

**State of Hawaii
Homeless Point-in-Time Count
January 24, 2016**



~~Homeless~~

PARTNERS IN CARE
Oahu Continuum of Care



BRIDGING THE GAP

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	3
Executive Summary.....	5
General Overview.....	7
Count Implementation Overview and Recommendations.....	9
Statewide Summary.....	13
Oahu Summary.....	15
Hawaii Island Summary.....	18
Maui County Summary.....	21
Kauai County Summary.....	24
Statewide Homeless Subpopulations.....	27
Homeless Housing Utilization Analysis.....	30
Statewide Unsheltered Summary.....	36
Appendix 1: 2016 Oahu HUD Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) Tables.....	39
Appendix 2: 2016 Rural Counties HUD Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) Tables.....	51
Appendix 3: 2016 PIT Count Household Survey.....	63
Appendix 4: 2016 PIT Count Single Survey.....	66
Appendix 5: 2016 Non-HMIS Sheltered PIT Survey.....	67
Appendix 6: 2016 Overview.....	75
Appendix 7: 2016 Contact and Confidentiality Form.....	77
Appendix 8: PIT Agency Instructions.....	78
Appendix 9: Additional 2016 PIT Count Instructions.....	79
Appendix 10: Preparation for the 2016 PIT Count.....	81

Acknowledgements

A sincere thank you to the agencies and individuals who contributed time, expertise, and other resources to conduct the 2016 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. Aloha United Way and Partners in Care¹ (PIC) recognize the following organizations for their help in coordinating this year's PIT. Thank you to Aloha United Way, Catholic Charities Hawaii, Alternative Structures International, and Waimanalo Health Center for providing Oahu training venues.

- ❖ Aloha United Way
 - ❖ Alternative Structures International
 - ❖ Bennet Group
 - ❖ C. Peraro Consulting, LLC
 - ❖ Catholic Charities Hawaii
 - ❖ CHOW Project
 - ❖ Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
 - ❖ Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
 - ❖ Family Promise Hawaii
 - ❖ Hale Kipa
 - ❖ Honolulu Community Action Program
 - ❖ Hawaii Community Foundation

 - ❖ Hawaii DHS, Homeless Programs Office
 - ❖ Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness
 - ❖ Hawaii Job Corps

 - ❖ Helping Hands Hawaii
 - ❖ Holomua Na Ohana
 - ❖ Hoomau Ke Ola
 - ❖ HOPE Inc.
- ❖ Housing Solutions Inc.
 - ❖ Hybrid International, LLC

 - ❖ The Institute for Human Services (IHS)
 - ❖ Kalihi Palama Health Center
 - ❖ Kealahou West Oahu
 - ❖ Mental Health Kokua
 - ❖ Pacific Islander Ministry

 - ❖ Project Date
 - ❖ River of Life
 - ❖ Salvation Army
 - ❖ Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
 - ❖ University of Hawaii
 - ❖ USVETS, Inc.

 - ❖ Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center
 - ❖ Waikiki Health Center
 - ❖ Waimanalo Health Center
 - ❖ Windward Homeless Coalition
 - ❖ Women in Need

A special thank you to Dr. Michael Ullman and Tien Lum for their assistance with the reporting, HMIS setup, and analysis.

¹ Partners in Care (PIC) is an Oahu based membership organization of homeless service providers, businesses, units of local, state, and federal government, service consumers, and other community representatives. PIC is heavily involved in planning, coordinating, and advocating for programs and services to help the homeless.

The state of Hawaii Department of Human Services Homeless Programs Office (HPO) and Bridging the Gap (BTG), the Continuum of Care (CoC) for the neighbor islands of Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui, also thank the following partners for their participation and assistance during the 2016 PIT:

Hawaii County Agencies:

- ❖ Catholic Charities Hawaii
- ❖ Child and Family Services
- ❖ County of Hawaii - Prosecutor's Office
- ❖ Dorian Carter, Community Member (Pahoa)
- ❖ Hastings and Pleadwell
- ❖ Hawaii Island Aids Foundation (HIAF)
- ❖ Hawaii Island Home for Recovery
- ❖ Hope Services Hawaii, Inc
- ❖ Main Street Pahoa
- ❖ Property Professionals
- ❖ Students of Hawaii Community College
- ❖ Students of the University of Hawaii at Hilo
- ❖ West Hawaii Community Health Center

Maui County Agencies:

- ❖ Catholic Charities Hawaii
- ❖ County of Maui
- ❖ Family Life Center
- ❖ Feed My Sheep
- ❖ Hale Kau Kau
- ❖ Ka Hale A Ke Ola
- ❖ Maui Economic Opportunity
- ❖ Mental Health Kokua
- ❖ Salvation Army
- ❖ Steadfast Housing Development Corp.

Kauai County Agencies:

- ❖ Catholic Charities Hawaii
- ❖ Kauai County Housing Agency
- ❖ Kauai Economic Opportunity, Incorporated
- ❖ Leyla Ramazan
- ❖ Mental Health Kokua
- ❖ Steadfast Housing Development Corp.
- ❖ Veterans Administration
- ❖ Women In Need
- ❖ YWCA

Executive Summary

Results from the 2016 Hawaii Statewide Homeless Point-In-Time Count conducted on January 24, 2016 revealed a 4 percent overall increase in one-day homelessness from 7,620 persons in 2015 to 7,921 persons in 2016. This year's increase represented the fifth consecutive annual increase since 2011 with the PIT estimates rising 28 percent from a total of 6,188 in 2011. The statewide increase was led by double digit overall increases on Kauai (30%) and Hawaii (12%). Both Oahu and Maui registered small, nearly one percent increases.

The 2016 PIT increase was fueled by a 12 percent increase in unsheltered homelessness to 4,308 persons compared to 3,843 in 2015. Unsheltered homelessness rose on all four counties led by Kauai (40%), Oahu (12%), Hawaii (10%) and Maui (5%). The percent of homeless persons found to be unsheltered also continued its pattern of growth, with 54 percent of the statewide total unsheltered and 46 percent sheltered; continuing the four-year trend of a large percentage of unsheltered persons among those counted.

The count of homeless persons living in emergency or transitional shelters decreased four percent from 3,777 to 3,613 persons with reductions on Oahu and Maui, while Hawaii and Kauai reported increases. Due to challenges with the transition to a new HMIS leading up to the count, it is likely that the sheltered homeless census reported on Oahu represents an undercount.

A review of the type of households experiencing homelessness found that 4,590 single individuals represented 58 percent of the total one-day homelessness. Single individuals are defined by HUD as households (single or multiple adults) without the presence of dependent children under the age of 18. A total of 3,331 family individuals were counted as homeless, including 236 families with a total of 1,000 persons canvassed and living unsheltered. A total of 572 children were found living unsheltered within these families. An additional 22 persons under the age of 18 were found living unsheltered without any accompanying adults. Sheltered families totaled 569 households with 2,331 persons including 1,341 children (339 in emergency shelters and 1,002 in transitional housing).

A review of key subpopulations indicates that the statewide total number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless veterans decreased 3 percent to 670 veterans compared to the Statewide 2015 total of 691 veterans. While Oahu registered a 12 percent decrease in homeless veterans from 467 to 413, the Neighbor Islands recorded a 14 percent increase from 225 to 257. A total of 406 unsheltered veterans were encountered in the 2016 count, a 3 percent overall decrease compared to the 417 counted in 2015. 106 unsheltered chronically homeless veterans were tallied on Oahu and 112 on the Neighbor Islands for a statewide total of 218, just over half of the total unsheltered homeless veterans.

Data from the 2016 reporting supported a rise in chronic homelessness with 1,659 individuals and 290 persons in families for a statewide total of 1,949 persons in chronically homeless households. This represents a 27 percent increase from the 1,534 found in 2015. The overall increase represented a 21 percent increase in single chronic homeless individuals, a 56 percent increase in chronically homeless families and a 79 percent increase in family individuals. Both Oahu and Neighbor Island counties' chronically homeless totals increased more than 25 percent over 2015.

The report also tabulated data on two additional subpopulations of increasing significance – unaccompanied youth and parenting youth. Youth are defined as individuals 24 years or younger. The Statewide total reported 309 unaccompanied youth with the vast majority (227 or 73 percent) living unsheltered. Oahu noted a total of 168 unaccompanied youth including 111

unsheltered and 57 in emergency or transitional shelters. The three Neighbor Island counties tallied 141 youth including 116 unsheltered and 25 sheltered. The 2016 total youth count is nearly identical to the 303 found in 2015. The total number of unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 remained low at 26 (23 on Oahu; 3 on Neighbor Islands), almost equal to the total of 24 youth under 18 reported in the 2015 count.

Parenting youth is defined as a household containing persons 24 or younger with one or more dependent children and without any accompanying adults 25 or older. The statewide total of parenting youth tallied 56 households totaling 177 persons including 85 children. The Oahu tally found 35 households with 114 persons including 55 children, while the Neighbor Islands had 21 households and 63 persons including 30 children. The 2016 total decreased slightly from the 2015 total of 58 households with 188 persons including 93 children. Over the one-year span parenting youth households decreased from 41 to 35 on Oahu, while the Neighbor Islands increased from 17 to 21 households.

The 2016 PIT count report also completed several additional analyses to assist in understanding the trends of homelessness in Hawaii. Highlights from these analyses include:

- 1) A review of homeless service bed utilization found an overall utilization of 85% on the Neighbor Islands including 149 open homeless beds and 81 open permanent housing beds. Oahu bed utilization yielded an 83% overall utilization with a total of 672 open homeless beds and 196 open permanent housing beds.
- 2) Based on numbers received from the Department of Veterans Affairs, a total of 161 statewide VASH-supported permanent housing beds remained unutilized.
- 3) Persons residing in domestic violence shelters accounted for 144 persons in the statewide homeless totals including 53 persons on the Neighbor Islands and 91 persons on Oahu.
- 4) An analysis of unsheltered persons counted in 2016 found that a total of 860 persons, or 22% of the 2015 statewide total were also encountered in the 2016 PIT count (called “repeaters”).
- 5) A review of homeless service utilization of all unsheltered persons revealed that slightly less than half (46%) had prior Hawaii HMIS records.
- 6) A review of Hawaii’s sheltered individuals revealed that 22 percent had initial HMIS program entries during or before 2010. Among unsheltered individuals, 545 persons had their first HMIS entry during or before 2005 and 1,028 persons during or before 2010.

While the 2016 PIT count was implemented in a similar manner as previous counts, the lack of rigorous oversight of the count and methodological problems give caution to making comparisons with previous years or asserting high validity on any given number. In particular, the continued yearly finding of less than half of the unsheltered persons with existing HMIS records in view of the significant funding of homeless outreach services represents why the PIT count should be viewed as a year-round effort with planning for the next effort beginning soon after the completion of the current count.

Given the increasing numbers of homeless found in these counts and the state and federal initiatives to reduce homelessness, recommendations to improve the overall implementation of the count include improving the planning, supervision and execution of the count effort, the training of count staff and volunteers, the handling and verification of all survey forms and electronic data, and the introduction of data quality controls by outreach funders. This study contains a section on operational concerns that address challenges in overall execution.

General Overview

HUD's annual grant application for CoC homeless assistance funding requires the State of Hawaii to produce an unduplicated count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless on a one-day point in time during the last ten days of January. The count is a one-day cross section of homelessness and does not reflect the number of homeless individuals served during a specific interval of time.

The primary objective during 2016 was to obtain a reliable estimate of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families throughout Hawaii. The count assists in 1) accurately assessing current levels of homelessness for various household types, 2) estimating the number of chronically homeless individuals and families, and 3) evaluating the extent of homelessness for veterans and youth. PIT data collection is an integral part of local and national planning and acts in support of policy and resource allocations. As count execution improves, the reporting more accurately reflects the actual state of homelessness during that point-in-time. The count is also an excellent opportunity to engage the general public, community leaders, and private businesses in statewide homeless initiatives.

Hawaii's HMIS was utilized to extract the sheltered data needed for the reporting and as the repository for surveys collected during the unsheltered canvassing. The HMIS is a centralized relational database used to record services rendered to homeless individuals throughout the state of Hawaii. All service providers who receive federal, state, or county funding are required to participate in the HMIS. Some privately funded agencies voluntarily use the HMIS because of its capacity to archive longitudinal service records for clients served by their programs.

To help ensure that client data was reliable, organizers contacted emergency and transitional shelter providers leading up to the count and asked them to confirm that all clients sleeping in their facilities on the night of the count had active HMIS intake records. 2016 proved to be much more challenging, since the state was forced to switch HMIS software vendors in the months leading up to the count. This transition directly impacted the sheltered count and came at the most inopportune time. Shelters not participating in the HMIS, such as domestic violence programs, were contacted individually and asked to provide the number of homeless individuals and families residing in their programs on the night of the count, in addition to providing specific subpopulation data.

For the unsheltered count, the state received HUD's permission to conduct a five-day physical count between Monday, January 25, 2016 and Friday, January 29, 2016. Field staff and volunteers asked all encountered unsheltered homeless individuals, "Where did you sleep this past Sunday, January 24th?" in addition to other necessary survey questions.

