Methodology for NY-523 - Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs/Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton Counties 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
- Blitz count of persons in shelters (i.e., count occurred at same time to avoid double counting)

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

Point In Time Methodology for NY-523 - Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs/Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton Counties CoC

- 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 rapid re-housing capacity

- Change in permanent supportive housing capacity

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

The reasons that best explain the change (a net increase of 36 persons) in the sheltered count from last year\\\\'s count are increased or improved PIT count training, a change in rapid re-housing capacity, and a change in permanent supportive housing capacity.

Increased or improved PIT count training: This year, the Collaborative Applicant (CA), 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 (TA) on how to collect data and complete required forms to agencies not within HMIS. This improved training and TA led to a more accurate and complete count.

Change in rapid re-housing capacity: This year, the capacity of RRH increased by 17 (from 55 to 72); primarily due to DV Bonus funding which doubled the capacity of the DV RRH program (from 16-40).

Change in permanent housing capacity: This year, the capacity of PSH increased by 52 (from 225 to 277) .

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

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)

- Interview/survey question(s) with screening questions (e.g., have you already completed a count survey)

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

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?

- All people encountered were surveyed

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

- Comparison of unique client identifiers (not PII)

- 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 awareness of PIT count and relevant resources

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

The two reasons best explaining the change in the unsheltered count from 2019 to 2020 (a net increase of four individuals) include increased or improved PIT count training and enhanced awareness of the PIT count and relevant resources.

Increased or improved PIT count training: This year volunteers received training via meetings and webinars provided by the Collaborative Applicant (CA) to ensure appropriate interviewing techniques and de-duplication. Additionally, the CA facilitated regional meetings with the unsheltered PIT Lead Agency, VA-funded and youth providers to ensure a more accurate and complete count.

Change in awareness of PIT count: During this year\'s regional unsheltered PIT Lead Agency meetings, the Collaborative Applicant facilitated discussion on how to best engage additional service partners (including non-CoC funded veteran and youth providers) to participate in the unsheltered PIT, which led to a more accurate and complete count.

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