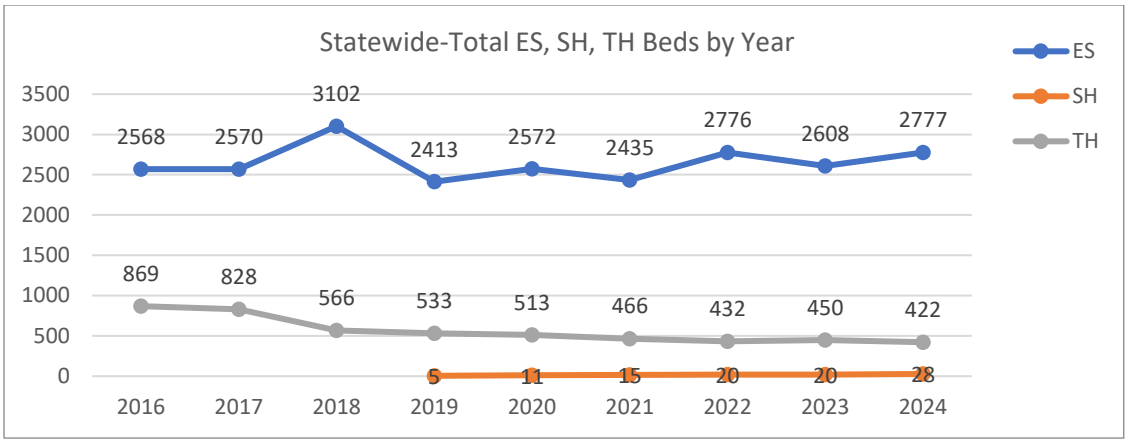
The challenges as we continue forward include continuing to expand permanent housing opportunities, slowing the influx of people experiencing homelessness for the first time and of people experiencing re-occurring episodes of homelessness, transitioning those in PSH and RRH into independence and meeting the complex needs of older adults in both housed and unhoused situations. The Charts below show the counts of permanent housing and rapid re-housing beds going back to 2016.

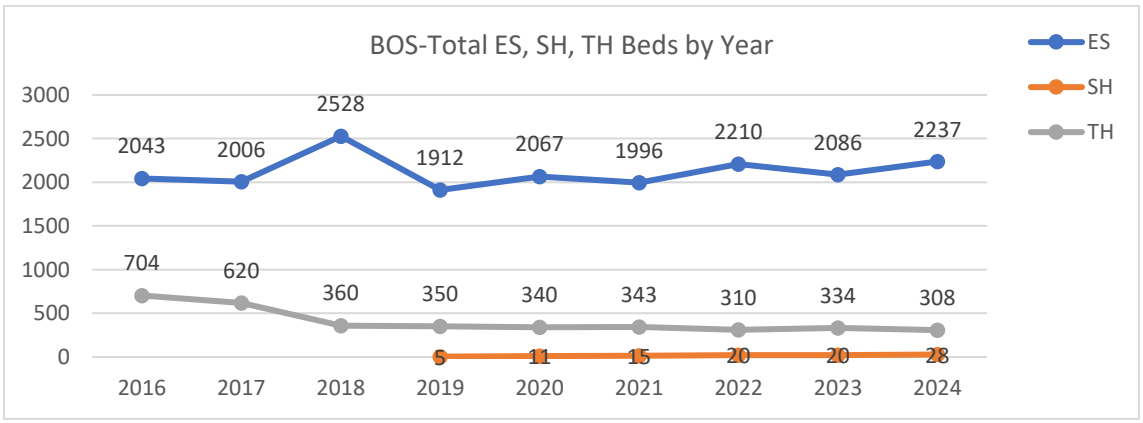


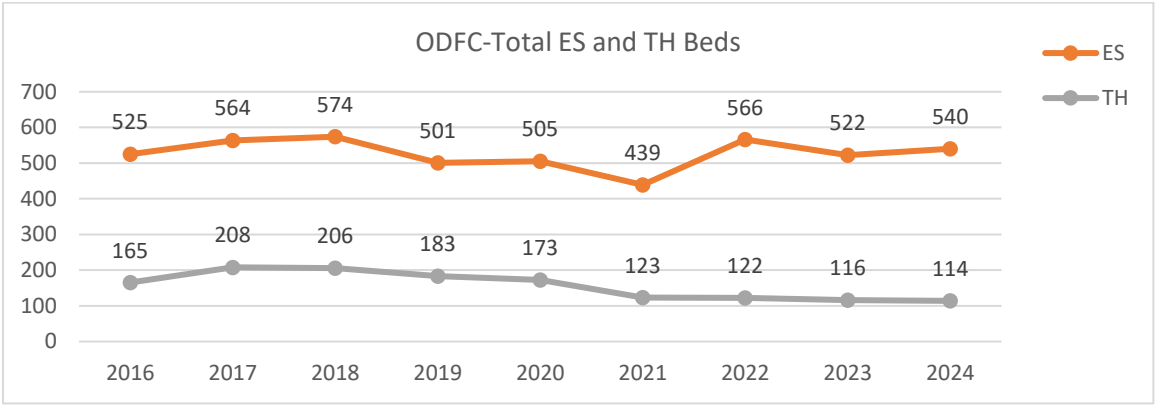




The following tables provide the history of Emergency Shelter (ES), Safe Haven (SH) and Transitional Housing (TH) beds counted during the Pont-In-Time process. As above, the range is from 2016 to 2024. You will see that the available number of ES beds has stayed relatively flat, fluctuating between a 2400 to 2800 range from 2016-2024. The only outlier was back in 2018 when FEMA injected 621 beds in support of those who were impacted by hurricane Sandy.

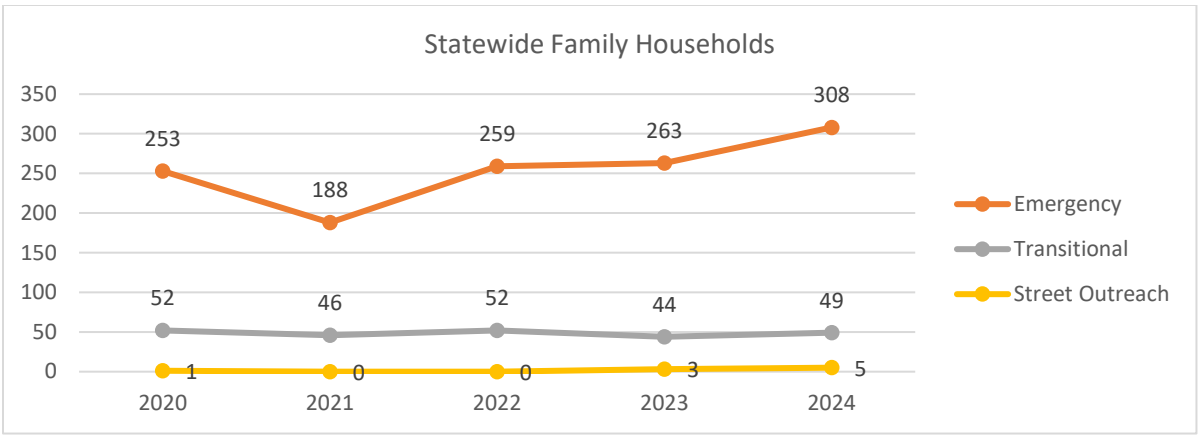


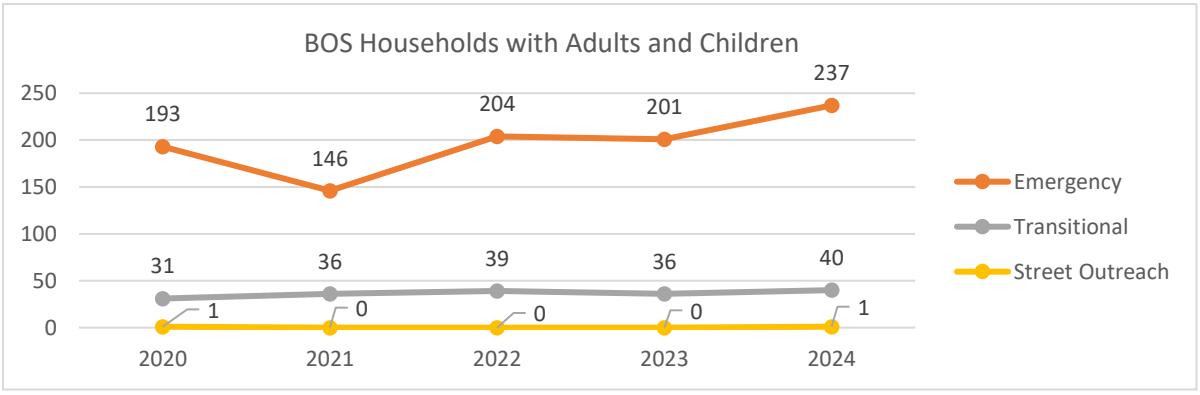


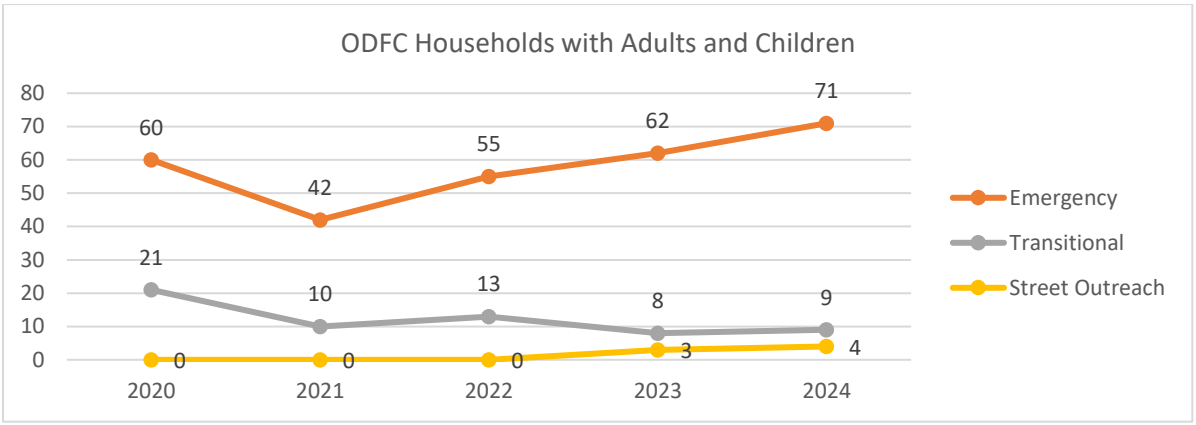


For the remainder of the trend comparisons, we will provide data going back to 2020. The graphs will show the trends for homeless households in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Street Outreach. **Street Outreach refers to those experiencing unsheltered homelessness.**

