

Greater Hartford Homelessness Report Card
A report detailing the progress of
“Hartford’s Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015”

Journey Home

Innovative solutions to homelessness



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Submitted June 14, 2011

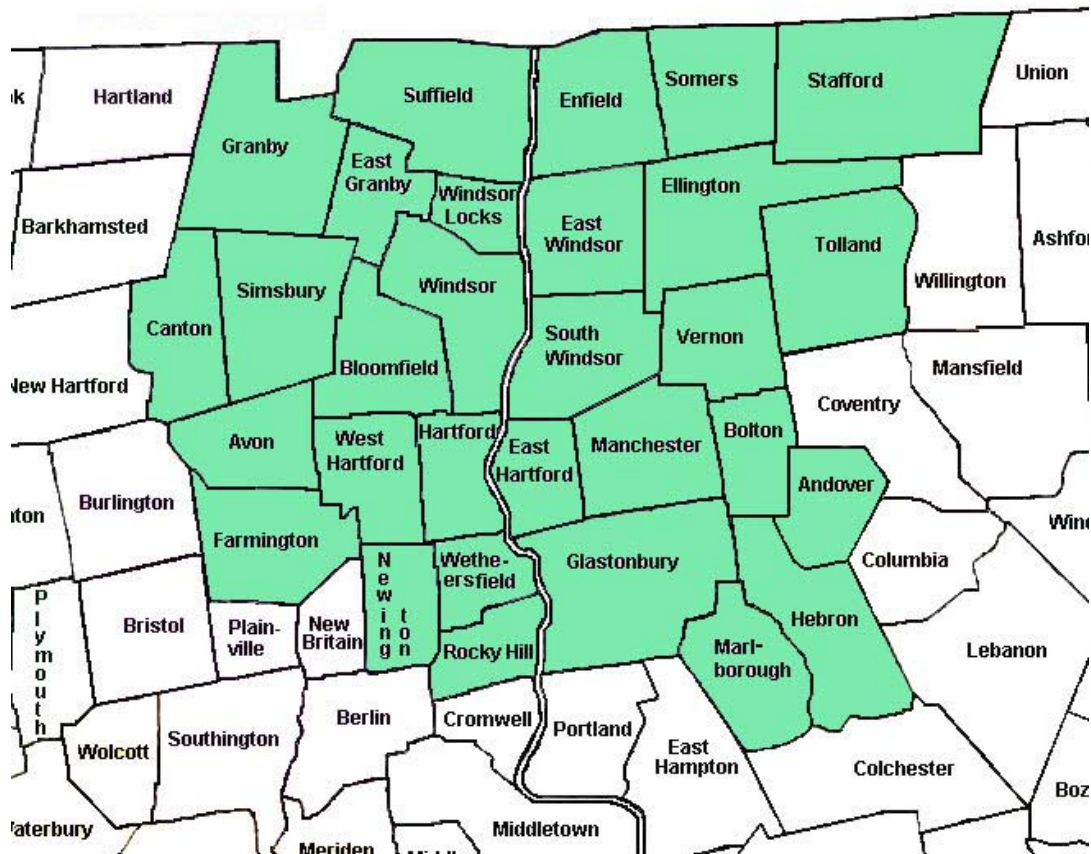
Acknowledgements:

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The Partnership for Strong Communities
Corporation for Supportive Housing
Capitol Workforce Partners
City of Hartford
State of Connecticut
Capitol Region Council of Governments
Hartford Housing Authority
Nutmeg Consulting, LLC
United Way of Central and Northeastern Connecticut
2-1-1 Infoline
US Department of Housing and Urban Development CT Field Office

Figure 1: Target region of Hartford’s Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015.



ABOVE: Shaded portion of map reflects the geographic focus of Hartford’s Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015. Defined as the “Capitol Region”, the area encompasses 30 municipalities in the greater Hartford area.

About Journey Home, Inc.

www.journeyhomct.org

Mission:

Journey Home is committed to fostering a caring community that ensures a home for all. We give life to this mission through encouraging collaboration, facilitating innovation, and advocating for justice.

Goals:

- Spearhead the implementation of the Greater Hartford Plan to End Chronic Homelessness
- Support the emergency response, housing, and supportive service systems
- Create or replicate best practices through collaborative initiatives
- Measure progress towards ending homelessness

Vision:

That all persons facing homelessness in the Greater Hartford region will have access to safe, decent, affordable housing and the resources and supports needed to sustain it.

Background:

In 2004, the city of Hartford began laying the groundwork for a bold initiative — an initiative to completely eradicate chronic homelessness in the greater Hartford region. The result was the development of “Hartford’s Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015,” a 10-year plan to end chronic homelessness that includes specific goals, action steps, and measurable outcomes. Why chronic homelessness? Chronic homelessness is the most extreme type of homelessness. Individuals considered to be chronically homeless have a disabling condition and have experienced homelessness for longer than one year, or have experienced four or more episodes of homelessness in a 3-year period. The chronically homeless population is the most difficult group within the homeless population to assist, and the most expensive to serve. However, providing permanent housing to chronically homeless individuals results in the greatest long-term reduction of the costs and resources associated with aiding the homeless. Permanent housing results in a less dependence on costly public resources, including: emergency medical services, psychiatric treatment, detoxification facilities, shelters, and law enforcement/corrections. By ending chronic homelessness, we can then more easily and affordably work to end other types of homelessness including family and youth homelessness.

Working with more than 150 stakeholders from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors, an implementation plan was developed to complete the 10-year plan by the year 2015. Journey Home was launched in December 2007 to fill this role and spearhead the implementation of Hartford’s Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015. Journey Home is charged with leading, creating collaboration, facilitating change, and measuring the progress of the Hartford Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015.

The Greater Hartford Homelessness Report Card documents the progress made to reduce chronic homelessness in the greater Hartford region during the first five years of the 10-year plan. This progress is a result of the work of numerous agencies and organizations working together to reduce homelessness in the greater Hartford region. The report will serve as a valuable guide for future strategies to be utilized over the remaining five years of the Hartford Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015.

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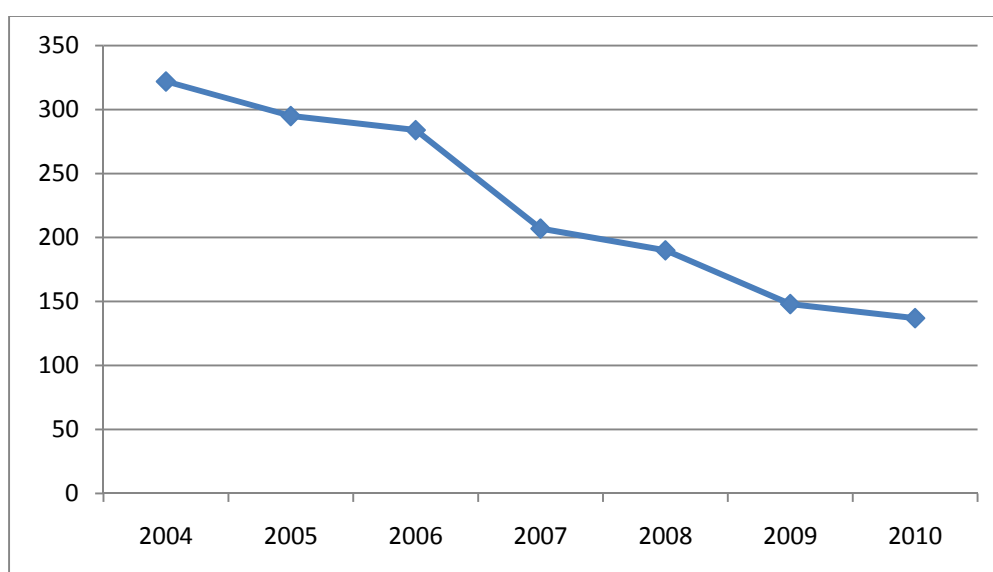
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Executive Summary

To view the full documents called the “Hartford Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015” and the “Implementation Plan”, visit <http://www.journeyhomect.org/forum.html> . These documents give the context, background, and rationale for the goals, strategies, action steps, and measurable outcomes in the Plan. The ultimate purpose of the plan is to end chronic homelessness. The following figure measures progress made towards ending chronic homelessness in Hartford. In 2004, 322 people who were chronically homeless were identified. In 2010, the number has fallen to 137 people identified. This shows a 57% decrease and demonstrates that if the trend continues, chronic homelessness will be eradicated by 2015. It is also a sign that the work being done that is laid out in the Hartford Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015 and the Implementation Plan may have been significant contributors to this remarkable progress.

Figure 2: Chronic Homelessness in Hartford.*



* Sources: Continuum of Care Exhibit 1 applications to HUD McKinney Vento grants 2004-2007 and Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness Point In Time(PIT) Counts 2008-2010 found at www.cceh.org ; Note: Methodology of census and definitions of “chronic” have changed in some years with collection of data. Also, the 2010 PIT Count did not include an unsheltered count.

Seven Areas of Focus

There are seven areas of focus for the Hartford Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by 2015 and its Implementation Plan. They are as follows: Affordable and supportive housing, Economic stability through job/vocational training and placement, Homelessness prevention and discharge planning, Supportive services, Data collection, Political will, regional approach, and Implementation. Progress has been made in each of these areas, and a brief summary is listed here, followed by the full report with references and tables.

○ **Focus Area #1: Affordable and supportive housing**

▪ **Supportive Housing Progress:**

- Supportive housing is subsidized housing with supportive services included and has proven to be a successful approach to housing chronically homeless individuals. Our goal was to develop 1,293 units of supportive housing over ten years to serve the chronic homeless in the Capitol Region (632 in Hartford and 661 in the surrounding towns), and although we are behind schedule on meeting that goal, we have successfully developed 244 units of supportive housing in the region in the past five years. This means that we are at 38% of the five year mark for the capitol region (58% of the five year mark for Hartford and 18% of the five year mark for the surrounding towns).

▪ **Affordable housing Progress**

- 22 of the 23 towns in the Capitol region that have less than 10% affordable housing have increased their percentage of affordable housing since 2005.
- 6,663 units of affordable housing have been added (homes and rental units constructed or preserved) from 2006 to 2010 in the Capitol region.
- The largest increases in affordable housing development in towns with less than 10% of affordable housing were South Windsor by 2%, Suffield by 1.9%, Farmington by 1.8%, and Newington by 1.7%. Bloomfield, East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield, Hartford, Manchester, and Vernon all have more than 10% affordable housing.
- The Housing Program for Economic Growth - known as the HOMEConnecticut program - gives towns an opportunity to plan and produce affordable homes that is voluntary, incentive-based, low-cost to the state, and preserves local control. Towns that have participated in HOMEConnecticut are Simsbury, East Hartford, Ellington, Tolland, Bolton, East Windsor, and Hebron.
- There is still a huge demand for affordable housing. 27% of households in the Capitol region currently earn less than is necessary to pay 30% or less for an average apartment. There is only enough affordable housing for 15%, which means 12% of households are at risk of homelessness, so there is much more work to be done.

○ **Focus Area #2: Economic stability through job/vocational training and placement**

- Although unemployment rates have risen dramatically from 4% to 8.2%, some progress has been made in this area of focus. CRT has established a referral protocol through its Human Services Infrastructure with the CT Department of Social Services (DSS) to provide a comprehensive mix of services which includes: employment assessments, resume writing and job search assistance, and training programs for Certified Nurses Assistance and SafeServ Certification. We estimate that CRT Housing Services has supported at least 100 chronic homeless individuals in maintaining employment with a customized plan of support.

○ **Focus Area #3: Homelessness prevention and discharge planning**

- A Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Pilot Program was developed and implemented in 2008, and the current HPRP programs began in 2009. 607 households served in the Capitol Region with homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing (260 people served in the towns outside Hartford in the Capitol Region and 347 households served in Hartford).
- There was a 19% decrease in the number of persons discharged from institutions to emergency shelters from 2009 to 2010 in the Capitol Region. 376 people were discharged from institutions to emergency shelter in 2009 and 306 in 2010. Comprehensive data was not available before 2009 on this issue.

○ **Focus Area #4: Supportive services**

- Hartford US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awards totaling \$23,174,895 from 2006 to 2010 through the Hartford Continuum of Care McKinney Vento funding.
- Reduced time of processing some SSI/SSDI applications from a year to only three months. The SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) model is training to case managers for processes to apply for SSI/SSDI, what documentation to provide, what language to use, so that it would reduce the time delays resulting from missing information and delays in processing.
- Two Homeless Connect events served 500 people
- 10 people housed through the Frequent User Service Enhancement (FUSE) Program. 10 more units have been committed for this program.

○ **Focus Area #5: Data collection**

- Five years ago, Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) was barely functional in the Capitol Region. Today, HMIS allows us to measure progress better than ever before. 77% of all beds for shelters, transitional, and supportive in the Capitol region are participating in HMIS. Hartford shelters are at 93% if you do not include the seasonal 'No-Freeze' shelter. 78% of programs are participating.

