



PIT Plus Survey Results

Part Two | Additional Findings

Family Services Administration

Agenda

What is PIT Plus?

Key Highlights

Results in Depth

- Location & Residency
- Social Networks
- Accommodations
- Shelter Usage
- Causes & Prevention
- Health
- System Involvement

Next Steps

Questions

Special Thanks to our Partners at TCP!






What is PIT Plus?

and why does it matter?

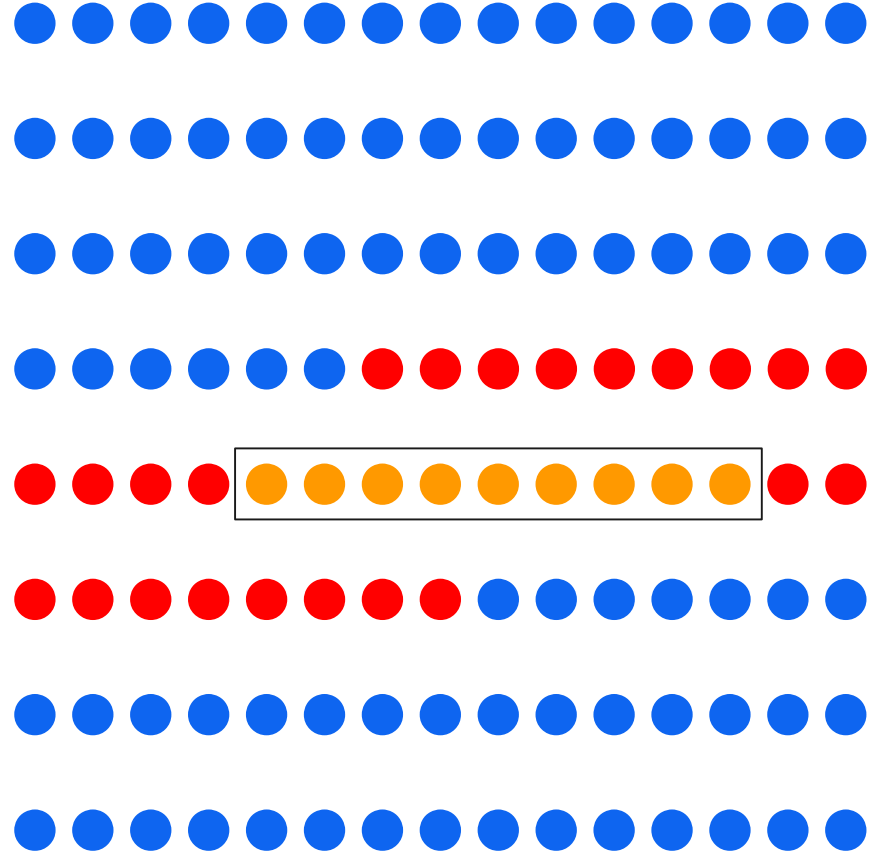




What is PIT Plus?

-  Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in a Given Year (~12,000)
-  Individuals counted during the District's annual PIT count (~3,875)
-  Individuals who completed the PIT Plus Survey during the PIT Count (~1,065)

Each Dot = 120 People






Important facts about PIT Plus

Who took the survey?

- 1,065 unaccompanied individuals from drop-in centers, meal programs, libraries, street outreach, shelters, and transitional housing programs
- This represents 28% of the unaccompanied individual population counted during the PIT