The unsheltered survey is based on HUD-defined criteria and provider feedback. All surveys were entered into the PIT module of the HMIS, cleaned, unduplicated, and analyzed to obtain the data included in this report. The unsheltered survey instruments are provided in Appendices 3 and 4. It should be noted that the following unsheltered surveys were not included in the final count:

- Clients who reported living in a sheltered situation on the night of 1/24/16
- Clients with duplicate surveys or sheltered data
- Surveyed unsheltered clients that appeared in emergency or transitional sheltered data when unduplicated

Stakeholders, regional leaders, homeless service providers, and volunteers attended several planning meetings prior to Jan. 24, 2016. The purpose of these meetings was to convey the count's methodology to all parties involved, to provide explicit instructions detailing objectives, and to obtain feedback on the surveys used during the unsheltered count.

Multiple trainings preceded the 2016 count. Trainees received an overview of the count and its methodology, safety tips, data quality topics, and key points to consider during the surveying based on previous years' results. Regional leaders provided ad hoc field training before and during the count to ensure that volunteers understood how to administer the survey. All documents provided before and during the trainings are provided in Appendices 3-10.

PIT Teams

Field staff were composed of workers from service agencies that regularly perform outreach to the unsheltered homeless. Survey teams were assigned to familiar regions to ensure that many of the high-density areas frequented by unsheltered homeless were surveyed. Skilled outreach staff accustomed to specific areas and clients are more likely to obtain accurate information. Service-based locations, such as food pantries, were covered extensively during the count to reach additional unsheltered homeless.

The unsheltered count spanned the week of January 25th. The first day of the unsheltered count was conducted with substantial participation from all organizations and volunteers involved, and focused on reaching as many unsheltered homeless individuals as possible. As the week progressed, agencies independently scheduled dates and times for field staff to visit known locations.

Count Implementation Overview and Recommendations

The 2016 Point-In-Time Count represents the best available data to estimate one-day homeless prevalence for the State of Hawaii. The estimate adheres to the Federal definition of homelessness which includes individuals and families living in emergency homeless shelters, transitional homeless facilities, Safe Haven programs, and people identified as sleeping and living in an unsheltered location. The count is neither a measure of housing stability among people residing in housing nor a measure of the conditions of such housing and the general housing environment.

While the Point-In-Time count effort has been implemented by the two Hawaii Continuums in a similar manner over the past several years, the counts continues to suffer from errors that impact the accuracy of the count and year-to-year comparability. Conclusions based on the report data generally need to be expressed together with the appropriate caveats impacting their validity. Below is a listing of the operational concerns associated with the general count implementation and the three major types of PIT data: 1) Sheltered data counts, 2) Unsheltered data counts, and 3) Demographic information (both unsheltered or sheltered).

Count Implementation

Major challenges in the count implementation include the following:

- 1) The count continues to be performed by a variety of persons including many volunteers with a varying degree of understanding and competency in the completion of the count tasks including completion of survey responses.
- 2) Surveys completed during the unsheltered canvassing are not reviewed in any systematic way for errors or missing data prior to entry into the HMIS PIT module.
- 3) 2016 unsheltered survey data were entered into the database by a minimum of 23 different users. Employing such a large number of users for data entry does not meet standards for survey research. This report recommends a limited number of skilled data entry personnel to review and enter survey data into the system. This would help to improve many aspects of the analysis presented in this report.
- 4) The electronic data given to the contractor (C. Peraro Consulting, LLC) is not accompanied by the manually completed survey forms. This, along with sufficient resources, prevents the ability to check any discrepancies found in the survey database.
- 5) The manual surveys are not given a survey identifier to locate a particular survey even if access to the original survey forms were available.
- 6) There is limited to non-existent follow-up on missing survey information in the days directly following the count to ascertain information on discrepancies including listing of persons both in the sheltered and unsheltered data or missing survey information such as interviewer, area site of interview, and other non-client responses.
- 7) The survey implementation is not supervised by professionals with experience in survey methodology to address and check for discrepancies and validity issues during the implementation.

- 8) Since the sheltered count relies heavily on HMIS information, the lack of an HMIS management team and accountability standards by stakeholders cannot ensure sufficient quality of the sheltered data.

The eight (8) elements above represent major threats to general validity of the count. Addressing these issues in future counts can improve validity and year-to-year comparisons.

Sheltered Data

The source of the data reported in the sheltered homeless counts is from the Hawaii Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Data are extracted for each program for the Point-in-Time count date (January 24, 2016). Sources of errors from the sheltered data include the following:

- 1) Discrepancies in the HMIS data compared to the actual census can be due to delays in HMIS data entry, failure to include all household persons including children in the HMIS household group, and general input errors in HMIS data entry. Sheltered lists could exclude persons who are residing at a shelter on the PIT count date noted above.
- 2) Persons counted in the shelter estimate could be canvassed in the unsheltered count. A number of individuals were listed in both the sheltered and unsheltered counts. Approximately 50 persons from the Onelauena shelter were listed erroneously in the unsheltered dataset. These persons were omitted since this error was easily identified due to the listing of the location on the survey (marked as “Onelauena”) and further corroboration with the sheltered dataset. Several other individuals, however, were listed on both the sheltered and unsheltered listings and had conflicting information that appears to support both locations. While these persons were generally handled by deleting them from the unsheltered listing and counting them as “sheltered,” no documentation was available to thoroughly vet the situation.
- 3) The transition from the Hybrid International HMIS to the new CaseWorthy HMIS caused delays and errors with the sheltered database. The Contractor provided numerous trainings, custom reports, and technical assistance hours to be able to produce the sheltered count in its entirety with a high-degree of accuracy.

Generally, the errors in the sheltered data noted in 1), 2), and 3) have been minimal to non-existent; however, the transition to a new HMIS severely impacted the ability of a minority of providers to enter client census data accurately. Actual shelter census records were still compared and unduplicated against both sheltered and unsheltered datasets to minimize duplication.

Unsheltered Data

The difficulties of completing an accurate unsheltered homeless count are well-documented. The count itself can be thought to underrepresent the true homeless population, since it is generally assumed that individuals are missed. Issues impacting validity fall into two general categories: 1) Errors related to inappropriately categorizing individuals as homeless and

unsheltered, and 2) Errors related to omitting individual homeless and unsheltered. The first category is more easily addressed with enhanced rigor. To ensure that persons were both homeless AND unsheltered during the night of the count, the physical enumeration should undertake the following procedures.

- 1) Check all names collected during the PIT canvassing against both the sheltered and unsheltered sections of the HMIS. For emergency shelters, where persons may leave for a night or two while remaining active in the HMIS, actual census listings from these programs should continue to be submitted for the night of the count for comparative purposes.
- 2) Although more difficult, carry-out the canvassing efforts during the nighttime hours when it is believed that most sheltered homeless persons would no longer be staying outside in typical unsheltered locations. Counting persons through drop-in centers and events, although perhaps necessary to cover larger geographic areas, is not ideal since it limits the canvassers ability to collect or visually corroborate any evidence of residing unsheltered.
- 3) Use skilled outreach workers or other experienced homeless service staff who are familiar with the consumers and area being canvassed and who can determine through unscripted questioning whether or not the person is currently homeless.
- 4) Ensure that full name collection is maximized. The omission of names (currently between 8 to 10 percent of the unsheltered counts) introduces multiple threats to the validity of the data. Training and procedures should be implemented to reduce this number to as close as zero as possible.

Methods to minimize the number of persons who are unsheltered but missed during the physical enumeration include the following:

- 1) Since the Hawaii HMIS maintains a very large unsheltered database, the database needs to be clean and updated in advance of the PIT count to ensure that those remaining active have a very high likelihood of remaining unsheltered and homeless. As recommended in prior years, the PIT count objective should be to locate and corroborate the homeless situation of these currently active clients.
- 2) Sufficient resources (time and persons) should be allocated to ensure coverage for large and/or dense areas where homeless individuals are known to reside.
- 3) Review of canvassing efforts to ensure that selected areas, especially key areas where homeless are known to live unsheltered, were thoroughly canvassed during the count's time period.
- 4) It is highly recommended that select areas be recounted to gain increased confidence of count numbers. In theory, the unsheltered HMIS database could be used to conduct PIT counts if accuracy improved dramatically.

Demographic Data

Client self-report data on medical information (substance abuse, mental illness, etc.) and lifestyle information (housing type, length of homelessness) is typically impacted by several types of errors:

- 1) Errors related to the inability for persons to accurately recall detailed historical information such as housing location over a long period of time.
- 2) Errors related to the inability of person to fully understand the concept in question. Examples include questions related to mental illness status where the person may not fully understand what symptoms (e.g. feeling down, acute anxiety, chronic fatigue) may be evidence of having mental illness.
- 3) Errors related to purposeful false response due to socially unacceptable behaviors, illegality of behaviors, or other incentives not to fully disclose (e.g. fear of parole violation). Survey questions querying clients about the presence of substance abuse typically produce prevalence number that are significantly lower than true prevalence (estimated from 50 to 100% lower). The table below gives a general assessment of the validity of responses collected during an outdoor canvassing attempt. A three tier system (high, medium, and low) is utilized.

Age	High		Mental Illness	Medium
Race	High		Substance Abuse	Low
Ethnicity	High		HIV/AIDS	Low
Race	High		Disability	Medium
Homeless Status	High		Length of Homelessness	Medium
Number of Times Homeless	Low		Chronic Homelessness	Low
Sleeping Location	High		Area of Location	High
Veterans Status	High		Current Armed Forces	High

The suspected inaccuracy of key variables such as Disability and Length of Homelessness further impacts the validity of important measures such as chronic homelessness which depend on responses to these questions. The chronic homeless measure itself must also be interpreted with the understanding that it has low validity due to methodological problems of its component factors.

General Comments

The lack of frequency with which the Point-in-Time count is completed, only annually, hampers the accuracy of the count. Many problems that impact reliability continue to appear year-after-year due to insufficient planning and oversight of the count. Given its importance as a measure of the impact of homeless services delivery in the state of Hawaii, which carries a total budget exceeding \$40 million in federal, state and local funds, improving the overall execution should be considered if higher count quality is desired.

Statewide Summary

The following sections provide tabular and graphical data for each of the four counties providing data for the 2016 count. Table 1 summarizes the sheltered, unsheltered, and statewide totals over the last five years. Each of the annual counts have been implemented in the same manner. Table 2 summarizes the total number of homeless individuals statewide for 2016.

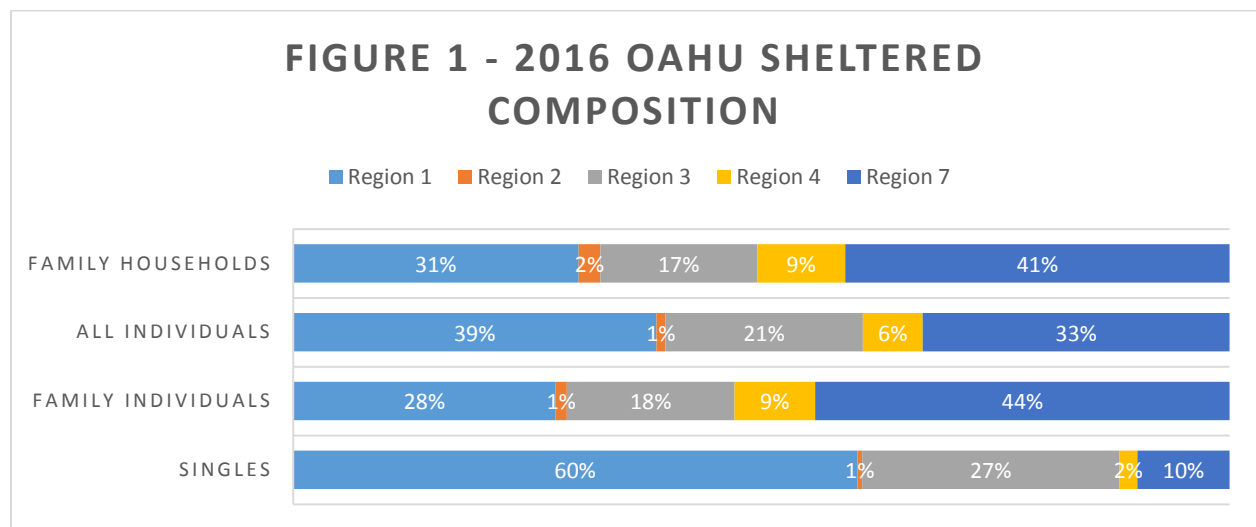
Table 1: Statewide PIT Summary 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		State Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	3,613	46%	4,308	54%	7,921
2015	3,777	50%	3,843	50%	7,620
2014	3,813	55%	3,105	45%	6,918
2013	3,745	59%	2,590	41%	6,335
2012	3,726	60%	2,520	40%	6,246

Table 2: Statewide Households Summary, 2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		State Total
	#	%	#	%	#
Singles	1,282	28%	3,308	72%	4,590
Family Individuals	2,331	70%	1,000	30%	3,331
All Individuals	3,613	46%	4,308	54%	7,921
Family Households	569	71%	236	29%	805

Figures 1 and 2 below present aggregate sheltered household composition data for Oahu and the Neighbor Islands respectively.