○ **Focus Area #6: Political will, regional approach**

- The Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) has formally endorsed the HOMEConnecticut program and has written a letter of support in 2007 to State Representatives for the HOMEConnecticut program. The Housing Program for Economic Growth - known as the HOMEConnecticut program - gives towns an opportunity to plan and produce affordable homes that is voluntary, incentive-based, low-cost to the state, and preserves local control. Towns that have participated in HOMEConnecticut are Simsbury, East Hartford, Ellington, Tolland, Bolton, Bloomfield, East Windsor, and Hebron. Towns preparing applications are Enfield, Marlborough, and Windsor Locks.
- 22 of the 23 towns in the Capitol region with less than 10% affordable housing have increased their percentage of affordable housing since 2005. 6,663 units of affordable housing have been added (homes and rental units constructed or preserved) from 2006 to 2010 in the Capitol region. The largest increases in affordable housing development in towns with less than 10% affordable housing were South Windsor by 2%, Suffield by 1.9%, Farmington by 1.8%, and Newington by 1.7%. Bloomfield, East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield, Hartford, Manchester, and Vernon all have more than 10% affordable housing. No new towns have reached the 10% level since 2005. The Connecticut Affordable Housing Appeals Act, section 8-30g of the Connecticut General Statutes ("Appeals Act") places the burden on the municipality to defend rejections of developers' applications to build affordable housing if they have less than 10% affordable units in their town. From 2006-2010, there was a 0.7 % average increase in towns around Hartford below the 10% legally required level of affordable units.

○ **Focus Area #7: Implementation**

- Over 150 key stakeholders developed an Implementation Plan that was completed in October of 2007. Journey Home was incorporated in December of 2007 as infrastructure for an Implementation Entity. An Executive Director was hired in August of 2008, and \$3.3 million has been raised as part of the implementation of the Plan.

Below are the measurable outcomes or deliverables named for each focus area and the progress that has been made on each outcome, as well as references to pertinent tables and figures.

Focus Area 1: Affordable and Supportive Housing

Table 1: Status of Measurable Outcomes in Affordable and Supportive Housing.

Outcome #	Measurable Outcome/Deliverable	Status
1.1	Identify the sites and development of 2,133 units of permanent supportive housing in the greater Hartford area over ten years. 1,293 of these units will be for the chronic homeless. 632 of these units for chronic homelessness will be in Hartford and the other 661 will be in the 29 towns that surround Hartford.	272 units of permanent supportive housing were added in the Capitol region from 2006-2010. 244 of these units serve the chronic homeless (184 units in Hartford and 60 units in surrounding towns). After five years, this is 26% of where we should be towards the overall goal of permanent housing development. After five years, this is 38% of the amount that should have been developed after five years to serve the chronic homeless. We are 58% of the way towards the goal for Hartford and 18% of the way towards the goal for the towns. 28 units of supportive housing have been developed in Hartford for non-chronic families. ¹ See Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11.
1.2	Complete existing HOPE VI development in Hartford and complete developments in the existing non-profit developer pipeline over the next two years. Modeled after recent Non-Profit Developer's Survey conducted by Local Initiative Support Corporation (LISC) and the Connecticut Housing Coalition.	6,663 units of affordable housing added (homes and rental units constructed or preserved) from 2006 to 2010. ² There were three phases of the HOPE VI Dutch Point development. The first phase was completed in 2007 (43 affordable units and 30 market rate rental units), the second phase was completed in 2008 (47 affordable rental units and 7 market rate rental units), and the last phase is the on-going home ownership program (58 single-family units with 27 affordable and 31 market rate). ³ See Table 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.
1.3	100% of all available state and federal rental subsidies and gap subsidies for housing development will be applied for. Possible process or one-stop funding site for state agencies.	The total amount raised for state and federal rental subsidies and gap subsidies is \$106,932,576. \$58,042,463 was granted from Department of Economic and Community Development funding from 2006-2010. ⁴ \$7,826,106 was awarded as Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits and State Housing Tax Credit Contributions through Connecticut Housing Finance Authority in Greater Hartford from 2006-2010. ⁵ CHFA and DECD have developed a consolidated application rather than having separate processes. See Tables 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20.
1.4	Create a regional plan for affordable housing development generated by the Capitol Region Council of Governments and the City of Hartford. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes inventory of potential development 	Comprehensive survey of vacant properties was completed in 2006 by the City of Hartford. A strengthened Anti-Blight ordinance with enforcement powers was passed in 2009. (Ordinance amending

¹ This data comes from the Housing Inventory Charts submitted with Exhibit 1 documents of the Hartford and Balance of State Continua of Care for each year from 2006-2010 as part of their application to HUD for McKinney Vento funding. The data also comes from the Corporation for Supportive Housing.

² CT Department of Economic and Community Development, Affordable Housing Appeals Lists 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005.

<http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

³ Interview with Roy Boling Deputy Executive Director of Finance and Planning at Hartford Housing Authority

⁴ DECD Annual Reports, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006: <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

⁵ CHFA List of tax credits awarded:

<http://www.chfa.org/Rental%20Housing/for%20Developers%20and%20Sponsors/Funding%20Initiatives/Historical%20Allocations/default.aspx>

	<p>sites in the suburbs and in the city of Hartford and a plan to convert blighted, abandoned, city-owned property, unused or underutilized land owned by churches, corporations, and governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert them into assets for affordable housing production. • The City of Hartford and the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) will have listings and maps of parcels available and appropriate for development and will streamline the approval process created for those parcels. 	<p>Chapter 9, Article V, Section 9-91 of code De Anti-Blight Program, as amended). 394 blight citations have been made since the ordinance passed. Future Land use map developed in 2010 and can be found on City of Hartford website.⁶</p>
1.5	<p>Create a preservation and rehabilitation strategy developed by LISC in Hartford for existing affordable housing from the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) database.</p>	<p>There are multiple strategies in place for preservation and rehabilitation of affordable housing, group homes, supportive housing, and assisted living housing. The Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit, the state Housing Tax Credit Contribution. There is a Statewide Working Group that develops strategies for preservation and rehabilitation.⁷ See Tables 12 and 13.</p>
1.6	<p>Work with state agencies to streamline processes relative to development and funding</p>	<p>DECD and CHFA have developed a consolidated application for their programs.⁸</p>
1.7	<p>Create a landlord consortium that integrates existing landlord networks, that includes the provision of seminars on an annual basis to educate private landlords about the benefits of supportive housing, the establishment of a “Landlord Assistance Fund” to support the rehabilitation of apartment units designated for supportive housing. Reimburse landlords for damages to apartments done by supportive housing tenants not covered by security deposits, and funding for increasing the number of Housing Specialist positions at supportive housing agencies to find landlords with vacant apartments that could be made into supportive housing. More scattered-site apartment leasing options</p>	<p>Research on this outcome is continuing, but thus far, there has not been documented progress made towards this strategy.</p>
1.8	<p>Create a code enforcement initiative that would result in the improvement of housing quality in targeted areas of the City of Hartford</p>	<p>There are code enforcement regulations on housing development, and research on this outcome is continuing, but thus far, there has not been documented progress made yet towards this strategy.</p>
1.9	<p>Create a strategic planning process for an integrated system of housing homeless individuals and families that defines the role of shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing and rapid-rehousing. Create a commonality around service definitions and tools</p>	<p>Conversations have begun on developing an integrated system with a central intake and common needs assessment, definitions, and performance measures as related to the federal HEARTH Act training by CCEH and recommendations from the US Interagency Council on Homelessness.</p>

⁶ Interviews with the City of Hartford . Also see

<http://www.hartford.gov/government/Town&CityClerk/Proposed%20Ordinances/proposed%20ordinances%20new.htm>

⁷ Interview with CHFA. See

<http://www.chfa.org/Rental%20Housing/for%20Developers%20and%20Sponsors/Funding%20Initiatives/Collaborative%20Funding%20Initiatives/default.aspx>

⁸ CHFA and DECD Consolidated Application <http://www.chfa.org/Rental%20Housing/for%20Developers%20and%20Sponsors/Document%20Library/default.aspx>

	and strategies to work with individuals and families, common targeting standards, a screening tool for prevention efforts.	
1.10	An increase in the number of developers especially for profit developers, working to develop affordable/supportive housing and educate them to improve their proficiency to submit application for the development of supportive housing to government agencies	There has not been an increase in for profit or nonprofit developers, but CHFA has developed a Qualified Action Plan with incentives like increased points for including supportive housing units in plans. ⁹
1.11	Establish a working partnership with the Hartford Housing Authority to strategize leasing opportunities for supportive housing	Research on this outcome is continuing, but thus far, there has not been documented progress made towards this strategy.

Focus Area 2: Economic Stability Through Job/Vocational Training and Placement

Table 2: Status of Measurable Outcomes in Economic Stability Through Job/Vocational Training and Placement.*

Outcome #	Measurable Outcome/Deliverable	Status
2.1	Coordination by Community Renewal Team (CRT) of the information flow regarding available employment for full time and entry level positions, skill sets needed, and training, including opportunities and services that are specific to veterans, with the Hartford region's Homeless Continuum.	CRT maintains and distributes a list of job boards and career portals, which is updated every six months. The job boards include listings for full and part-time jobs positions, skill sets needed and training opportunities, and include opportunities and services that are available specifically to veterans. Each agency in the Hartford Continuum of Care (CoC) which offers employment services, maintains similar listings and contacts with specific employers. ¹⁰
2.2	100 businesses contacted by the CT Works Business Service Unit and quarterly workshops provided by the Unit to inform businesses about tax credit programs and training reimbursements.	Ongoing business outreach by Capitol Workforce Partners and Department of Labor business representatives. Previously to this year, it was ongoing outreach to all businesses but going forward it will be to emerging business sectors. In 2010, they contacted over 600 businesses. ¹¹
2.3	200 chronically homeless individuals per year will be engaged in intensive job preparation activities and fifty of those will be enrolled in vocational training.	Currently this information is not being collected in a centralized way. Further research is necessary to collect this information.
2.4	50 chronically homeless individuals per year will be placed in competitive employment.	Currently this information is not being collected in a centralized way. Further research is necessary to collect this information.
2.5	A formal referral protocol established by CRT through its Human Service Infrastructure with the State Department of Social Services, to provide a comprehensive mix of services to support 50 chronic	CRT has established a referral protocol through its Human Services Infrastructure with the CT Department of Social Services (DSS) to provide a comprehensive mix of services which includes: employment assessments, resume writing and job search assistance, and training programs for Certified

⁹ www.chfa.org

¹⁰ CRT interview with Mercedes Soto of CRT in April, 2011

¹¹ Interview with Capitol Workforce Partners in May, 2011

	homeless individuals in maintaining employment with a customized plan of support, and pilot employment and training program developed by Capitol Workforce Partners (CWP).	Nurses Assistance and SafeServ Certification. We estimate that CRT Housing Services has supported at least 100 chronic homeless individuals in maintaining employment with a customized plan of support. ¹²
2.6	Increased interconnectedness and working relationships among the One-Stop Employment Centers, shelters, transitional housing and supportive housing programs. A pilot training program in partnership with CWP that meets needs of both homeless individuals and potential employers	Chris Kelly, Disability Navigator, with CTWorks hosted 14 meetings of case managers working with the homeless and formerly homeless populations in shelters, transitional, and supportive housing and Capitol Workforce Partners to network and share information on the opportunities and services offered. ¹³
2.7	Workforce Investment Act (WIA) registration policy modified by CWP to prioritize services for adults who are also veterans and facilitate a formal referral protocol between its WIA program and the CT. Department of Labor's veterans' representatives	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made toward these outcomes.
2.8	Client profiles developed regarding service needs of people who are homeless	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made toward these outcomes.
2.9	Entry assessment forms revised at OneStops to include questions that will help to better understand the needs of homeless clients so that services can be provided that target those needs and determine clients' housing needs.	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made toward these outcomes.
2.10	Trainings for education providers to work with the homeless, and identify "best practices" and a monitoring plan with on-going evaluation of programs.	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made toward these outcomes.
2.11	Regional plan for transportation with a system that links suburbs and the city of Hartford and includes bicycles in order to assure access to jobs, housing, health care and other needed services.	<p>In 2007, a regional plan for transportation was adopted by CROCOG. Service enhancements such as late night rides for 2nd and 3rd shift workers, dial a ride, specialized transport and rides to the Bradley airport and Buckland Hill Mall. Bike racks were added on buses. This currently helps 3,617 people in the Capitol region.</p> <p>New bus routes have been developed including the cross town L route in Hartford, the Bradley Flyer Route, which runs from Union Station all the way to Bradley Airport, a bus route running from Hartford to the Casinos as well as a route running from Hartford to New Britain. In addition, Jobs Access has attempted to fill the void in current bus routes by funding buses to run after 7pm in New Britain for 2nd and 3rd shift workers, as well as Holiday hours and hours during the weekend that CT transit currently does not fund.</p> <p>Jobs Access is an organization within CROCOG that provides low-income individuals with transportation and access to the</p>

¹² CRT interview with Mercedes Soto of CRT in April, 2011

¹³ Interview with Chris Kelly, formerly at CT Works

	<p>suburban sections of the Capitol Region that contain jobs, and that are traditionally difficult to get to through public transportation. The task force is currently funded by the Connecticut Department of Social Services, the Department of Transportation and the Federal Transit Administration. This funding goes towards the creation of new bus routes to transport individuals to work sites as well as enhance current bus routes being employed now. This program currently serves 3,617 people in the Capitol Region.</p> <p>To improve pedestrian and cyclist accessibility, the state has enacted numerous acts of legislation over the past 5 years in order to protect bikers and pedestrians, as well as enhanced the public transportation system to fit their needs. In 2007, the state legislature passed a bill for the development of bicycle facilities within the state, procuring 6 million dollars per year for the program. In 2008, the city of Hartford received a federal grant from the Congestion Mitigation Air Quality organization in order to build bike racks and lockers to help improve safety and access throughout the city. In the same year, the state legislature adopted a law that defined the minimum safe passing distance for overtaking a bicyclist as three feet to improve cyclist safety, and as a part of the 'share the road' initiative. In 2009, the 'Complete Streets' bill requires at least 1% of the DOT budget be dedicated to the development of pedestrian and bicycle programs within the state.</p> <p>To improve pedestrian safety, over the past year, crosswalks have been fitted with a countdown function that allows pedestrians and cyclists to actively see how much time they have to cross the street. As a result of the Complete Streets bill in 2009, the Public Act 09-154, "an Act improving Bicycle and Pedestrian Access" formed an advisory committee was formed in 2007 specifically to educate and develop the foot and pedal based Connecticut community. The committee was formed as a part of the Department of Transportation, and entitled the 'Connecticut Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board' and is funded by the Special Transportation Fund. To improve the mobility of cyclists within Hartford, bike racks were fitted to every CT transit bus in 2007 with the help of Capitol Region Council of Governments, CT Transit, the Central Connecticut Bicycling Alliance and with funding from the Department of Transportation and the Federal Transit Administration. See Figure 3.</p>
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* Sources for information:

- "Regional Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan." The CROG commitment to a walkable bikeable region. April 2008 Capitol Region Council of Governments.
- "Dangerous by Design 2011: Connecticut" Solving the Epidemic of Preventable Pedestrian Deaths. Transportation for America.
- Substitute Senate Bill. No. 735 Public Act No. 09-154. AN ACT IMPROVING BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS. Senate and House Representatives General Assembly.
- "2010 Annual Report of the Connecticut Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board" Ray Rauth, Chairman. Connecticut Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board Newington CT Jan, 14 2001.
- "Capitol Region Transportation Plan." A guide for Transportation investments through the year 2040. Capitol Region Council of Governments May 4, 2011.
- "Jobs Access Program Annual Assessment 2010." For July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.
- "Bike Racks Available on All Buses." CT Transit Press Release. Hartford CT 4/2/07.
- <http://www.cttransit.com/press/Display.asp?PressID={95D3D62F-243C-4C70-92C6-FCB18A7BF0AB}>>

Focus Area 3: Homelessness Prevention and Discharge

Table 3: Status of Measurable Outcomes in Homelessness Prevention and Discharge Planning.

