

# **Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) for Families**

Version 3

## **WORKBOOK**

May 2020



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# Introduction to the SPDAT Line of Products

The Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) has been around in various incarnations for over a decade, before being released to the public in 2010. Since its initial release, the use of the SPDAT suite of tools has been expanding exponentially and is now used in over one thousand communities across the United States, Canada, and Australia. More communities using the tool means there is an unprecedented demand for versions of the SPDAT customized for specific client groups or types of users.

## VI-SPDAT Series

The Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) was originally developed as a pre-screening tool that more quickly assessed client vulnerability where communities lacked the time or resources to conduct a full SPDAT assessment for every client. As a brief survey relying largely on self-reported responses, the VI-SPDAT can be conducted as an initial triage engagement to inform on what next steps could occur to assist a household to quickly resolve their housing crisis. The VI-SPDAT does not determine acuity, nor should it make decisions about what type of housing a household should get. The VI-SPDAT does assist with decisions to support an equitable access to limited resources.

### ***The 2020 revision process generated the following updates:***

- VI-SPDAT Version 3.0 for Single Adults
- VI-SPDAT Version 3.0 for Families
- VI-SPDAT Version 2.0 for Transition Aged Youth
- VI-SPDAT Version 2.0 for Prevention/Re-Housing for Single Adults
- VI-SPDAT Version 2.0 for Prevention/Re-Housing for Families
- VI-SPDAT Version 2.0 for Justice Discharge for Single Adults
- Instruction webinar for VI-SPDAT Version 3.0 for Single Adults

All VI-SPDAT versions and guides are available online [here](#)

## SPDAT Series

Prior to the creation of the VI-SPDAT products, the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) was developed as an assessment tool for front-line workers at agencies that work with homeless clients to prioritize which of those clients should receive assistance first. The SPDAT tools are also designed to help guide case management and improve housing stability outcomes. They provide an in-depth assessment that relies on the assessor's ability to interpret responses and corroborate those with evidence. As a result, this tool may only be used by those who have received proper, up-to-date training provided by OrgCode Consulting, Inc. or an OrgCode certified trainer.

### ***Current versions available:***

- SPDAT Version 5.0 for Single Adults
- F-SPDAT Version 3.0 for Families
- Y-SPDAT Version 2.0 for Youth

Information about all versions is available [here](#)

## SPDAT Training Series

To use any products within the SPDAT assessment series, training by OrgCode Consulting, Inc. or an OrgCode certified trainer is required. We provide training on a wide range of topics over a variety of mediums.

The half-day webinar as well as the full-day in-person SPDAT training provides you the opportunity to bring together as many community partners and practitioners as you want to be trained for one fee.

The training gives you the workbook, case studies, application to current practice, a history of the research, evidence-based practices, various contributors, guidance on the expected service orientation for practitioners, a review of each component of the tool, conversation guidance with prospective participants and more!

More information about SPDAT training, including pricing, is available online at

[www.orgcode.com](http://www.orgcode.com)

# A Brief History of How We Got Here

## In the beginning...

...there was no VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool). There was a VI (Vulnerability Index) that was created and made popular by Common Ground prior to the advent of Community Solutions. There was the SPDAT (Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) and SPDAT Prescreen that were created and made popular by OrgCode Consulting, Inc. (“OrgCode”).

In the summer of 2013, Community Solutions and OrgCode put their brains together to mesh the best parts of the VI with the SPDAT Prescreen, thus creating VI-SPDAT V.1. As a backdrop, the 100,000 Homes Campaign was in full swing at the time, and the VI-SPDAT became the primary tool of choice used in the Campaign. Also, as a backdrop, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development was signaling the future of Coordinated Entry which would require communities to use tools for prioritization. The confluence of these two situations resulted in many communities choosing to use the VI-SPDAT.

## Starting in Autumn 2014...

...we started a feedback cycle to gather input from communities that were using the VI-SPDAT. We got direct feedback from more than 60 communities across North America, including large and smaller communities, from large metropolitan areas to rural locations. A number of these communities also sent OrgCode and Community Solutions anonymized data from VI-SPDAT surveys that had been completed and, where available, information on housing disposition after engagement with the VI-SPDAT.

By October 2014, a draft of VI-SPDAT Version 2 was being tested in a number of Canadian and American communities. Input from frontline staff and persons with lived experience was extensively sought. In the process of updating the tool, there was also contact with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, and the National Alliance to End Homelessness. OrgCode also participated in a convening by HUD and the NAEH on assessment tools in December, with leading academics in homelessness from across the United States and Australia.