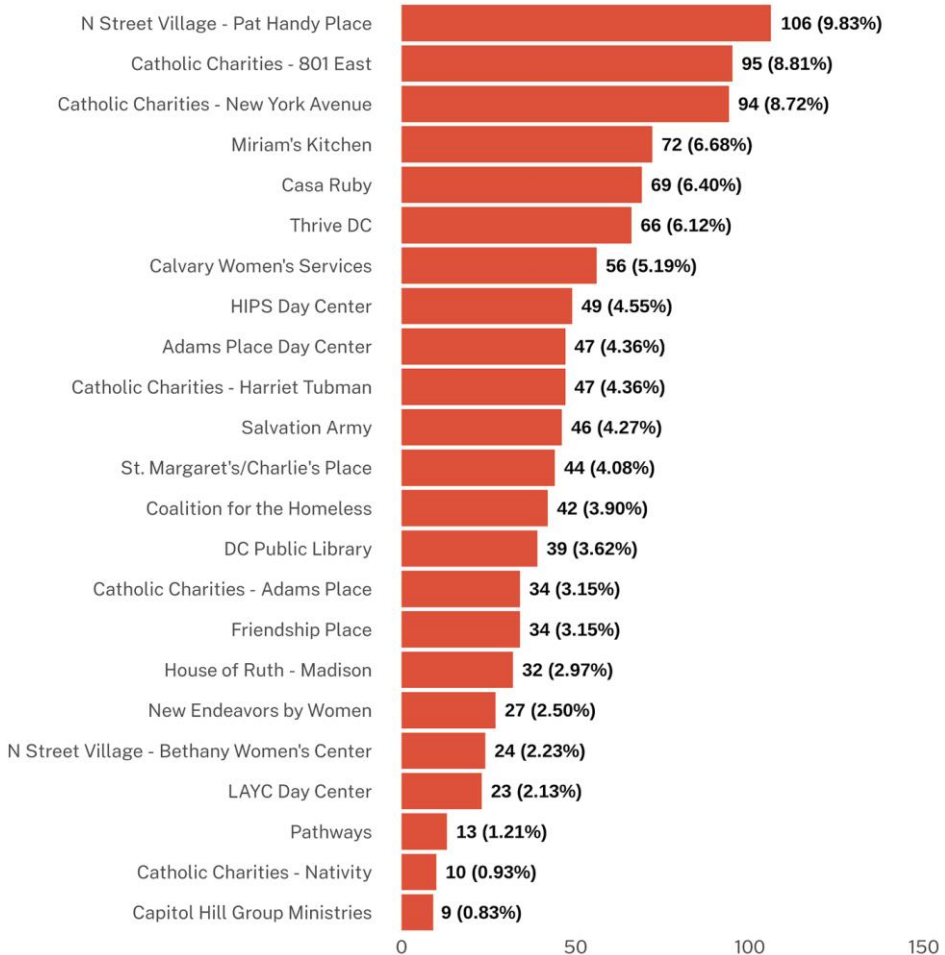
Why can't we generalize the results?

- Convenience Sample (non-random) - respondents were compensated with \$25 gift card
- Point in time does not account for seasonal changes in homelessness
- Sample is slightly younger and more hispanic and more female than the PIT population
- Weighted to PIT population to potentially counteract this skew



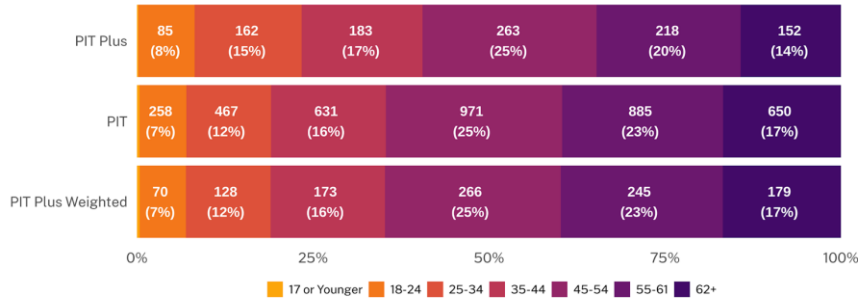
Who took the survey?

Twenty three organizations and/or locations collected PIT Plus surveys from clients. Although our largest District-operated shelters are represented, CCNV and Central Union Mission are not included - those client may be captured at day program sites like Miriam's, HIPS, or Thrive DC.



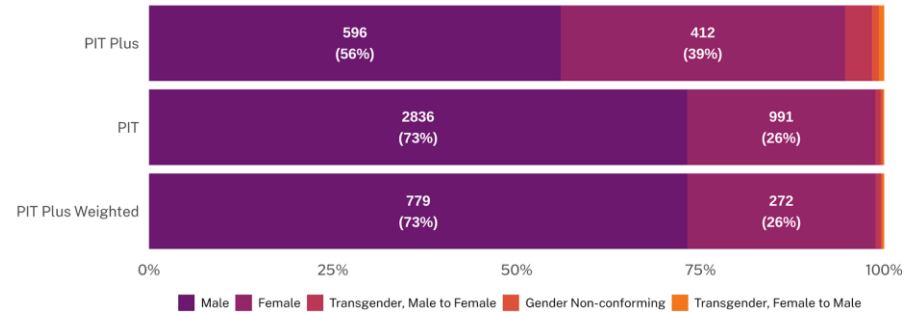
How did we reduce the skew in our sample?