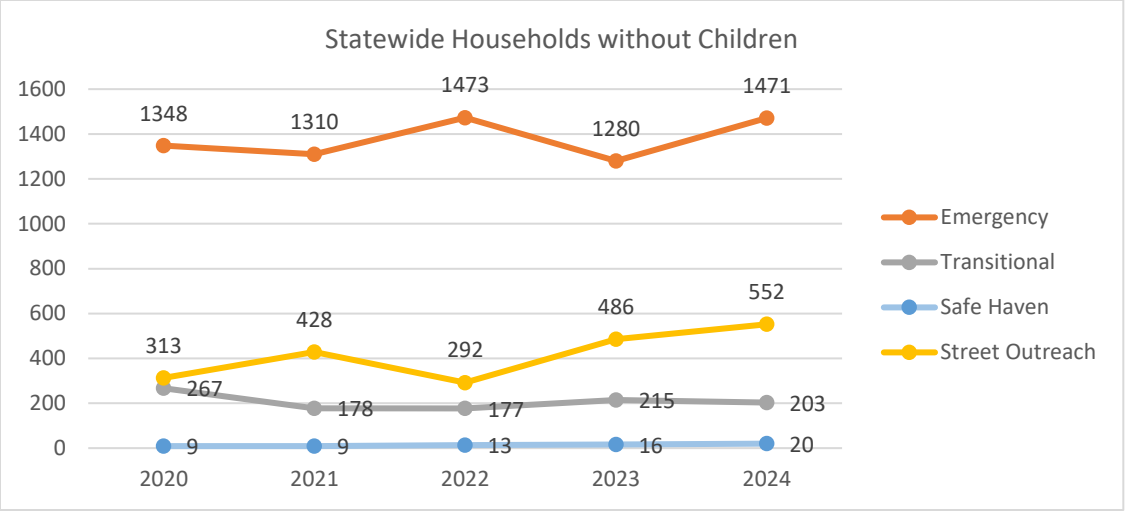
The first group are the Families. Per HUD definition, the household must have at least one family member 18 or older and at least one family member under 18. There was a total of 362 families experiencing homelessness, comprised of 1,108 people of which 677 were children. This is a 16% increase from the 2023 count of 310 households made up of 965 people of which 583 were children.

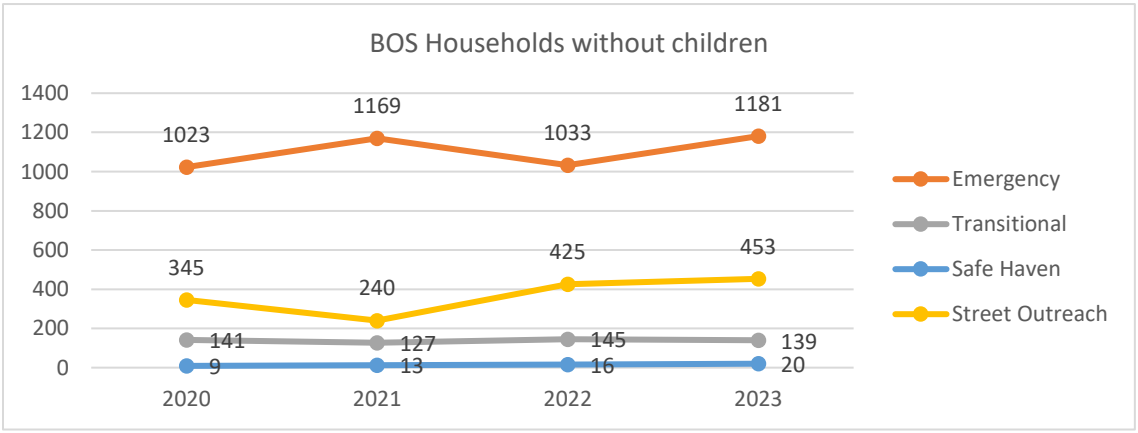


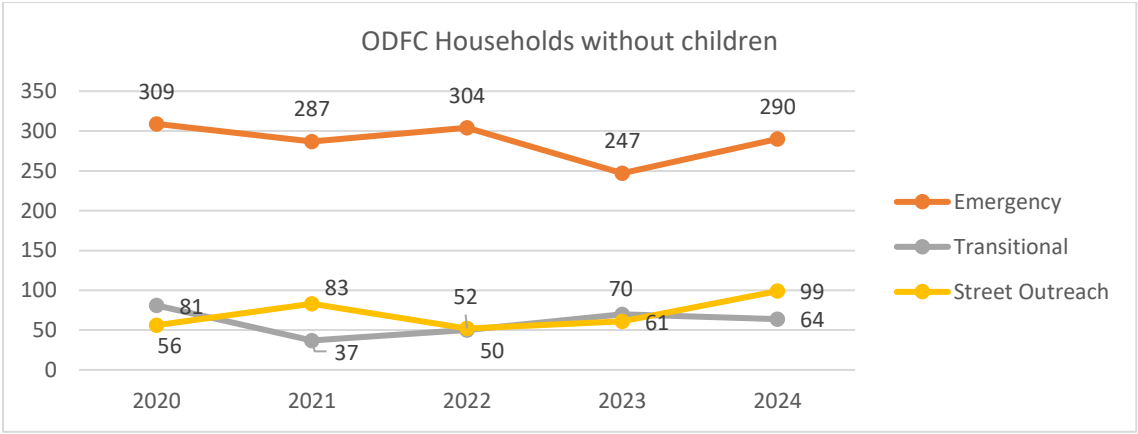




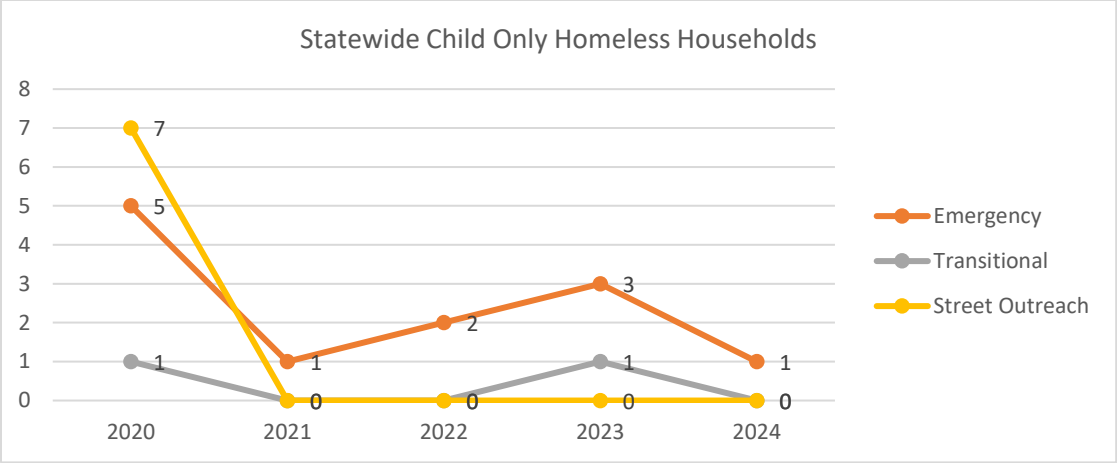
Households without Children, i.e. Adult Only Households can be of several combinations. It can represent 1 or more adults (persons 18 or over). These can be related or unrelated household members. This can also mean a household of a parent and their adult child. The primary rule is that there is no one under the age of 18 in the household. There was a total of 2,246 homeless Adult Only Households comprised of 2,301 people counted in 2024. This is an increase of about 13% from last year's count of 1,997 households made up of 2,044 people.





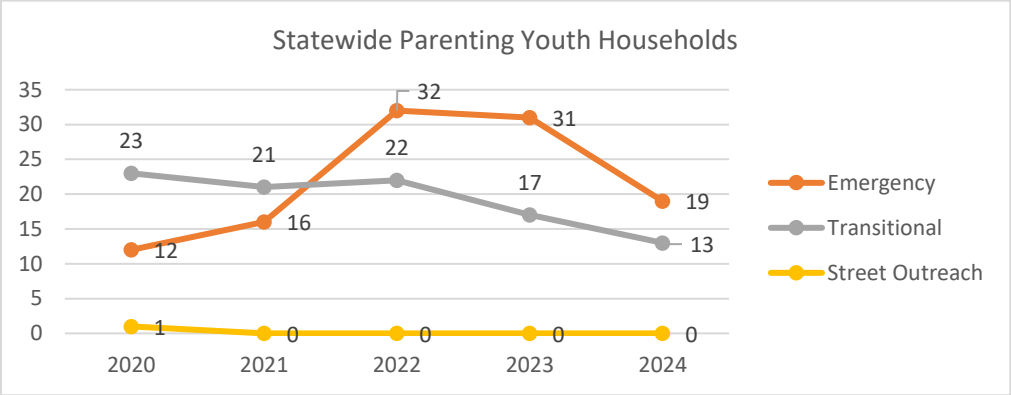


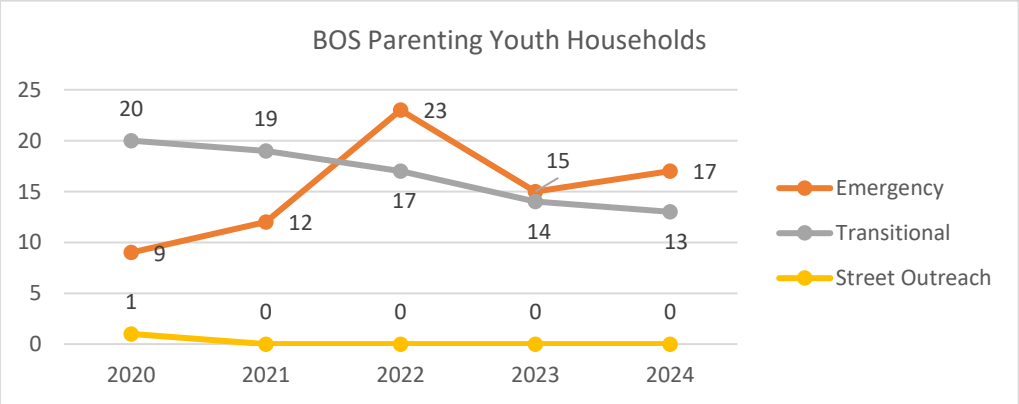
Child Only Household Data is represented statewide because the numbers separated by CoC are too small for meaningful review. Child only Households refers to situations where all members of the household are under 18 and there is no one over 18 accompanying the child. The households are typically served by the Runaway Homeless Youth programs (RHY). There was only 1 child only household comprised of 1 person counted.

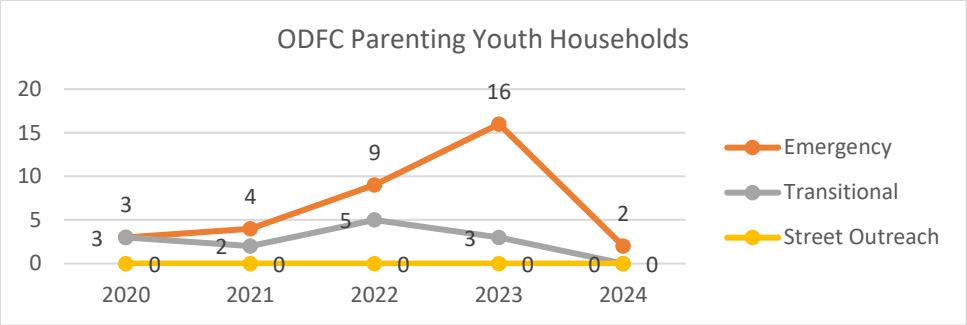


Unaccompanied Parenting Youth and **Unaccompanied Youth** are the next sets of data. Unaccompanied Parenting Youth translates to **Families where the parent or parents are between 18-24**. These are circumstances where no one in the household is over the age of 24 and there is at least one member under the age of 18 (child). This is a subset of the overall 'Family' Household data.