Based upon concerns regarding knowledge of specific health conditions, accuracy of self-reporting of those health conditions, and some Fair Housing questions in the US,

further amendments were made to the VI-SPDAT in the Wellness Section. Other improvements in other areas of the tool were also considered and added. For example, with the help of experts in trauma, a new question about past experiences of abuse or trauma and the impact on homelessness were added.

## **2015 Was a Watershed Year**

In 2015, Version 2 of the VI-SPDAT was released. It was also the year that the Family Versions of the tool were updated for mass release, and the development and release of the Next Steps Tool for Youth (aka the Youth VI-SPDAT), thanks to a partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing and the University of Southern California.

2015 also kick-started the engagement and research process for developing and releasing the Justice Discharge VI-SPDAT (which was made available in 2016) and the Prevention and Diversion VI-SPDAT (which was made available in 2017).

The Version of the tool as most communities throughout the United States, Canada and Australia know it today, is a result of the 2015 release of Version 2.

## **In 2018 the Update Process Began Again**

Data from the Next Steps Tool for Youth went through considerable analysis by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago and the University of Southern California. Their groundbreaking analysis is found [here](#).

A large dataset from communities using the VI-SPDAT was assembled from across the US. You can examine and conduct your own analysis on the dataset which is available [here](#). The California Policy Lab at UCLA also completed their own analysis on the dataset in October 2019, which is available [here](#).

In 2018, OrgCode again released a survey open to any community using VI-SPDAT V.2. We received 178 responses. This information was used to create a beta-version of the new VI-SPDAT. This was then tested in 10 communities and engaged almost 800 people experiencing homelessness. Each of these communities participated with a Non-Disclosure Agreement, which you can see [here](#).

Each of the surveyors were asked to make note of the following:

- Prescreen Score
- Length of time to complete the survey
- Where the interview was conducted (shelter, outreach, drop-in, other)
- Race/ethnicity of person being surveyed
- Whether the participant identifies as LGBTQ2+
- Whether there were any questions that were difficult to understand
- If yes (a question was difficult to understand), what could be done to improve the question
- Overall impression of the survey by the participant (Excellent, Good, Average, Poor, Terrible)

Each surveyor of the test-tool was asked to provide similar feedback on their impression as someone administering the tool.

The race/ethnicity breakdown of those who were engaged in the beta-testing process in 2018 and 2019 is as follows:

Testing Site	Race/ Ethnicity							TOTAL
	Caucasian	African American	LatinX	Indigenous	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other/ Unknown	
A	3 (11%)	26 (89%)	0	0	0	0	0	29
B	26 (21%)	43 (34%)	41 (33%)	8 (6%)	2 (2%)	0	5 (4%)	125
C	35 (20%)	49 (28%)	53 (31%)	9 (5%)	9 (5%)	4 (2%)	13 (8%)	172
D	23 (26%)	27 (30%)	32 (36%)	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	0	3 (3%)	89
E	14 (23%)	18 (29%)	11 (18%)	9 (15%)	5 (8%)	1 (2%)	4 (6%)	62
F	14 (56%)	7 (28%)	2 (8%)	0	0	0	2 (8%)	25
G	16 (44%)	7 (19%)	0	8 (22%)	1 (3%)	0	4 (11%)	36
H	6 (21%)	6 (21%)	0	0	6 (21%)	8 (29%)	2 (7%)	28
<b>TOTAL USA</b>	<b>137 (24%)</b>	<b>183 (32%)</b>	<b>139 (25%)</b>	<b>35 (6%)</b>	<b>26 (5%)</b>	<b>13 (2%)</b>	<b>33 (6%)</b>	<b>566</b>
I	81 (40%)	43 (21%)	0	63 (32%)	4 (2%)	0	11 (5%)	202
J	9 (33%)	2 (7%)	0	13 (48%)	0	0	3 (11%)	27
<b>TOTAL CANADA</b>	<b>90 (39%)</b>	<b>45 (19%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79 (34%)</b>	<b>4 (2%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14 (6%)</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>227 (28%)</b>	<b>228 (29%)</b>	<b>139 (17%)</b>	<b>114 (14%)</b>	<b>30 (4%)</b>	<b>13 (2%)</b>	<b>47 (6%)</b>	<b>798</b>

Across the test sites, results further showed the following:

- Average time of completion of 8.5 minutes per person

- 13% of respondents identified as LGBTQ2+
- 6 questions were identified as requiring further refinement
- 53% of respondents indicated the survey was excellent; 37% indicated it was good; 8% indicated it was average; 1% said it was poor; 1% said it was terrible