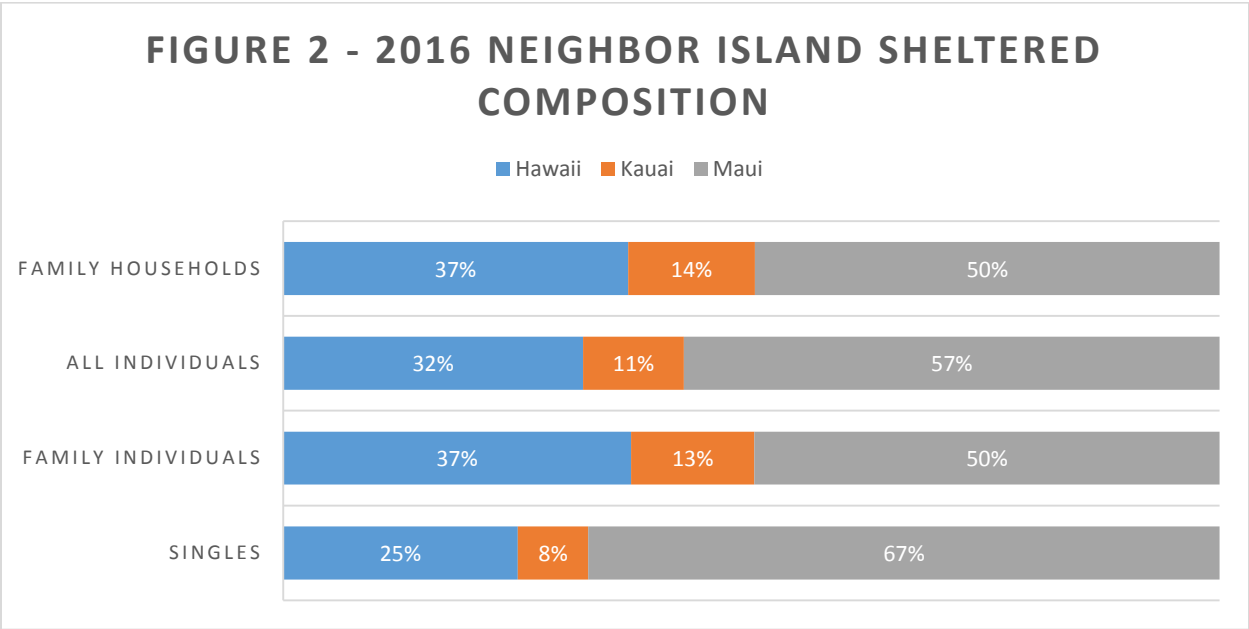
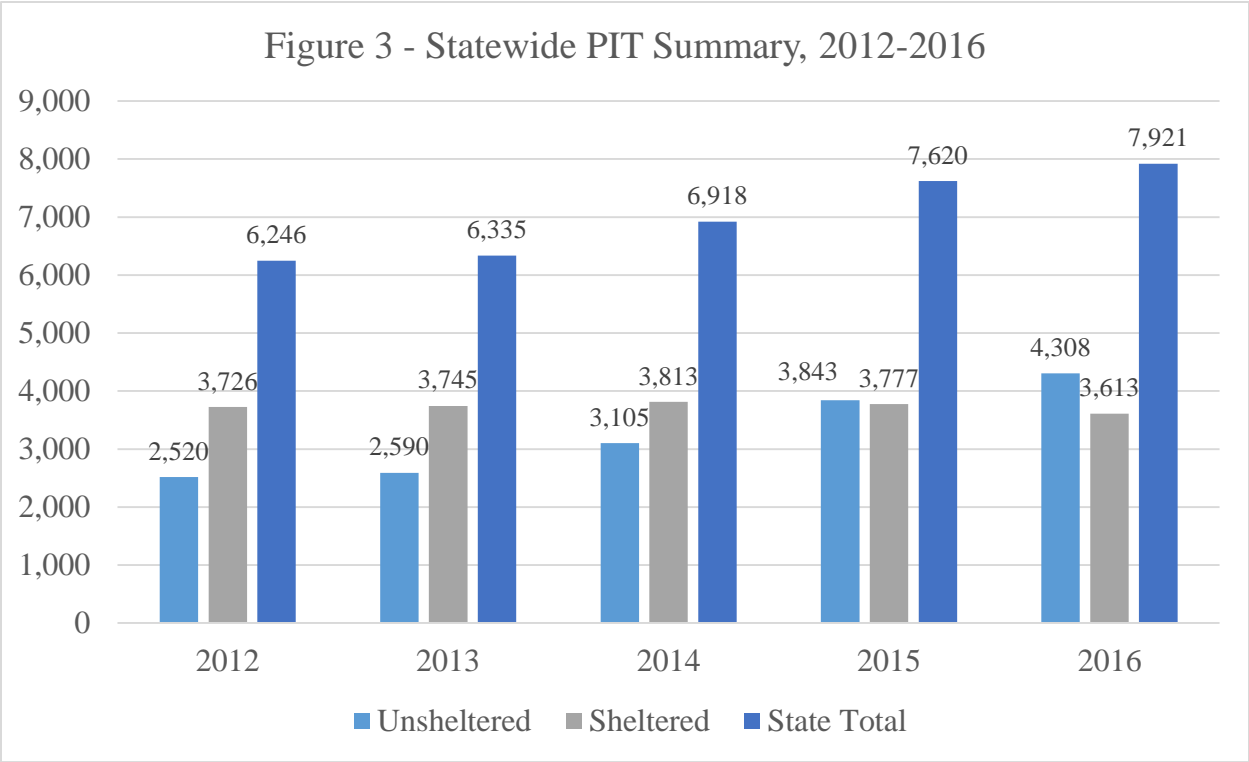


Figure 3 represents the information in Table 1 graphically.



Oahu Summary

Table 3: Oahu Summary 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Oahu Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	2,767	56%	2,173	44%	4,940
2015	2,964	60%	1,939	40%	4,903
2014	3,079	65%	1,633	35%	4,712
2013	3,091	68%	1,465	32%	4,556
2012	3,035	70%	1,318	30%	4,353

Figure 4 shows the five-year trend in sheltered, unsheltered, and total homeless activity on Oahu. The figure portrays a steady increase in the total number of homeless individuals over the course of those five years, with increases in the total number of unsheltered homeless over the last four years. The sheltered total remained relatively unchanged from 2012-2014, with decreases over the last two years from 2015-2016.

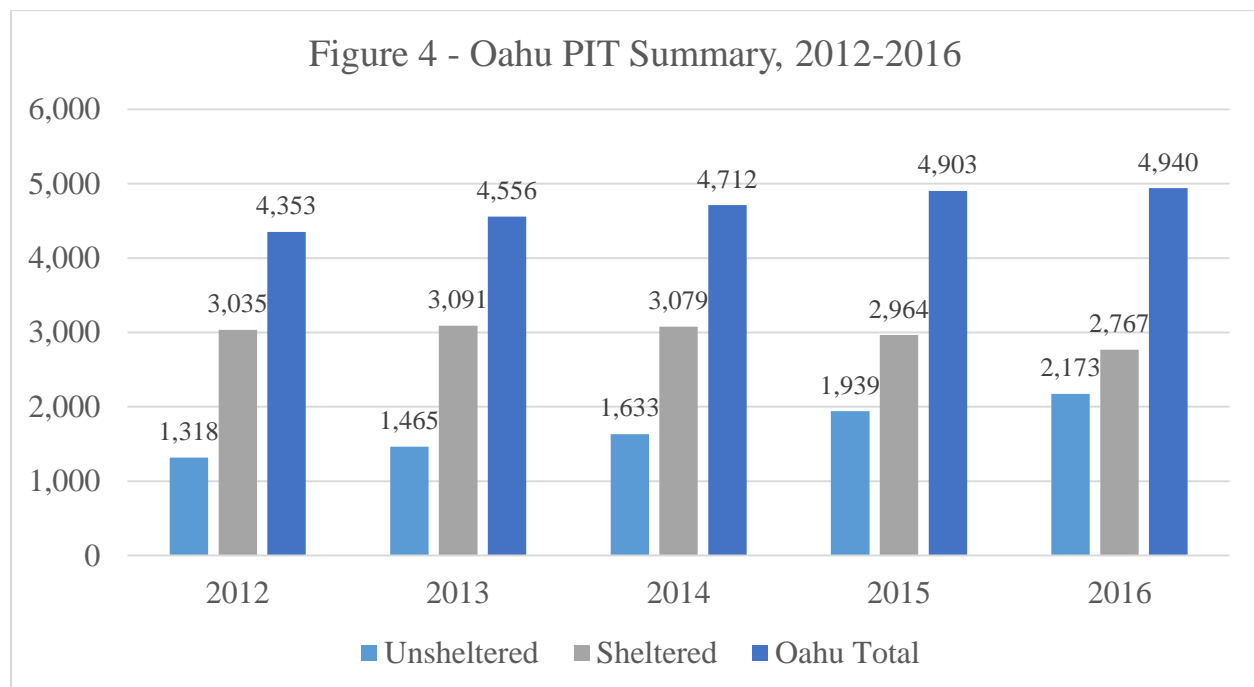


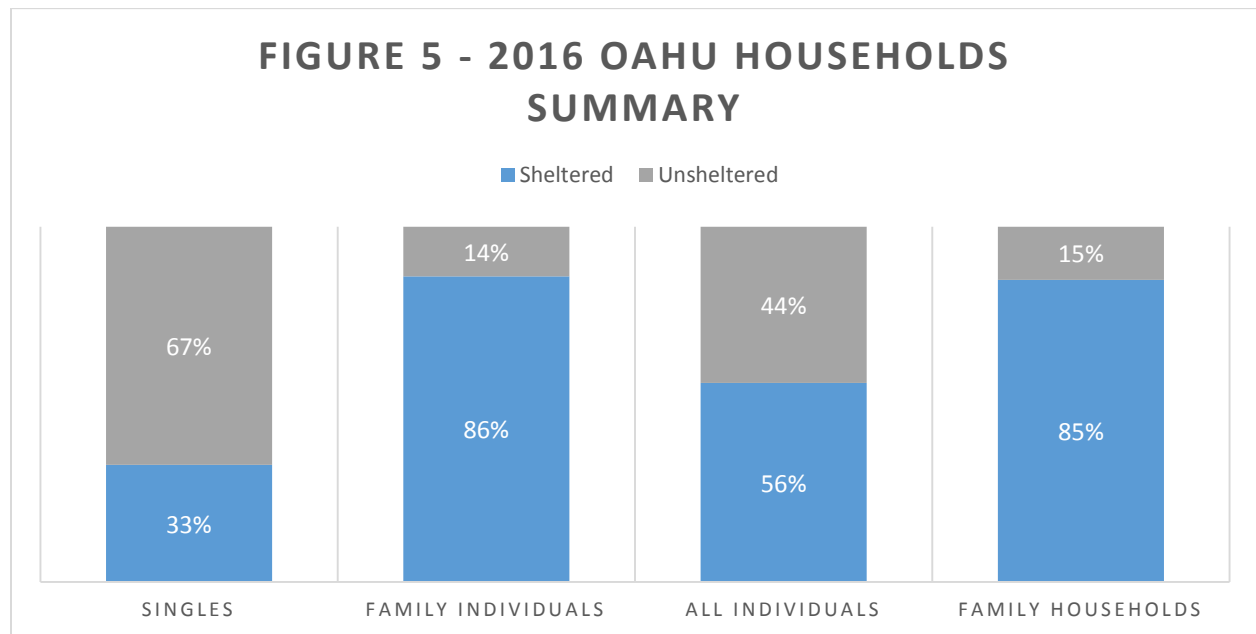
Table 4 below shows that 56% of all homeless individuals and 85% of homeless families were sheltered. These percentages dropped slightly when compared to 2015. Of the 436 sheltered families, 322 (74%) resided in transitional housing facilities, while 114 (26%) resided in emergency shelters. Among the 2,173 unsheltered homeless, 1,874 (86%) were single individuals, one percentage point higher than in 2015. In 2016, 57% of the homeless were singles, while 43% were family individuals, a five-point increase in the proportion of singles (decrease in family individuals) over 2015. The vast majority (86%) of all homeless family individuals were sheltered in either emergency or transitional facilities.

This report defines a “single” individual as an unaccompanied person, or a person in a multi-adult household (e.g. couples). Within singles, the data are overwhelmingly unaccompanied. Family individuals have been consistently defined as members of family households with at least one adult and one child younger than 18 years of age.

Table 4: 2016 Oahu Households Summary

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Oahu Total
	#	%	#	%	#
Singles	923	33%	1,874	67%	2,797
Family Individuals	1,844	86%	299	14%	2,143
All Individuals	2,767	56%	2,173	44%	4,940
Family Households	436	85%	77	15%	513

Figure 5 represents Table 4 graphically.



Tables 5-7 summarize the count results over the last five years. There was a 2% drop in the proportion of sheltered singles and family individuals relative to the 2015 totals for both categories. Balancing the equation, there was a 2% increase in the proportion of unsheltered singles and family individuals when compared to 2015. Overall, there were increases to each unsheltered category presented below. Singles, family individuals, and family households increased by 13%, 5%, and 8%, respectively.