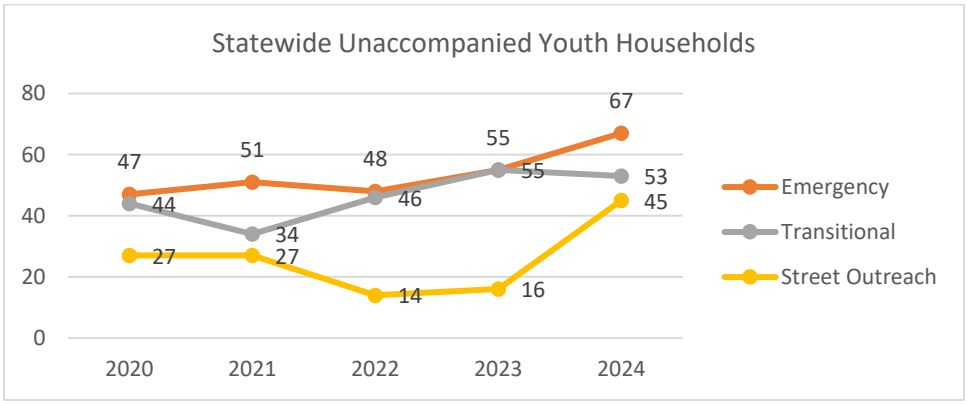
Unaccompanied Parenting youth family households: There was a total of 32 parenting youth family households experiencing homelessness, comprised of 76 people of which 42 were children counted in 2024. This is a decrease from 2023 where 48 households of 126 people were counted of which 68 were children (household decrease of 33%, a total person count decrease of 40% and a total child decrease of 38%).

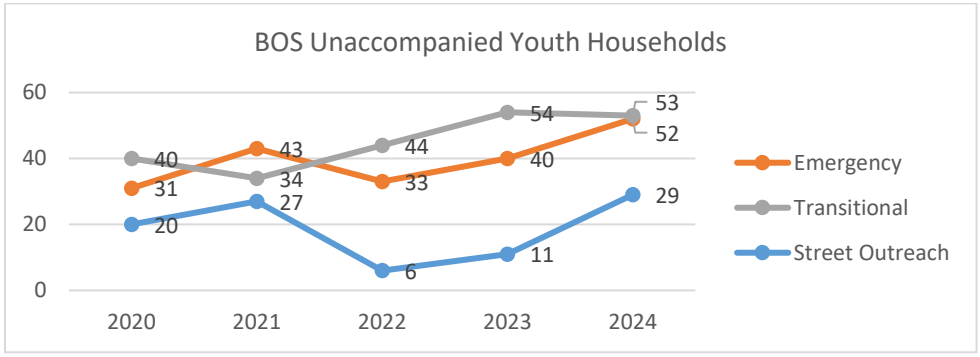


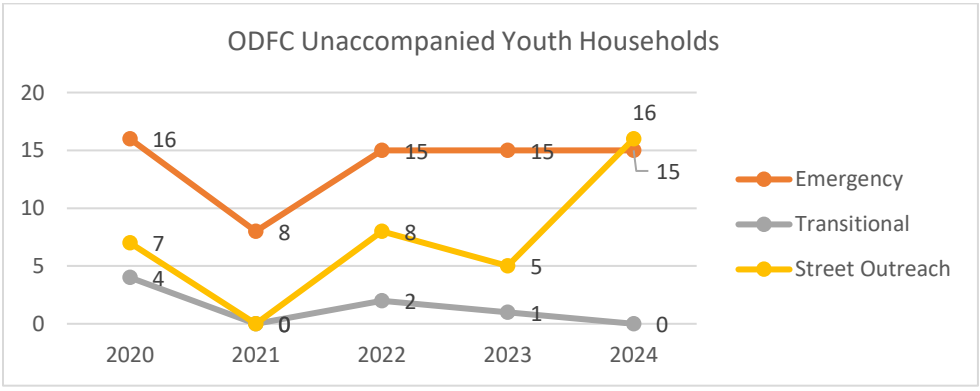




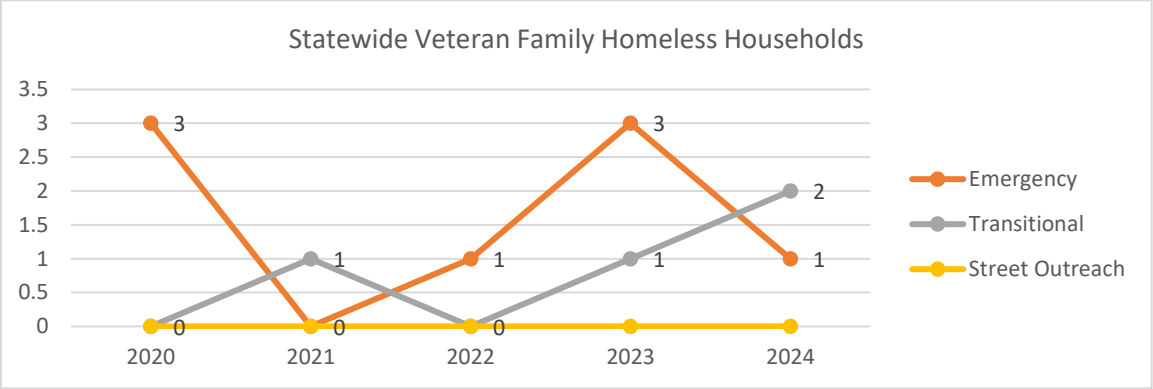
Unaccompanied Youth Households require that all members of the household are between the ages of 18-24. These can be individuals or two or more youth presenting together. There was a total of 165 homeless youth households comprised of 174 people counted in 2024. This is an increase from 2023 where 126 households of 131 people were counted, approximately a 25% increase.



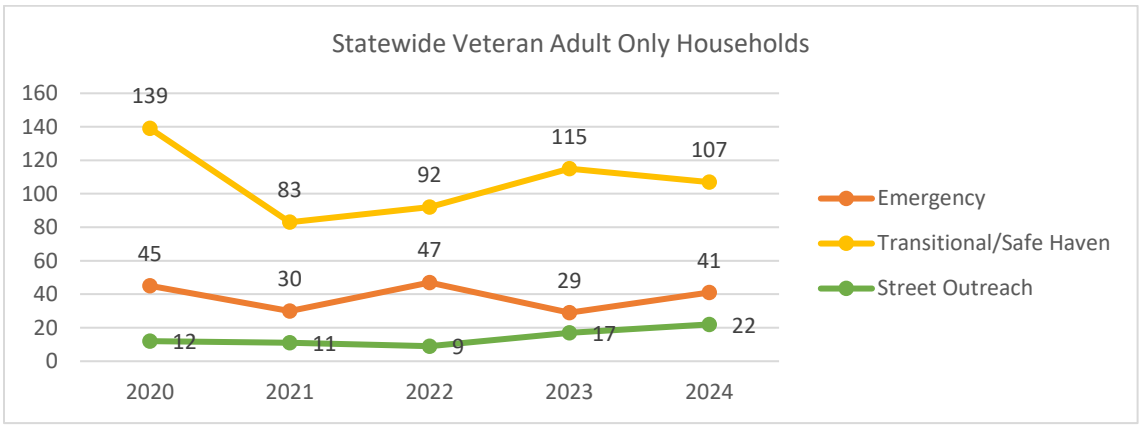


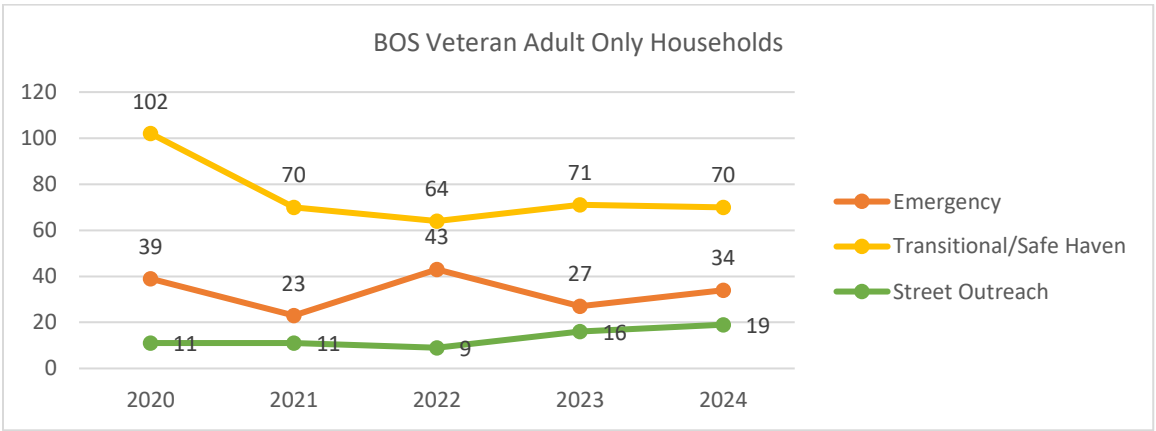


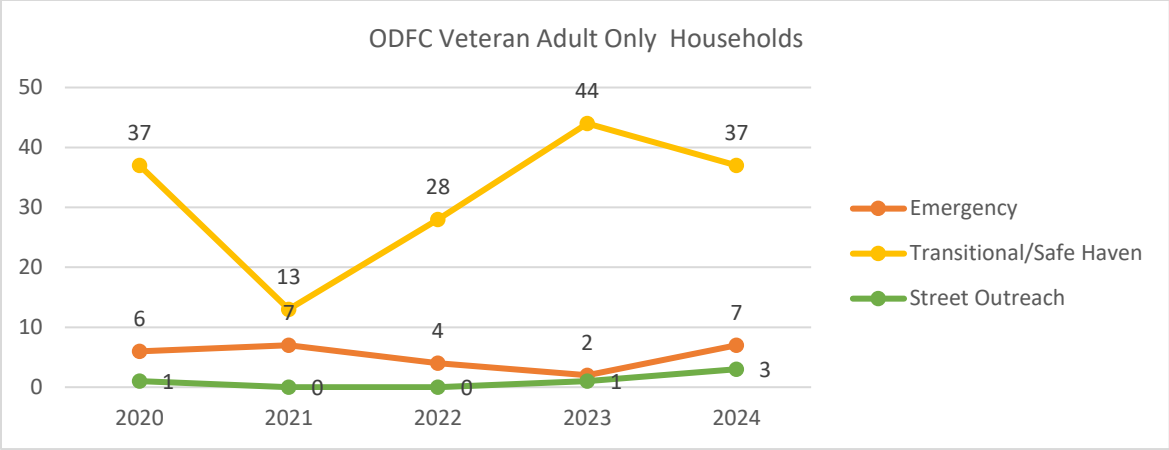
Veteran Households: All veteran household data was reviewed with the VA to ensure accuracy. Veteran family household numbers are very small, so the data is only being provided as a statewide graph. Veteran Adult Only Households will be displayed statewide and by CoC.