Age Group



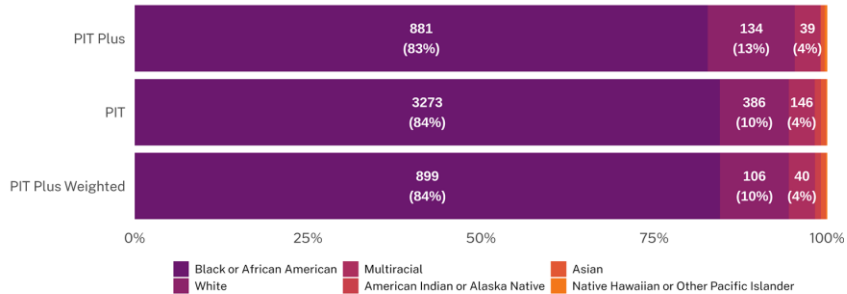
PIT Plus n = 1,065, PIT n = 3,875

Gender



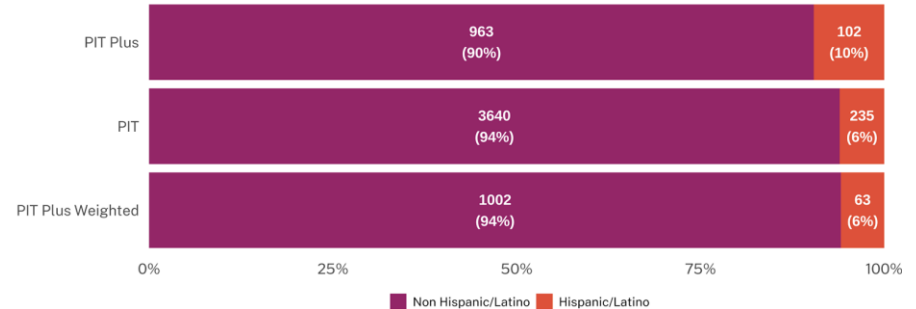
PIT Plus n = 1,065, PIT n = 3,875

Race



PIT Plus n = 1,065, PIT n = 3,875

Ethnicity

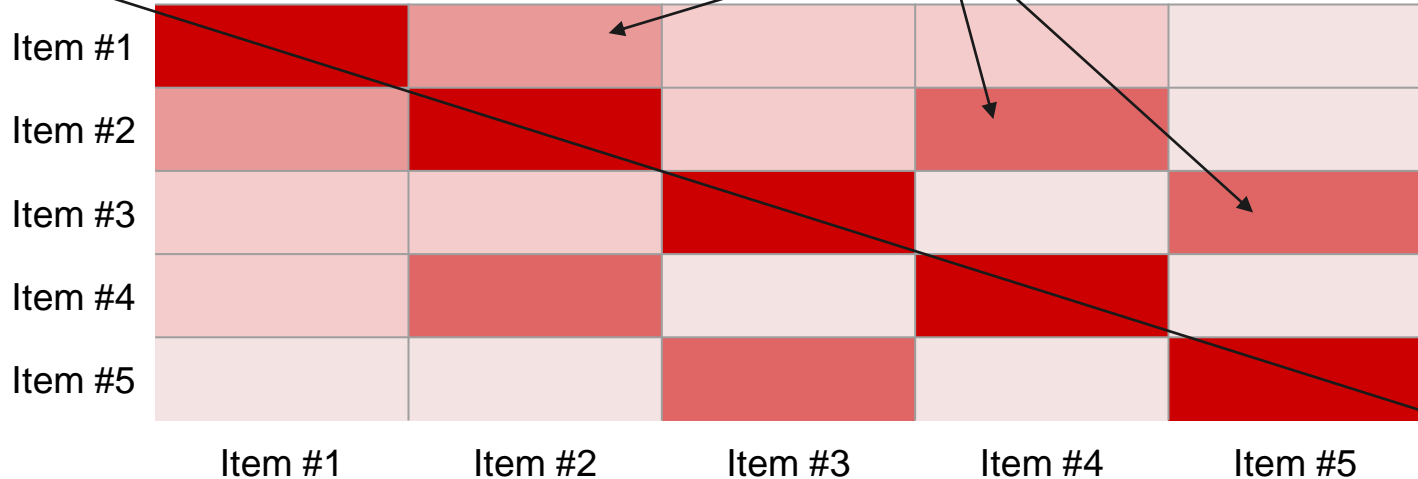


PIT Plus n = 1,065, PIT n = 3,875

How did we zoom in to find deeper insights?

These items in dark red are all perfectly correlated with themselves, so ignore those.

Some items show strong correlations with totally separate items, so we focus on those.



Key Highlights

Comparing Part One to Part Two



PIT Plus Summary of Findings

	Part One Initial Results	Part Two Additional Findings
Homeless History	This survey is not an ideal way to understand history of homelessness.	No update.
Location & Residency	33% were living outside DC	The non-DC population is more racially diverse.
Accommodations & Shelter Usage	Bugs/Lice are the biggest perception issues impacting shelter utilization, and large percentages report having shelter alternatives.	Demographics play a big role in shelter perceptions and usage, and shelter usage is highly indicative of daytime service usage.
Causes & Prevention	Lost employment and lack of income was the number one barrier to permanent housing.	Causes of homelessness differ greatly by age and gender



PIT Plus Summary of Findings

	Part One Initial Results	Part Two Additional Findings
Social Networks	People still have supportive networks we can leverage for Diversion.	Longtime DC residents have larger support networks, and those with stronger social networks are more likely to find a place to stay in the short run. This is particularly pronounced for black or African American respondents.
Health	We seem to have made inroads into primary care utilization vs. emergency room care.	Gender is highly indicative of health care usage, with females showing better primary care use, but more chronic health conditions, than males.
System Involvement	A majority of respondents were previously incarcerated and most of them became homeless immediately after incarceration.	Mental health, foster care, incarceration, and homelessness are all highly interrelated.