Outcome #	Measurable Outcome/Deliverable	Status
3.1	A Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Pilot Program developed and implemented.	A Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Pilot Program was developed and implemented in 2008, and the current HPRP programs began in 2009. 607 households served in the Capitol Region with homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing (260 people served in the towns outside Hartford in the Capitol Region and 347 households served in Hartford.) ¹⁴ See table 21.
3.2	A 30% decrease in the number of persons discharged from institutions to emergency shelters	There was a 19% decrease in the number of persons discharged from institutions to emergency shelters from 2009 to 2010 in the Capitol Region. 376 people were discharged from institutions to emergency shelter in 2009 and 306 in 2010. Information was not complete enough and available until 2009 in HMIS. ¹⁵
3.3	A change in State Department of Social Services’ policy that suspends rather than terminates public assistance recipients residing in correctional facilities or mental health facilities.	DSS benefits automatically disconnect when a recipient is in prison and each individual reentering the community is assigned a reentry transition facilitator to reactivate benefits. No policy that suspends rather than terminates benefits has been passed. ¹⁶
3.4	A 30% decrease in the number of veterans leaving Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities and residing in emergency shelters.	This information is not currently being tracked in a way that can be isolated to pull a report from HMIS. ¹⁷
3.5	Adoption of state legislation requiring integration of discharge planning from mental health facilities, hospitals, and prisons.	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made towards requiring an integrated discharge planning system between institutions.

Focus Area 4: Supportive Services

Table 4: Status of Measurable Outcomes in Supportive Services.

Outcome #	Measurable Outcome/Deliverable	Status
4.1	New and renewed funding identified and obtained for programs in the Hartford region that provide services and supports to chronic homelessness and/or promote self-sufficiency.	Hartford HUD awards totaling \$23,174,895 from 2006 to 2010 through the Hartford Continuum of Care McKinney Vento funding. Funding for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) (25 new transitional housing and 24 new permanent supportive housing beds with Chrysalis Center, 60 HUD VASH vouchers (subsidy and services), 36 new affordable housing and 36 Permanent Supportive Housing at Newington, and the Grant and Per Diem Program. ¹⁸
4.2	The identification and implementation of	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been

¹⁴ Journey Home and Mercy Housing statistics on HPRP

¹⁵ HMIS data from 2009 and 2010 pulled by CT Coalition to End Homelessness

¹⁶ Interview with DSS, May, 2011

¹⁷ Interview with Sarah Zucker at CT Coalition to End Homelessness

¹⁸ US Department of Housing and Urban Development reports from www.hudhre.org, also interview with Preston Maynard, CT Department of Veteran’s Affairs

	funding for recuperative care services for chronically homeless individuals.	made toward these outcomes.
4.3	Review and recommend replication of successful projects that improve the housing opportunities for individuals leaving institutions	10 people housed through the Frequent User Service Enhancement (FUSE) Program. 10 more units have been committed for this program. ¹⁹
4.4	100% access of primary care to underinsured in Hartford	Income amounts are slightly more inclusive as of October 2010. Individuals who have a monthly net income that is \$508.48 or lower and married couples whose monthly income is \$686.56 or lower are eligible for either the new Medicaid LIA (Medicaid for Low Income Adults) that replaced SAGA (State Administered General Assistance) medical or HUSKY insurance for families. ²⁰
4.5	100% of the chronically homeless population identified in Hartford as in need of mental health and substance abuse services will have access to such services	Income amounts are slightly more inclusive as of October 2010. Individuals who have a monthly net income that is \$508.48 or lower and married couples whose monthly income is \$686.56 or lower are eligible for either the new Medicaid LIA (Medicaid for Low Income Adults) that replaced SAGA (State Administered General Assistance) medical or HUSKY insurance for families. ²¹
4.6	Discussions initiated in Hartford's Continuum of Care regarding the advantages of eliminating time limits in emergency shelters.	There have been discussions regarding eliminating stay limits in emergency shelters. Some shelters have extended length of stays or created length of stays dependent on client progress. Other shelters have stated that due to limited funding sources, having no time limit makes it difficult to change their policy. ²²
4.7	100% access to specialty programs that serve veterans. (Healthcare for Homeless Veterans, Per Diem Program, Vet Center program, Benefits Outreach program, residential rehab and advocacy programs)	The eligibility requirements for the Benefits Outreach program, residential rehab and advocacy program, 'no wrong' policy, is set at federal level and more advocacy will need to be conducted for this change to be made.
4.8	Reduced time to qualify for SSI/SSDI. Number of new strategies on improving access to mainstream services for persons who are homeless that are identified and implemented.	By applying the SOAR model, the time to process an application is reduced from a year to only three months. The SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) model is training to case managers for processes to apply for SSI/SSDI, what documentation to provide, what language to use, so that it would reduce the time delays resulting from missing information and delays in processing. ²³ The Capitol Region Mental Health Center Homeless Services Team and other intensive care providers have had a steady success rate when applying with clients for Social Security Disability. For the past 14 years the Capitol Region HOPE Team has had a 100% success rate on the first time applying with clients and the time it takes to process an application is generally 2-3 months. This however is because of their intensive methods and direct contact relationship with the Social Security Administration. The SOAR model was developed for those

¹⁹ Interview with Wendy Coco at the Corporation for Supportive Housing

²⁰ Interview with DSS Patricia Wheel

²¹ Interview with DSS Patricia Wheel

²² Interviews with Continuum of Care Chairs Crane Cesario and Steve Dilella

²³ Interview with Katy Martin of the Social Security Administration, who administered the SOAR Program at CCEH.

		clients that are more transient and fall between the cracks so that case manager's at shelters and supportive housing programs could learn how to speed up the process of accessing SSDI for clients. Due to the SOAR model trained case managers have cut the time it takes to from approximately a year to approximately 3 months to get a client SSDI. ²⁴
4.9	Provide training for education providers to work with the homeless. Identify "best practices" and a monitoring plan with on-going evaluation of programs. Provide training to those who do employment direct services.	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made toward these outcomes.
4.10	Homeless Connect Event coordinated and implemented.	Two Homeless Connect events completed and 500 people facing homelessness were served with increased access to a variety of services. ²⁵
4.11	Develop a model "crisis intervention toolkit" for faith based or other grassroots groups who wish to assist an individual or family in an acute housing crisis.	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made toward this outcome.
4.12	Create interagency process to facilitate sharing of information among providers to improve service knowledge and access; e.g., Services Fair, half-day event to be held on a semi-annual or annual basis.	An interagency process for information sharing is not a regular practice in the State of CT. Thus far, no progress has been made toward these outcomes.
4.13	Seek other potential resources to create/increase funding for support services for both single site and scattered site supportive housing, such as corporate funding sources and individual donors. Create a better understanding of CRA requirements for banks and maximize loan funds that can be designated to supportive housing development. Work with DCF to fund housing for families for people who are "not diagnosable". Procedure through bonding to make funds available that would maximize opportunities.	Research is continuing, but thus far, no progress has been made toward this outcome.

* Source: Department of Social Services

Focus Area 5: Data Collection

Table 5: Status of Measurable Outcomes in Data Collection.

Outcome #	Measurable Outcome/Deliverable	Status
5.1	Integrated Database for Capitol Region homeless services, resources and Evaluation System for Database	2-1-1 has an integrated database of services and resources, and can be queried according to an individual's demographics, using a navigator tool that will pull the programs and services for which

²⁴ Interview with Frank Rector

²⁵ Interview with Lionel Rigler of the City of Hartford, who coordinated the Homeless Connect events.

		the client qualifies and provide links to the programs and applications that can be printed, but it does not have client data or the availability of units/beds/spaces in programs (except for domestic violence shelters that do have availability reported to 2-1-1). Progress has not been made toward integrating 2-1-1's database with HMIS database. ²⁶
5.2	Quantifiable data available on a quarterly basis that can be utilized to: assess needs of the chronic homeless population; target funds appropriately to address the needs of the chronic homeless population, document the need for additional funds to address chronic homelessness; and track progress in reducing chronic homelessness.	Standard reports are now available in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) through the Advanced Reporting Tool (ART) in ServicePoint that can pull information on the chronic population in CT's emergency shelters. Data extracts from CT HMIS enable us to take a more detailed look at our chronic system users and these extracts are performed between Nutmeg Consulting and CCEH on a quarterly basis. ²⁷
5.3	Standard reports that include and integrate data pertaining to veterans who are chronically homeless.	Standard reports available through the Advanced Reporting Tool (ART) in ServicePoint are currently able to isolate the chronic population in CT's emergency shelters. Users with an ART Viewer license can run these as needed. Changes to emergency shelter intake are currently underway, helping to much more accurately assess chronic status than past methods. All CT HMIS-participating programs will switch over to this new system in the coming quarter. Further, data extracts from CT HMIS enable us to take a more detailed look at our chronic system users and these extracts are performed between Nutmeg Consulting and CCEH on a quarterly basis. ²⁸
5.4	Quarterly reviews of HMIS to insure ongoing utilization of best practices for data collection.	Data quality reports are produced for each program individually as well as on an aggregate level on a monthly basis. Data Quality reports are made public on the CT HMIS website (www.cthmis.com). ²⁹
5.5	Quantifiable data from HMIS available to help determine who is at risk of becoming chronically homeless.	CT HMIS captures information on the number of homeless episodes experienced by clients, as well as duration of episode, length of stay in a shelter or housing program, and disability information. Revised emergency shelter intake improves accuracy and reliability of these elements. ³⁰
5.6	No inappropriate release of confidential information.	There has been no inappropriate release of confidential information to date. ³¹
5.7	Data entered by service providers on 80% of beds utilized in emergency shelters, transitional living facilities and supportive housing units.	77% of all beds for shelters, transitional, and supportive in the Capitol region are participating in HMIS. This includes seasonal beds but not exempt domestic violence programs. Hartford shelters are at 93% if you do not include the seasonal 'No-Freeze' shelter. 78% of shelter, transitional, and supportive housing <i>programs</i> are participating. ³² See Table 22.
5.8	Guide document, "Options for Provision of Emergency Shelter for Homeless	2-1-1 has developed specialized directories for targeted searches on its website and you can choose emergency shelter as an

²⁶ Interview with Rick Porth, the Executive Director at 2-1-1 Infoline. Also www.infoline.org.

²⁷ Interview with Sarah Zucker at Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness.

²⁸ Interview with Sarah Zucker at Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness.

²⁹ Interview with Sarah Zucker at Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness.

³⁰ Interview with Sarah Zucker at Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness

³¹ Interview with Sarah Zucker at Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness

³² Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Charts, Continuum of Care reports, and interviews with Continuum of Care programs.

	Individuals and Families, and Recommended Referral Procedures”	option. 2-1-1 also has printed resources but the programs and eligibility frequently change, so it is more accurate to use the website. However, specific print resources can be developed if there is a specific need identified for them. http://www.infoline.org/focus/homelesslist.asp ³³
5.9	Develop HMIS to accommodate virtual point of entry for service providers and intermediaries	This is possible now, and some agencies use HMIS for a virtual point of entry, but many agencies do not have the resource capacity to use the virtual point of entry for their intakes.

Focus Area 6: Political Will, Regional Approach

Table 6: Status of Measurable Outcomes in Political Will, Regional Approach.