In addition, focus groups happened throughout 2018 and parts of 2019 with frontline staff administering the tools, as well as persons with lived experience. In total, 7 focus groups were completed with 29 frontline staff and 5 focus groups were completed with people who were experiencing homelessness comprised of 64 different single adults experiencing homelessness. An additional 17 one-on-one interviews were completed with single adults experiencing homelessness. Altogether, the demographics of people with lived experience engaged in the focus group and interview process are as follows:

Focus Group and Interviews	Race/ Ethnicity							TOTAL
	<i>Caucasian</i>	<i>African American</i>	<i>LatinX</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Other/ Unknown/ Don't Want to Disclose</i>	
	18	35	11	9	4	0	4	81
	Age Range							
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	66-74	75+	
	4	8	27	21	11	7	3	

Why is this important? Two reasons: 1. We believe in ensuring the voice of lived experience is not only heard, but incorporated directly into the phrasing and words used in the tool; 2. 2018 and 2019 brought with it a number of comments associated with racial equity concerns regarding the tools. While the national dataset does not support these claims, it was nonetheless disheartening to see individual communities conduct racial equity analysis in Coordinated Entry only to find that people of color were seemingly negatively impacted either by the tool, the way the tool was administered, systemic racism, flawed policies, or a combination thereof.

We heard feedback specifically related to the completion of the survey and people who are Indigenous. In 2019, we specifically engaged with Indigenous persons and leaders across several communities to gather their insights on how to ensure the tool is culturally appropriate for Indigenous Peoples. While engagement with Indigenous groups was used in developing Version 2 of the tool, the process of seeking feedback was much more comprehensive and engaging for the development of Version 3. While we have developed a guidance document for completing the VI-SPDAT with Indigenous Persons (which you can find [here](#)), we acknowledge that communities will need to complete more work in continuing to coach surveyors and develop processes on how best to complete the VI-SPDAT with Indigenous Peoples in a culturally safe manner.





We also have had several conversations with policymakers in government about the tools, their expectations regarding Coordinated Entry/Access, and ensuring integrity of the tools in the context of Coordinated Entry/Access.

**AND IN 2020...**

...the release of the new versions of the tools!

# VI-SPDAT: Let's Set the Record Straight

- If ever you have a question about the VI-SPDAT, the best source of information is us. You are welcome to email [info@OrgCode.com](mailto:info@OrgCode.com) with your question. We will do our best to answer within a timely fashion.
- The VI-SPDAT is free. If you want to improve your use of it or better understand how to apply it within your Coordinated Entry processes you can hire us to provide a webinar or in-person training. If you just want to understand the basics, there is a video that we encourage you to watch which can be accessed [HERE](#).
- Communities choose to use the VI-SPDAT and are welcome to do so. Naturally, communities that chose to use the VI-SPDAT in the past are welcome to switch to another tool at any time.
- The VI-SPDAT is a *triage* or *prescreen* tool. Acuity cannot be determined by self-report alone. If you want to go deeper in assessing needs and developing support plans for those needs, as well as better understanding the strengths of the person you are engaging, we recommend you get the full SPDAT and the required training to go with it.
- The user of the VI-SPDAT assumes all risks associated with its use.
- The VI-SPDAT does not make decisions such as program eligibility for any specific housing resource. As just one method of gaining insights into the participants' housing and support realities, this triage tool informs decisions. It's what the "DAT" part of VI-SPDAT stands for: *decision assistance tool*.
- The VI-SPDAT is not a wizard, brain-reader, or decision-maker. Human beings will always play a role in gathering the information from other human beings. Human beings interpret and use the information that comes from the tool, often through conversation with other human beings.
- The VI-SPDAT is not perfect. It is the best tool we could develop with the resources available to us. Future versions, and any input you provide in that regard, will make the tool better.

# VI-SPDAT Version 3: Guidance for Implementation

## Introduction

Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool Version 3 (VI-SPDAT Version 3) replaces Version 2 of the tool moving forward. Single Adults that have not previously had the VI-SPDAT completed should use Version 3. If Version 2 has already been completed, you do not need to conduct a new screening using Version 3, unless major changes in the person's life warrants an update.

## What the VI-SPDAT is and is not

VI-SPDAT Version 3 is a triage tool intended as an initial determination of potential housing and support needs for people currently experiencing homelessness. The VI-SPDAT Version 3 is not a full assessment. Organizations or communities interested in undertaking a full assessment with people should use the SPDAT in addition to the VI-SPDAT. The SPDAT is a full assessment tool and uses different methods of information capture that may be more complete than the VI-SPDAT. Specialized training is required to use the full SPDAT. Contact OrgCode ([info@OrgCode.com](mailto:info@OrgCode.com)) for more information on the SPDAT and associated training.