Results in Depth

Location & Residency

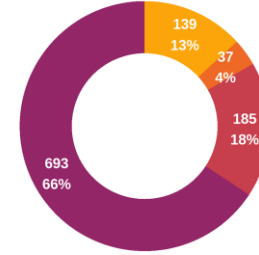
One third (33%) responded that they did not live in DC prior to the start of their homelessness.

Across all demographic items, race showed the strongest difference in respondents' residency before experiencing homelessness.

Shelter usage did not differ between those who reported living outside of DC before experiencing homelessness and those from the District.

Prior Residency

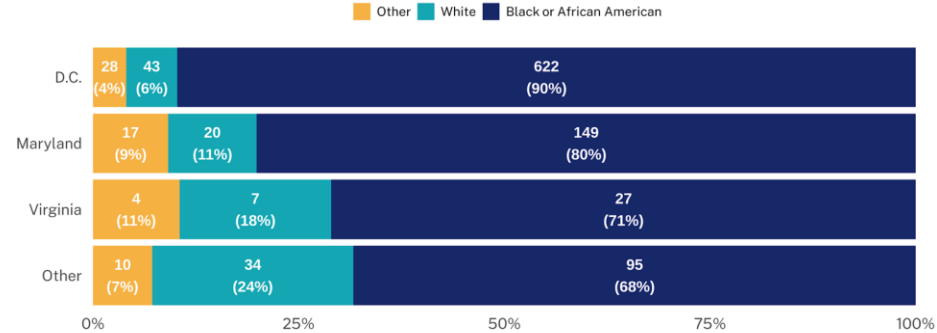
Where was the last home/apartment where you lived before you started experiencing homelessness?



Legend: D.C. (purple), Maryland (red), Virginia (orange), Other (yellow)

n = 1,054

Race by Last Residence before Experiencing Homelessness



n = 1,056, p < 0.001

Social Networks

PIT Plus initial results showed that our clients have greater access to support networks than we previously thought.

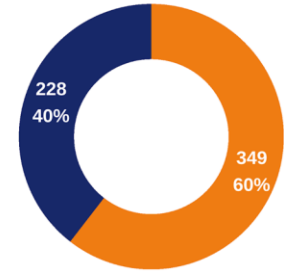
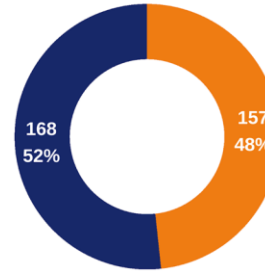
The length of DC residency did not factor into the extent to which clients reported having someone they felt safe and comfortable with, or whether they had a partner.

However, more time in DC meant a much higher likelihood of knowing someone with permanent housing, and a larger friend network.

Length of D.C. Residency

Less than 10 years

10 years or more

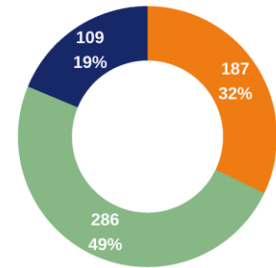
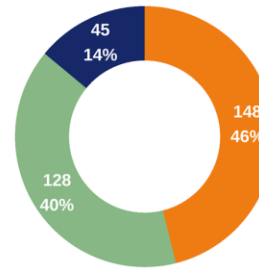


- Has Someone in Network with Permanent Housing
- Does Not Have Anyone in Network with Permanent Housing

Length of D.C. Residency

Less than 10 years

10 years or more



- None
- 1-3 friends
- More than 4 friends

Social Networks

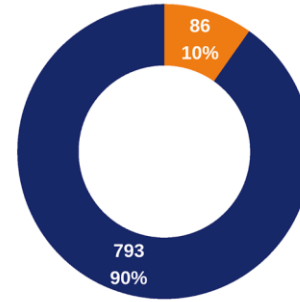
Initial findings from the PIT Plus showed that while respondents did not necessarily have partners, the majority did have someone with whom they felt safe and comfortable.

There was a strong difference among the social networks for those that had a house or apartment they could stay the previous night.