Outcome #	Measurable Outcome/Deliverable	Status
6.1	Presentation of testimony in support of Reaching Home Campaign/ (new supportive housing units) at Connecticut General Assembly public hearings, and through direct communication to regional legislators, with result of Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) Policy Board and two thirds of municipalities become a supporting organization and writing statements of support, including a statement in the CRCOG Legislative Agenda, and statements of support for federal legislative initiatives. At least three municipal partners identified to work with service providers, nonprofit developers and/or for-profit developers, and appropriate state agencies to create new supportive housing opportunities in suburban and rural communities.	The Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) has formally endorsed the HOMEConnecticut program and has written a letter of support in 2007 to State Representatives for the HOMEConnecticut program. The Housing Program for Economic Growth - known as the HOMEConnecticut program - gives towns an opportunity to plan and produce affordable homes that is voluntary, incentive-based, low-cost to the state, and preserves local control. Towns that have participated in HOMEConnecticut are Simsbury, East Hartford, Ellington, Tolland, Bolton, Bloomfield, East Windsor, and Hebron. Towns preparing applications are Enfield, Marlborough, and Windsor Locks. ³⁴
6.2	An annual regional media and public awareness campaign developed and implemented on the social and fiscal benefits of The Ten Year Plan and specifically to highlight how to develop supportive housing as a solution to chronic homelessness, that includes four sub-regional municipal/public education meetings, and twenty-nine individual public education meetings/presentations, and the utilization of access television on an annual basis to educate the public on the range of successful supportive housing. Cost study for public awareness campaign implemented.	A media and public awareness campaign has not yet been developed or implemented. Journey Home has led Regional Roundtables in municipalities that were successful at gaining support from municipalities in the Capitol Region on the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness strategies.
6.3	CRCOG adoption of regional 10-year goal for	CRCOG has formally endorsed many of the strategies in

³³ Interview with Rick Porth, Executive Director at 2-1-1 Infoline.

³⁴ Interview with Maryellen Kowaleski, AICP, Director of Policy Development and Planning, Capitol Region Council Of Governments. Shelby Mertes at the Partnership for Strong Communities also provided information on towns participating in HOMEConnecticut. See www.homeconnecticut.org. Also see letter of support from CRCOG at http://www.crcog.org/publications/CRCOG_OverviewDocs/legislative/2007/9HousingEconGrowth_SB1057.pdf

	expansion of supportive housing opportunities in Capitol Region, created through scattered-site use of existing housing and new development.	the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness.
6.4	Guide document, "Supportive Housing Locational Checklist" developed.	Corporation for Supportive Housing maintains a list of supportive housing units by town and operating organization. ³⁵
6.5	Three new options for provision of emergency shelter for homeless individuals and families in place in suburban and rural communities	There have not been any new shelters developed in the towns in the Capitol region.
6.6	Number of new affordable units created, as documented through Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals list. Encouragement to local communities to meet their threshold for the number of affordable housing units in the community	22 of the 23 towns in the Capitol region have increased their percentage of affordable housing since 2005. 6,663 units of affordable housing have been added (homes and rental units constructed or preserved) from 2006 to 2010 in the Capitol region. The largest increases in affordable housing development in towns with less than 10% affordable housing were South Windsor by 2%, Suffield by 1.9%, Farmington by 1.8%, and Newington by 1.7%. Bloomfield, East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield, Hartford, Manchester, and Vernon all have more than 10% affordable housing. No new towns have reached the 10% level since 2005. The Connecticut Affordable Housing Appeals Act, section 8-30g of the Connecticut General Statutes ("Appeals Act") places the burden on the municipality to defend rejections of developers' applications to build affordable housing if they have less than 10% affordable units in their town. From 2006-2010, there was a 0.7 % average increase in towns around Hartford below the 10% legally required level of affordable units. See Tables 23 and 24, and Figures 4 and 5.
6.7	Roadblocks to the creation of supportive and affordable housing eliminated such as zoning approval to accommodate 63-64 supportive housing units per year, or 632 supportive housing units over 10 years in Hartford, zoning changes adopted to permit and/or encourage mixed income residential development, rental units, accessory apartments, cluster and small-lot single family-residential development, and other housing more affordable than traditional large-lot single-family development across the region, and lastly, evaluation of the impact of Hartford's 1000-foot restriction and parking requirements relative to the development of supportive housing and changes in the Hartford ordinances relative to findings.	HOMEConnecticut developed to encourage zoning changes through incentives to municipalities. If municipalities choose to take part, the program provides them with incentive payments if they create mixed-income housing in responsible growth zones in town centers, near transit facilities, in areas where infrastructure can support higher densities or in other locations the municipality deems appropriate. The program also provides technical assistance grants to help towns create Incentive Housing Zones and their new homes. Towns that have participated in HOMEConnecticut are Simsbury, East Hartford, Ellington, Tolland, Bolton, Bloomfield, East Windsor, and Hebron. Towns preparing applications are Enfield, Marlborough, and Windsor Locks. ³⁶
6.8	Identification and implementation of new and improved strategies to end chronic homelessness, and increasing the number of municipalities actively involved in	Journey Home, Inc. has developed three new strategies that are working to end chronic homelessness. 1. The Moving On Initiative is a partnership with Hartford and West Hartford to provide incentives to supportive housing

³⁵ Interview with Wendy Coco at Corporation for Supportive Housing

³⁶ Shelby Mertes at the Partnership for Strong Communities provided this information. Also see the HOMEConnecticut website at www.homeconnecticut.org

	implementing those strategies.	residents who have at least two years of stability and who voluntarily want to move on to more independent living. This frees up the supportive housing units for chronically homeless individuals who need more intensive services. 2. The Universal Application is an attempt to create a common application for all supportive and transitional housing in the Capitol Region. 3. The Vulnerability Index Survey Project is a partnership with Common Ground that tries to document who among the homeless population is most at risk of premature death. This information can be used to prioritize the vulnerable population (which is about 90% chronically homeless) for housing. See Appendix 3. For more information on these initiatives, see www.journeyhomect.org.
6.9	Cost effectiveness study of permanent supportive housing	The Corporation for Supportive Housing is currently doing a cost effectiveness study of permanent supportive housing.

Focus Area 7: Implementation

Table 7: Status of Measurable Outcomes in Implementation.

Outcome #	Measurable Outcome/Deliverable	Status
7.1	Develop an implementation Plan	More than 150 stakeholders met to write the implementation plan, and it was completed in October of 2007. ³⁷
7.2	Develop an infrastructure for an implementation entity	A Board of Directors was founded, and Journey Home, Inc. was incorporated in December of 2007. An Executive Director was hired in August of 2008.
7.3	Funds raised for implementation of ten year plan	Journey Home has raised approximately \$3.3 million towards implementation.

³⁷ <http://www.journeyhomect.org/pdf/implementation.pdf>

Appendices

Appendix 1: References from the Measurable Outcomes/Status

Table 8: Permanent Supportive Housing Developments by Year in the Greater Hartford Region.*

Year	Development	Municipality	# of units for chronic
2006	Chrysalis – Soromundi Commons	Hartford	35
2006	Chrysalis – Next Steps	Hartford	10
2006	Community Health Resources – Next Steps Scattered Site 1	Manchester	5
2007	Immaculate Conception Housing and Shelter Corp. – Casa De Francisco III	Hartford	10
2007	Chrysalis – President’s Corner	Hartford	16
2007	Chrysalis - BOS	Outside Hartford	4
2008	Community Renewal Team – Shelter Plus Care	Hartford	4
2008	Community Health Resources - Next Steps Scattered Site 2	Manchester	14
2008	Chrysalis – Next Steps Scattered Site 2	Enfield	2
2009	Catholic Charities – Next Steps	Hartford	14
2009	Immaculate Conception Housing and Shelter Corp. – Casa De Francisco IV	Hartford	10
2009	Chrysalis – Veteran’s Support	Hartford	4
2009	Chrysalis – President’s Corner	Hartford	1
2009	Hands on Hartford – Peter’s retreat scattered site	Hartford	5
2009	Chrysalis – Balance of State	Outside Hartford	5
2009	Chrysalis – Veteran’s Support Services for Balance of State	Outside Hartford	15
2010	Catholic Charities – Cathedral Green	Hartford	*
2010	Chrysalis – President’s corner	Hartford	11
2010	Chrysalis – Veteran’s Support	Hartford	4
2010	Immaculate Conception Housing and Shelter Corp. – Casa De Francisco IV	Hartford	10
2010	Community Health Resources – Balance of State	Manchester	11
2010	Shelter Plus Care – Manchester	Manchester	4
2010	FUSE	Hartford	30
2010	Housing First	Hartford	20
Total			244

* Note: In 2010 Catholic Charities – Cathedral green was developed with a total of 28 units of supportive housing for families (non-chronic).
Source: Continua of Care Exhibit 1 Applications to US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and interview with Corporation for Supportive Housing with Wendy Coco.

Table 9: Supportive Housing Development Progress in Capitol Region.

Year	Capitol Region Annual Goal	Capitol Region Actual Chronic PSH Units Added	Capitol Region Cumulative Goal	Capitol Region Cumulative Chronic PSH Units Added	Capitol Region % of Cumulative Goal
2006	129	50	129	50	39%
2007	129	30	258	80	31%
2008	129	20	387	100	26%
2009	129	54	516	154	30%
2010	129	90	645	244	38%
2011	129		774		
2012	129		903		
2013	129		1032		
2014	130		1162		
2015	131		1293		

Source: Continua of Care Exhibit I Applications to US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and interview with Corporation for Supportive Housing with Wendy Coco. Goal information can be found at www.journeyhomect.org in Hartford's Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

Table 10: Supportive Housing Development Progress in City of Hartford.

Year	Hartford Annual Goal	Hartford Actual Chronic PSH Units Added	Hartford Cumulative Goal	Hartford Cumulative PSH Units Added	Hartford % of Cumulative Goal
2006	63	45	63	45	71%
2007	63	26	126	71	56%
2008	63	4	189	75	40%
2009	63	34	252	109	43%
2010	63	75	315	184	58%
2011	63		378		
2012	63		441		
2013	63		504		
2014	64		568		
2015	64		632		

Source: Continua of Care Exhibit I Applications to US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and interview with Corporation for Supportive Housing with Wendy Coco. Goal information can be found at www.journeyhomect.org in Hartford's Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

Table 11: Supportive Housing Development Progress in Surrounding Towns.

Year	Towns Annual Goal	Town Actual Chronic PSH Units Added	Towns Cumulative Goal	Towns Cumulative Chronic PSH Units Added	Towns % of Cumulative Goal
2006	66	5	66	5	8%
2007	66	4	132	9	7%
2008	66	16	198	25	13%
2009	66	20	264	45	17%
2010	66	15	330	60	18%
2011	66		396		
2012	66		462		
2013	66		528		
2014	66		594		
2015	67		661		

Source: Continua of Care Exhibit 1 Applications to US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and interview with Corporation for Supportive Housing with Wendy Coco. Goal information can be found at www.journeyhomect.org in Hartford's Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

Table 12: Developments that received the Low Income Housing Tax Credit.

Town	Name	Units	Qualified Units	Amount	Year	Type	NC or R
Avon	Peachtree Village	103	72	\$720,000	2009		New Construction
West Hartford	Alfred E. Plant Elderly Housing	137	137	\$1,370,000	2009	Elderly	New Construction/Rehab
South Windsor	Hillstead/Kelly Farm	88	66	\$854,474	2008	Elderly/Supportive	New Construction
Manchester	Dye House Apartments	57	57	\$1,175,654	2008	Family	Rehab
Hartford	Hollander Building	70	56	\$551,534	2007		Rehab
Farmington	Village at Yorkshire	91	68	\$831,788	2007	Elderly	New Construction
Hartford	North End Gateway	57	45	\$1,101,260	2006	Family/Special Needs	New Construction
Hartford	Dutch Point Colony HOPE VI Phase 2	54	54	\$1,221,396	2006	Family	New Construction/Rehab
TOTAL		657	555	\$7,826,106			

Source: Connecticut Housing and Finance Administration www.chfa.org

Table 13: Developments that Received the Housing Tax Credit Contribution.

Municipality	Development	Number of Units	Qualified Units	Credit Reservation	Year	Type	Rehab or New Construction
Hartford	Cathedral Green	28		500,000	2007	Family	Rehab
Hartford	My Sister's Place	30		500,000	2007	Family	Rehab
Hartford	Ictineo Apartments	12		500,000	2007	Family/Special Needs	New Construction
Hartford	North End Gateway	57	45	\$152,657	2007	Family/Special Needs	New Construction
Hartford	Grafton-Belden Homeownership Initiative	5		309,490	2007	Family	New Construction/Rehab
Hartford	Ictineo Apartments	12		284,440	2006	Family/Special Needs	New Construction
Hartford	Cathedral Green	28		500,000	2006	Family	Rehab
Hartford	Hartford Grandfamily Housing	40	40	500,000	2006	Family	Acq. And Rehab
Hartford	Dutch Point Colony HOPE VI Phase 2	54	54	500,000	2006	Family	New Construction/Rehab
Hartford	Hartford's Rising Star & Prideblock Healthy Neighborhoods Strategy	30		108,361	2006	Home Improvement Loan Fund	
Hartford	Upper Albany Revitalization Initiative	8		500,000	2006	Family	Rehab
TOTAL		304		4,354,948			

Source: Connecticut Housing and Finance Administration www.chfa.org

Table 14: Affordable Housing units added or preserved in 2006 that received funding from DECD.