For **Veteran adult only households**, we combined the counts for Transitional Housing and Safe Havens to allow for a clear representation on the chart of those who were unsheltered. The Safe Haven and Street Outreach Line intersected too much to show a clear line for both.

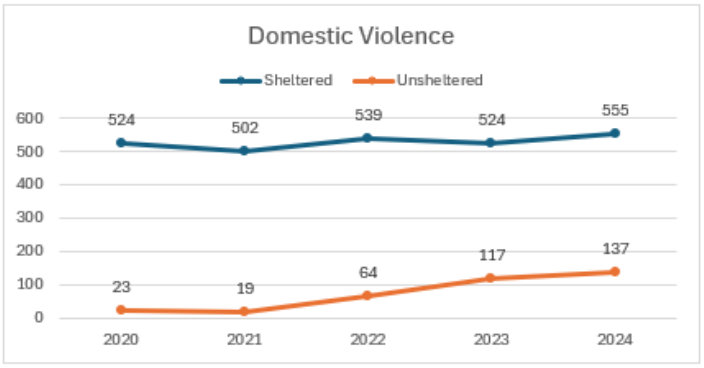


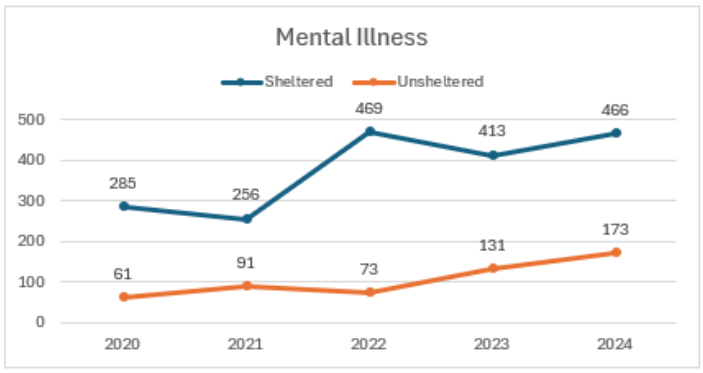


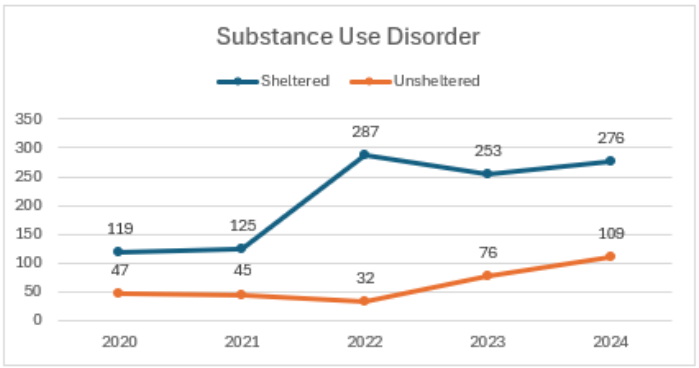


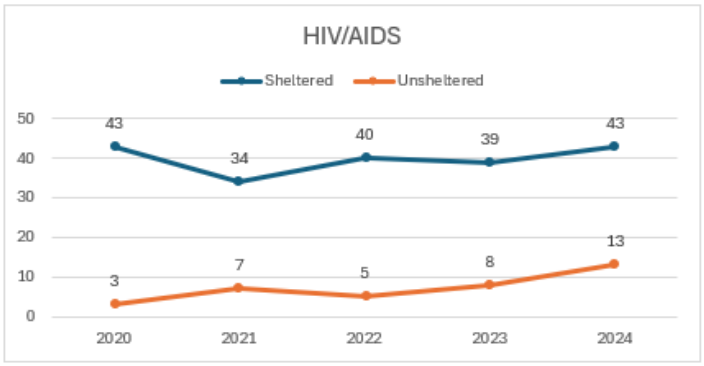
Additional Homeless Populations: Statewide Homeless counts for Adults with Serious Mental Illness, HIV/AIDS, Substance Use Disorder and Domestic Violence.

We know that these circumstances are major contributing factors to homelessness, specifically long-term chronic homelessness. It is not surprising that with an increase in the number of persons counted in 2024 we also see an increase in these categories. This data helps determine the types of support services required to meet the needs of the individuals and families experiencing homelessness.



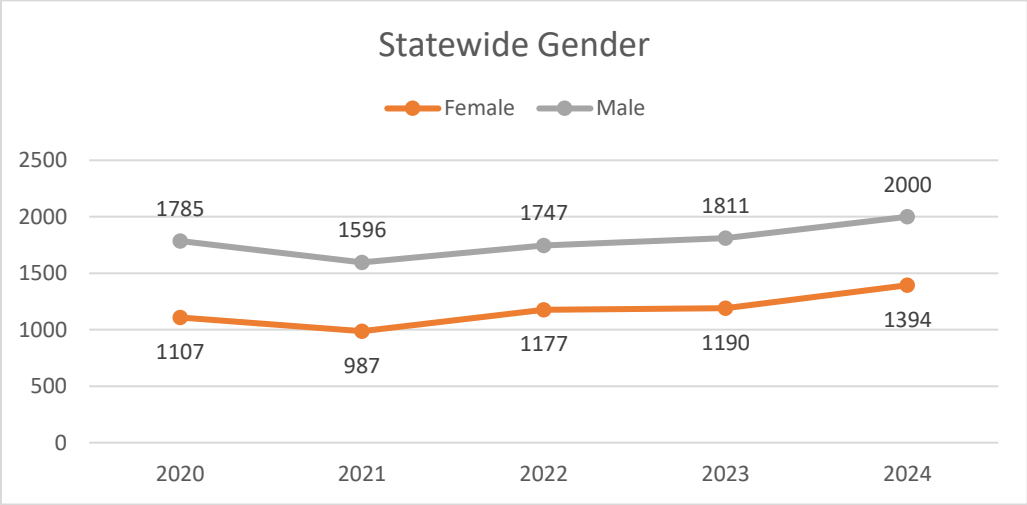


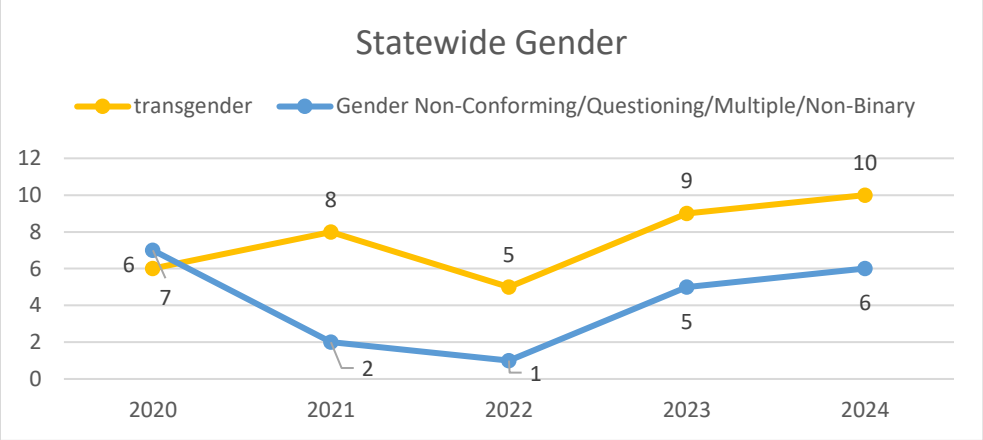


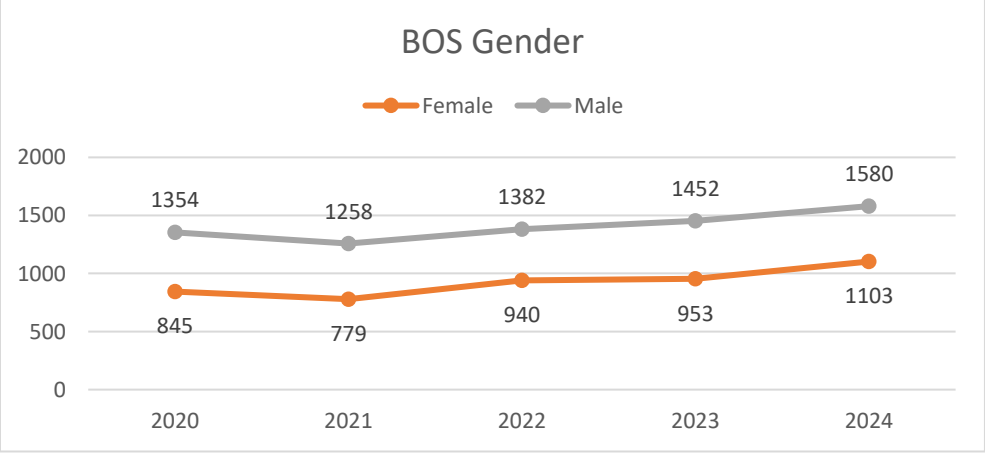


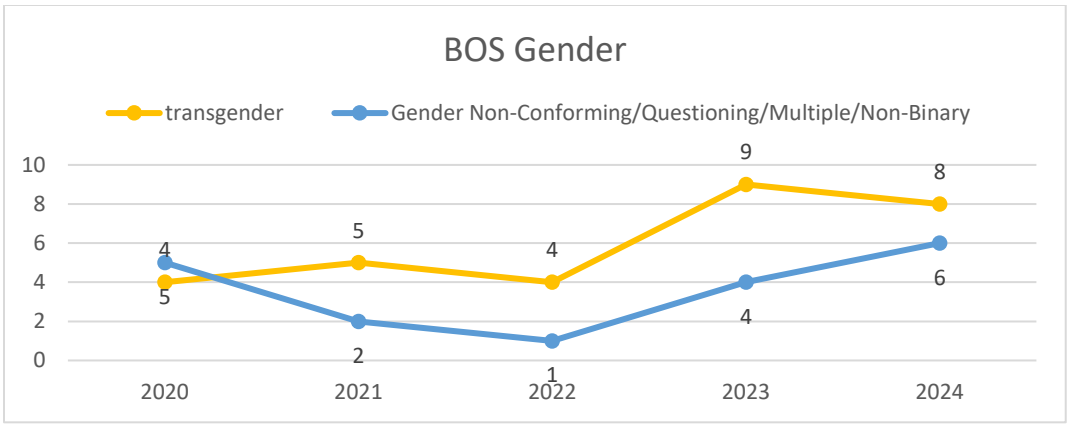
Demographics – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age:

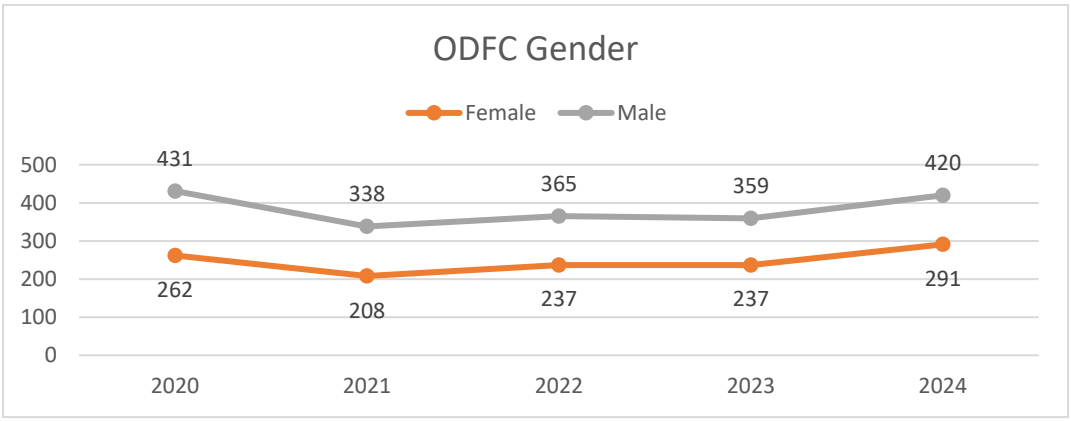
HUD has modified the demographic categories year over year, so some comparisons were not possible. These occurrences will be identified in the graphs below. The graphs have been broken out to allow for a clearer representation of trends by HUD defined gender categories.