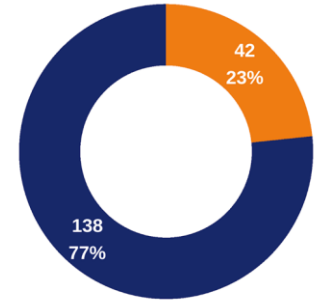
Respondents who reported having a partner or someone that makes them feel safe and comfortable were more likely to stay in a house or apartment the previous night.

Black or African American respondents had higher rates of support networks than other races.

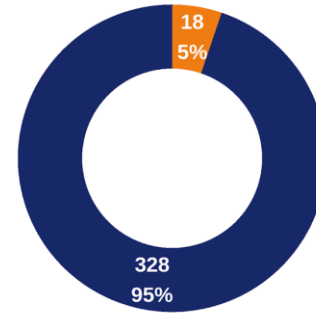
Doesn't Have a Partner



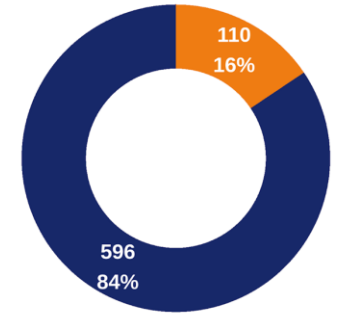
Has a Partner



Doesn't Have Someone Who Makes them Feel Safe/Comfortable



Has Someone Who Makes them Feel Safe/Comfortable



Stayed in a House/Apartment the Night Before
Did not Stay in a House/Apartment the Night Before

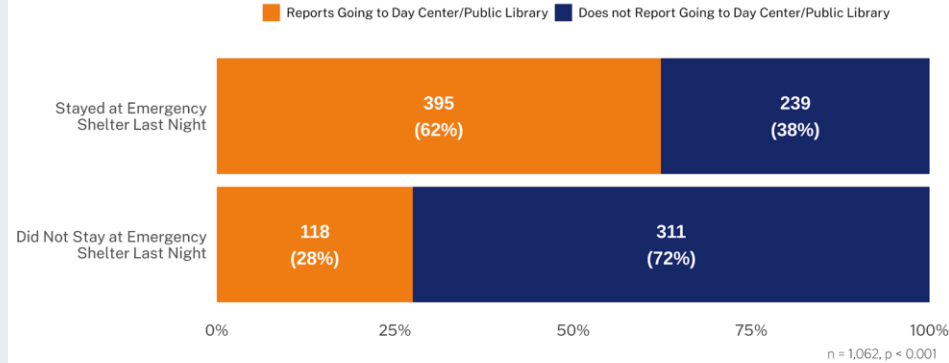
Accommodations

PIT Plus revealed interesting insights about where people go when they aren't in shelter, and what their perceptions of shelter are.

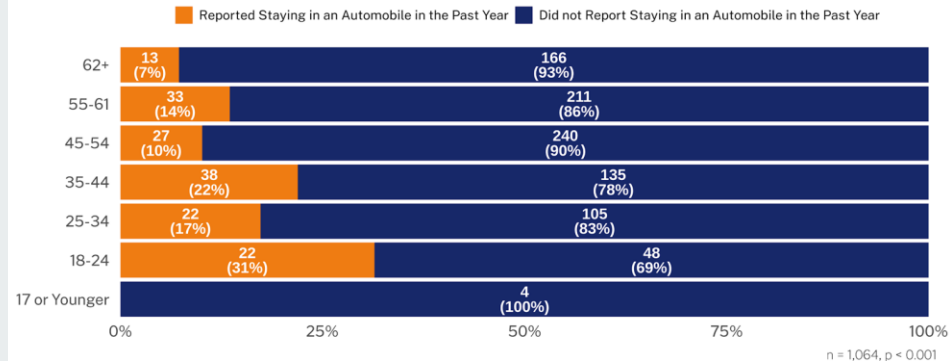
A closer look revealed that day center and library usage is significantly driven by whether you stayed in a shelter the night before.

Initial findings from the PIT Plus showed that only 15% of all respondents stayed in an automobile in the past year. However, across the age groups below, respondents between age 18 and 24 were twice as likely to report having stayed in an automobile in the past year than all other respondents.