Applicant Name	Project Name	Municipality	Project Description	DECD Investment	Funding Source	DECD Asstd Units	DECD HO Units	DECD Rental Units	DECD Presrvd Units	Year
Nutmeg Housing Development Cor	Hills Street Surplus Property	East Hartford	Construct 4 Affordable Single Family Homes On Surplus Property	\$5	DECD-Other	0				2006
Brick Hollow LLP	Brick Hollow	Hartford	Rehab Of 50 Rental Units In The Frog Hollow Neighborhood. 30 Decd Home Units.	\$3,612,000	HOME	30		30	30	2006
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc.	Neighborhood Rebuilder - Appraisal Gap Subsidy Program	Hartford	Homeownership - Appraisal Gap Subsidy	\$1,250,000	Flex-Bond	9	9			2006
Christian Activities Council	ADDI-Urban Suburban Affordables	Hartford Area	Downpayment Assistance	\$580,442	S:Flex-Bond Other: Multi	19	19			2006
Corporation for Independent Living	Loans And Grants For Accessibility Program	Statewide	Provides Funds To Applicants To Make Accessibility Renovations To Home	\$2,000,000	HOME	24	24		17	2006
AHEPA National Housing Corp.	AHEPA 58-II Apartments	Wethersfield	Construction Of 42 Units Of Elderly Housing In Wethersfield.	\$1,890,000	HOME	42		42		2006

Source: CT Department of Economic and Community Development <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

Table 15: Affordable Housing units added or preserved in 2007 that received funding from DECD.

Community Renewal Team	Hartford Grandfamily Housing	Hartford	40 New Housing Units For Seniors And Grandparents Grandchildren	\$1,591,018	HTF	40		40		2007
Hartford Housing Authority	Westbrook Village/Bowles Park	Hartford	Infrastructure And Lead Abatement	\$2,915,500	DECD-Other	700		700	700	2007
Immanuel Church Housing Corporation	Seasons Of Hartford	Hartford	Predev Loan	\$250,000	Flex-RLF	1		1		2007
South Aresenal Neighborhood Development Corp.	SAND-Net Zero Energy Homes Predevelopment Loan	Hartford	Costs Associated With Pre-Development Loan Activities	\$250,000	Flex-RLF	1	1			2007
The Community Builders, Inc.	Dutch Point Hope VI Phase 1 Rental	Hartford	Construction Of 73 Unit Family Rental Project (20 HOME)	\$1,000,000	HOME	20		20		2007
Zion Street Mutual Housing Ltm	Zion Street Mutual Housing	Hartford	New Construction Of 24 Units with 6 HOME Units	\$900,000	HOME	6		6		2007
Orford Village Housing Development Corporation	Orford Elderly Pre-Development Loan	Manchester	Pre-Development Costs For Orford Elderly Development	\$189,846	Flex-RLF	1		1		2007
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc	CDFI Alliance AGap Program	Statewide	Statewide Gap Financing Prog For New Const. & Rehab Of Rental & Owner	\$1,200,000	HTF	6	3	3		2007
Corporation for Independent Living	Grants For Accessibility Tenant Program	Statewide	Grant For Accessibility Tenant Program-	\$1,000,000	HTF	21		21	21	2007
CT Dept. of Social Services	LAMPP	Statewide	Lead Abatement	\$950,000	Flex-Bond	25		25	25	2007

Source: CT Department of Economic and Community Development <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

Table 16: Affordable Housing units added or preserved in 2008 that received funding from DECD.

Metro Realty Group, LTD	The Village At Yorkshire	Farmington	Elderly Housing New Construction 91 Units, Decd Home Funds 4 Units	\$401,000	HOME	4		4		2008
Christian Activities Council	Upper Albany Revitalization Initiative	Hartford	The New Construction Of 5 Two- Family Homes For Homeownership	\$340,590	HTF	10	5	5		2008
City of Hartford	Hartford NSP Program	Hartford	Grant To City Of Hartford For NSP Activities in target neighborhoods.	\$2,741,550	NSP	60	tbd	tbd	tbd	2008
Common Ground Community HDFC	The Hollander Foundation Center	Hartford	Rehab Mixed Use Bldg-70 Units (56 Affordable/14 Market Rate)	\$2,000,000	HTF	56		56	56	2008
Corporation for Independent Living	Grafton Belden	Hartford	Rehab Of Historic House & 5 Homeownership 5 Rental And 1 Sub-Rehab	\$300,000	HTF	11	11		11	2008
Immanuel Church Housing Corpor	Immanuel House - Seasons Of Hartford	Hartford	Construction Of 40 Elderly Rental Units, Hud 202, On Hudson Near Park. 23 HOME units	\$2,020,000	HOME	23		23		2008
NINA	Asylum Hill Homes Phase III	Hartford	Sub-Rehab Of One Historic House To 2 Homeowner units	\$50,000	HTF	2	2		2	2008

Pope-Park-Zion LLC	Cityscape Homes 2005	Hartford	Development Of 20 Homeowner Units. Decd Funds To Provide Developer Subsidy To Client.	\$2,608,748	HTF	20	20		20	2008
Sheldon Oak Central, Inc.	North End Gateway	Hartford	Development Of 57 Affordable Housing Units In Hartford'S North End.	\$3,413,628	Flex-Bond	57		57		2008
The Community Builders, Inc.	Dutch Point Hope Vi Phase 2 Rental	Hartford	Dutch Point Phase 2 Rental Project, Creation Of 54 Units Of Rental Housing	\$1,000,000	HOME	54		54		2008
Community Renewal Team	Home Solutions	Statewide	Administer State Funded Direct Consumer Loans Including; Maz-Mat, Seni	\$3,072,056	FLEX - Bond	262	262			2008
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc.	Replacement Windows Subsidy For Landlords	Statewide	Replacement Of Old Windows With New	\$400,000	DECD-Other	40		40	40	2008

Source: CT Department of Economic and Community Development <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

Table 17: Affordable Housing units added or preserved in 2009 that received funding from DECD.

East Hartford Housing Authority	Hutt Heights	East Hartford	Rehabilitation of roofs for 30 units of elderly housing	\$296,658	SHSF	30		30	30	2009
East Hartford Housing Authority	Veteran's Terrace & Veteran's Terrace Ext.	East Hartford	Abatement of exterior leadbased paint at two moderate-rental housing projects, totaling 150 units.	\$235,001	SHSF	150		150	150	2009
Hartford Area Habitat for Hartford Area Habitat for Humanity	Hartford Area Habitat for Humanity 200 Homes By 2009	Greater Hartford	Construct and sell 79 homes to meet there 200 homes by 2009 goal	\$1,850,000	HTF	79	79			2009
Southside Institutions Neighborhood Alliance, Inc.	42 Vernon Street	Hartford	Installation of nine new gas boilers for nine affordable-housing units.	\$68,580	SHSF	9		9	9	2009
Summers Square Cooperative, Inc.	Summer Square Cooperative	Hartford	Rehabilitation of front and rear porches/decks, roof, and gutter system for nine LEC units.	\$8,050	SHSF	9		9	9	2009
Villa Coqui Cooperative Association, Inc.	Villa Coqui Cooperative	Hartford	Rehabilitation of gutters and roof facia and soffit for 13 LEC units.	\$6,175	SHSF	13		13	13	2009
VOA Victory Cathedral Elderly Housing, Inc.	Victory Cathedral Elderly Housing HM0706402	Hartford	Construction of 21 units of rental housing	\$1,200,000	HOME	21		21		2009

Orford Village Housing Development Corporation	Orford Elderly Pre-Development Loan	Manchester	Pre-Development Costs for Orford Elderly	\$189,846	FLEX-RLF	1		1		2009
Somers Housing Authority	Woodcrest Elderly Expansion HM0612901	Somers	Rehabilitation of 52 elderly rental units, new construction of 34 elderly rental units	\$5,351,613	Multi	86		86	52	2009
Kelly Road Associates LP	Hillcrest HM0813201	South Windsor	New Construction of 88 elderly housing units, 11 HOME assisted	\$1,735,000	HOME	11		11		2009

Source: CT Department of Economic and Community Development <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

Table 18: Affordable Housing units added or preserved in 2010 that received funding from DECD.

Christian Activities Council	Edgewood Street	Hartford	Rehabilitation conversion of 2 perfect 6S to 4 homeownership and 4 rentals	\$807,500	HTF	8	4	4		2010
Dye House Associates, LLC	Dye House Apartments	Manchester	Rehabilitation to reuse historic mill	\$5,367,657	HOME	32	439	32		2010

Source: CT Department of Economic and Community Development <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

Table 19: Hartford Housing Authority Developments.

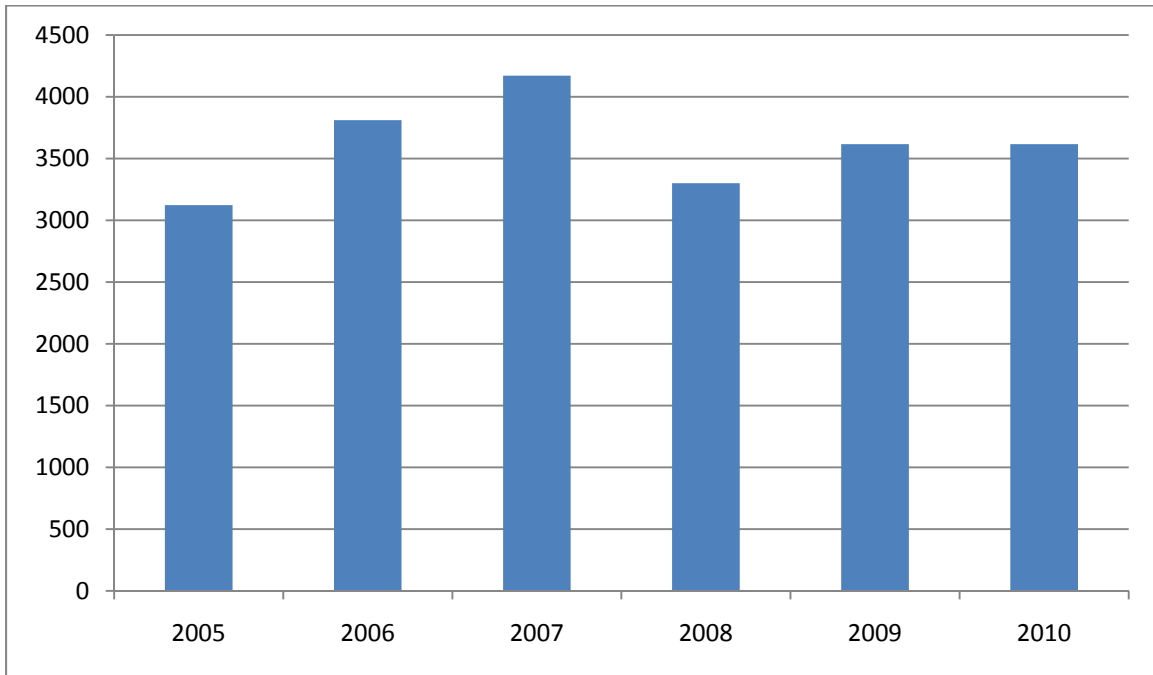
Development	Affordable Units	Market Rate Units	Year Completed
HOPE VI Dutch Point Phase 1	43	30	2007
HOPE VI Dutch Point Phase 2	47	7	2008
HOPE VI Dutch Point Phase 3	27	31	Still in progress
Stowe Village III	42		2009
Stowe Village IV	26		2010

Source: Interview with Roy Boling at Hartford Housing Authority

Table 20: Housing Trust Fund Recipient Organizations (12 rental and 11 home-ownership units).

Recipient Organization	Location	Project	Funding Award
CT CDFI Alliance	Hartford	Affordable Housing Gap Financing Program (statewide)	\$1,200,000
Hartford Area Habitat for Humanity, Inc	Hartford	200 Homes by 2009 - 20th Anniversary Project (statewide)	\$1,850,000
Asylum Hill Homes, LLC	Hartford	Homeownership Phase II-227 & 246 Sargeant Street – Hartford (Homeownership/Rental)	\$100,000
Community Renewal Team - Grandfamilies	Hartford	40 units of rental housing	\$1,591,018
SINA - Hartford Cityscape III	Hartford	20 rental units and six homeownership units	\$2,608,748
Christian Activities Council – Vine/Irving Streets	Hartford	five rental and five homeownership units	\$340,590
Vernon Non-Profit Housing – Vernon Village	Vernon	12 rental and 11 a streamlined funding after developing homeownership units	\$780,000

Figure 3: Amount of People Served by Jobs Access.*



* Jobs Access is an organization within CROG that provides low-income individuals with transportation and access to the suburban sections of the Capitol Region that contain jobs, and that are traditionally difficult to get to through public transportation. The task force is currently funded by the Connecticut Department of Social Services, the Department of Transportation and the Federal Transit Administration. This funding goes towards the creation of new bus routes to transport individuals to work sites as well as enhance current bus routes being employed now. This program currently serves 3,617 people in the Capitol Region.

Table 21: Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing (Reporting Period: 10/1/09-5/9/11).

Town of Last Permanent Address	Prevention (Number of Clients)	Rapid Rehousing (Number of Clients)
Andover	0	0
Avon	3	1
Bloomfield	9	1
Bolton	0	0
Canton	0	0
East Granby	0	1
East Hartford	36	6
East Windsor	4	0
Ellington	2	0
Enfield	3	0
Farmington	1	0
Glastonbury	2	1
Granby	0	0
Hartford	291	142
Hebron	0	0
Manchester	32	18
Marlborough	0	0
Newington	4	2
Rocky Hill	2	3
Simsbury	2	1
Somers	1	0
South Windsor	0	0
Stafford Springs	6	2
Suffield	2	1
Tolland	0	0
Vernon	14	5
West Hartford	11	7
Windsor Locks	3	0
Total	428	191

Source: Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) HPRP report pulled for Journey Home and data sent from Mercy Housing.

Table 22: HMIS Participation by Program.