The VI-SPDAT does not identify eligibility to any particular program, nor does it make decisions about who should be matched with a particular housing resource or intervention.

## Important Disclaimer

OrgCode owns all of the intellectual property associated with the VI-SPDAT and SPDAT and related products. Communities and agencies may choose to incorporate these tools into their local service delivery. OrgCode Consulting, Inc. (OrgCode), however, cannot control the way in which the VI-SPDAT and SPDAT products will be used, applied or integrated by communities, agencies, or frontline staff. OrgCode assumes no legal responsibility or liability for the decisions that are made or services that are received in conjunction with the tools.

## At a high level, what is different in Version 3 compared to Version 2

Version 3 builds upon Version 2 and incorporates internal and external analysis of national and international data gleaned from the use of Version 2, as well as interviews and input from people with lived experience, service providers, and policy experts.

Some of the biggest differences:

- In addition to questions about episodes and length of homelessness related to the determination of chronic homelessness, American Version 3 also explicitly asks in the early stages, “*Do you have any diagnosed, documented, disabling conditions?*”
- Some questions in Version 2 had several concepts tied into the narrative of a single question. Those are now broken out into different possible answers to the question and in several instances, these concepts are expanded. For example:

- Version 2 Question on Legal Issues read as follows:

*Do you have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in you being locked up, having to pay fines, or that make it more difficult to rent a place to live?*

- Version 3 Question on Legal Issues now reads as follows:

*Do you have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in any of the following:*

- a) Being locked up*
- b) Having to pay fines or fees that you cannot afford*
- c) Impact your ability to get housing*
- d) Impact where you could live in your housing*

- Version 3 addresses potential Fair Housing concerns raised with Version 2. Remember, how you implement the tools should also be aligned to federal legislations.

## When to conduct the VI-SPDAT

Diversion first! Efforts at diversion and rapid resolution of the housing crisis should be attempted prior to using the VI-SPDAT. It is our recommendation that the VI-SPDAT only be used when:

- The household is experiencing homelessness;
- A previous VI-SPDAT has not been completed, and if there has been a previous VI-SPDAT, there have been no major life changes since that event;
- Diversion and rapid resolution efforts have been employed and were unsuccessful;
- During street outreach, upon at least the third encounter with the person, they are interested in services, and a previous VI-SPDAT has not been completed;
- During sheltering, if it is their first shelter stay, a period of time (approximately 10-14 days) is spent working on resolving their homelessness and the person has been unable to get a plan in place to resolve their own homelessness, and the person is interested in receiving services to help them get access to housing; and
- During day services like a drop-in, upon at least their third visit, they are interested in services, and a previous VI-SPDAT has not been completed.

## Who should deliver the VI-SPDAT

The VI-SPDAT should only be delivered by people that:

- Have watched the video [VI-SPDAT V3](#);
- Conduct the administration of the tool properly;
- Are authorized within your community to complete the tool for the purposes of Coordinated Entry/Access.

The VI-SPDAT includes self-reports. Therefore, it must be recognized that ensuring that the service milieu supports non-judgemental and trauma-informed engagement is essential. While not always possible, it is highly recommended that administrators of the VI-SPDAT have had at least a minimum of training and education on best practices and theories of homelessness and working with vulnerable persons. This includes, but is not limited to, Housing First, Harm Reduction strategies, Stages of Change, Motivational Interviewing, Trauma Informed Care, and Cultural Competency.

## How to introduce the VI-SPDAT

The VI-SPDAT must be explained prior to implementation with any person. Communities are strongly encouraged to ensure that this is delivered consistently regardless of who is administering the survey. Having a standardized script across your community ensures that consumers are receiving consistent messaging about what the VI-SPDAT is and what it can, and cannot, do.

VI-SPDAT should always be introduced and administered in a manner that is sensitive to such issues of age, race, ethnicity, and gender identity, and in a manner that is trauma-informed. While not always possible, communities should consider population needs when determining who will be administering the tool.

You should only conduct the VI-SPDAT with people who have explicitly consented to participate. You should not make the completion of the tool mandatory for receiving services.

## What to do if you already know the answer to questions

There are some data elements included in the VI-SPDAT that may already be captured in your Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)<sup>1</sup>. For example, answers to questions within the administration section, current location of homelessness or length of stay in homelessness may already be known through initial HMIS data. You can transcribe existing answers to those questions from your HMIS or auto-populate the VI-SPDAT with that information from your HMIS.