Table 5: Summary of Oahu Singles, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Oahu Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	923	33%	1,874	67%	2,797
2015	909	35%	1,654	65%	2,563
2014	911	39%	1,445	61%	2,356
2013	901	41%	1,295	59%	2,196
2012	865	43%	1,144	57%	2,009

Table 6: Summary of Oahu Family Individuals, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Oahu Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	1,844	86%	299	14%	2,143
2015	2,055	88%	285	12%	2,340
2014	2,168	92%	188	8%	2,356
2013	2,190	93%	170	7%	2,360
2012	2,170	93%	174	7%	2,344

Table 7: Summary of Oahu Family Households, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Oahu Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	436	85%	77	15%	513
2015	485	87%	71	13%	556
2014	526	91%	52	9%	578
2013	525	92%	43	8%	568
2012	534	93%	41	7%	575

Hawaii Island Summary

Table 8: Hawaii Island Summary 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Hawaii Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	271	19%	1,123	81%	1,394
2015	220	18%	1,021	82%	1,241
2014	211	24%	658	76%	869
2013	160	29%	397	71%	557
2012	170	28%	447	72%	617

Figure 6 shows the five-year trend in sheltered, unsheltered, and total homelessness on the island of Hawaii. The figure illustrates an increase in the total number of homeless individuals over the last three years, with increases to both sheltered and unsheltered populations. The sheltered total increased 23% compared to 2015, while the unsheltered increased 10%.

Table 8 above depicts a slight decline in the unsheltered proportion relative to the total, which was caused in large part by the increase in shelter utilization among the transitional housing component.

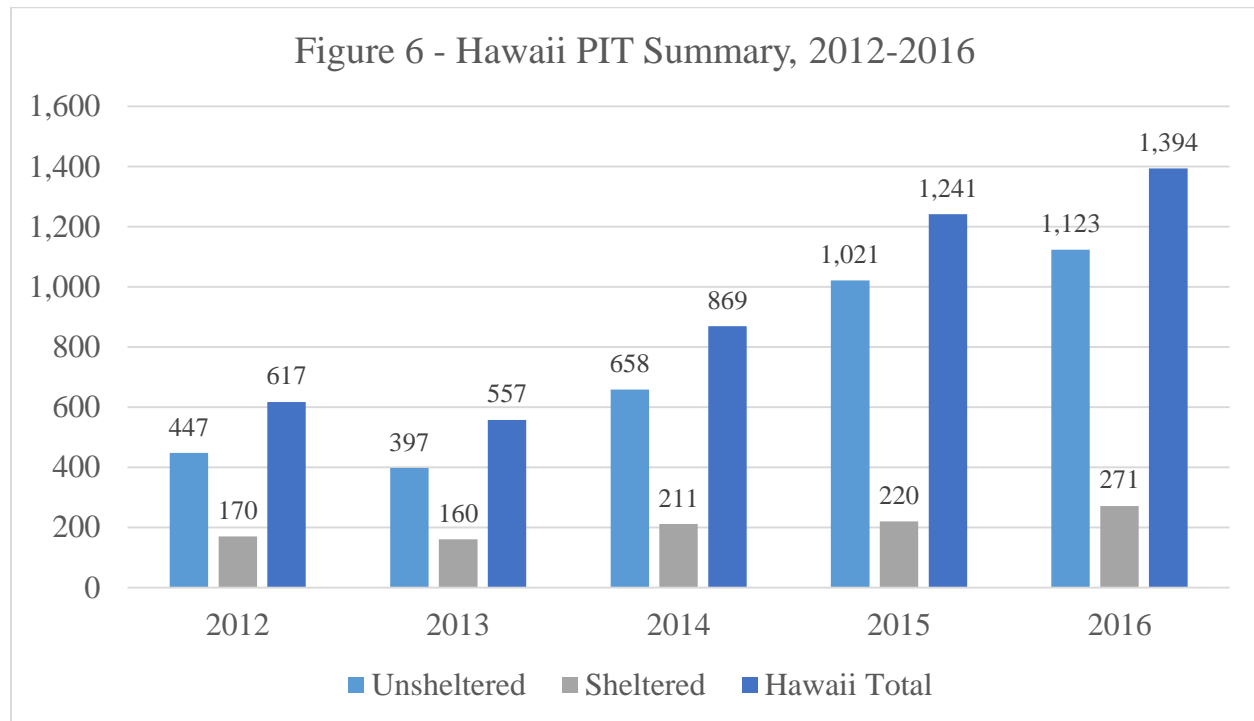


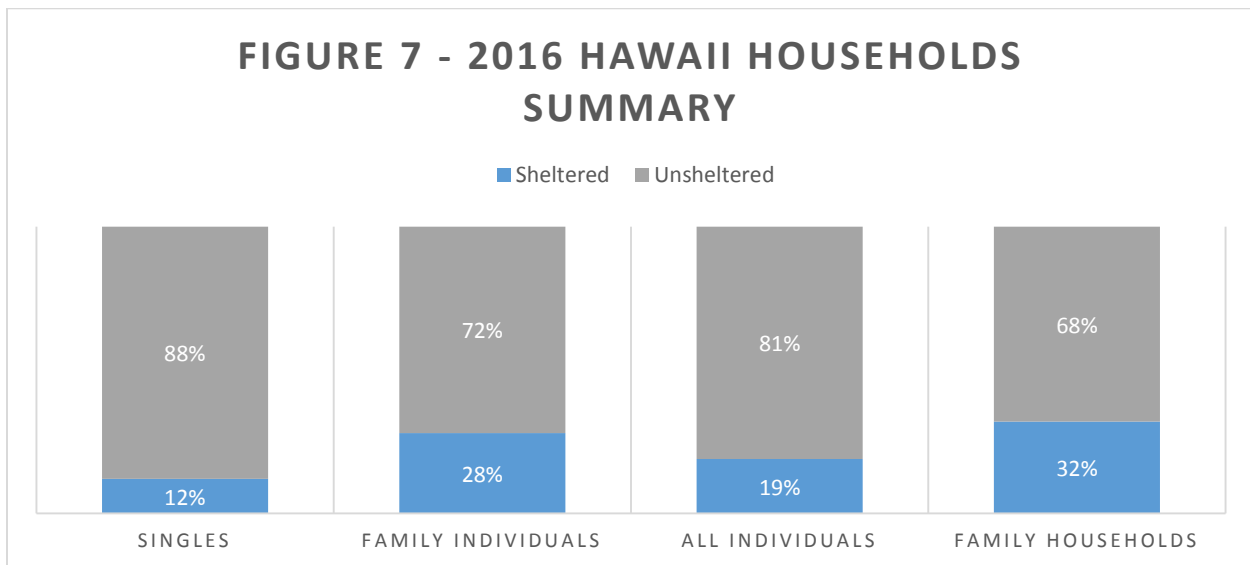
Table 9 below shows that 19% of all homeless individuals and 32% of homeless families were sheltered. Of the 49 sheltered families, 29 (59%) resided in transitional housing facilities, while the remaining 20 (41%) resided in emergency shelters. 16 more families were sheltered than in

2015, with a higher percentage of those families transitionally housed. Among the 1,123 unsheltered homeless individuals, 663 (59%) were singles. The total number of unsheltered singles actually decreased slightly when compared to 2015. In 2016, 54% of all homeless individuals were singles, while 46% were family individuals, which is an eight-point decrease/increase in the proportion of singles/family individuals respectively. 28% of all homeless family individuals were sheltered, 58% less than on Oahu.

Table 9: 2016 Hawaii Households Summary

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Hawaii Total
	#	%	#	%	#
Singles	90	12%	663	88%	753
Family Individuals	181	28%	460	72%	641
All Individuals	271	19%	1,123	81%	1,394
Family Households	49	32%	104	68%	153

Figure 7 presents the information from Table 9 graphically.



Tables 10-12 summarize the count results over the last five years. Relative to 2015, there were substantial increases in two of the three populations, accompanied by a 12% increase in the total number of homeless. The unsheltered homeless population outweighed the sheltered by over 4:1.

Table 10: Summary of Hawaii Island Singles, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Hawaii Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	90	12%	663	88%	753
2015	94	12%	676	88%	770
2014	89	17%	438	83%	527
2013	66	17%	318	83%	384
2012	62	17%	306	83%	368

Table 11: Summary of Hawaii Island Family Individuals, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Hawaii Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	181	28%	460	72%	641
2015	126	27%	345	73%	471
2014	122	36%	220	64%	342
2013	94	54%	79	46%	173
2012	108	43%	141	57%	249

Table 12: Summary of Hawaii Island Family Households, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Hawaii Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	49	32%	104	68%	153
2015	33	30%	77	70%	110
2014	35	44%	45	56%	80
2013	27	63%	16	37%	43
2012	35	56%	28	44%	63

Maui County Summary

Table 13: Maui County Summary 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Maui Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	484	42%	661	58%	1,145
2015	505	44%	632	56%	1,137
2014	445	46%	514	54%	959
2013	421	48%	455	52%	876
2012	420	48%	454	52%	874

Figure 8 shows the five-year trend in sheltered, unsheltered, and total homelessness on Maui. The figure portrays an increase in unsheltered homelessness over the last four years, small increases in the sheltered population from 2013-2015, with a slight decrease in the sheltered count in 2016. The total has increased 31% since 2012 and nearly one percent when compared to 2015.

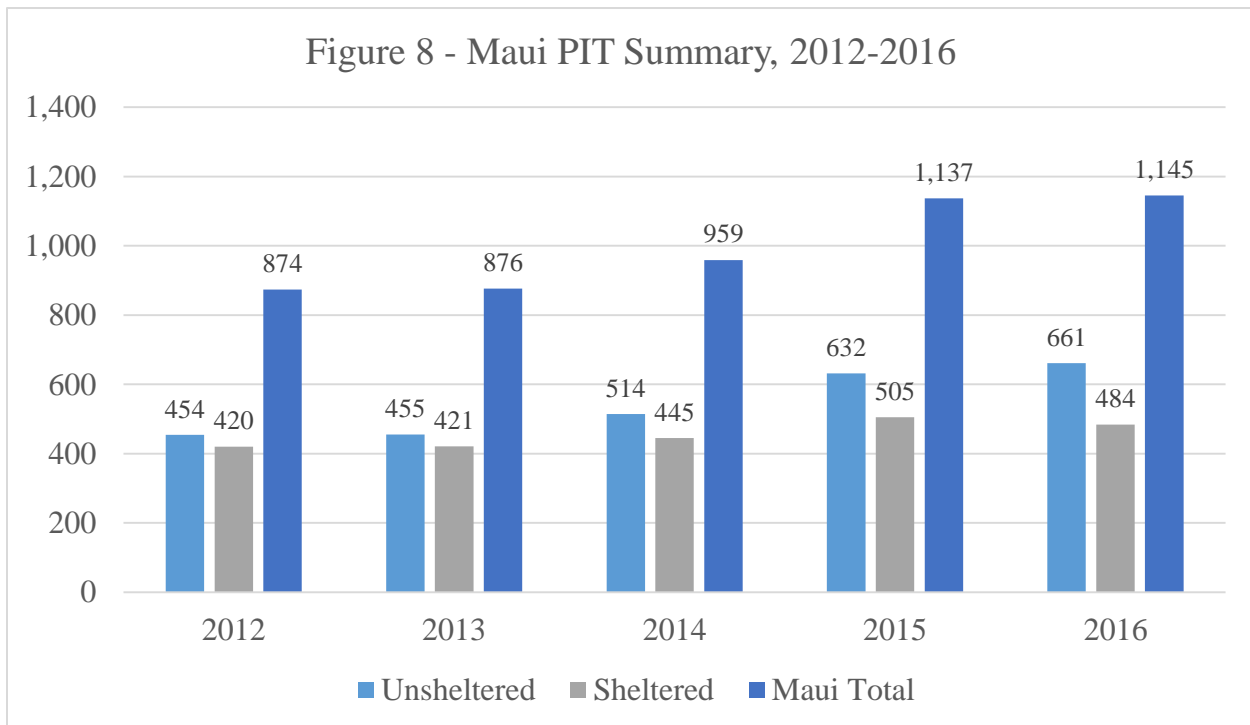
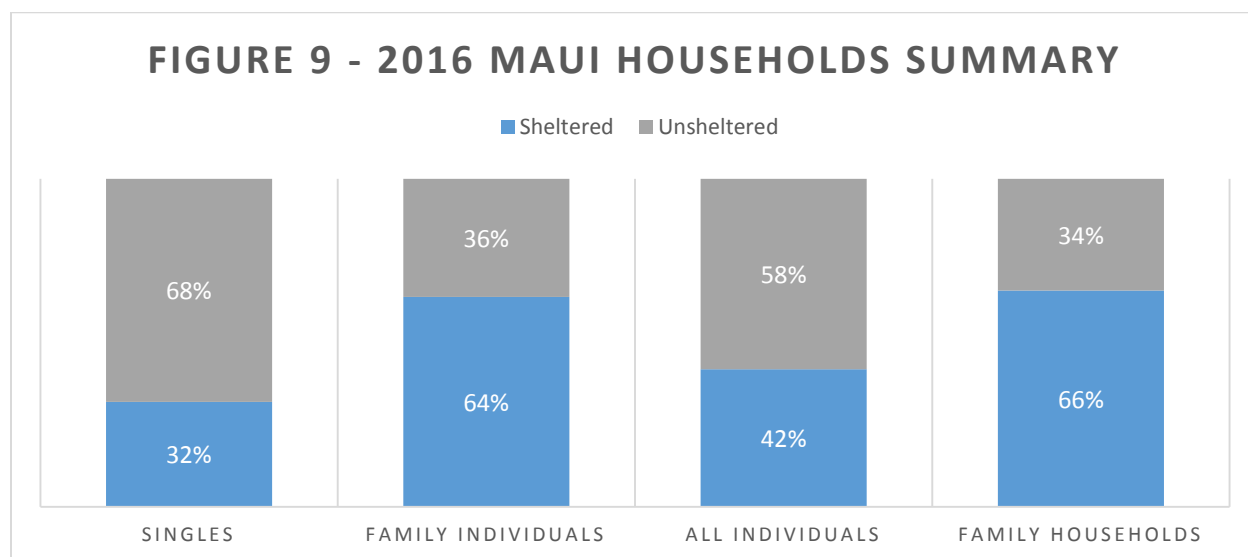


Table 14 shows that 42% of all homeless individuals and 66% of homeless families were sheltered. Of the 66 sheltered families, 52 (79%) resided in transitional housing facilities, while the remaining 14 (21%) resided in emergency shelters. Among the 661 unsheltered homeless individuals, 525 (79%) were singles. In 2016, 67% of all homeless individuals were singles, while 33% were family individuals a slight increase over 2015, when only 65% were singles. 64% of all homeless family individuals were sheltered in either emergency or transitional facilities, which dropped 10 points compared to 2015.