Organization Name/Program Name	HMIS y/n	Total # of Beds	Type of Housing
Mercy Housing & Shelter/Community/Crisis Respite	yes	10	Respite Program
Chrysalis Center/Soromundi Commons - Shelter (749)	Yes	12	Emergency Shelter
Community Renewal Team Inc./McKinney Shelter (736)	Yes	88	Emergency Shelter
Immaculate Conception Shelter & Housing/Emergency Shelter (759)	yes	100	Emergency Shelter
Immaculate Conception Shelter & Housing/No Freeze Shelter (760)	no	131	Emergency Shelter
Interval House/Interval House Shelter (761)	no	28	Emergency Shelter
Mercy Housing & Shelter/Short Term AIDS (766)	yes	9	Emergency Shelter
Mercy Housing & Shelter/St. Elizabeth Shelter (767)	yes	16	Emergency Shelter
Mercy Housing & Shelter/Catherine's Place (764)	yes	15	Emergency Shelter
Saint Francis Hospital/Lead Safe House Shelter (945)	no	35	Emergency Shelter
Salvation Army/Family Program (773)	yes	27	Emergency Shelter
Salvation Army/Overflow Program (774)	yes	23	Emergency Shelter
South Park Inn/Emergency Shelter (775)	yes	86	Emergency Shelter
The Open Hearth Association/Emergency Shelter (781)	yes	29	Emergency Shelter
Community Renewal Team/East Hartford Shelter (595)	Yes	43	Emergency Shelter
MACC Charities/Samaritan Shelter (614)	Yes	40	Emergency Shelter
Tri-Town Shelter Services/Tri-Town Shelter Services (672)	Yes	21	Emergency Shelter
Vernon Cornerstone Shelter	No	15	Emergency Shelter
Chrysalis Center/Soromundi Commons TLP Transitional (882)	Yes	12	Transitional housing
Community Partners in Action/Hartford Transitional Men's Alternative in the Community (947)	No	33	Transitional Housing
Community Renewal Team Inc./Byrne (737)	No	30	Transitional Housing
Community Renewal Team Inc/Domestic Violence (740)	No	19	Transitional Housing
Community Renewal Team Inc/Project TEACH (738)	Yes	41	Transitional Housing
Community Renewal Team Inc/Supportive Housing Collaborative (739)	yes	109	Transitional Housing
House of Bread/Transitional Living Program (755)	yes	18	Transitional Housing
Mercy Housing & Shelter/Mercy House (762)	yes	9	Transitional Housing

Mercy Housing & Shelter/AIDS/Transitional (763)	yes	47	Transitional Housing
Mercy Housing & Shelter/Transitional Housing (768)	yes	82	Transitional Housing
My Sisters' Place/Transitional Living Program (772)	yes	71	Transitional Housing
South Park Inn/Transitional Living Program (777)	yes	33	Transitional Housing
St. Francis Hospital/Lead Safe House (754)	no	35	Transitional Housing
Tabor House/Tabor House Transitional (779)	yes	26	Transitional Housing
The Open Hearth Association/TLP (780)	yes	42	Transitional Housing
Catholic Charities/ Cathedral Green (735)	No	187	Supportive Housing
Chrysalis Center/Community Housing and Health Services (878)	Yes	37	Supportive Housing
Chrysalis Center/Soromundi Commons - Permanent (903)	Yes	17	Supportive Housing
DMHAS - Capitol Region Mental Health Center/Shelter+Care CRT Grant (742)	no	4	Supportive Housing
DMHAS- Chrysalis Center/Community Housing & Health Services (745)	yes	61	Supportive Housing
DMHAS- Chrysalis Center/Hudson View Commons (746)	no	12	Supportive Housing
DMHAS- Chrysalis Center/Veterans Hartford (TRA) ct0018c1e02088 (750)	yes	8	Supportive Housing
Hands on Hartford/Peter's Retreat -Scattered Site (753)	yes	19	Supportive Housing
Hands on Hartford/Peter's Retreat Congregate (752)	yes	32	Supportive Housing
Immaculate Conception Shelter & Housing/Casa De Francisco (756)	yes	0	Supportive Housing
Immaculate Conception Shelter & Housing/Casa De Francisco I, II & III (757)	yes	52	Supportive Housing
Immaculate Conception Shelter & Housing/Casa De Francisco IV (758)	yes	10	Supportive Housing
Mercy Housing & Shelter/HOPWA (770)	yes	7	Supportive Housing
Mercy Housing & Shelter/Supportive Housing (769)	yes	20	Supportive Housing
My Sisters' Place/Mary Seymour Place (771)	yes	30	Supportive Housing
South Park Inn/Plimpton House (776)	yes	70	Supportive Housing
Tabor House/Tabor House (T1) (778)	yes	14	Supportive Housing
Tabor House/Tabor House (T2) (928)	yes	12	Supportive Housing
Chrysalis Center/Family Matters ct0064b1e050801 (577)	Yes	40	Supportive Housing
Chrysalis Center/HEARRT (9) President's Corner -	Yes	41	Supportive Housing

ct0024c1e020802 (580)			
Chrysalis Center/Veteran's BOS ct0057c1e050800 (579)	Yes	21	Supportive Housing
Chrysalis Center/Veterans Support Services ct0139b1e050901 (582)	Yes	29	Supportive Housing
Community Health Center/New Horizon (587)	No	11	Supportive Housing
Community Health Resources/Manchester Supportive Housing (HUD) (590)	Yes	13	Supportive Housing
Community Health Resources/Next Steps (592)	No	7	Supportive Housing
Community Health Resources/Pilots (593)	Yes	39	Supportive Housing
Community Health Resources/Shelter Plus Care (901)	Yes	0	Supportive Housing
Community Renewal Team/Supportive Housing (596)	Yes	109	Supportive Housing
DMHAS- Chrysalis Center/HEARRT 34 ct 0066c1e050801 (748)	Yes	68	Supportive Housing
Mercy Housing and Shelter/Next Steps (620)	Yes	10	Supportive Housing
Mercy Housing and Shelter/SHS/Next Steps (912)	Yes	27	Supportive Housing
Veterans Administration/VASH (680)	No	45	Supportive Housing

Source: Interviews with shelter, transitional housing, and supportive housing programs, and Housing Inventor Charts from the Exhibit 1 Application to HUD for Continua of Care

Table 23: Percentage Change in Affordable Housing.

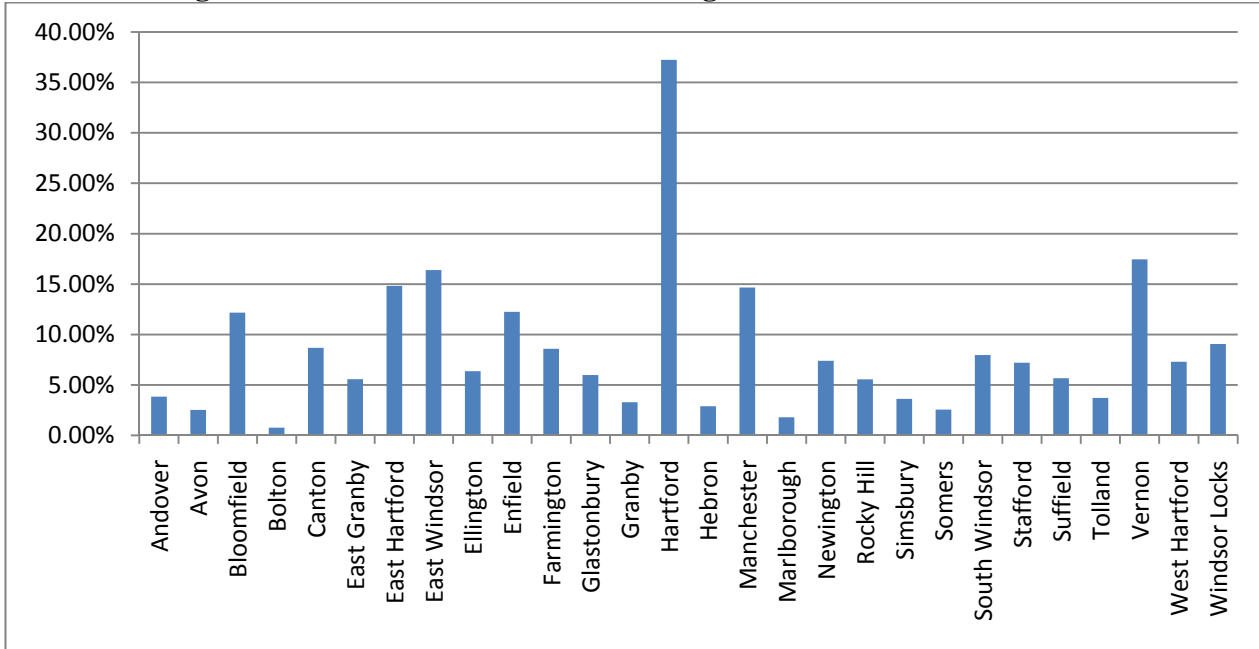
Town	2005	2010	Percent Change
Bloomfield	12.42%	12.17%	-0.25%
East Hartford	14.31%	14.82%	0.51%
East Windsor	15.73%	16.39%	0.66%
Enfield	11.96%	12.25%	0.29%
Hartford	36.88%	37.24%	0.36%
Manchester	14.73%	14.66%	-0.07%
Vernon	17.79%	17.46%	-0.33%
Andover	4.01%	3.84%	-0.17%
Avon	1.59%	2.52%	0.93%
Bolton	0.66%	0.76%	0.10%
Canton	8.16%	8.68%	0.52%
East Granby	5.31%	5.57%	0.26%
Ellington	6.13%	6.37%	0.24%
Farmington	6.84%	8.59%	1.75%
Glastonbury	5.53%	5.99%	0.46%
Granby	2.86%	3.29%	0.43%
Hebron	2.60%	2.89%	0.29%
Marlborough	1.70%	1.80%	0.10%
Newington	5.69%	7.39%	1.70%
Rocky Hill	4.81%	5.55%	0.74%
Simsbury	3.42%	3.62%	0.20%
Somers	2.12%	2.56%	0.44%
South Windsor	5.99%	7.97%	1.98%
Stafford	6.87%	7.21%	0.34%
Suffield	3.79%	5.67%	1.88%
Tolland	3.19%	3.71%	0.52%
West Hartford	6.32%	7.30%	0.98%
Windsor	5.83%	6.76%	0.93%
Windsor Locks	8.21%	9.06%	0.85%
Wethersfield	7.46%	8.14%	0.68%
Average	4.74%	5.45%	0.70%

Table 24: Affordable Housing Gap in the Capitol Region.

Municipality	Total number of households	Number of households that earn under \$34,999 per year and would need to pay more than 30% of their income for an average cost 1 bedroom apartment (\$910 per month) in the region	Percentage of households that earn under \$34,999 per year and would need to pay more than 30% of their income for an average cost 1 bedroom apartment (\$910 per month) in the region	Number of affordable housing units	Percent of affordable housing in municipality	Gap of affordable housing units needed	Gap percent of households that need affordable housing
Andover	1277	168	13.16%	46	3.84%	122	9.32%
Avon	6542	854	13.05%	163	2.52%	691	10.53%
Bloomfield	8664	2,009	23.19%	997	12.17%	1,012	11.02%
Bolton	2070	239	11.55%	15	0.76%	224	10.79%
Canton	3994	720	18.03%	314	8.68%	406	9.35%
East Granby	2009	247	12.29%	106	5.57%	141	6.72%
East Hartford	19256	7,163	37.20%	3152	14.82%	4,011	22.38%
East Windsor	4332	1,129	26.06%	714	16.39%	415	9.67%
Ellington	5456	915	16.77%	345	6.37%	570	10.40%
Enfield	16376	3,646	22.26%	2088	12.25%	1,558	10.01%
Farmington	10153	1,954	19.25%	846	8.59%	1,108	10.66%
Glastonbury	12229	1,550	12.67%	756	5.99%	794	6.68%
Granby	4111	410	9.97%	128	3.29%	282	6.68%
Hartford	45761	26,426	57.75%	18859	37.24%	7,567	20.51%
Hebron	3169	399	12.59%	90	2.89%	309	9.70%
Manchester	23779	6,732	28.31%	3557	14.66%	3,175	13.65%
Marlborough	2064	171	8.28%	37	1.80%	134	6.48%
Newington	11844	2,326	19.64%	906	7.39%	1,420	12.25%
Rocky Hill	7820	1,408	18.01%	442	5.55%	966	12.46%
Simsbury	8538	923	10.81%	316	3.62%	607	7.19%
Somers	3090	406	13.14%	77	2.56%	329	10.58%
South Windsor	9638	1,427	14.81%	723	7.97%	704	6.84%
Stafford	4764	1,099	23.07%	333	7.21%	766	15.86%
Suffield	4935	810	16.41%	275	5.67%	535	10.74%
Tolland	5152	685	13.30%	173	3.71%	512	9.59%
Vernon	13082	3,432	26.23%	2246	17.46%	1,186	8.77%
West Hartford	23387	4,919	21.03%	1850	7.30%	3,069	13.73%
Windsor Locks	4956	1,183	23.87%	462	9.06%	721	14.81%
TOTAL	268448	73,350	27.32%	40016	14.91%	33,334	12.42%