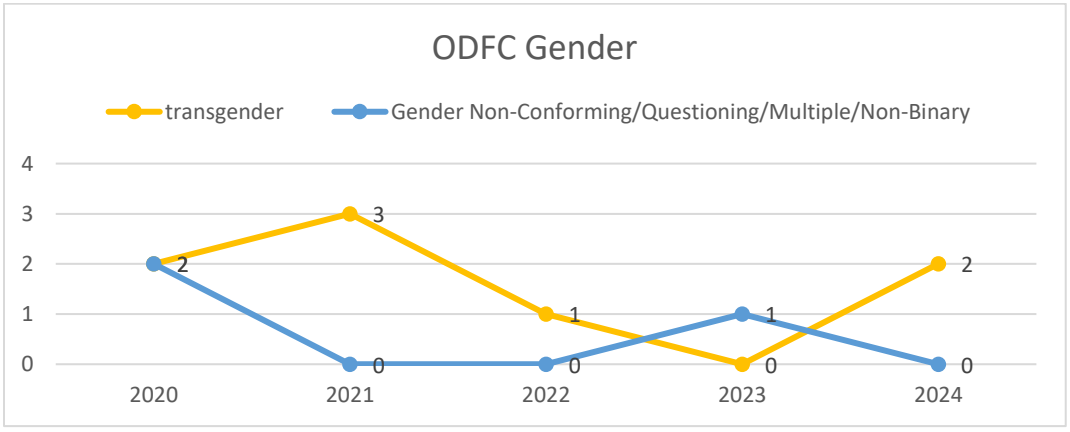




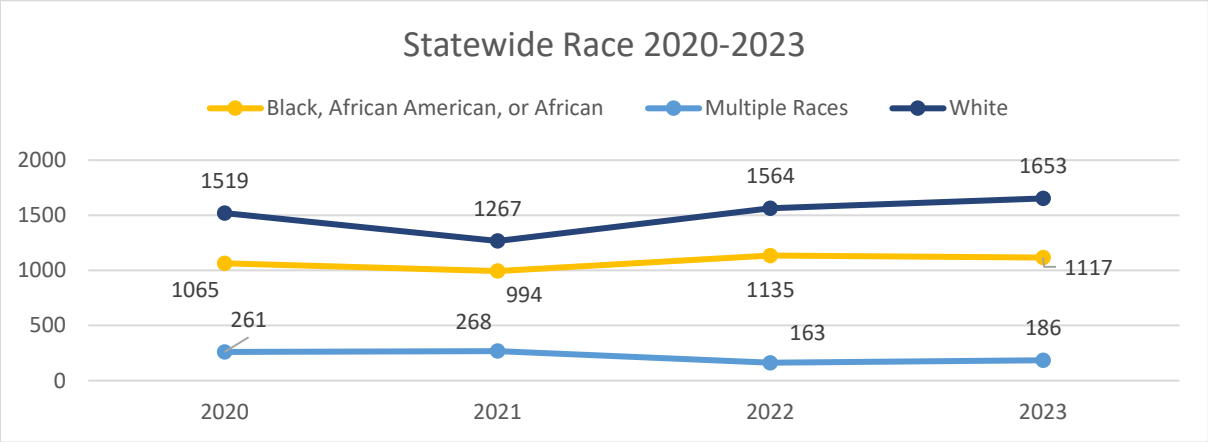


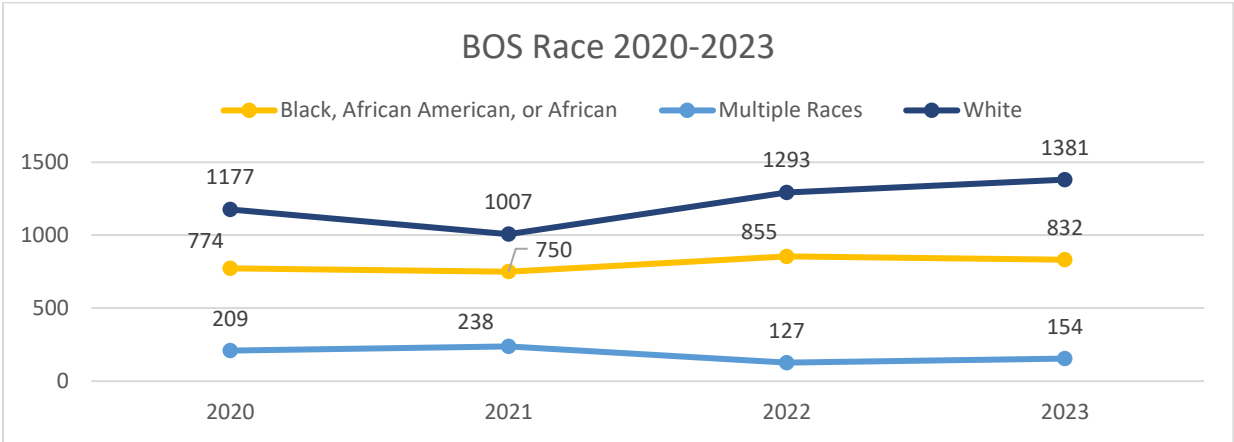

BOS Gender
transgender
Gender Non-Conforming/Questioning/Multiple/Non-Binary
10
8
6
4
2
0
4
5
5
2
4
1
9
4
8
6
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024


ODFC Gender
Female
Male
500
400
300
200
100
0
431
338
365
359
420
262
208
237
237
291
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024

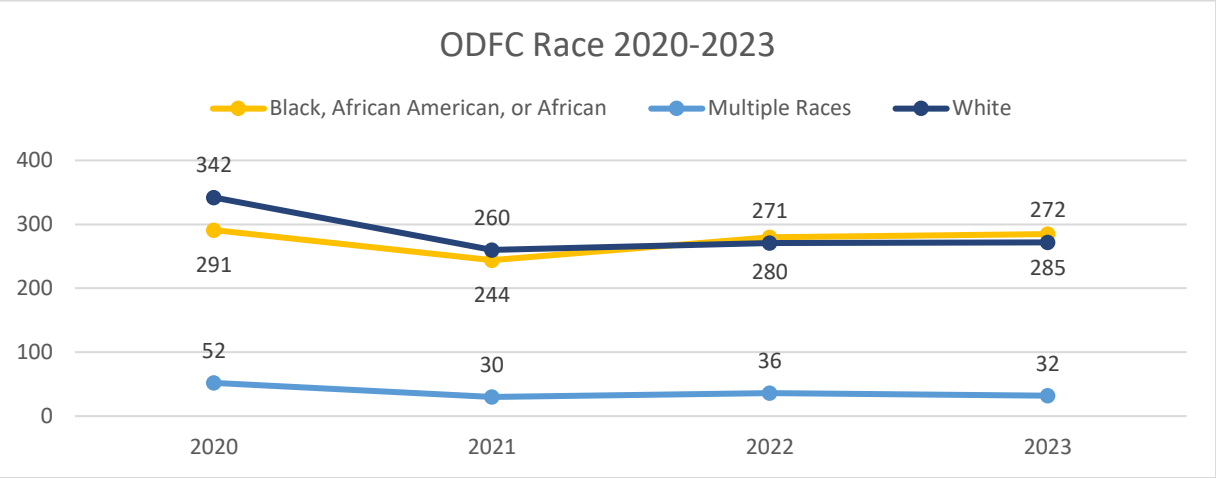

ODFC Gender
transgender
Gender Non-Conforming/Questioning/Multiple/Non-Binary
4
3
2
1
0
2
3
0
1
0
0
1
1
0
2
0
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024

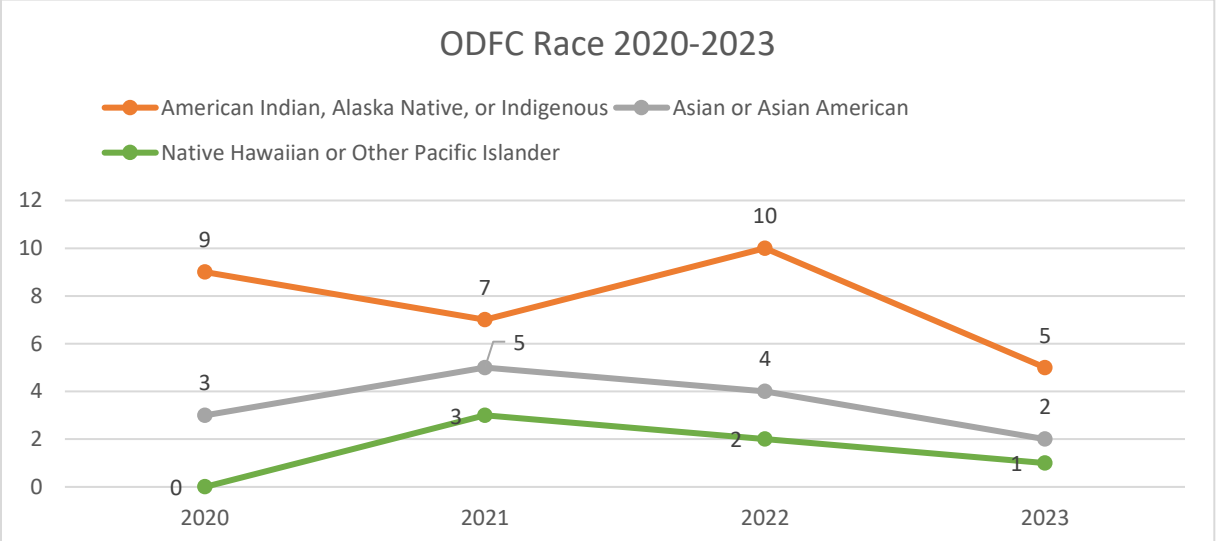
Race: In 2024 HUD changed the Race categories and has combined Race with Ethnicity. The graphs below represent the Race trends from 2020-2023 under the previous designations to allow for reference. The 2024 Trends will be represented separately. The race data has been broken out to allow for a clearer representation of the homeless trend by race year over year.