Table 14: 2016 Maui County Households Summary

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Maui Total
	#	%	#	%	#
Singles	242	32%	525	68%	767
Family Individuals	242	64%	136	36%	378
All Individuals	484	42%	661	58%	1,145
Family Households	66	66%	34	34%	100

Figure 9 is a graphic representation of Table 14.



Tables 15-17 summarize the count results over the last five years. Data in Table 15 shows a positive result towards unsheltered homelessness. Although the number of unsheltered singles declined slightly, this was more than offset by the increase in the number of unsheltered family individuals over the last year.

Table 15: Summary of Maui County Singles, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Maui Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	242	32%	525	68%	767
2015	212	29%	530	71%	742
2014	144	24%	463	76%	607
2013	150	27%	405	73%	555
2012	131	25%	393	75%	524

Table 16: Summary of Maui County Family Individuals, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Maui Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	242	64%	136	36%	378
2015	293	74%	102	26%	395
2014	301	86%	51	14%	352
2013	271	84%	50	16%	321
2012	289	83%	61	17%	350

Table 17: Summary of Maui County Family Households, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Maui Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	66	66%	34	34%	100
2015	78	76%	25	24%	103
2014	87	87%	13	13%	100
2013	77	84%	15	16%	92
2012	88	83%	18	17%	106

Kauai County Summary

Table 18: Kauai County Summary 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Kauai Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	91	21%	351	79%	442
2015	88	26%	251	74%	339
2014	78	21%	300	79%	378
2013	73	21%	273	79%	346
2012	101	25%	301	75%	402

Figure 8 shows the five-year trend in sheltered, unsheltered, and total homelessness on Kauai. The figure indicates a 30% increase in total homelessness over the one-year period, with the vast majority of the increase attributable to a 100 person increase in unsheltered homelessness.

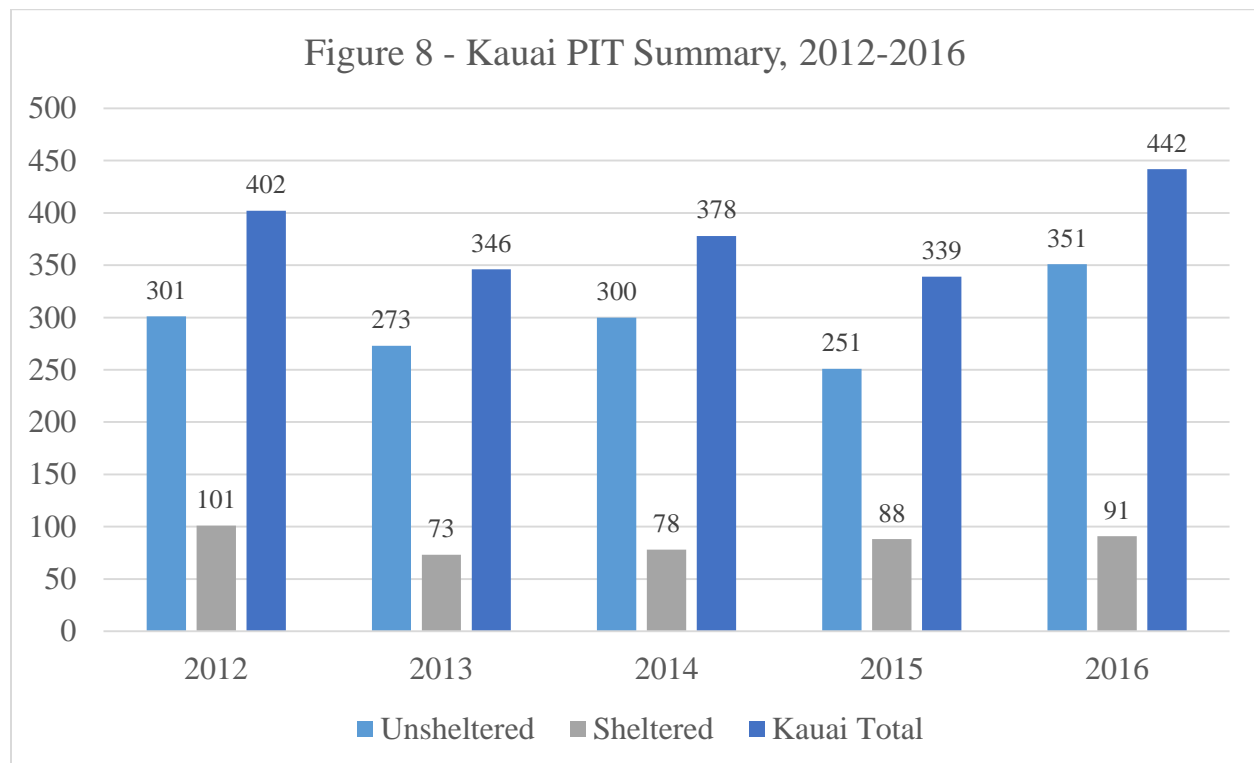


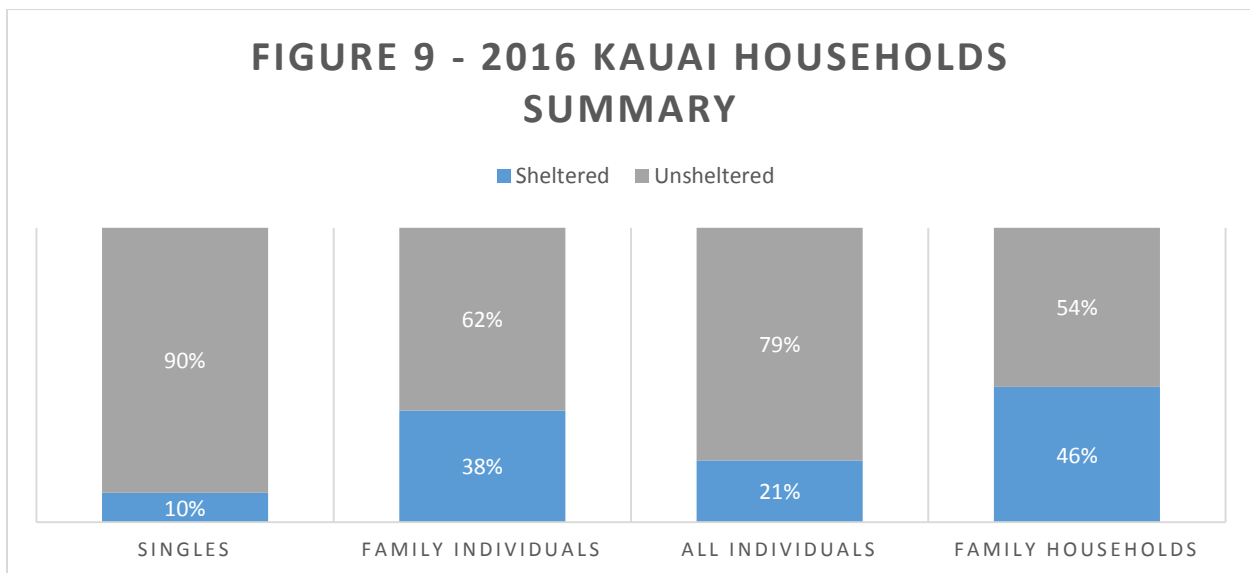
Table 19 shows that 21% of all homeless individuals and 46% of homeless families were sheltered. Of the 18 sheltered families, 13 (72%) resided in transitional housing facilities, while the remaining 5 (28%) resided in emergency shelters. Among the 351 unsheltered homeless individuals, 246 (70%) were singles. In 2016, 62% of all homeless were singles, a decrease proportionately from 2015, however, the sheer number of singles did increase by 41 when compared to 2015. 38% of all homeless were family individuals, which also increased

numerically relative to the 2015 tally. Only 38% of all homeless family individuals were sheltered in either emergency or transitional facilities.

Table 19: 2016 Kauai County Households Summary

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Kauai Total
	#	%	#	%	#
Singles	27	10%	246	90%	273
Family Individuals	64	38%	105	62%	169
All Individuals	91	21%	351	79%	442
Family Households	18	46%	21	54%	39

Figure 9 is a graphic representation of Table 19.



Tables 20-22 summarize the count results over the last five years. For each of the tables, the grand total in each category has increased relative to 2015.

Table 20: Summary of Kauai County Singles, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Kauai Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	27	10%	246	90%	273
2015	28	12%	204	88%	232
2014	20	8%	240	92%	260
2013	25	11%	195	89%	220
2012	17	7%	212	93%	229

Table 21: Summary of Kauai County Family Individuals, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Kauai Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	64	38%	105	62%	169
2015	60	56%	47	44%	107
2014	58	49%	60	51%	118
2013	48	38%	78	62%	126
2012	84	49%	89	51%	173

Table 22: Summary of Kauai County Family Households, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Kauai Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	18	46%	21	54%	39
2015	17	59%	12	41%	29
2014	15	47%	17	53%	32
2013	14	42%	19	58%	33
2012	24	50%	24	50%	48

Statewide Homeless Subpopulations

As in previous years, in 2016 both Continuums were required to collect information on homeless subpopulations. These subpopulation data are outlined in Tables 23-30 below. The subpopulation data presented are subsets of specific homeless populations. The data collection presented in these tables follows federal homeless specifications and guidance outlined in documentation relating to PIT count data collection. Specifically, federal guidance informed CoCs of the information that must be collected in order to successfully complete the reporting requirements for 2016.

Neighbor Island Homeless Subpopulations:

Tables 23-26 outline the homeless subpopulation estimates for the neighbor islands. Table 23 details the number of chronically homeless across all three rural counties. The notes in HDX Table 4 of Appendices 1 or 2 defines the criteria used to estimate the data in Table 23. For the unsheltered data presented, an estimated 46% of all singles and 26% of families were chronically homeless. Traditionally the singles rate has hovered very close to this estimate.

Table 23: Rural Counties - Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Safe Haven		
Chronically Homeless Individuals	13	n/a	652	665
Chronically Homeless Families	1	n/a	41	42
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	3	n/a	191	194

Table 24 presents homeless veteran subpopulation data. 2016 sheltered veterans rose 18% over 2015, while the 2016 unsheltered veteran estimate increased 14%. Each of the subcategories presented rose in comparison to 2015. The CoC should assess the degree to which SSVF and VASH resources are being allocated on the rural counties to determine if service delivery can be improved. This is especially true since national funding initiatives continue to allocate more resources to veteran homelessness annually. Inventory utilization sections of this report may be helpful in identifying areas that can be improved. Additionally, HIC SSVF RRH inventory could be analyzed as an additional starting point.

Table 24: Rural Counties - Homeless Veteran Populations

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Homeless Veterans	15	25	n/a	217	257
Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals	2	n/a	n/a	108	110
Homeless Vet Families	2	4	n/a	9	15
Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	n/a	4	4
Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	n/a	18	18

Table 25 highlights the total number of self-reported veterans on the neighbor islands each of the last five years. The rural total has risen each year for the last four years. Neighbor islands continue to have a much higher proportion of unsheltered veteran homelessness than Oahu, and a nearly 5:1 ratio of unsheltered to sheltered homeless veterans.

Table 25: Summary of Rural County Veterans, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Rural Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	40	16%	217	84%	257
2015	35	16%	190	84%	225
2014	33	16%	175	84%	208
2013	27	17%	133	83%	160
2012	28	20%	112	80%	140

Table 26 shows client self-reported subpopulation data for the neighbor islands. SMI and HIV/AIDS estimates declined when compared to 2015, while clients identifying a substance use disorder increased five percent over the same time period.

Table 26: Rural Counties - Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens		
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	113	559	672
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	167	491	658
Adults with HIV/AIDS	1	13	14

Oahu Homeless Subpopulations:

Tables 27-30 outline the homeless subpopulation estimates for Oahu. Table 27 details the number of chronically homeless across Oahu. The notes in HDX Table 4 of Appendices 1 or 2 defines the criteria used to estimate the data in Table 23. For the unsheltered data presented, an estimated 48% of all singles and 29% of families were chronically homeless. Traditionally the singles rate has hovered very close to this estimate, as was the case on the rural counties.

Table 27: Oahu - Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Safe Haven		
Chronically Homeless Individuals	90	17	887	994
Chronically Homeless Families	3	n/a	22	25
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	14	n/a	82	96

Table 28 presents homeless veteran subpopulation data. 2016 sheltered veterans declined 7% over 2015, while the 2016 unsheltered veteran estimate decrease 17%. Each of the subcategories

presented declined in comparison to 2015 data. This was a bright spot in the 2016 data and is reflective of the synergy between veteran service providers, the VA and overall veteran prioritization by the Continuum and national funding initiatives.