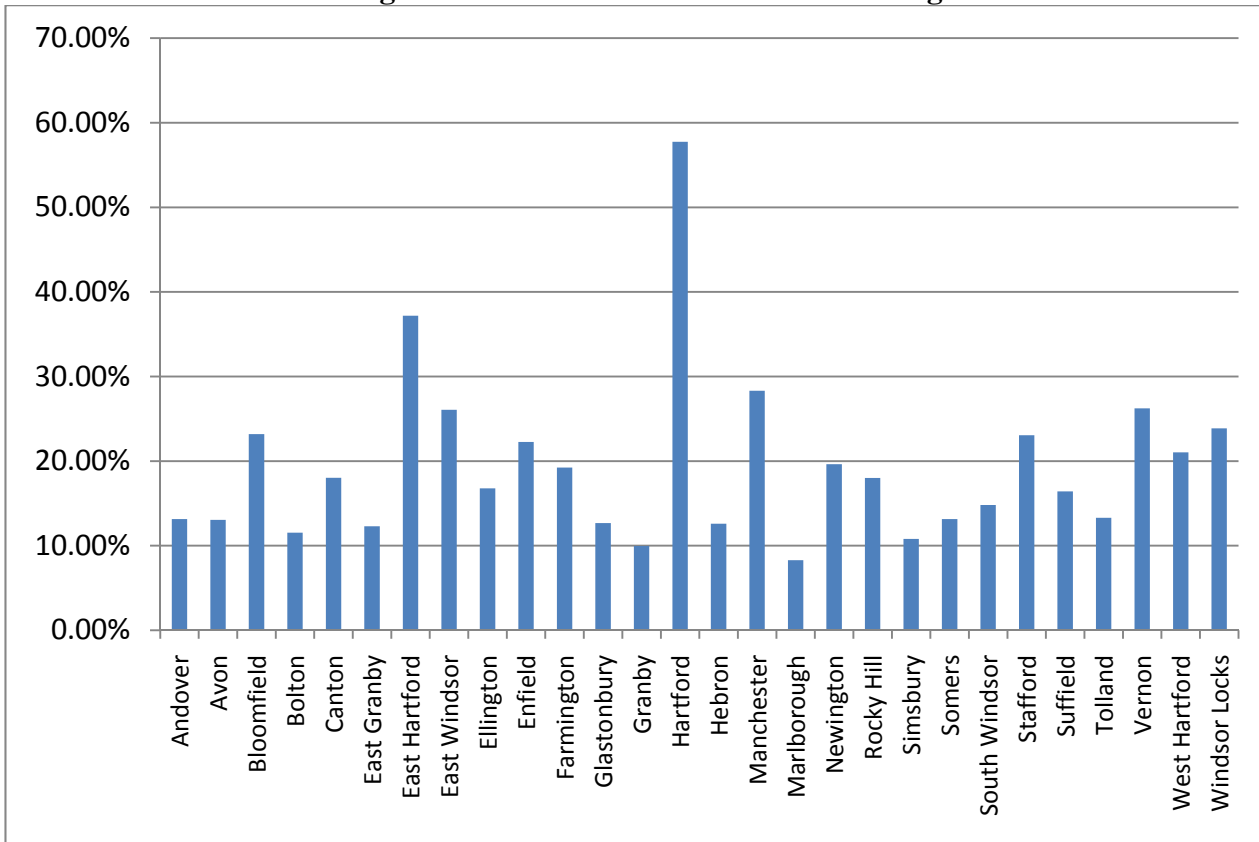
Source: US Census www.census.gov and HUD website www.hudhre.org and DECD Appeals list <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248> * There are 268,448 households in the Capitol Region. Based on US Census data, 33,334 more units of affordable housing are needed to serve the remaining 12% of households paying more than 30% of their income for housing. If you are paying more than 30% of your income you are more at risk of becoming homeless. <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&Q=251248&ecdNav=>

Figure 4: Percent of Affordable Housing in the Greater Hartford Area.*



Source: DECD Appeals list <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248>

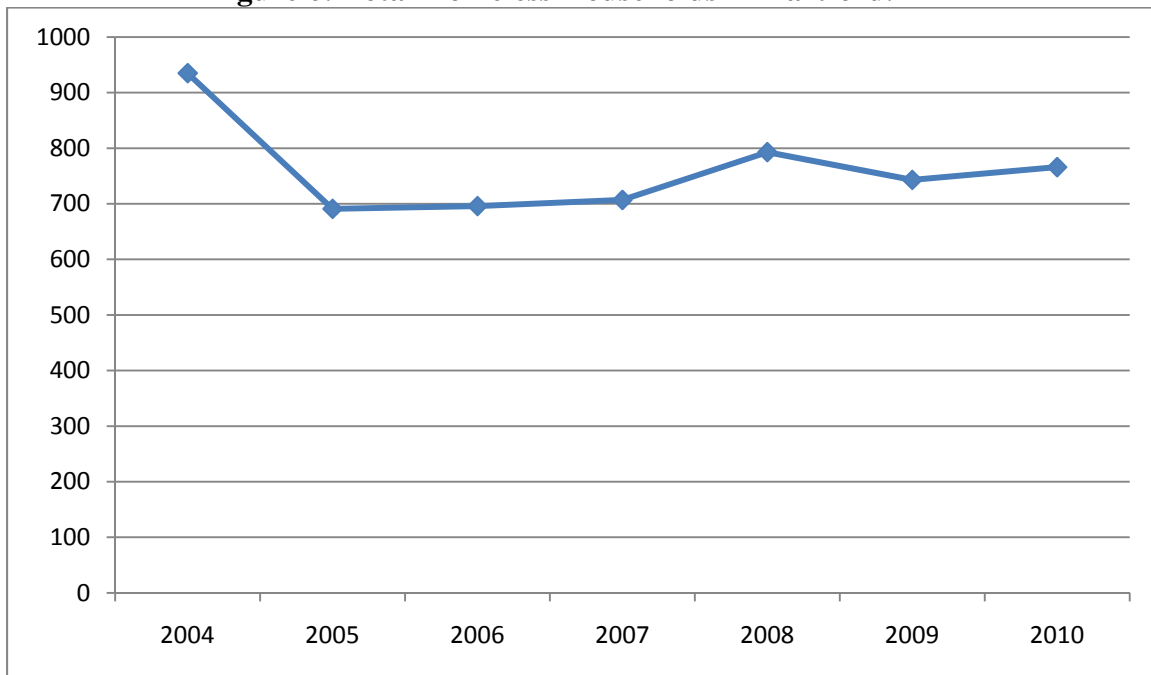
Figure 5: The Need for Affordable Housing.*



* This Figure shows the percent of households that earn less than they need to pay 30% or less of their income on an average market rate apartment. Source: DECD Appeals list <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1105&q=251248> and Source: US Census www.census.gov and HUD website www.hudhre.org

Appendix 2: Data on Homelessness in the Capitol Region

Figure 6: Total Homeless Households in Hartford.*



This data comes from the Housing Inventory Charts of the Exhibit 1 Application of the Hartford Continuum of Care submitted to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2004-2007 and The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness Annual Point In Time Counts for 2008-2010 www.cceh.org. Note that the Veterans and Non-chronic individuals may overlap, and the Chronic and Veterans may overlap.

Table 25: Homeless Households in Hartford.

Year	Homeless Households in Hartford
2004	935
2005	691
2006	696
2007	707
2008	793
2009	743
2010	766

This data comes from the Housing Inventory Charts of the Exhibit 1 Application of the Hartford Continuum of Care submitted to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2004-2007 and The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness Annual Point In Time Counts for 2008-2010 www.cceh.org. Note that the Veterans and Non-chronic individuals may overlap, and the Chronic and Veterans may overlap.

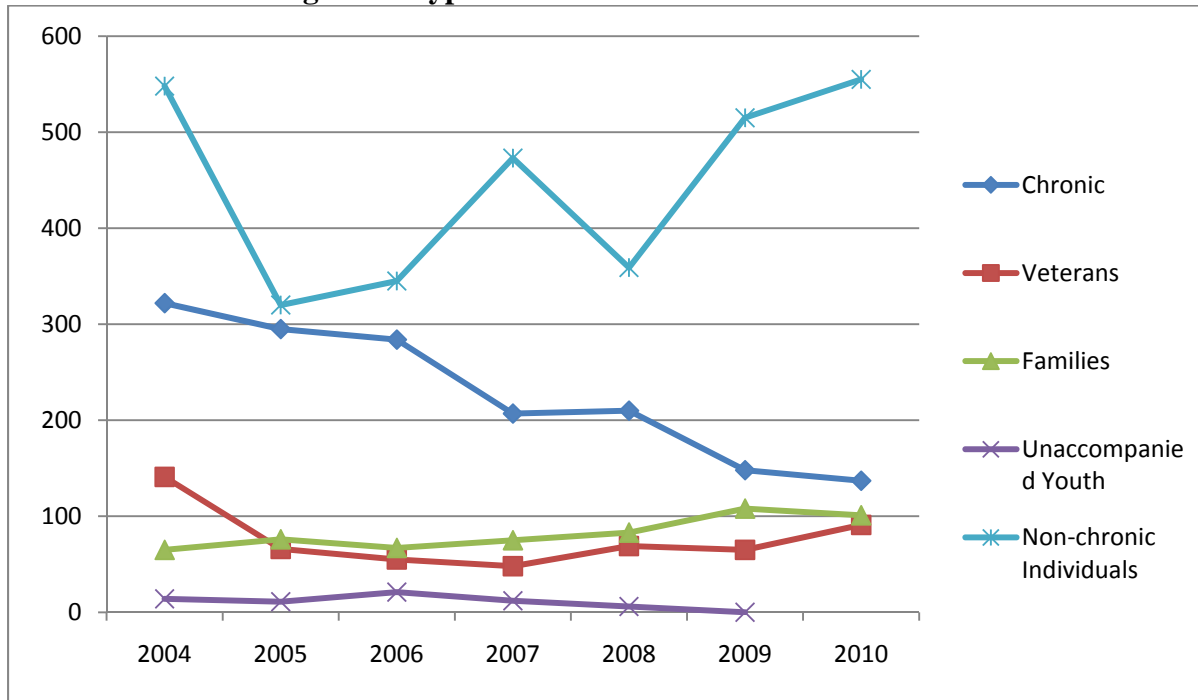
Table 26: Overall homelessness in the Capitol Region according to the PIT Counts, 2009 and 2010.

	2009	2010
Hartford	743	766
Towns surrounding Hartford	103	109
Total Homelessness	846	875

*Source: Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness Point In Time Count www.cceh.org

Note: Does not include Unsheltered counts in towns surrounding Hartford

Figure 7: Types of Homelessness in Hartford.



Source: This data comes from the Housing Inventory Charts of the Exhibit 1 Application of the Hartford Continuum of Care submitted to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2004-2007 and The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness Annual Point In Time Counts for 2008-2010 www.cceh.org. Note that the Veterans and Non-chronic individuals may overlap, and the Chronic and Veterans may overlap.

Table 27: Characteristics of the homeless population in Hartford.

Year	Chronic	Veterans	Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Non-chronic Individuals
2004	322	141	65	14	548
2005	295	66	76	11	320
2006	284	55	67	21	345
2007	207	48	75	12	473
2008	210	69	83	6	359
2009	148	65	108	0	515
2010	137	91	101	0	555

Source: This data comes from the Housing Inventory Charts of the Exhibit 1 Application of the Hartford Continuum of Care submitted to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2004-2007 and The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness Annual Point In Time Counts for 2008-2010 www.cceh.org. Note that the Veterans and Non-chronic individuals may overlap, and the Chronic and Veterans may overlap.

Table 28: Homeless Unique Individuals for Capitol Region counted in Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) during entire year.

Population	2009	2010
Veterans	209 (8.1%)	231 (8.93%)
Families	233 (8%)	242 (8%)
Total Homelessness Households	2287	2902

Source: Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) Report pulled by Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness

Table 29: Municipality of Last Residence of Households Experiencing Homelessness Surveyed in Point in Time Count Statewide.*

Municipality of Last Residence	2008	2009	2010
Andover	0	1	0
Avon	4	1	7
Bloomfield	9	1	10
Bolton	6	0	0
Canton	0	1	2
East Granby	0	0	0
East Hartford	50	76	60
East Windsor	3	1	2
Ellington	0	0	3
Enfield	16	20	12
Farmington	0	3	4
Glastonbury	4	5	5
Granby	0	0	0
Hartford	349	400	426
Hebron	0	0	1
Manchester	18	51	49
Marlborough	0	0	0
Newington	9	8	4
Rocky Hill	4	9	5
Simsbury	4	1	2
Somers	2	1	5
South Windsor	2	0	2
Stafford	0	3	12
Suffield	0	3	5
Tolland	0	3	2
Vernon	13	1	11
West Hartford	10	12	16
Wethersfield	1	4	5
Windsor	4	8	11
Windsor Locks	0	0	3
Total that listed one of the 29 towns for their place of last residence	159 or 31%	213 or 35%	238 or 36%
Total Number surveyed in CT that listed Hartford or one of the 29 towns as their place of last residence	508	613	664

* The Point In Time Count is a count on one day out of the year of homelessness in the State of Connecticut. In the CT Point In Time Count, conducted across the state, not all the counted homeless adults completed the survey with the question “What city or town was your last residence?” Above are the totals of the counted homeless adult population across the state that did answer the question. Source: CT Point In Time Count 2008 and 2009, Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness www.cceh.org

**Table 30: Municipality of last residence of unique households experiencing homelessness in the Capitol Region counted in Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS).
This data covers an entire year.**

Municipality	2009	2010
Avon	3	2
Bloomfield	28	37
Bolton	1	0
Canton	2	1
East Hartford	143	188
East Windsor	1	3
Ellington	2	3
Enfield	31	49
Farmington	4	4
Glastonbury	3	9
Granby	2	1
Hartford	1119	1219
Hebron	1	0
Manchester	79	97
Newington	17	10
Rocky Hill	9	8
Simsbury	3	3
Somers	47	53
South Windsor	5	13
Stafford	1	1
Suffield	2	5
Tolland	3	1
Vernon	28	25
West Hartford	35	39
Wethersfield	15	20
Windsor	35	32
Windsor Locks	4	5
Total that listed a town as a place of last residence	504 (31%)	609 (33%)
Total Number that listed Hartford or one of the 29 towns as their place of last residence	1623	1828

Source: Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) report pulled by Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness.