Day Center/Library Usage by Those Spending the Previous Night in Shelter



Stayed in an Automobile in the Past Year by Age



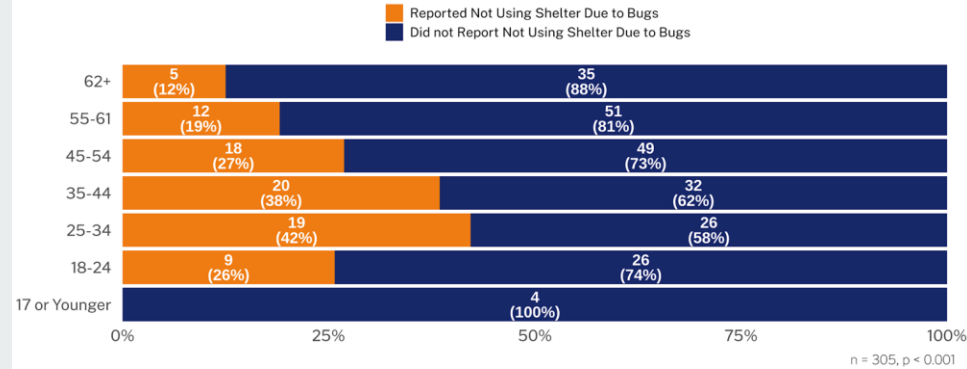
Shelter Usage

Initial findings showed that respondents were most likely not to use shelter because of perceived shelter conditions, such as bugs, germs, and crowding.

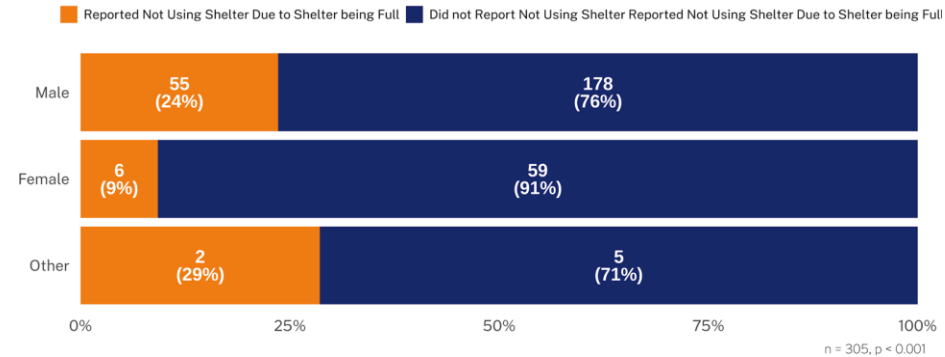
Upon closer examination, respondents who reported avoiding shelter due to bugs skewed younger and more male. Male respondents were also less likely to use shelter due to shelters being full.

Lastly, of those who claim to not use shelter, white respondents were more likely to cite activity that they did not approve of as a reason for avoidance.

Reported Not Using Shelter Due to Bugs by Age Group



Reported Not Using Shelter Due to Shelter being Full by Gender



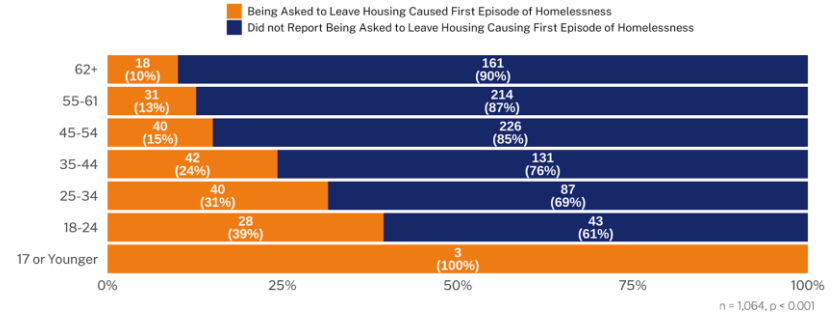
Causes & Prevention

Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to cite incarceration as the cause of their homelessness, while female respondents were more likely to cite domestic violence.

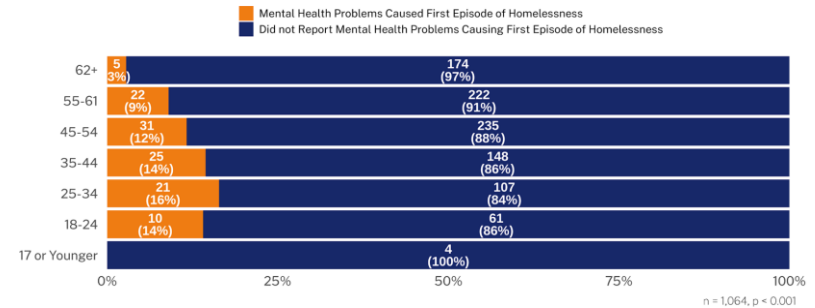
Across age groups, the respondents who experienced homelessness after being asked to leave their home or as a result of mental health problems tended to skew younger.

Conversely, the death of the head of household was cited as a more common cause of homelessness for older respondents.