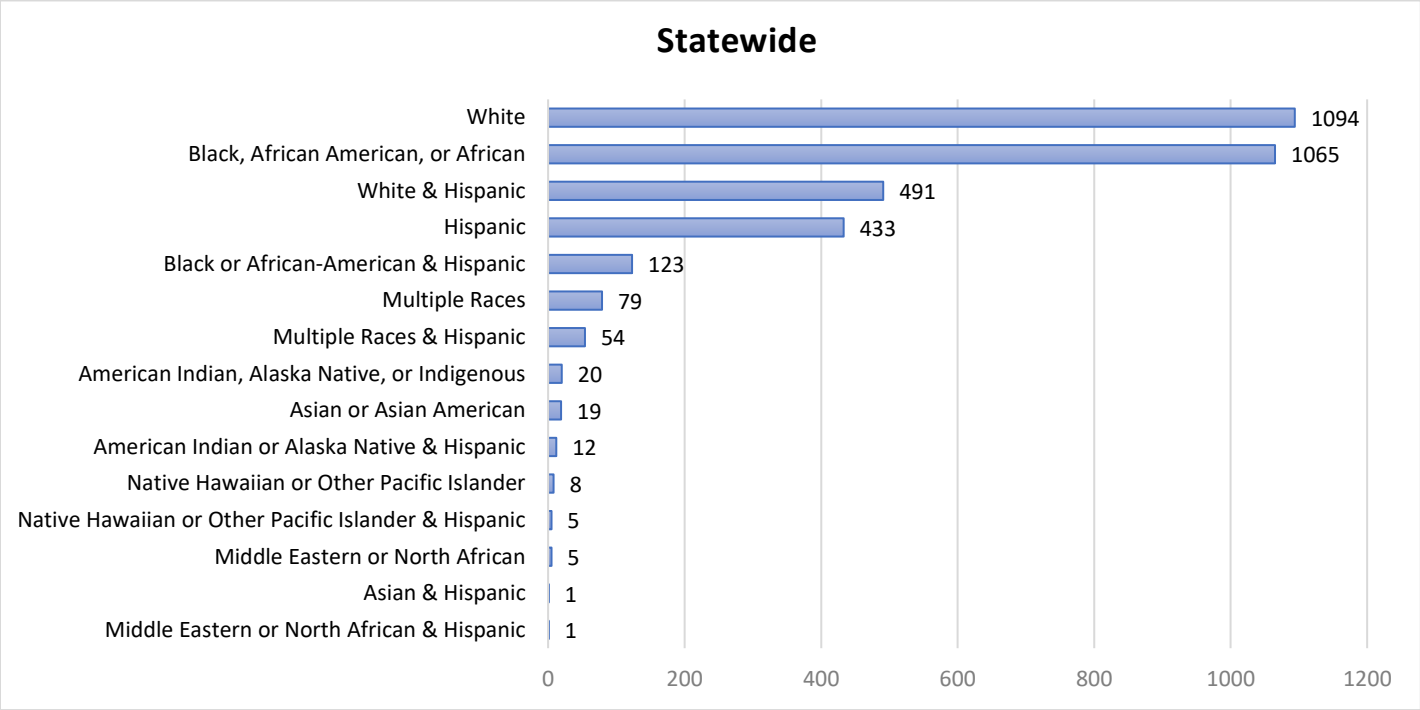


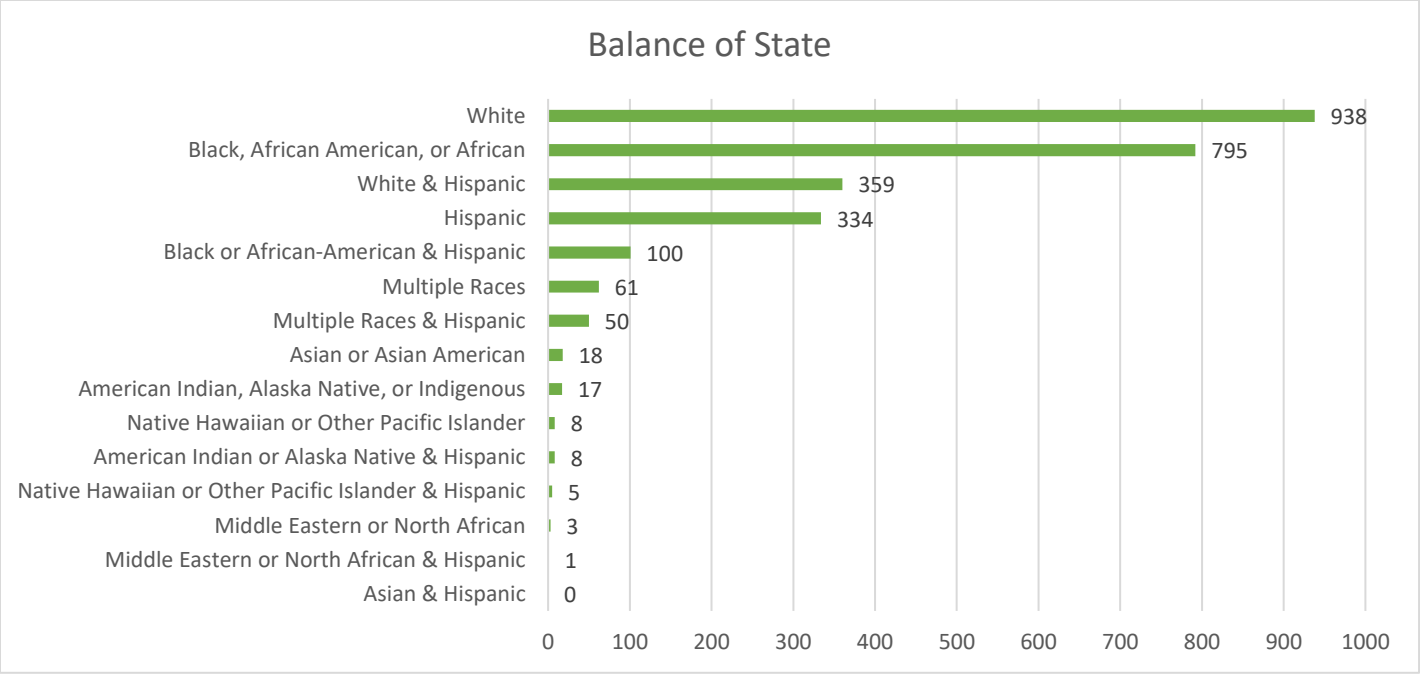
BOS Race 2020-2023
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
Asian or Asian American
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
25
26
22
33
13
12
14
12
10
11
16
6
2020
2021
2022
2023

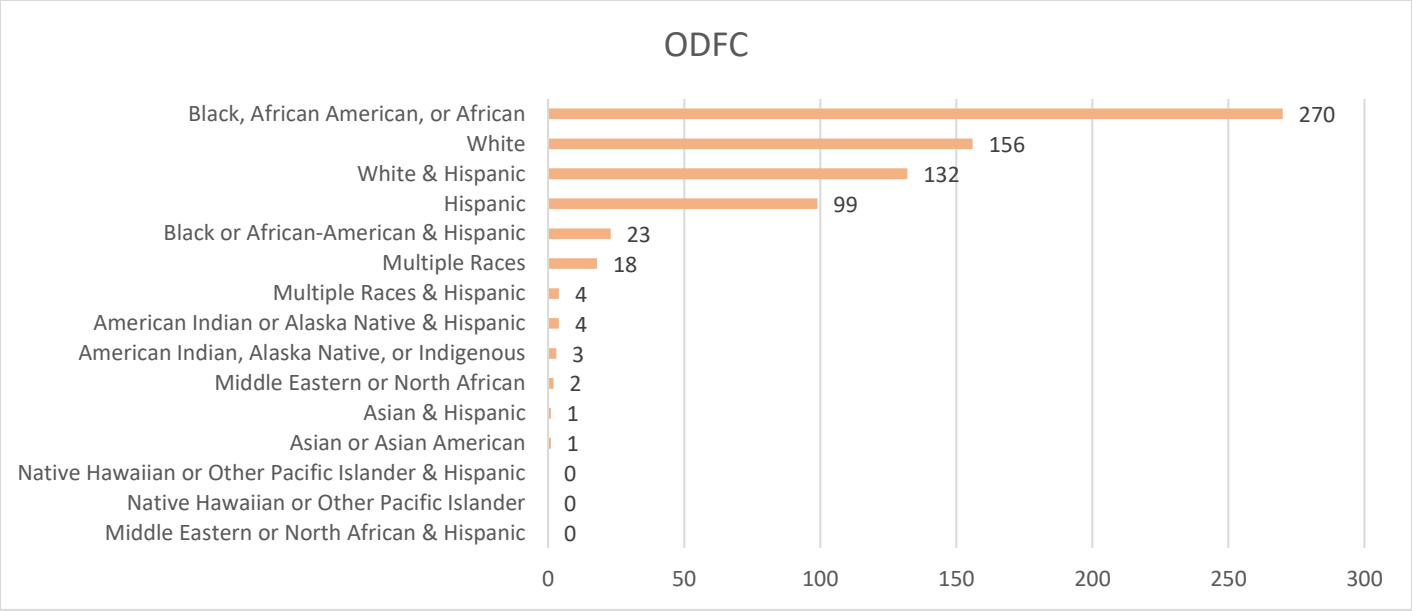

ODFC Race 2020-2023
Black, African American, or African
Multiple Races
White
400
300
200
100
0
342
260
271
272
291
244
280
285
52
30
36
32
2020
2021
2022
2023


ODFC Race 2020-2023
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
Asian or Asian American
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
9
7
10
5
3
5
4
2
0
3
2
1
2020
2021
2022
2023

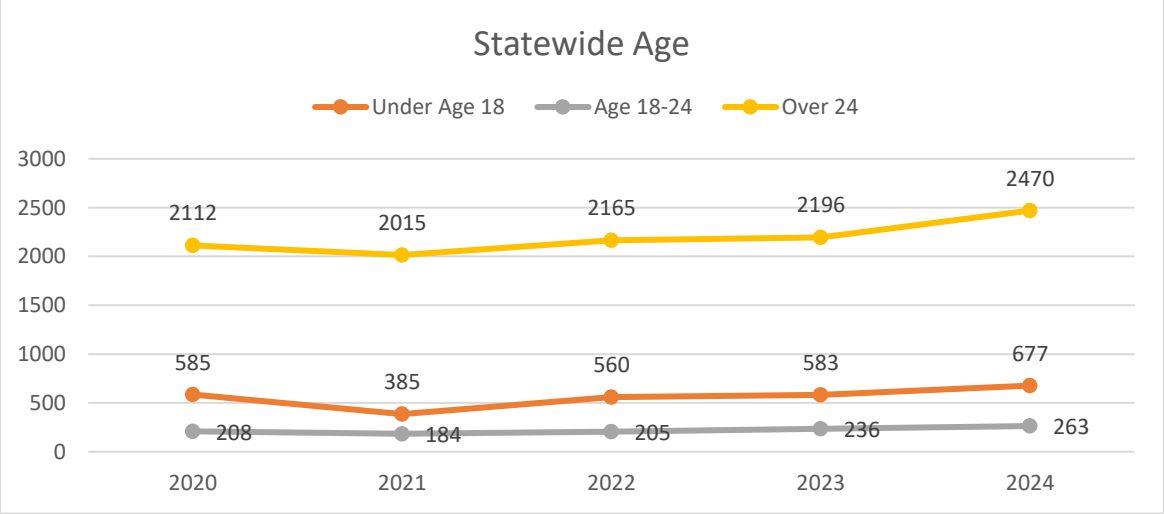
Statewide 2024 new Race/Ethnicity Categories: Below are the counts by the new Race categories. We can see that those who identify as White make up 32% and those who identify as Black, Indigenous and/or People of Color (BIPOC) make up the majority of persons experiencing homeless at 68%