Table 31: Child and Youth Homelessness Statistics by School District, 2005-2010.*

School District	2005-2006	2006-2007	2008-2009	2009-2010
Andover	3	0	0	0
Avon	0	0	0	0
Bloomfield	15	9	8	11
Bolton	0	0	0	0
Canton	0	0	0	0
East Granby	0	0	0	0
East Hartford	12	9	57	106
East Windsor	0	1	0	0
Ellington	2	0	0	1
Enfield	9	7	20	20
Farmington	0	0	0	0
Glastonbury	13	1	7	2
Granby	15	8	9	8
Hartford	242	176	188	207
Hartford (CREC)	11	0	8	12
Hebron	0	1	0	0
Manchester	10	14	13	6
Great Path Academy at Manchester Community College	0	2	0	0
Manchester (Odyssey School)	0	0	1	0
Marlborough	0	0	1	0
Newington	0	15	17	14
Rocky Hill	0	0	0	3
Simsbury	3	0	1	10
Somers	2	0	0	0
South Windsor	0	0	0	0
Stafford	0	7	7	11
Suffield	0	0	3	1
Tolland	0	0	0	0
Vernon	99	0	0	3
West Hartford	33	17	20	22
Wethersfield	1	9	4	4
Windsor	6	3	1	4
Windsor Locks	0	0	0	0
Regional (CTHS)	1	1	0	37
TOTAL	477	280	365	482

* Figures Include Doubled Up Children and Youth, Those in shelters, those unsheltered and those living in a Hotel/Motel. Data Compiled by Connecticut Department of Education

Table 32: Number of Callers to United Way 2-1-1 who Self-Identified as Homeless.*

Town	2009	2010
Andover	2	0
Avon	6	4
Bloomfield	51	49
Bolton	5	5
Canton	6	5
East Granby	3	3
East Hartford	532	593
East Windsor	17	19
Ellington	16	3
Enfield	132	167
Farmington	19	24
Glastonbury	19	17
Granby	0	1
Hartford	2,972	3,339
Hebron	6	9
Manchester	360	346
Marlborough	10	5
Newington	56	40
Rocky Hill	27	16
Simsbury	19	5
Somers	7	2
South Windsor	17	21
Stafford	16	30
Suffield	11	17
Tolland	5	5
Vernon	187	182
West Hartford	87	86
Wethersfield	50	27
Windsor	84	70
Windsor Locks	40	32

* Source: Report pulled from the United Way 2-1-1 Infoline www.infoline.org

Table 33: Number of Callers from 2-1-1 who Called with Homelessness or Housing Related Needs.

Town	2009	2010
Avon	30	47
Andover	27	15
Bloomfield	403	447
Bolton	40	29
Canton	25	31
East Granby	15	16
East Hartford	2,503	2,847
East Windsor	134	182
Ellington	64	81
Enfield	512	765
Farmington	102	114
Glastonbury	118	116
Granby	15	41
Hartford	12,124	15,040
Hebron	31	48
Manchester	1,547	1,750
Marlborough	42	17
Newington	262	226
Rocky Hill	155	150
Simsbury	76	61
Somers	37	41
South Windsor	99	121
Stafford	106	131
Suffield	52	84
Tolland	35	35
Vernon	639	694
West Hartford	524	741
Wethersfield	244	261
Windsor	525	529
Windsor Locks	138	208

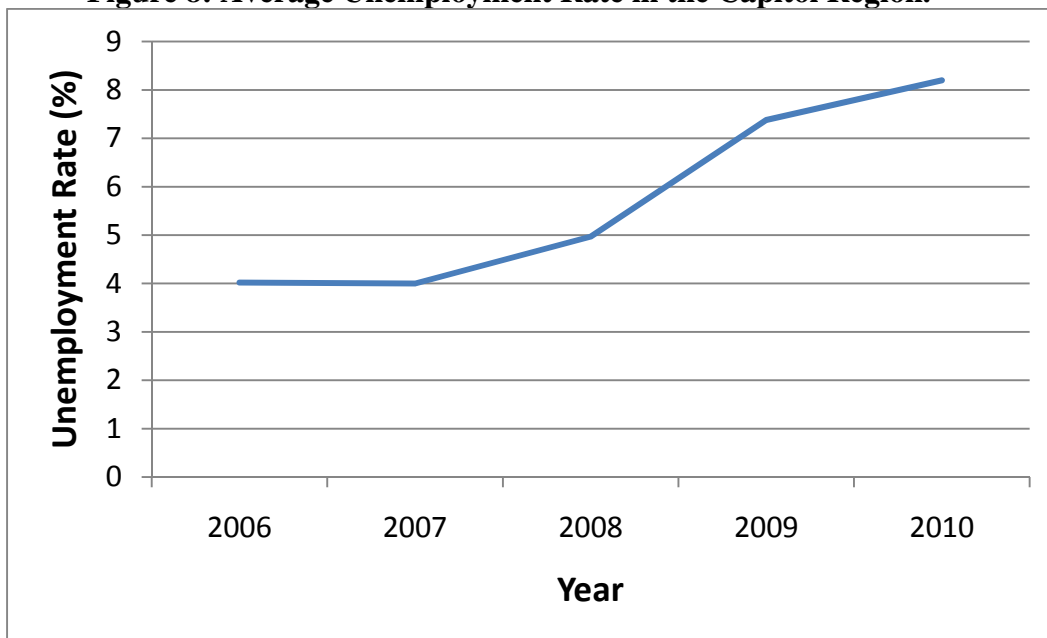
Source: Report pulled from United Way, 2-1-1 Infoline. www.infoline.org

Table 34: Reasons stated by households in the Capitol Region for why they are homelessness

Reason	2009	2010
Criminal Activity	178 (6.9%)	303 (11.71%)
Divorced/Separated	77 (2.98%)	123 (4.75%)
Health/Safety	31 (1.2%)	55 (2.13%)
Los of Child Care	1 (0.04%)	0
Loss of Transportation	14 (0.54%)	8 (0.31%)
New To Area	149 (5.77%)	339 (13.1%)
No Affordable Housing	90 (3.49%)	173 (6.69%)
Substance Abuse	876 (33.94%)	804 (31.08%)
Substandard Housing	10 (0.39%)	18 (0.7%)
Utility Shutoff	0	0
Medical Condition	188 (7.28%)	242 (9.35%)
Cost of Housing/Expenses exceed income	1,288 (49.9%)	1,692 (65.4%)
Family Violence	241 (9.34%)	323 (12.49%)
Mental Health	396 (15.34%)	413 (15.96%)
Discharge from Institution	376 (14.57%)	306 (11.83%)
Underemployed/Unemployed	798 (30.92%)	1,088 (42.06%)
Total Unique Homeless Households for Year in Capitol Region	2581	2587

Source: Homelessness Management Information System Report pulled by Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness

Figure 8: Average Unemployment Rate in the Capitol Region.



Source: CT Department of Labor <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/>

Table 35: Unemployment Rates in Capitol Region.

Town	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Andover	3.4	3.4	4	6.4	7.1
Avon	2.9	3	3.6	5.5	6
Bloomfield	5.3	5.2	6.4	8.9	10.4
Bolton	3.2	3.2	4.2	6.5	7
Canton	3	3.1	3.8	6.3	7.4
East Granby	3.5	3.6	4.2	6.5	6.8
East Hartford	5.9	3.1	7.1	10.5	11.7
East Windsor	4.8	4.8	6	8.5	9.8
Ellington	3.8	3.8	4.6	6.8	7.5
Enfield	4.8	4.7	5.6	8.3	9.1
Farmington	3.4	3.6	4.3	6.2	7.2
Glastonbury	3.1	3.2	3.8	5.7	6.5
Granby	3.1	3.3	3.8	6.1	6.8
Hartford	9	9	10.7	14.2	16.1
Hebron	3.5	3.5	4.2	6.3	6.8
Manchester	4.3	4.4	5.5	8.1	8.8
Marlborough	3.4	3.4	4.3	7	7.2
Newington	3.8	4.1	4.8	7.2	8.2
Rocky Hill	3.6	3.9	4.7	6.7	7.4
Simsbury	3.1	3.1	3.9	5.7	6.4
Somers	4.4	4.5	5.3	8.1	8.9
South Windsor	3.3	3.3	4.1	6.2	7
Stafford	4.5	4.5	5.7	8.6	9.6
Suffield	3.8	4	4.7	6.7	7.7
Tolland	3.2	3.3	4.1	6.2	6.5
Vernon	4.3	4.3	5.2	7.5	8.5
West Hartford	3.9	4.1	4.9	7.2	8.1
Windsor Locks	4.3	4.6	5.8	8.8	9.2
Rate	4.02	4.0	4.98	7.38	8.20

Source: CT Department of Labor <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/>

Table 36: Number of commuters commuting out of their town of residence.*

Town	Commuting to	Workers in	Percent (%)
Andover	982	1144	86%
Avon	4065	5977	68%
Bloomfield	4963	6670	74%
Bolton	1697	2079	82%
Canton	2463	3634	68%
E Granby	1590	1794	89%
E Hartford	13093	17740	74%
E Windsor	2818	3824	74%
Ellington	4117	5150	80%
Enfield	9310	10580	89%
Farmington	5983	8567	70%
Glastonbury	7439	12102	61%
Granby	3167	4124	77%
Hartford	14014	32266	43%
Hebron	2618	3236	81%
Manchester	13361	22306	60%
Marlborough	1538	1970	78%
Newington	8702	11507	76%
Rocky Hill	4803	6520	74%
Simsbury	8671	11849	73%
Somers	2281	2889	79%
S Windsor	7462	9789	76%
Stafford	2349	3842	61%
Suffield	2962	4135	71%
Tolland	4049	5164	78%
Vernon	7730	11002	70%
W Hartford	14970	21818	69%
Wethersfield	7248	9562	76%
Windsor	7268	11047	66%
Windsorlocks	3287	4788	69%
30 Towns Total			

* Divided the total number of employed persons within the town (workers in) by the number of commuters to. Source: <http://cerc.com/TownProfiles/default.asp>

Appendix 3: Fact Sheet for Capitol Region Vulnerability Index Survey Week

(May 9-12, 2011)

Capitol Region Vulnerability Index Survey Week Fact Sheet May 9-12, 2011



The 2011 Vulnerability Index Week is a collaborative effort of community leaders from the non-profit, governmental, business and faith-based communities in the Capitol Region area striving to end homelessness in our communities.

During the week of May 9th -13th 2011 between the hours of 4:45am and 11:00pm, volunteers canvassed the streets and shelters of targeted areas in Hartford, East Hartford, Manchester, and Vernon. The volunteer teams used Common Ground's **Vulnerability Index** to survey and create a by-name list of individuals experiencing homelessness who are most at risk of premature death. In addition to the surveys done the City of Hartford Health and Human Services coordinated on-site volunteers to sign individuals up for Food Stamps and Medical insurance.

The teams also captured data on health status, institutional history (jail, prison, hospital, and military), length of homelessness, patterns of shelter use, and previous housing situation. These data were collected by use of a 36 item questionnaire. This list of vulnerable individuals will be used to target new and available housing and service resources to the most vulnerable in an effort to reduce chronic homelessness within targeted communities.

The Vulnerability Index is based on research by Dr. Jim O'Connell, which shows certain medical conditions place a homeless individual at a higher risk than others for dying if they remain on the streets.

Table 37: Results.

	2010	2011
Total individuals surveyed	367	330
Amount Vulnerable	176	139

- The amount of community volunteers doubled this year as opposed to the 2010 Vulnerability Index survey (More than 50 community volunteers helped administer the surveys.)
- 39 individuals were surveyed both this year and last year and 13 of those individuals were found to be vulnerable

Table 38: At-Risk Indicators.

Indicator	Average from all sites	Capitol Region 2010	Capitol Region 2011
Sample size	4362	367	330
At-Risk Tri-Morbid	30%	22%	25%
At-Risk ER or Hospitalized Over 3X	12%	17%	6%
At-Risk ER over 3X	10%	15%	17%
At-Risk Age Over 60	10%	5%	6%
At-Risk HIV/AIDS	3%	4%	4%
At-Risk Liver Disease	10%	6%	11%
At-Risk Kidney Disease	5%	4%	5%
At-Risk Cold/Wet Weather Injury	10%	5%	5%

Older Adults

- **18 (5%) are over 62 years old.**
- **The oldest respondent was 74 years old.**

Years Homeless

- **The average years homeless for the vulnerable population is 6.2 years.**
- **The average years homeless for the Non-Vulnerable population is 2.4 years.**
- **92% of those found to be vulnerable were also chronic**

Service Needs (Total Surveyed)

- **151 people reported a dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse.**
- **123 people reported a history only of substance abuse.**
- **36 people reported only signs or symptoms of mental illness.**

Veterans (Total surveyed)

- **45 (14%) surveyed were Veterans.**
- **71 % were honorably discharged.**
- **19 of the Veterans met criteria for “Vulnerable.”**

Inpatient Hospitalizations and Emergency Room Visits (Total surveyed)

- **Inpatient and ER costs combined total over 1.6 million dollars annually for 330 people.**

Health System Impacts (Total surveyed)

- **54 (16%) report having no insurance.**

Income Source

- **55 individuals report working “on the books.”**
- **68 individuals report having Social Security Benefits of some sort.**
- **55 individuals report having Public Assistance.**
- **218 individuals report having food stamps.**
- **60 individuals report working “off the books.”**
- **14 individuals report income from panhandling.**
- **25 individuals report income from recycling.**
- **33 individuals report having no income**

Violence

- **70 or (21%) report being a victim of a violent attack since becoming homeless.**



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