

Methodology for NY-507 - Schenectady City & County CoC

Sheltered Population Total

1. What data source(s) was used to produce the total number of people included in the sheltered population (staying in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing) on the night of the count? Please indicate the percentage of the PIT count derived from each of the sources. (If a source was not used, please enter zero).

HMIS Data	75%
Provider-level surveys	25%
Client-level surveys	0%
Observation	0%
Other	0%
Total	100%

2. Was the CoC able to collect information about the number of people being sheltered on the night of the count from all emergency shelters, Safe Havens, and transitional housing projects listed on the HIC or only some? listed on your HIC or only some?

- Complete census count

3. What information or method(s) was used to de-duplicate the count of the total number of people included in the sheltered population?

- Comparison of personally identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number

Sheltered Subpopulation

4. What data source(s) was used to produce the demographic and subpopulation data included in the sheltered population (staying in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing) on the night of the count? (select all that were used)

- HMIS Data
- Provider-level surveys

5. Was the CoC able to collect information about the demographic and subpopulation characteristics of all sheltered people or only some?

- All sheltered people

6. Looking at the change in your sheltered count from last year's count, please choose up to three reasons that best explains these changes from the drop down list below.

- Increased or improved PIT count training
- Change in emergency shelter capacity
- Weather

Please provide a brief description of these specific factors (500 word limit):

The three reasons that best explain the change (a net increase of 131 persons) in the sheltered count from last year's count are increased or improved PIT count training, change in emergency shelter capacity, and the weather.

Increased or improved PIT count training: This year there was improved training. The Collaborative Applicant, in coordination with the HMIS lead, facilitated increased training opportunities for the the community on PIT requirements and HMIS data clean up. The CA also provided additional one-on-one technical assistance to agencies that are not within the HMIS on how to collect data and complete required forms. This improved training led to a more accurate and complete count.

Change in emergency shelter capacity: Two shelters were added to this year's sheltered PIT count: the Bethesda House Overnight Shelter increased capacity by 20 beds and City Mission of Schenectady's Code Blue increased capacity by 16 beds. This increase in capacity led to an increase in the sheltered PIT count.

Weather: Due to below freezing temperatures the NYS Code Blue Executive Order was in effect. Code Blue requires local counties to shelter all persons/households regardless of sanctions or other eligibility requirements that would otherwise be a barrier for shelter. Code Blue caused an increase in overflow beds provided by the Departments of Social Services.

Unsheltered Population

7. What approach(es) was used to count the total number of people included in the unsheltered population during the PIT count. (select all that were used)

- "Night of the count" - known locations

- Service-based count

7a. Were certain areas within the CoC geography specifically excluded because the CoC had reason to believe there were no unsheltered people in those areas?

No

7c. In areas that were canvassed, did the CoC count all unsheltered people in those areas or a sample of people?

- All people encountered during the count

8. What information or method(s) was used to de-duplicate the total count of people in the unsheltered population? (Check all that apply)

- Comparison of unique client identifiers (not PII)
- Blitz count of unsheltered people (i.e., canvassing of different areas occurred at same time to avoid double counting)

Unsheltered Subpopulations

9. What approach(es) was used to collect demographic and subpopulation data about unsheltered people included in the unsheltered population during the PIT count?

- Surveys/interviews of people identified as unsheltered on the night of the PIT count
- Other:

10. Were all people who were encountered during canvassing on the night of the count or during post night of the count PIT activities asked to complete a survey/interview?

- A subset of people was surveyed

11. What information or method(s) was used to produce an unduplicated total count of homeless people across your sheltered and unsheltered populations?

- Blitz count of unsheltered people (i.e., sheltered and unsheltered counts occurred at same time to avoid double counting)
- Interview/survey question(s) with screening questions (e.g., have you already completed a count survey)

12. Looking at the change in your unsheltered count from last year's count, please choose up to three reasons that best explains these changes from the drop down list below

- Increased or improved PIT count training
- Change in emergency shelter capacity
- Impact of coordinated entry

Please provide a brief description of these specific factors (500 word limit):

Observation

10a. How did the CoC select those people?

- People were not selected randomly, and the selection was driven by practicality or expediency (e.g., people willing and able to complete a survey on the night of the PIT count)

10b. Did the CoC adjust the information in some way (e.g., statistical adjustment or extrapolation) to account for all persons in all projects?

Yes

Three reasons that best explain the change (a net decrease of 12 persons) in the unsheltered count from last year's count are a change in emergency shelter capacity, increased or improved PIT count training, and impact of Coordinated Entry.

Change in emergency shelter capacity: Two shelters were added to this year's sheltered PIT count: the Bethesda House Overnight Shelter increased capacity by 20 beds and City Mission of Schenectady's Code Blue increased capacity by 16 beds. This increase in capacity allowed for an increase in number of persons who were able to be connected with shelter resources.

Increased or improved PIT count training: This year additional volunteers were trained more effectively to ensure deduplication and appropriate interviewing techniques. In addition, the Collaborative Applicant facilitated regional unsheltered PIT Lead Agency meetings to ensure that the lead agency, Bethesda House was prepared to train volunteers. This improved training led to a more accurate and complete count.

Impact of Coordinated Entry: The Schenectady Continuum of Care has strengthened communication and relationships across program types, and has empowered partners to more rapidly make appropriate referrals and increase the number of vulnerable persons sheltered. The community continues to see the positive impact of CE, including shorter lengths of shelter stay, more appropriate placements within PSH and improved housing stability.