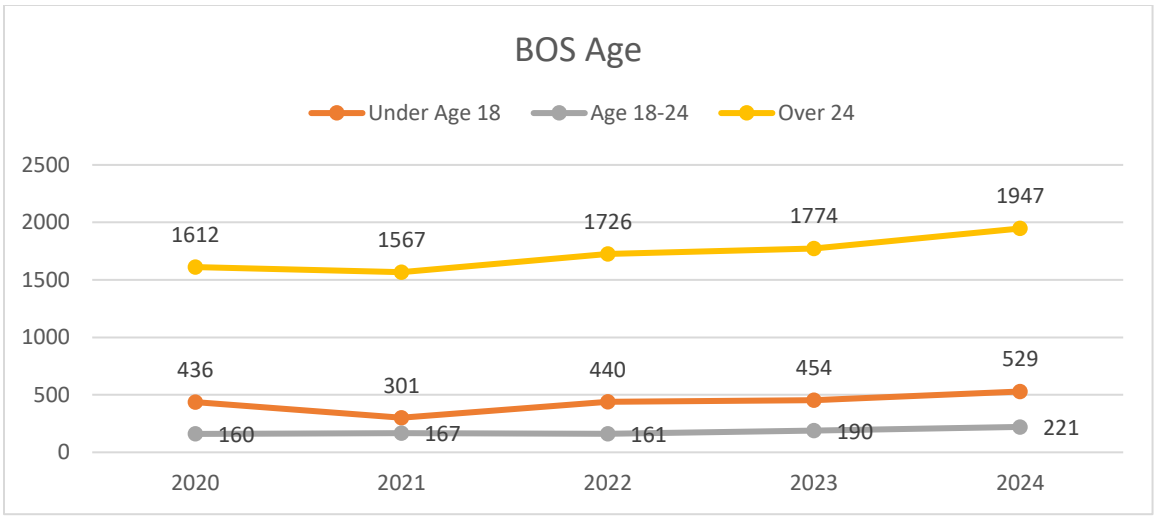


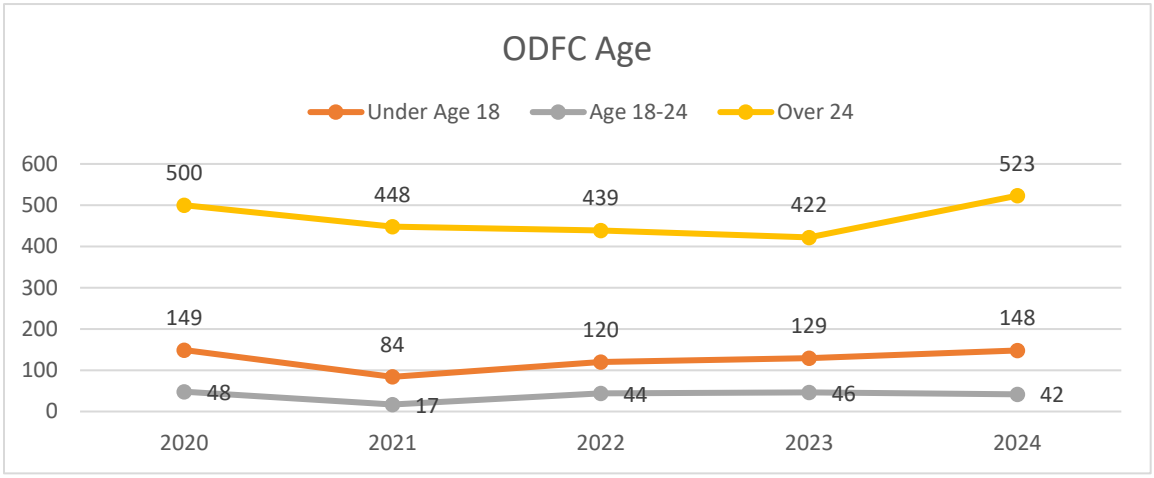




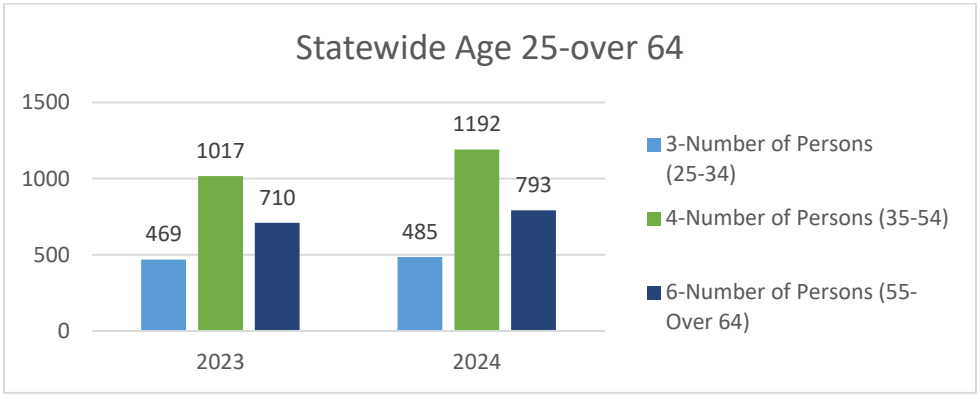
Age data needed to be grouped a couple different ways due to HUD changing the age categories after the 2022 count. To show the trend from 2020 – 2024, those counted in the age groups over the age of 24 in both 2023 and 2024 were combined into the group called 'over 24' which matches the age categories used in previous counts.

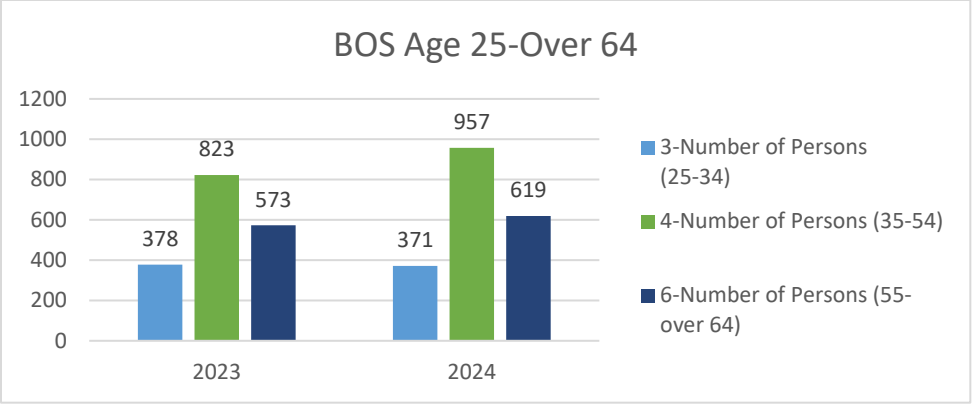


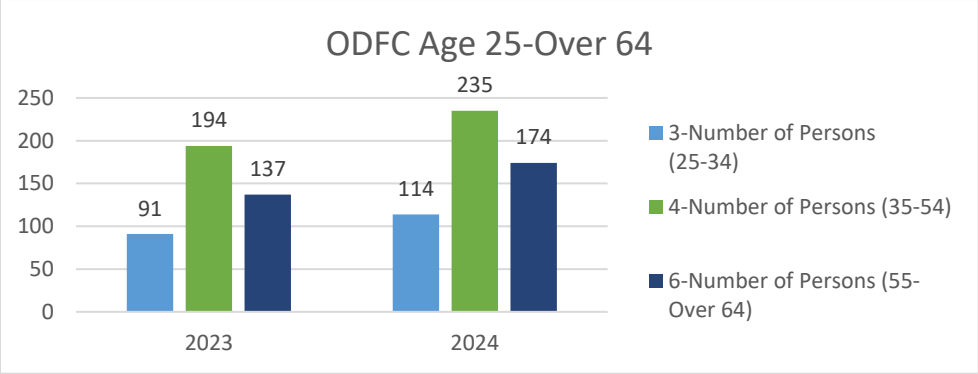




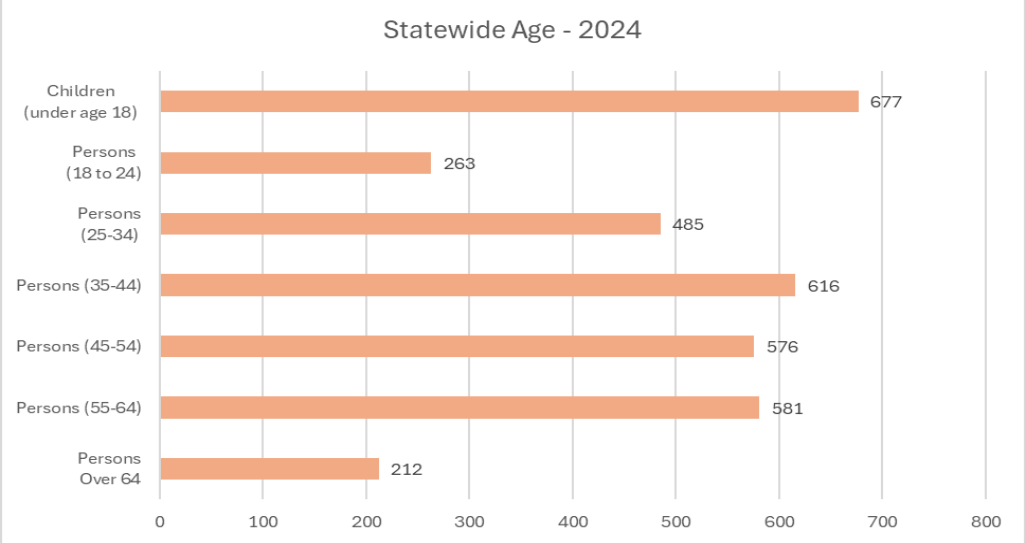
The bar graphs show the 2023 and 2024 new age categories to allow for a year over year comparison using those new categories. The age categories of 35-44 was combined with 45-54 and 55-64 was combined with Over 64.