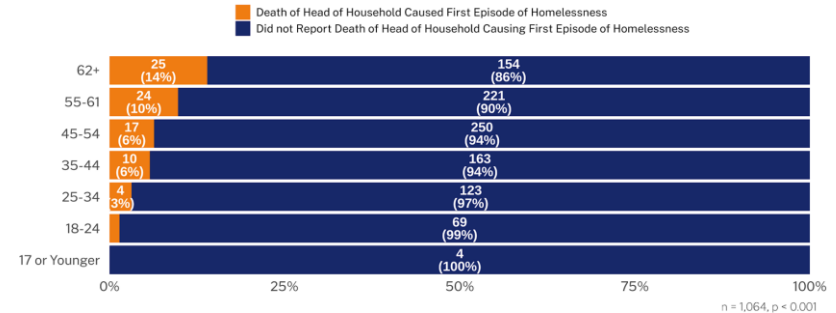
Being Asked to Leave Housing Cited as Cause of First Homeless Episode



Mental Health Problems Cited as Cause of First Homeless Episode



Death of Head of Household Cited as Cause of First Homeless Episode

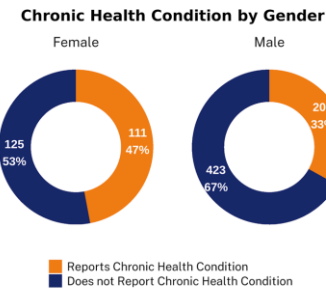


Health

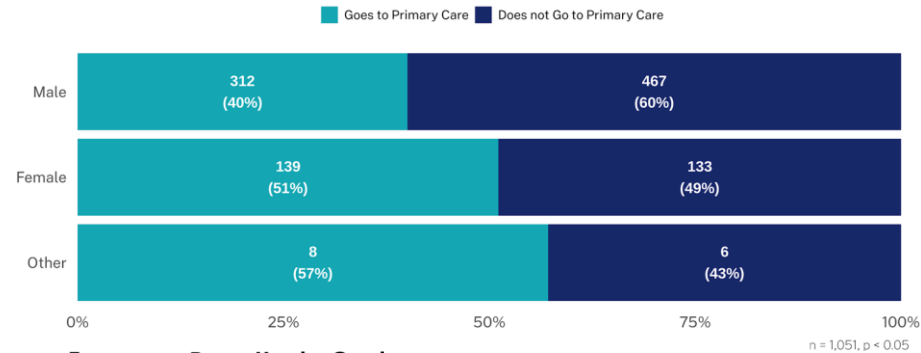
The PIT Plus survey revealed higher primary care usage than emergency room utilization.

But a closer look reveals major disparities by gender - with females far more likely to have chronic health conditions and more likely to use primary care than males.

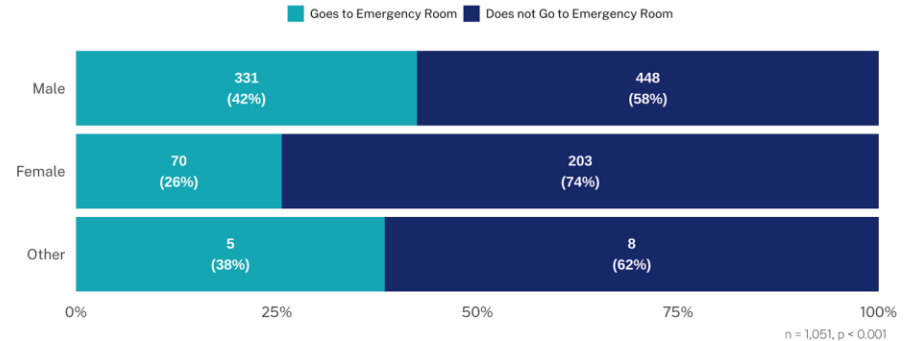
Respondents with a history of domestic violence victimization were more likely to have mental health conditions.



Primary Care Use by Gender



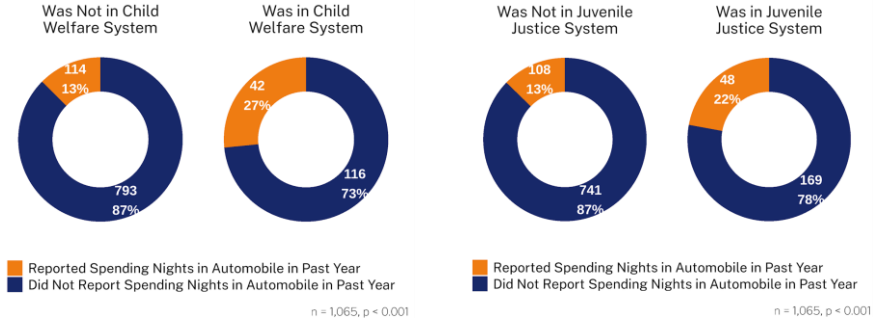
Emergency Room Use by Gender



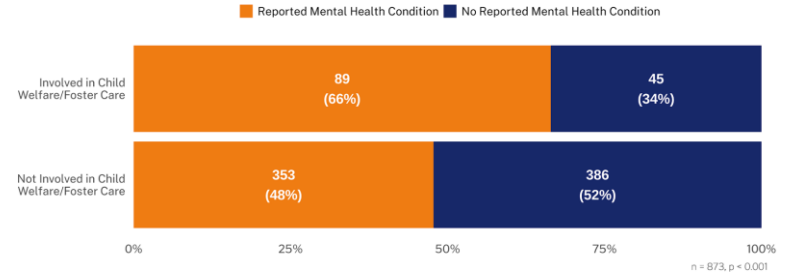
System Involvement:

Respondents who reported that they had been involved in the child welfare or foster care system were more than twice as likely to report having slept in a van, car, or other automobile. A similar pattern emerges for respondents who were involved in the juvenile justice system.

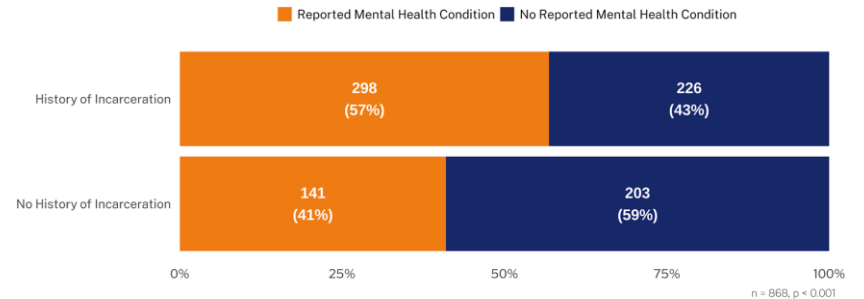
Furthermore, respondents who reported involvement in the child welfare system, were incarcerated, or exited a rehabilitation or treatment facility were all more likely to have reported a mental health condition.



Involvement in the Child Welfare System by Reported Mental Health Condition



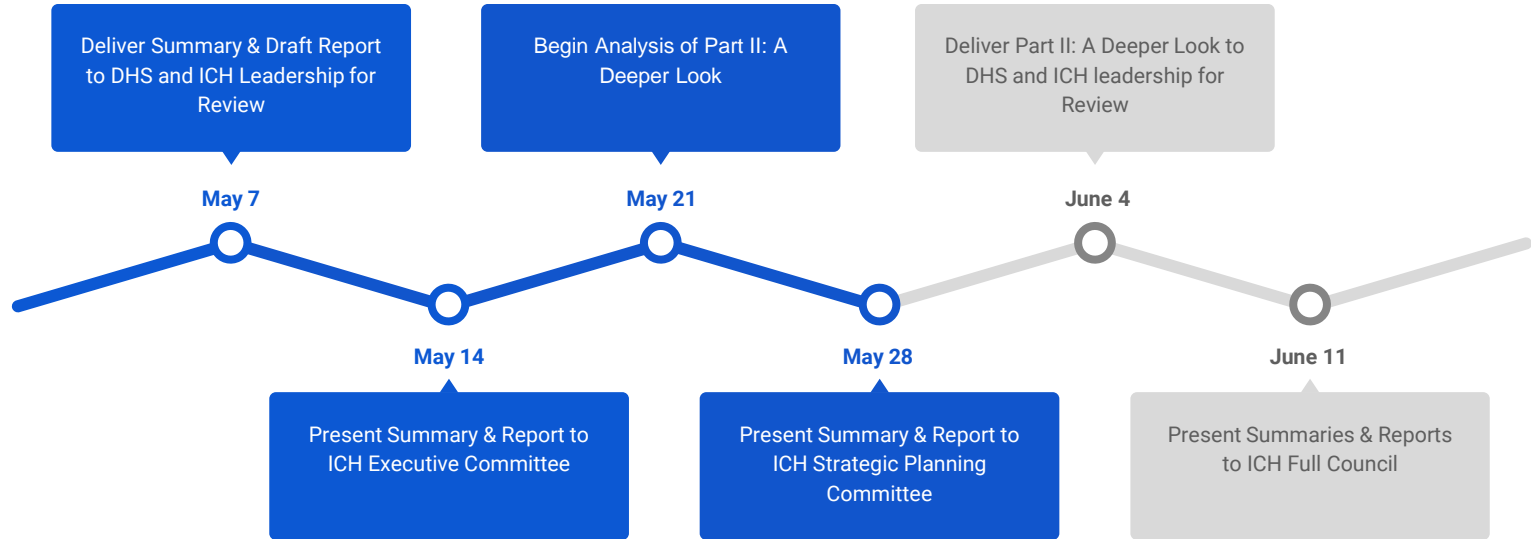
History of Incarceration by Reported Mental Health Condition



Next Steps



Where do we go from here?



Questions?