Answers to other questions may already be known through the course of service delivery within your agency. So long as this information is factual, as opposed to opinion or conjecture, you can also pre-populate various answers in the VI-SPDAT.

In the course of completing the VI-SPDAT, if you are using HMIS data or other known facts to populate responses in the tool you MUST inform the person being surveyed that you have done so and what your responses are so that they can correct any information as necessary.

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<sup>1</sup> In Canada, many communities use the Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS) from Employment and Social Development Canada as their HMIS.

## **What to do if someone does not understand a question or you suspect that the question is not understood**

The VI-SPDAT has been extensively tested to survey a variety of people in a variety of environments. However, the tool is not perfect. That said, there may be situations where someone indicates that they do not understand a question or you believe the question is not understood. Only in those situations should you rephrase a question in different ways or provide some examples to help the person understand the intent of the question.

While surveyors should promote a non-judgemental ‘honesty is the currency to success’ approach, we know and understand that persons who have experienced trauma may not feel completely comfortable with self-disclosure or may be too unwell to provide clarity to their current situation. It’s important that communities use the VI-SPDAT as part of a dynamic prioritization and do not penalize the consumer for not answering how we ‘think’ they should answer. Communities should also consider other ways of gathering information about a household – disability verification, housing history, consumer choice, etc. – when determining need and resources that may or may not be available.

## **Does Version 3 change how to serve people already surveyed?**

NO. The introduction of Version 3 should not result in revisiting results from Version 2. Version 3 improves your ability to gather information on the potential support and housing needs in a triage process. The recommended scoring ranges and potential courses of action are the same from Version 2 to Version 3.

## **Guidance for completing the VI-SPDAT with populations that may have unique needs**

Based upon evaluation and feedback on Version 2, we recommend:

- The Tool for Transition Aged Youth (sometimes referred to as the TAY-VI-SPDAT) is used for unaccompanied youth aged 16-24 with whom you are completing the survey.
- The VI-SPDAT for Families (F-VI-SPDAT) is used with households that have dependent children living with the head(s) of household.

- The Justice Discharge VI-SPDAT (the JD-VI-SPDAT) be used with those adults that have been incarcerated 31 or more days, and it is within 30 days of their release (either 30 days prior to release or within 30 days of being released).
- Working with Indigenous partners, OrgCode has generated a [Guidance Document](#). This document should be considered for implementation of the VI-SPDAT with people who identify as Indigenous.
- For guidance on how the VI-SPDAT and SPDAT products are best utilized when working with VAW/DV survivors, OrgCode has generated a knowledge-sharing document to assist. Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence agencies across North America assisted in the generation of this [summary document](#).
- Cultural competence and racial equity training for all administrators of the VI-SPDAT.

While not always possible, we know that consumers feel safer when they are represented in the staff or surveyors working with them. When possible, have surveyors reflect the populations they are surveying.

### ***VI-SPDAT assists with decision-making***

The VI-SPDAT does NOT make decisions. It helps inform decisions. It is ONE variable to be considered when determining how best to support a person within your community's finite services and resources. Any decision that is made on how best to support a person moving forward should consider dynamic prioritization and the local priorities established in your community.

### ***Just one opportunity to increase our understanding of needs***

The VI-SPDAT is one part of several pieces of information that will likely be necessary for having a comprehensive understanding of how best to serve, prioritize and match an individual/family to available programs and supports. Some of the other pieces of information you may find helpful include the following:

- Type of homelessness
- Length of time experiencing homelessness
- Military service history and nature of discharge
- Whether or not they have health insurance



- Accommodations that may be necessary as a result of a particular disability
- History of domestic, intimate partner and/or gender-based violence, especially safety considerations presently and for future housing match and services
- Income and employment information
- Barriers to housing
- Existing service connections
- Any other information that will inform you whether the individual/family is eligible for specific types of housing and support services in your community

# VI-SPDAT for Families Version 3: A Question by Question Review

The below table provides information on the intent behind each question and the difference between Version 2 and Version 3:

QUESTION	HOW IS THIS DIFFERENT FROM VERSION 2?	WHAT IS THE QUESTION GETTING AT?
Head of Household 1 & Head of Household 2		<i>Head of Household</i> (HOH) from previous term <i>Parent</i> reference to accommodate the uniqueness of families that may be led by grandparents or other guardian/parenting relationships.
Last name:	Same as V2.	The gathering of the person's name provides communities with the opportunity to follow-up beyond initial triage. It also allows the community to match the completion of the survey, when not completed directly in HMIS, to the person's record in HMIS if/when they have one.
First name:	Same as V2.	
Start time:	Same as V2.	Necessary for tracking how long it takes to complete the instrument.
End time:	Same as V2.	
Date:	Same as V2.	The date the VI-SPDAT is completed.
Survey Location: Shelter, Outreach, Drop In, or Other (specify):	Same as V2.	Where the survey was taken. May be relevant in relation to Coordinated Entry processes.
Previous VI-SPDAT completed?	This question was not part of V2.	This will help prompt staff to check previous records prior to completing a new VI-SPDAT. <u>Only</u> repeat the triage if major changes have occurred in participant's life.