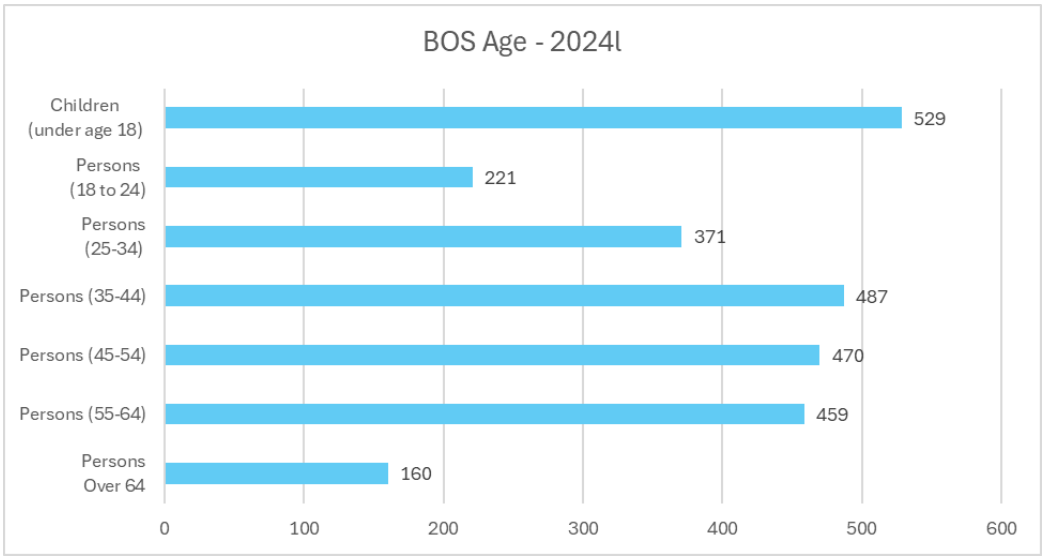


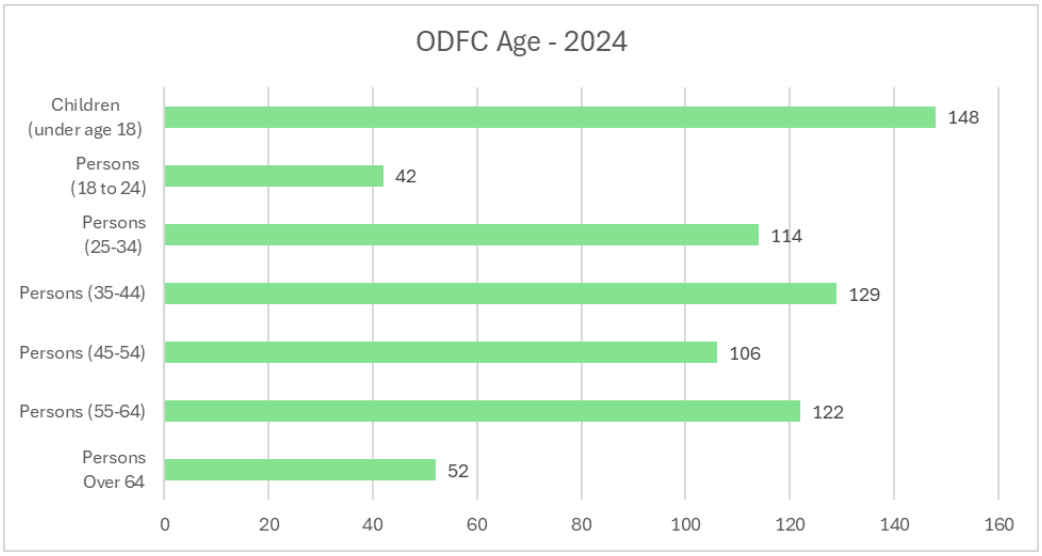




The charts below show all the age categories for the 2024 count based on the new HUD age categories.

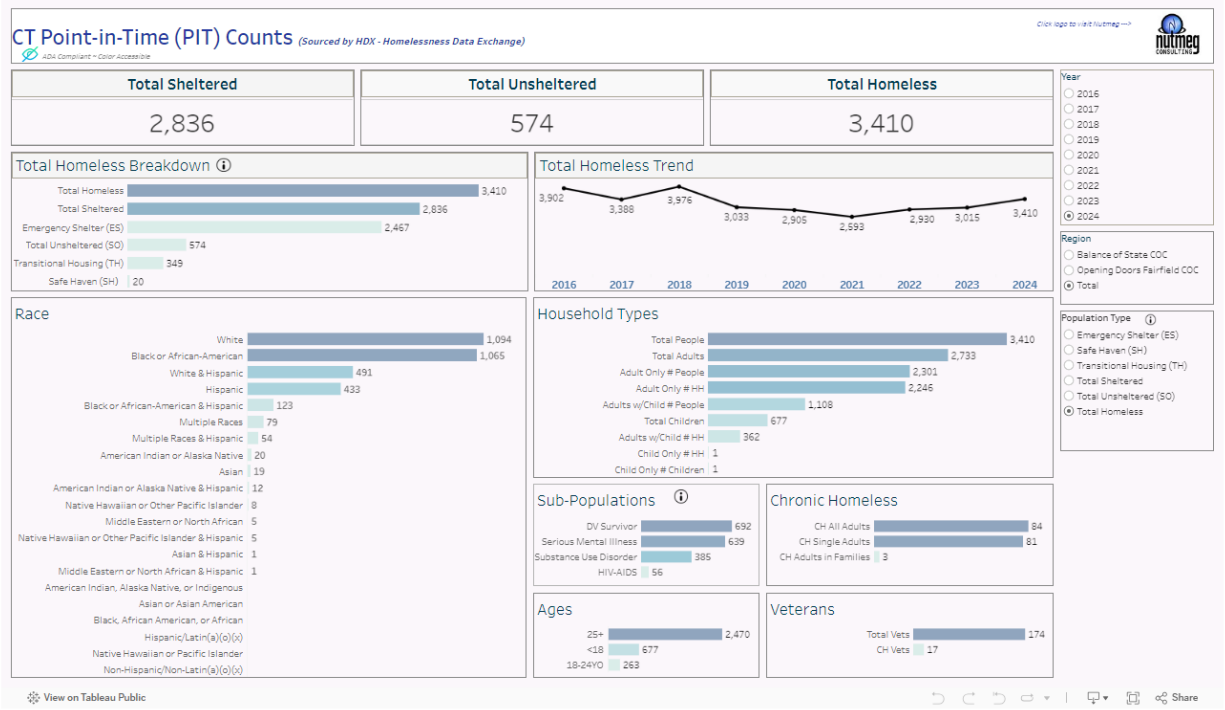



BOS Age - 2024l
Children (under age 18)
529
Persons (18 to 24)
221
Persons (25-34)
371
Persons (35-44)
487
Persons (45-54)
470
Persons (55-64)
459
Persons Over 64
160
0
100
200
300
400
500
600


ODFC Age - 2024
Children (under age 18)
148
Persons (18 to 24)
42
Persons (25-34)
114
Persons (35-44)
129
Persons (45-54)
106
Persons (55-64)
122
Persons Over 64
52
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160

References:

Nutmeg Consulting Point-In-Time Count Dashboard for an interactive view of trends from 2016-2020: https://cthmis.com/pit/pit-dashboard/



Nutmeg Portal – Point-In-Time Count Application

- Counted PIT Client IDs
- HDX Homeless Populations (XLSX): CT-503 | CT-505
- HDX Homeless Populations (XLSX): CT-503 | CT-505

CTHMIS: https://home.cthmis.com/cceh.caseworthy

- APR FY 2024 v. 1.0 (Org) – Homeless Profile Reports, BOS and ODFC, ES and SO

HUD Data Exchange: https://hudhdx2.info/

- HIC Tables: https://modules.hudhdx2.info/hic/all?_ga=2.96255580.1572608990.1719499061-453298987.1710164298
- PIT Tables: https://modules.hudhdx2.info/pit/all

Foot Note, page 7 street outreach usable data; The 15 records not used for the profile evaluation there were issues such income amount errors i.e. monthly income of 80,000, assessment date issues, enrollment end date issues

Acknowledgements:

We would like to recognize the Point In Time Count Leadership Team, State of Connecticut Department of Housing, State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Housing Innovations, CT HMIS Steering Committee, Balance of State Continuum of Care, Opening Doors Fairfield County Continuum of Care, The Coordinated Access Networks, Nutmeg Consulting, and all the Street Outreach teams, Homeless Service Provider agencies and all staff who made this year's CT PIT Count possible.

The PIT Leadership Team:

- Lindsay Fabrizio, The Housing Collective, Opening Doors Fairfield County CoC
- Shannon Quin-Sheeran, Housing Innovations, Balance of State CoC
- Lauren Pareti, Housing Innovations, Balance of State CoC
- Suzanne Wagner, Housing Innovations, Balance of State CoC
- Leigh Shields-Church, Department of Housing
- Alice Minervino, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
- Jim Bombaci, Nutmeg Consulting

We are grateful to everyone for their hard work, and we thank all agencies who contributed staffing resources to this endeavor.

Any questions related to this report, feel free to contact Jim Bombaci at Nutmeg Consulting
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Glossary of Terms:

Continuum of Care (CoC): A regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding for homeless families and individuals.

Coordinated Access: A standardized assessment and referral process to access community resources within a geographic region for people experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness. Connecticut has seven regional Coordinated Access Networks.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): The U.S. government agency which supports the housing market and homeownership.

Emergency Shelter (ES): A facility whose primary purpose is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for people experiencing homelessness.

Households with Adults and Children is HUD terminology and generally relates to **Families**. The key detail being that there must be at least one person over 18 and at least one person under 18 in the household.

Households with Adults only is HUD terminology that generally refers to those 18 and older. The Adult only household can be any of the combinations below:

- Single adult presenting alone
- Co-habitating adults – related or unrelated
- Parent with an adult child or children 18 or older

Households with children only is HUD terminology that refers to anyone under the age of 18 presenting alone or with other related or unrelated persons who are also under 18. This could also include a parenting child scenario where the parent is under 18.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) – this is the statewide database required by HUD for the purpose of handling all data related to homeless persons.

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

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

Rapid re-housing: Rapidly connects families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services. Rapid rehousing programs help families and individuals living on the streets or in emergency shelters solve the practical and immediate challenges to obtaining permanent housing while reducing the amount of time they experience homelessness, avoiding a near-term return to homelessness, and linking to community resources that enable them to achieve housing stability in the long-term.

Safe Haven: A form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in supportive services.

Sheltered refers to those counted in Emergency Shelters (ES), Safe Havens (SH) or Transitional Housing (TH).

Street Outreach refers to specific programs designed to provide services and support to those experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Transitional Housing (TH): A supportive, temporary accommodation meant to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing by offering structure, supervision, support (for addictions and mental health, for instance), life skills, and, in some cases, education and training.

Unsheltered refers to those counted who were found in places not meant for habitation; parks, cars, abandoned buildings and/or encampments.

Non-Cash Benefits:

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (Previously known as Food Stamps)
- TANF Child Care Services
- TANF Transportation Services

Income Types:

- Earned Income
- General Assistance (GA)
- Pension or retirement income from a former job
- Private Disability Insurance
- Retirement Income from Social Security
- Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Unemployment Insurance
- VA Non-Service-Connected Disability Pension
- VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation
- Worker's Compensation

Data Not Collected: In HMIS if no information is collected for a data point it can be represented as 'Data Not Collected', 'Client Refused', 'Unknown' or 'Don't Know'. For the purpose of the report, Data Not Collected represents any of these conditions.