Table 28: Oahu - Homeless Veteran Populations

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Homeless Veterans	87	133	4	189	413
Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals	16	n/a	4	104	124
Homeless Vet Families	2	16	n/a	3	21
Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	n/a	2	2
Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	n/a	6	6

Table 29 highlights the veteran data on Oahu each of the last five years. Oahu has a much higher proportion of sheltered veteran homelessness than the neighbor islands, which is also reflected in the number of resources available to this specific subpopulation. Overall veteran homelessness declined 12% compared to 2015.

Table 29: Summary of Oahu Veterans, 2012-2016

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Oahu Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2016	224	54%	189	46%	413
2015	240	51%	227	49%	467
2014	214	56%	171	44%	385
2013	207	52%	191	48%	398
2012	202	55%	165	45%	367

Table 30 shows client self-reported subpopulation data for Oahu. Total estimates for all three subpopulations increased when compared to 2015.

Table 30: Oahu - Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens		
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	371	631	1,002
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	250	623	873
Adults with HIV/AIDS	33	23	56

Homeless Housing Utilization Analysis

Tables 31-34 display the capacity and census for each program type listed on the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for both the Neighbor Islands and Oahu Continuums. Census counts were drawn from the HMIS and are subject to error, although the vast majority were accurate (see Count Implementation Overview and Recommendations).

HUD analyzes the number of unfilled beds and compares this total with the unsheltered count to determine estimates of the unmet need in beds. A review of the Neighbor Islands bed utilization in Table 31 shows a total of 61 open emergency beds, 88 open transitional beds, and a total of 81 open permanent supportive housing beds. This total of 230 beds can be subtracted from the unsheltered total of 2,135 to calculate an unmet need of 1,905 beds. For simplicity sake, this calculation does not differentiate between family and individual beds or designated beds for veterans or victims of domestic violence. The HUD formula does compare types of beds with need by household type. The same rationale can be extended to family units. The analysis below does not include inventory under development and the PH-RRH inventory program type.

Table 31: Utilization Rate of Homeless Programs: Neighbor Islands

	PIT shelter census	Open Beds	Total Bed Capacity	Utilization Rate
	#		#	%
Emergency Beds	239	61	300	80%
Transitional Beds	607	88	695	87%
Total Homeless Beds	846	149	995	85%
Permanent Supportive Housing	374	81	455	82%
Total	1,220	230	1,450	84%

A cursory review of Oahu bed utilization in Table 32 reveals a total of 448 open emergency beds, 223 open transitional beds, and a total of 197 open permanent housing beds. This total of 868 beds can be subtracted from the unsheltered Oahu total of 2,173 to calculate an unmet need of 1,305 beds. It is assumed that all open beds cannot necessarily be filled by unsheltered persons due to restrictions of beds and household structure and size. The analysis is important to understand how the inventory of beds are being utilized and the degree to which it is matching the needs of unsheltered persons.

Table 32: Utilization Rate of Homeless Programs: Oahu

	PIT shelter census	Open Beds	Total Bed Capacity	Utilization Rate
	#		#	%
Emergency Beds	987	448	1,435	69%
Transitional Beds	1,780	223	2,003	89%
Total Homeless beds	2,767	671	3,438	80%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1,480	197	1,677	88%
Total	4,247	868	5,115	83%

Table 33 displays the Neighbor Island bed utilization rates for the last three (3) years for homeless housing programs. Compared to 2015, this year witnessed an 8-point decrease in the utilization rates of emergency and transitional beds dropping from 93% to 85%. Permanent housing beds experienced a small increase from 80% to 82%. Utilization of emergency and transitional beds have averaged 89% over the last three years, while permanent housing beds have a three-year average of 84%.

Table 33: Historical Utilization of Homeless Programs: Neighbor Islands

	Emergency Beds	Transitional Beds	Total Homeless Beds	Permanent Housing
	%	%	%	%
2014	84%	92%	89%	89%
2015	89%	95%	93%	80%
2016	80%	87%	85%	82%
Average	84%	91%	89%	84%

Table 34 shows the Oahu utilization rates for the last three (3) years for homeless housing programs. Compared to 2015, this year experienced a modest decrease in the utilization rates of emergency and transitional beds, dropping from 84 to 80 percent. Permanent housing beds experienced a large decrease from 98 percent to 88 percent. The vast majority of the open permanent housing beds are VASH units. VA officials reported a total of 127 open beds out a 570 bed capacity. Utilization of emergency and transitional beds have averaged 83% over the last three years, while permanent housing beds have a three-year average of 86%.

Table 34: Historical Utilization of Homeless Programs: Oahu

	Emergency Beds	Transitional Beds	Total Homeless Beds	Permanent Housing
	%	%	%	%
2014	70%	94%	85%	73%
2015	65%	92%	84%	98%
2016	69%	89%	80%	88%
Average	68%	92%	83%	86%

Domestic Violence Shelter Occupancy Rates

Domestic violence (DV) programs are listed on a Continuum’s HIC and are considered part of the homeless service system. Although DV sheltered programs do not enter data into the HMIS, census counts are collected from their shelters and included as part of the Point-in-Time count. Twelve DV programs operate on Oahu and the Neighbor Islands (5 Rural, 7 Oahu).

Neighbor Island DV programs reported an occupancy rate of 70 percent (53 out of 76), while Oahu DV programs reported 91 out of 144 occupied beds, or 63 percent. Table 35 below shows historical PIT count occupancy rates for DV programs over the last three years for both Oahu and the Neighbor Islands. While some year-to-year utilization variability is present, usage of DV shelters remains relatively stable over the three-year period.

Open beds on any given day for Domestic Violence shelters must be interpreted with caution. DV shelters, similar to hospitals and other emergency facilities, must be operated with open capacity to handle peak demand. One-day utilization rates do not provide enough information to make conclusions of the needed community capacity nor has the degree of demand been evaluated in the 2016 count.

Table 35: Historical Occupancy Rates of DV Programs

	Neighbor Islands		Oahu	
	#	%	#	%
2014	65/93	70%	93/122	76%
2015	52/77	68%	62/112	55%
2016	53/76	70%	91/144	63%
Average		69%		65%

Analysis of Unsheltered Persons found in both 2015 and 2016 (Repeaters)

An exploratory analysis was performed comparing persons found in the 2016 PIT with those identified in the previous 2015 count. This subgroup is referred to as “Repeaters.” Only cases with full names (approximately 90% for both years) could be compared for the analysis. It is believed that many of those refusing to provide names during the counts may have a high likelihood of being repeaters. The count of repeaters also included any non-head adults and children associated with the head of household.

Table 36 reports the number of repeaters for each of the three rural counties and the total for the Balance of State Continuum. A total of 435 of the 1,904 persons (23%) encountered during the 2015 Neighbor Island PIT were also counted as part of the 2016 PIT. All three counties had consistent repeater rates between 22 and 24 percent. Single unaccompanied adults represented the vast majority of repeaters.

Table 36: Analysis of Unsheltered Persons found in both 2015 & 2016: Neighbor Islands

County	2015 Count	# 2016 Repeaters	% Repeaters
Hawaii	251	60	24%
Maui	632	153	24%
Kauai	1,021	222	22%
Total Neighbor Islands	1,904	435	23%

Table 37 shows the number of repeaters for each of the seven geographic areas on Oahu. A total of 425 persons (22%) that were encountered during the 2016 count were also canvassed during the 2015 count. Significant variation in the percentage of repeaters was observed among the different areas. The analysis showed that areas 1 and 2, consisting of the urban Honolulu and Waikiki areas respectively, had the lowest rate of repeaters (14% each) while the Waianae Coast (Area 7) produced the highest rate of repeaters (38%).

Table 37: Analysis of Unsheltered Persons found in both 2015 & 2016: Oahu

Area	2015 Count	# 2016 Repeaters	% Repeaters
1: Downtown Honolulu	743	106	14%
2: East Honolulu	367	53	14%
3: Ewa	102	25	25%
4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo	145	32	22%
5: Wahiawa to North Shore	188	35	19%
6: Upper Windward	25	7	28%
7: Waianae Coast	369	140	38%
Missing Area	NA	27	NA
Total Oahu	1,939	425	22%

Data on repeaters on Oahu shows that 63 percent met the chronic homeless definition with 64% self-reporting as chronically homeless on the Neighbor Islands. As expected, this rate is much higher than the overall rate of 43 percent among unsheltered individuals. A review of the information collected on length of homelessness revealed that 31 of the 360 heads of household repeaters from Oahu and 27 of the 349 head of household repeaters from the Neighbor Islanders were marked as either having a length of stay of less than a year or contained missing information. This is evidence that the chronic rate is likely underestimated due to difficulty of obtaining accurate self-reported data during the unsheltered count interview process.

Analysis of Prior HMIS records among the Unsheltered Homeless

A prerequisite to performing an analysis of unsheltered persons with prior or existing HMIS records is the collection of full names during the PIT count. Last and first names are required, together with date of birth information, to merge PIT count and HMIS data. Effective searching prior to survey data entry also helps tremendously and acts to increase the previous HMIS rate. Table 38 below shows the Neighbor Island names collection and previous HMIS record rates.

Table 38: Names Collection Rate by Neighbor Island Geographic Region for PIT 2016

Area	Total Persons	# Full Names Collected	% Names Collected	# Previous HMIS	% Previous HMIS
Hawaii	863	840	97%	382	44%
Maui	583	546	94%	291	50%
Kauai	285	276	97%	125	44%
Total Neighbor Islands	1,731	1,662	96%	798	46%

The Neighbor Island PIT registered a very high names collection rate of 96 percent, with both Hawaii County and Kauai County reaching 97 percent. A review of the existence of prior HMIS records, however, revealed less than half (46%) had at least one previous record (program entry) in the HMIS. Maui County exhibited a slightly better rate at 50 percent, compared to Hawaii and Kauai at 44% each.

The Oahu unsheltered count yielded a lower overall names collection rate of 88 percent. Table 39 exhibits significant variation between areas ranging from 79 percent for East Honolulu (Area 2) to 99% for the Waianae Coast (Area 7). Large variation in persons with previous HMIS records was also present with only 23 percent of persons canvassed in the Upper Windward (Area 6) compared to 76 percent in Waianae. Overall, 46 percent of persons tallied in the Oahu unsheltered count had a prior HMIS record, which equaled the Neighbor Islands rate. These rates are similar to previous analyses in prior counts (2013, 2014, 2015).

Table 39: Names Collection rate by Oahu Geographic Region for PIT 2016

Area	Total Persons	# Full Names Collected	% Name Collected	# Previous HMIS	% Previous HMIS
1: Downtown Honolulu	576	502	87%	248	43%
2: East Honolulu	427	337	79%	172	40%
3: Ewa	170	149	88%	54	32%
4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo	176	153	87%	66	38%
5: Wahiawa to North Shore	206	193	94%	83	40%
6: Upper Windward	57	46	81%	13	23%
7: Waianae Coast	386	383	99%	294	76%
Unknown	7	5	71%	2	29%
Total Oahu	2,005	1,768	88%	932	46%

First Record in HMIS Analysis

In order to enhance understanding of the population of persons with long histories of homeless service utilization counted in both the sheltered and unsheltered counts, an exploratory analysis of the first entry year into the Hawaii HMIS was completed for individuals counted who had historical HMIS records. First entry can represent either a shelter entry or an outreach program entry. For sheltered persons, all persons had prior HMIS records. For unsheltered individuals and families, the previous analysis showed that slightly less than half could be merged with the HMIS.

Table 40: Analysis of First Year in HMIS among Sheltered persons in PIT 2016 – Hawaii Statewide

Time Period	Number of Persons	Cumulative Persons	%	Cumulative %
1999 or earlier	100	100	3%	3%
2000 to 2005	236	336	7%	10%

2006 to 2010	416	752	12%	22%
2011 to 2013	601	1,353	18%	40%
2014 to 2016	2,017	3,370	60%	100%
TOTAL	3,370		100%	

Table 40 shows that many persons staying in homeless shelters throughout Hawaii on the PIT count date have a long history of homeless service utilization. A total of 100 persons found in shelters had intake records dating back more than 15 years and prior to the year 2000. A full 10 percent of shelter dwellers (336 persons) had records over 10 years or longer with slightly less than one-quarter (22 percent, or 752 persons) entering service five years prior or longer. Having an historical HMIS record does not necessarily mean that the person has been homeless for the entire time period since initial entry. Some persons have gaps of more than 5 years between homeless service episodes.

Table 41 provides similar data (n=1850) on persons found unsheltered in 2016 with information collected that allowed merging with the HMIS. In contrast to sheltered persons, the unsheltered population contains a larger number of individuals with older HMIS program entries (sheltered or outreach). Three out of ten (30%) unsheltered persons had records beginning 10 or more years ago. Slightly more than half (56%) had initial records from 2010 or earlier.