If previous VI-SPDAT completed: Date and score?	This question was not part of V2.	This will help better analyze differences in results from previous VI-SPDAT.
Gender Identity: Male, Female, Transgender, Other	Many communities had this as a supplemental question to V2, but not an Administration question.	Understanding gender identity can assist with identifying persons at greater risk of homelessness and guide possible specific referrals or safety planning.
Race/ethnicity?	Many communities had this as a supplemental question to V2, but not an Administration question.	To continue to advance our understanding of improvements to better ensure racial equity and to allow for community analysis of results related to racial equity, this question is necessary.
Identifies as LGBTQ2+	Many communities had this as a supplemental question to V2, but not an Administration question.	Understanding if the person identifies as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Two Spirited can help refine future versions of the tools for specialized populations and may be relevant in emergency shelter accommodation.
Pet(s)?	This was not part of V2 with the exception of a handful of communities that we are aware of that added it as a supplemental question.	Analysis has showed there may be a difference in the experience of people with pets from people without pets.
Ever served in the military?	Many communities had this as a supplemental question to V2, but not an Administration question.	Understanding military service can help point people to specific Veteran housing and service interventions as well as highlight potential income and benefit options.
1. How many children under the age of 18 are currently with you?	Same as V2. The option to refuse to answer has been removed.	Understanding the size of the family is essential in housing and service planning.
2. How many children under the age of 18 are not currently with your family, but you have reason to believe they will be joining you when you get housed?	Same as V2. The option to refuse to answer has been removed.	Understanding the size of the family is essential in housing and service planning.

3. Is any member of the family currently pregnant (If applicable)?	Specific reference to female is removed.	Gender assumptions have been removed.
4. Please provide a list of children in your household:	Age has been removed, date of birth only. Added verification if the child is currently with the family.	Clearly understanding all family members and understanding current and potential changes in family size.
5. Most days can you and your family: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Find a safe place to sleep</li> <li>b. Access a bathroom when you need it</li> <li>c. Access a shower when you need it</li> <li>d. Get food</li> <li>e. Get water or other non-alcoholic beverages to stay hydrated</li> <li>f. Get clothing or access laundry when you need it</li> <li>g. Safely store your stuff</li> </ul>	Many of these concepts were part of Q. 17. These have been separated into different discrete components and expanded. It has also been moved earlier in the survey to help identify more immediate needs that may benefit from being addressed more quickly.	This question provides information on common needs (most of them daily needs) for survival and wellness.
6. How long has it been since you and your family lived in stable, permanent housing? (is this in days or months or years?)	Same as V2	
7. In the last three years, how many times has your family been homeless?	Same as V2	
8. <b>IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 7 IS 4 OR MORE:</b> Thinking about those last three years and the different times you and your family were homeless, if you add up all the months you were homeless, what is the total length of time your family has experienced homelessness?	This question was not in V2.	Necessary for getting an understanding the experience of homelessness and potential chronic status determination.
9. Do you have any diagnosed, documented, disabling conditions?	This question was not part of V2.	Necessary for getting a preliminary understanding if the person is potentially chronically homeless.
10. Have your family ever owned a home or had an apartment lease in your name?	This question was not part of V2.	This question helps inform housing history. Furthermore, research has shown that racialized groups, especially people of

		color, and specialized populations such as Intimate Partner Violence survivors and youth are more likely to have not had ownership or a lease in their name in the past creating a housing barrier.
11. Have you and your family ever been evicted?	This question was not part of V2.	This question helps inform housing history. Furthermore, research has shown that racialized groups, especially people of color, and specialized populations such as VAW survivors and youth are more likely to have not had ownership or a lease in their name in the past creating a housing barrier.
12. In the last 6 months, how many times have you or anyone in your family: a. Gone to the emergency room/department b. Taken an ambulance c. Been hospitalized as an inpatient d. Used a crisis service or hotline for such concerns as family or intimate partner violence or suicide prevention e. Talked to police because you witnessed a crime, were the victim of a crime, were the alleged perpetrator of a crime, or because they asked you to move along because of loitering, sleeping in a public place or anything like that f. Stayed one or more night in jail, a holding cell or prison	Slight amendments to the wording of some of the options to be more straightforward.	To better understand service use, especially in identifying people who are likely frequent users of emergency services.
13. Since your family has been homeless: a. Has anyone in your family been beaten up or assaulted b. Has anyone in your family threatened to beat up or assault someone else	This is a variation on Q. 9 & 10 of V2, with more possibilities added based upon feedback from Domestic and Intimate Partner	Understanding harm to self or others, as well as threats that others pose to the individual. Important for supports as well as crisis and safety planning.