Table 41: Analysis of First Year in HMIS among unsheltered persons in PIT 2016 – Hawaii Statewide

Time Period	Number of Persons	Cumulative Persons	%	Cumulative %
1999 or earlier	145	145	8%	8%
2000 to 2005	400	545	22%	30%
2006 to 2010	483	1,028	26%	56%
2011 to 2013	373	1,401	20%	76%
2014 to 2016	449	1,850	24%	100%
TOTAL	1,850		100%	

Approximately half of all unsheltered persons did not have historical HMIS records. It may be that this subpopulation has shorter periods of unsheltered living since the longer the unsheltered stay, the more likely it is to not be encountered by outreach workers or enter residential services. It is also likely that persons without prior HMIS records are reflective of individuals who are not interested in utilizing the system and may have unsheltered homeless tenures of equal distribution. This analysis is limited to those persons with historical HMIS records. The lack of HMIS data on the population not in the HMIS does not take away from the raw numbers of this analysis, which report 545 currently unsheltered persons who remain homeless and who have had first homeless service utilization during or prior to 2005.

It is also important to note that while recent efforts to identify and house vulnerable persons has been undertaken by the State of Hawaii, length of homelessness is not a primary factor in assessing and scoring vulnerability.

Statewide Unsheltered Summary

The total number of unsheltered homeless individuals statewide was estimated to be 4,308. Tables 42 through 45 present 2016 data by cohort and region for each of the four counties. All percentages in the tables use the cohort total as the denominator. The four tables below can be used to assess rates of homelessness for the different household configuration types. The tables can also be used to supplement information provided in the tables above.

Table 42: Summary of Oahu Regional Unsheltered Homeless, 2016

Region	Singles		Family Individuals		All Individuals		Family Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1: Downtown Honolulu	566	30%	37	12%	603	28%	10	13%
2: East Honolulu	426	23%	9	3%	435	20%	3	4%
3: Ewa	151	8%	51	17%	202	9%	11	14%
4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo	163	9%	26	9%	189	9%	8	10%
5: Wahiawa to North Shore	198	11%	23	8%	221	10%	7	9%
6: Upper Windward	49	3%	18	6%	67	3%	4	5%
7: Waianae Coast	321	17%	135	45%	456	21%	34	44%
TOTAL	1,874	100%	299	100%	2,173	100%	77	100%

Figure 10 displays the data in Table 42 graphically.

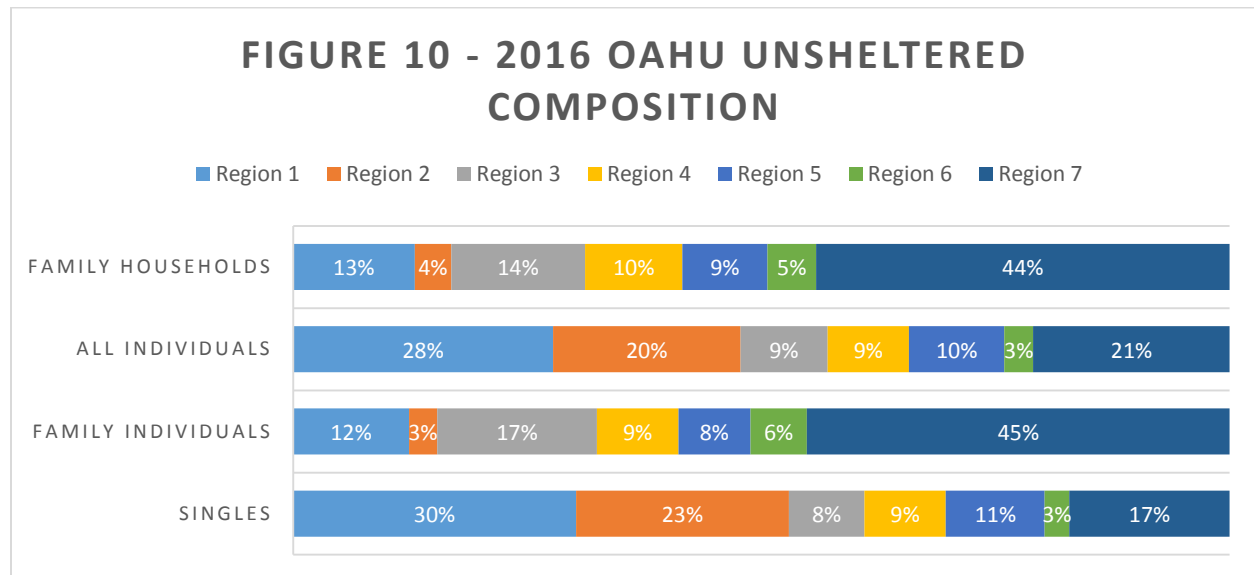


Table 43: Summary of Hawaii County Regional Unsheltered Homeless, 2016

Region	Singles		Family Individuals		All Individuals		Family Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1: Kohala	28	4%	11	2%	39	3%	2	2%
2: Honokaa	30	5%	18	4%	48	4%	3	3%
3: Laupahoehoe	1	0%	4	1%	5	0%	1	1%
4: Hilo	229	35%	64	14%	293	26%	17	16%
5: Waiakea	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
6: Keaau	39	6%	19	4%	58	5%	5	5%
7: Pahoa	76	11%	52	11%	128	11%	12	12%
8: Kau	27	4%	45	10%	72	6%	11	11%
9: Konawaena	54	8%	198	43%	252	22%	40	38%
10: Kealakehe	179	27%	49	11%	228	20%	13	13%
TOTAL	663	100%	460	100%	1,123	100%	104	100%

Table 44: Summary of Maui County Regional Unsheltered Homeless, 2016

Region	Singles		Family Individuals		All Individuals		Family Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1: Central Maui	204	39%	73	54%	277	42%	19	56%
2: Lower Waiehu	21	4%	6	4%	27	4%	1	3%
3: Up Country	40	8%	7	5%	47	7%	1	3%
4: Lahaina	108	21%	26	19%	134	20%	6	18%
5: Kihei	142	27%	24	18%	166	25%	7	21%
6: Hana	10	2%	0	0%	10	2%	0	0%
TOTAL	525	100%	136	100%	661	100%	34	100%

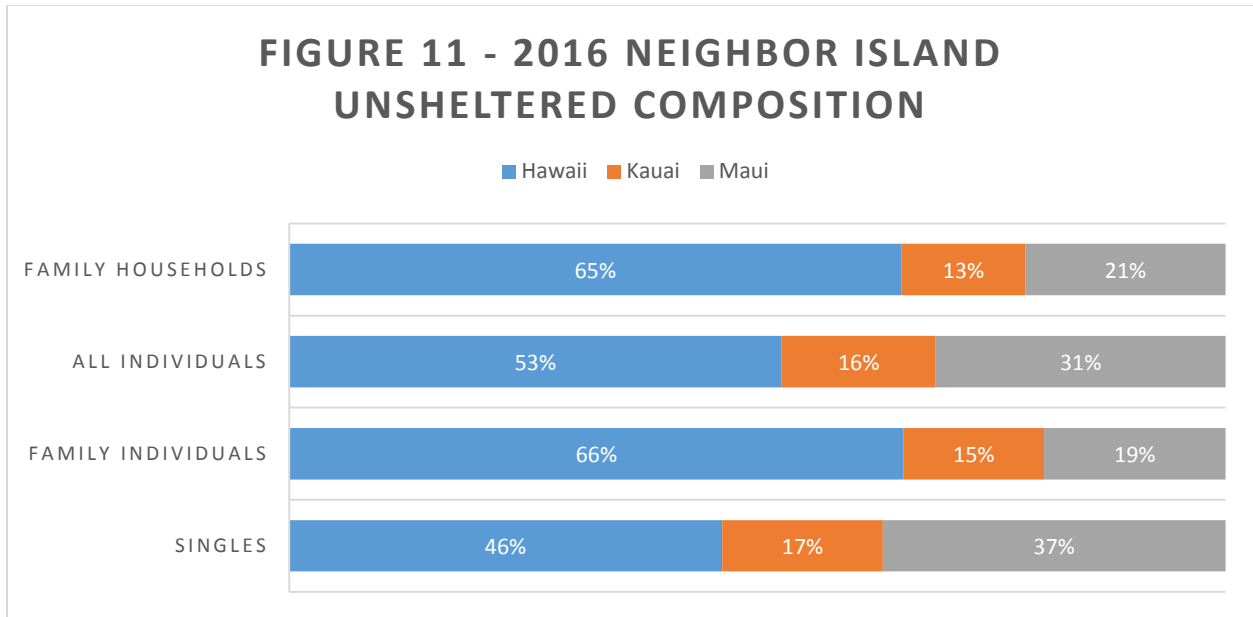
Table 45: Summary of Kauai County Regional Unsheltered Homeless, 2016

Region	Singles		Family Individuals		All Individuals		Family Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1: West	42	17%	24	23%	66	19%	4	19%
2: South	7	3%	0	0%	7	2%	0	0%
3: South Central	105	43%	40	38%	145	41%	8	38%
4: East	37	15%	33	31%	70	20%	7	33%
5: North	55	22%	8	8%	63	18%	2	10%
TOTAL	246	100%	105	100%	351	100%	21	100%

Demographic characteristics for the unsheltered populations are detailed in Appendices 1 and 2, HDX Tables 1-7. The HDX tables also present subpopulation information for unsheltered homeless individuals as well as summaries of youth and veteran homelessness. Youth and

veteran homelessness characteristics are subsets of the data presented in Tables 1-3 of Appendices 1 and 2.

Figure 11 represents the data in Tables 43-45 graphically.



Appendix 1: 2016 Oahu HUD Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) Tables

The “Δ” in the far right column of various tables represents the change in the “Total” column from 2015 to 2016. Negative numbers in green font indicate a decrease in the 2016 total when compared to 2015. Positive numbers in red font indicate an increase in the 2016 total when compared to 2015.

HUD HDX Table 1

Oahu Households with at least one Adult & one Child

HI-501 Homeless Populations

Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional			
Total # of households	114	322	77	513	-43
Total # of Persons (Adults & Children)	463	1,381	299	2,143	-197
# of Persons (under age 18)	269	791	167	1,227	-92
# of Persons (18-24)	35	96	27	158	-15
# of Persons (over age 24)	159	494	105	758	-90

Gender (adults and children)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	247	748	137	1,132
Male	216	633	162	1,011
Transgender	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (adults and children)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	426	1,177	263	1,866
Hispanic/Latino	37	204	36	277

Race (adults and children)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	15	40	12	67
Black or African-American	3	18	7	28
Asian	15	29	2	46
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	3	1	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	313	739	229	1,281
Multiple Races	117	552	48	717

HUD HDX Table 2
Oahu Households with only Children
 HI-501 Homeless Populations

Persons in Households with only Children

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional			
Total # of households	6	0	18	24	7
Total # of children (under age 18)	6	0	19	25	6

Gender

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	5	0	11	16
Male	1	0	8	9
Transgender	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	6	0	18	24
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	1	1

Race

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	0	0	1	1
Black or African-American	2	0	0	2
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	0	17	21
Multiple Races	0	0	1	1

HUD HDX Table 3 – Oahu Households without Children

HI-501 Homeless Populations

Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of households	490	346	26	1,776	2,638	255
Total # of Persons (Adults)	518	373	26	1,855	2,772	228
# of Persons (age 18-24)	30	21	0	94	145	-2
# of Persons (over age 24)	488	352	26	1,761	2,627	230

Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	164	114	13	578	869
Male	349	254	13	1,255	1,871
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	457	327	25	1,666	2,475
Hispanic/Latino	61	46	1	189	297

Race

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	154	115	7	435	711
Black or African-American	41	33	3	87	164
Asian	73	49	4	144	270
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	2	1	32	44
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	98	69	1	826	994
Multiple Races	143	105	10	331	589

HUD HDX Table 4 – Oahu Homeless Subpopulations

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Safe Haven			
Chronically Homeless Individuals	90	17	887	994	215
Chronically Homeless Families	3	n/a	22	25	0
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	14	n/a	82	96	7

(Chronically homeless subpopulation data is required for sheltered persons and for unsheltered persons.)

Chronically Homeless Veterans

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Safe Haven			
Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals	16	4	104	124	-9
Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	2	2	-3
Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	6	6	-17

(Chronically homeless veteran data is a subset of the All Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families)

Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens			
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	371	631	1,002	9
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	250	623	873	102
Adults with HIV/AIDS	33	23	56	8
Victims of Domestic Violence (optional)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Other Homeless Subpopulations data is required for sheltered persons and for unsheltered persons)

Notes on the above subpopulation information calculations:

Applicable Chronically Homeless Definition:

Chronically Homeless Individual - An individual who:

A. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and

B. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months; and

C. Has a disability. Persons with the disabling conditions must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for “disability with one or more of the following conditions:

- A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that:
 1. Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration;
 2. Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and
 3. Could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.
- A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or
- The disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV).

Chronically Homeless Family with Children - A family with children with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family with children, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for a chronically homeless individual, including a family with children whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

Note: For the purposes of reporting, a chronically homeless family with children must consist of at least one child under the age of 18

* Do not count persons residing in transitional housing as chronically homeless.

Special Instructions for Unaccompanied Youth and Parenting Youth

HUD requires communities to collect and report the chronically homeless status of all persons. In addition to reporting on individuals and persons in families over 18 experiencing chronic homeless, communities must include in their number of chronically homeless persons, the number of youth (under the age of 25) who meet the chronically homeless definition.

- Count unaccompanied youth under 18 and 18-24 under Chronically Homeless Individuals.

- Count Parenting Youth under 18 and 18-24 under Chronically Homeless Families. Make sure to include children of Parenting Youth in the total number of persons in the chronic household.