<p>c. Has anyone in your family threatened to harm yourself or harmed yourself</p> <p>d. Has anyone threatened you or anyone in your family with violence and/or made you feel unsafe</p> <p>e. Has anyone tried to control you or anyone in your family through violence or threats of harm whether that be a stranger, friend, partner, relative or someone in your family</p>	<p>Violence service providers.</p>	
<p>14. Does anyone in your family have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in any of the following:</p> <p>a. Being locked up</p> <p>b. Having to pay fines or fees that you cannot afford</p> <p>c. Impact your family's ability to get housing</p> <p>d. Impact where you and your family could live in your housing</p> <p>e. Impact your family's ability to stay together</p>	<p>This is a variation on Q. 11 of V2. Several communities, especially service providers participating in re-entry programs indicated it would be helpful to have this question broken down into smaller pieces to help inform service planning.</p>	<p>To understand legal impacts on housing options and locations, and to help service providers plan for how to support people that have a history of incarceration.</p>
<p>15. Has anyone in your family ever been convicted of a crime that makes it difficult to access or maintain housing?</p>	<p>This question was not part of V2.</p>	<p>To understand legal impacts on housing options and locations, and to help service providers plan for how to support people that have a history of incarceration. Furthermore, there is research to suggest people of color are more likely to have been negatively impacted because of mass incarceration.</p>
<p>16. Does anyone exploit, trick, manipulate or force anyone in your family to do things they do not want to do?</p>	<p>Similar to Q. 12 from V2, with some amendments based upon input from Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence service providers.</p>	<p>To understand the risks of exploitation and its impacts on accessing and maintaining housing.</p>
<p>17. Where do you and your family sleep most frequently? <i>(select one</i></p>	<p>Moved from housing history to</p>	<p>Recognizes how where the experience of homelessness</p>

<i>response)</i> Shelters Couch Surfing Car Transitional Housing Outdoors Other	vulnerabilities and housing support needs	occurs impacts vulnerabilities.
18. Does anyone in your family ever do things that may be considered to be risky or harmful like run drugs, share a needle, do sex work, or anything like that?	Similar to Q. 13 from V2, with slight amendments to language based upon findings in focus groups and interviews with people with lived experience.	This question helps better understand vulnerabilities associated with involvement in higher risk behavior.
19. Is there anybody that thinks you or anyone in your family owe them money like a family member, friend, past landlord, business, bookie, dealer, bank, credit card company, utility company or anyone like that?	Similar to Q. 14 of V2 with some different examples based upon input from service providers and people with lived experience.	This question helps us understand money management issues, and can also be helpful for service planning related to financial security and financial future.
20. Do you or anyone in your family get any money from the government, a job, alimony, child support, working under the table, day labor, an inheritance or a pension, or anything like that?	Similar to Q. 15 of V2 with some slightly different wording and additional common family income sources.	This question helps us understand concerns with income issues and can also be helpful for service planning related to financial security and financial future.
21. Do you or anyone in your family ever gamble with money you cannot afford to lose or have debts associated with gambling?	This question was not part of V2.	This question helps us understand debt or high risk behavior issues and can also be helpful for service planning related to financial security and financial future.
22. Does everyone in your family have planned activities, other than activities for survival, at least four days per week that make you happy and fulfilled?	Similar to Q. 16 of V2 with more intentional wording around the activities not being related to survival, and that they occur most days of the week.	This question reveals whether or not there are meaningful daily activities, which has a direct relationship with wellness for most people and can directly impact housing stability.
23. Does your family have a collection of belongings that get in the way with your ability to access services or housing?	This question was not part of V2.	Collecting and/or hoarding behavior can have a direct impact on service access and planning housing supports. Lack of available storage in a community for belongings, even when there is not collecting or hoarding

		behavior can impact service access.
<p>24. Would you say that your family's current homelessness was caused by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A relationship that broke down</li> <li>b. An unhealthy or abusive relationship</li> <li>c. Because family or friends caused your family to lose your housing</li> </ul>	Similar to Q. 18 of V2 with the reasons separated out.	Helps understand relationship dynamics that contributed to homelessness, helps screen for Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence, and can be helpful for service planning and guest management moving forward.
<p>25. Do most of your family and friends have stable housing?</p>	This question was not part of V2.	This question is better aligned to the SPDAT and research that shows that people with stably housed friends and family may have accommodation options outside the homelessness service delivery system.
<p>26. Is anyone in your family 60 years of age or older?</p>	This question was identified from age and date of birth data provided in the administration section of V2.	People who are 60 years of age or older are more vulnerable than their younger counterparts.
<p>27. Does anyone in your family have any physical or mental health issues or cognitive issues including a brain injury, that you would require assistance to access or keep housing?</p>	This question condenses a complete section from V2 including, Q 19, 20,21, 22, 26, 27 and 28.	Within the Fair Housing Act expectations, it is okay to understand if people have physical or mental health issues or disabilities, but it is not legally okay to know about and prioritize based upon specific aspects of these issues.
<p>28. Does anyone in your family use alcohol or drugs in a way that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Impacts your life in a negative way most days</li> <li>b. Makes it hard to access housing</li> <li>c. Might require assistance to maintain housing</li> </ul>	A variation on Q. 24 and 25 of V2.	Helps understand the impacts substance use may have on current life or future housing stability.



<p>29. Are there any medications that, for whatever reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A doctor said someone in your family should be taking but they are not taking</li> <li>b. The medication gets sold instead of being taken</li> <li>c. The medication is used in a way other than how it is prescribed</li> <li>d. The medication is impossible to take, forgotten, or choose not to take</li> </ul>	<p>A variation on Q. 29 and 30 from V2.</p>	<p>Medication management can be helpful for improving housing stability and can be indicative of specific vulnerabilities related to health and wellness.</p>
<p>30. Has your family's homelessness been caused by any recent or past trauma or abuse?</p>	<p>A simplified take on Q. 31 from V2, improved through input with people with lived experience.</p>	<p>Abuse and trauma are specific vulnerabilities that impact the trajectory into homelessness and the recovery from homelessness.</p>
<p>31. Are there any children that have been removed from the family by a child protection service in the last six months?</p>	<p>Slightly reworded from Q.32 from V2.</p>	<p>Stability of the household and interaction with other systems have been identified as an important consideration for housing options and supports provide to family.</p>
<p>32. Do you have any family legal issues like child custody, protection issues, divorce or anything like that being resolved in court or needing to be resolved in court that would impact your housing or who may live within your housing?</p>	<p>A variation on Q. 33 from V2.</p>	<p>Legal issues addressed by family court can revise the household size, income access and support needs.</p>
<p>33. At any point in the last six months, have any of your children been separated from you to live with another family member or friend?</p>	<p>A change from Q. 34 from V2 that removes specific cause of separation as housing situation or homelessness.</p>	<p>Family stability issues impacts housing and support needs.</p>
<p>34. In the last six months, have any of the children experienced abuse or trauma?</p>	<p>Slightly reworded from Q. 35 from V2.</p>	<p>Abuse and trauma are specific vulnerabilities that impact the trajectory into homelessness and the recovery from homelessness. Connection to trauma</p>

		responsive supports may be important.
35. <b><i>If there are school-aged children:</i></b> Do your children attend school more often than not each week?	Same as V2.	School participation has been identified as one indicator of children having their needs met. If attendance is not regular, this will guide supports plan.
36. In the last six months, have the adults in the family changed because of a new relationship, a separation, incarceration, military deployment, or anything like that?	Slightly reworded Q37 of V2.	Consistency in the household composition is an indicator of enhanced stability for family members.
37. Do you anticipate any other adults or children coming to live with your family in the first six months after you and your family get housed?	Slightly reworded Q38 of V2.	See above.
38. Does your family have two or more planned activities each week such as outings to the park, going to the library, visiting other family, watching a family movie or anything like that?	Slightly reworded Q39 of V2.	Meaningful activities completed collectively as a household is an indicator of resilience.
39. Does your family have a support network for when you need help with your children or other things that come up?	This question was not a part of V2.	A support network for the family is another indicator of resilience and community connections.
40. <b>If there are children 12 and younger as well as 13 and over:</b> In your household, do the older kids spend two or more hours on a typical day helping their younger siblings with things like getting ready for school, homework, dinner, bathing them, or anything like that?	Variation on Q41 of V2.	This identifies opportunities to better assist all members of the family and potentially access additional supports to assist in meeting the needs of the children.