Unaccompanied youth who are chronically homeless should be counted as a chronically homeless individual, including unaccompanied youth who are under 18 and unaccompanied youth age 18-24. Parenting youth, including those under 18 and age 18-24 (“minor heads of households” per the definition of a chronically homeless family with children in Appendix B) should be counted as a chronically homeless family with children.

Other Homeless Subpopulations

- Only adults should be included in the counts for the other subpopulations.
- As in the Homeless Populations chart, the PIT count should be completed using unduplicated counts or statistically reliable estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations on a single night during the last ten days of January 2016. HUD requires that PIT counts be conducted in compliance with HUD counting standards and related methodology guidance, as described in HUD’s A Guide to Counting Sheltered Homeless People and A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People available on the HUD Exchange.
- CoCs that are considering performing their required PIT count outside of the last 10 days of January must request a PIT count date exception from HUD. No HUD permission or exception is required for CoCs to conduct supplemental PIT counts
- Persons with the disabling conditions identified above must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for “disability” (e.g., “is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration”).

HUD HDX Table 5 – Oahu Unaccompanied Youth Households

HI-501 Youth Populations

Unaccompanied Youth Households

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of unaccompanied youth households	29	14	0	110	153	9
Total # of unaccompanied youth	36	21	0	111	168	12
# of unaccompanied children (under age 18)	6	0	n/a	17	23	2
# of unaccompanied young adults (ages 18 to24)	30	21	0	94	145	10

Gender (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	19	7	0	56	82
Male	17	14	0	54	85
Transgender	0	0	0	1	1

Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	26	16	0	93	135
Hispanic/Latino	10	5	0	18	33

Race (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	6	5	0	19	30
Black or African-American	3	2	0	5	10
Asian	0	1	0	2	3
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14	3	0	69	86
Multiple Races	13	10	0	15	38

Notes for the above youth population information:

Data reported in this table (unaccompanied youth) is a subset of unaccompanied youth and children from the following two tables under *Homeless Populations*.

1. **Persons in households without children** – The subset of data to include from this table are of persons who are single “youth” adults between 18 and 24.
2. **Persons in households with only children** – The subset of data to include from this table are persons who were under age 18 and living on their own.

CoCs must report data on persons in Youth Households, including the gender, race, and ethnicity for unaccompanied youth. Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian or their own children. Unaccompanied youth are either a subset of households without children, if they are 18 to 24, or households with only children, if they are under 18.

Individuals housed in Safe Havens on the night of the count should only be recorded in the "Safe Haven" column, NOT in the emergency shelter column.

HUD HDX Table 6 – Oahu Parenting Youth Households

HI-501 Youth Populations

Parenting Youth Households

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of parenting youth households	8	16	n/a	11	35	-6
Total # of persons in parenting youth households	27	58	n/a	29	114	-22
# of parenting youth (youth parents only)	15	28	n/a	16	59	-13
# of parenting youth (under age 18)	0	0	n/a	1	1	0
# of parenting youth (18 to 24)	15	28	n/a	15	58	-13
# of children with parenting youth (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)	12	30	n/a	13	55	-9

Gender (youth parents only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	8	16	n/a	11	35
Male	7	12	n/a	5	24
Transgender	0	0	n/a	0	0

Ethnicity (youth parents only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	13	20	n/a	12	45
Hispanic/Latino	2	8	n/a	4	14

Race (youth parents only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	0	0	n/a	1	1
Black or African-American	0	0	n/a	0	0
Asian	1	0	n/a	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	n/a	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	15	n/a	14	39
Multiple Races	4	13	n/a	1	18

Notes for the above youth population information:

Data reported in this table (parenting youth households) are a subset of parenting youth and parenting children from the following two tables under *Homeless Populations*.

This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

1. **Persons in households with at least one adult and one child** - The subset of data to include from this table are of persons between the age of 18 and 24 who have at least one child under age 18
2. **Persons in households with only children** – The subset of data to include from this table are persons who were under age 18 and who have at least one child under age 18

CoCs must report data on persons in Youth Households, including the gender, race, and ethnicity for parenting youth. Parenting youth are youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household. Parenting youth are either a subset of households with children if the parenting youth is between 18 and 24, or households with only children if the parenting youth is under 18.

Only report the demographic characteristics on the youth parents. Exclude the demographic data on the children of the youth parents.

HUD HDX Table 7

Oahu Veteran Households with at least one Adult & one Child

HI-501 Veteran Populations

Persons in Households with at least one Adult & one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional			
Total # of Households	2	16	3	21	-3
Total # of Persons	9	76	8	93	-22
Total # of Veterans	2	16	3	21	-3

Gender (veterans only)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	2	6	2	10
Male	0	10	1	11
Transgender	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (veterans only)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2	12	3	17
Hispanic/Latino	0	4	0	4

Race (veterans only)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	0	3	1	4
Black or African-American	0	1	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	3	2	6
Multiple Races	1	9	0	10

HUD HDX Table 8 Oahu Veteran Households without Children

HI-501 Veteran Populations

Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of Households	85	117	4	186	392	-50
Total # of Persons	89	118	4	194	405	-70
Total # of Veterans	85	117	4	186	392	-51

Gender (veterans only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	6	9	2	8	25
Male	79	107	2	178	366
Transgender	0	1	0	0	1

Ethnicity (veterans only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	74	106	4	168	352
Hispanic/Latino	11	11	0	18	40

Race (veterans only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	38	50	2	63	153
Black or African-American	16	15	0	17	48
Asian	10	11	0	11	32
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1	0	4	6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	15	0	59	80
Multiple Races	14	25	2	32	73

Appendix 2: 2016 Rural Counties HUD Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) Tables

The “Δ” in the far right column of various tables represents the change in the “Total” column from 2015 to 2016. Negative numbers in green font indicate a decrease in the 2016 total when compared to 2015. Positive numbers in red font indicate an increase in the 2016 total when compared to 2015.

HUD HDX Table 1

Rural Counties Households with at least one Adult & one Child

HI-500 Homeless Populations

Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional			
Total # of households	39	94	159	292	50
Total # of Persons (Adults & Children)	116	371	701	1,188	215
# of Persons (under age 18)	70	211	405	686	109
# of Persons (18-24)	8	36	46	90	35
# of Persons (over age 24)	38	124	250	412	71

Gender (adults and children)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	68	219	381	668
Male	48	152	320	520
Transgender	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (adults and children)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	90	326	625	1,041
Hispanic/Latino	26	45	76	147

Race (adults and children)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	32	66	104	202
Black or African-American	3	0	4	7
Asian	3	16	1	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	16	16
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	36	146	479	661
Multiple Races	42	143	97	282

HUD HDX Table 2
Rural Counties Households with only Children
 HI-500 Homeless Populations

Persons in Households with only Children

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional			
Total # of households	0	0	3	3	0
Total # of children (under age 18)	0	0	3	3	0

Gender

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	0	0	1	1
Male	0	0	2	2
Transgender	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	3	3
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0

Race

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	0	0	2	2
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0

HUD HDX Table 3
Rural Counties Households without Children
 HI-500 Homeless Populations

Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of households	123	231	0	1,357	1,711	59
Total # of Persons (Adults)	123	236	0	1,431	1,790	49
# of Persons (age 18-24)	8	17	0	113	138	-18
# of Persons (over age 24)	115	219	0	1,318	1,652	67

Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	65	85	0	407	557
Male	58	151	0	1,019	1,228
Transgender	0	0	0	5	5

Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	105	209	0	1,266	1,580
Hispanic/Latino	18	27	0	165	210

Race

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	60	106	0	671	837
Black or African-American	4	11	0	53	68
Asian	10	20	0	30	60
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	3	0	44	49
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14	18	0	385	417
Multiple Races	33	78	0	248	359

HUD HDX Table 4 Rural Counties Homeless Subpopulations

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Safe Haven			
Chronically Homeless Individuals	13	0	652	665	72
Chronically Homeless Families	1	n/a	41	42	24
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	3	n/a	191	194	121

(Chronically homeless subpopulation data is required for sheltered persons and for unsheltered persons.)

Chronically Homeless Veterans

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Safe Haven			
Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals	2	0	108	110	22
Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	4	4	3
Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	n/a	18	18	14

(Chronically homeless veteran data is a subset of the All Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families)

Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens				
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	113		559	672	-25
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	167		491	658	33
Adults with HIV/AIDS	1		13	14	-16
Victims of Domestic Violence (optional)	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a

(Other Homeless Subpopulations data is required for sheltered persons and for unsheltered persons)

Notes on the above subpopulation information calculations:

Applicable Chronically Homeless Definition:

Chronically Homeless Individual - An individual who:

A. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and

B. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months; and

C. Has a disability. Persons with the disabling conditions must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for “disability with one or more of the following conditions:

- A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that:
 1. Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration;
 2. Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and
 3. Could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.
- A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or
- The disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV).

Chronically Homeless Family with Children - A family with children with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family with children, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for a chronically homeless individual, including a family with children whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

Note: For the purposes of reporting, a chronically homeless family with children must consist of at least one child under the age of 18

* Do not count persons residing in transitional housing as chronically homeless.

Special Instructions for Unaccompanied Youth and Parenting Youth

HUD requires communities to collect and report the chronically homeless status of all persons. In addition to reporting on individuals and persons in families over 18 experiencing chronic homeless, communities must include in their number of chronically homeless persons, the number of youth (under the age of 25) who meet the chronically homeless definition.

- Count unaccompanied youth under 18 and 18-24 under Chronically Homeless Individuals.

- Count Parenting Youth under 18 and 18-24 under Chronically Homeless Families. Make sure to include children of Parenting Youth in the total number of persons in the chronic household.

Unaccompanied youth who are chronically homeless should be counted as a chronically homeless individual, including unaccompanied youth who are under 18 and unaccompanied youth age 18-24. Parenting youth, including those under 18 and age 18-24 (“minor heads of households” per the definition of a chronically homeless family with children in Appendix B) should be counted as a chronically homeless family with children.

Other Homeless Subpopulations

- Only adults should be included in the counts for the other subpopulations.
- As in the Homeless Populations chart, the PIT count should be completed using unduplicated counts or statistically reliable estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations on a single night during the last ten days of January 2016. HUD requires that PIT counts be conducted in compliance with HUD counting standards and related methodology guidance, as described in HUD’s A Guide to Counting Sheltered Homeless People and A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People available on the HUD Exchange.
- CoCs that are considering performing their required PIT count outside of the last 10 days of January must request a PIT count date exception from HUD. No HUD permission or exception is required for CoCs to conduct supplemental PIT counts
- Persons with the disabling conditions identified above must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for “disability” (e.g., “is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration”).

HUD HDX Table 5
Rural Counties Unaccompanied Youth Households
 HI-500 Youth Populations

Unaccompanied Youth Households

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of unaccompanied youth households	8	16	0	103	127	-14
Total # of unaccompanied youth	8	17	0	116	141	-6
# of unaccompanied children (under age 18)	0	0	n/a	3	3	0
# of unaccompanied young adults (ages 18 to24)	8	17	0	113	138	-6

Gender (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	3	5	0	41	49
Male	5	12	0	74	91
Transgender	0	0	0	1	1

Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	8	15	0	100	123
Hispanic/Latino	0	2	0	16	18

Race (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	1	8	0	54	63
Black or African-American	0	2	0	4	6
Asian	0	1	0	1	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	5	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	1	0	37	40
Multiple Races	5	5	0	15	25

Notes for the above youth population information:

Data reported in this table (unaccompanied youth) is a subset of unaccompanied youth and children from the following two tables under *Homeless Populations*.

3. **Persons in households without children** – The subset of data to include from this table are of persons who are single “youth” adults between 18 and 24.
4. **Persons in households with only children** – The subset of data to include from this table are persons who were under age 18 and living on their own.

CoCs must report data on persons in Youth Households, including the gender, race, and ethnicity for unaccompanied youth. Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian or their own children. Unaccompanied youth are either a subset of households without children, if they are 18 to 24, or households with only children, if they are under 18.

Individuals housed in Safe Havens on the night of the count should only be recorded in the "Safe Haven" column, NOT in the emergency shelter column.

HUD HDX Table 6
Rural Counties Parenting Youth Households
 HI-500 Youth Populations

Parenting Youth Households

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of parenting youth households	2	4	n/a	15	21	4
Total # of persons in parenting youth households	6	11	n/a	46	63	11
# of parenting youth (youth parents only)	3	6	n/a	24	33	10
# of parenting youth (under age 18)	0	0	n/a	0	0	0
# of parenting youth (18 to 24)	3	6	n/a	24	33	10
# of children with parenting youth (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)	3	5	n/a	22	30	1

Gender (youth parents only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	2	4	n/a	15	21
Male	1	2	n/a	9	12
Transgender	0	0	n/a	0	0

Ethnicity (youth parents only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1	3	n/a	23	27
Hispanic/Latino	2	3	n/a	1	6

Race (youth parents only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	3	3	n/a	9	15
Black or African-American	0	0	n/a	0	0
Asian	0	0	n/a	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	n/a	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	n/a	13	13

Multiple Races	0	3	n/a	2	5
----------------	---	---	-----	---	---

Notes for the above youth population information:

Data reported in this table (parenting youth households) are a subset of parenting youth and parenting children from the following two tables under *Homeless Populations*.

This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

3. **Persons in households with at least one adult and one child** - The subset of data to include from this table are of persons between the age of 18 and 24 who have at least one child under age 18
4. **Persons in households with only children** – The subset of data to include from this table are persons who were under age 18 and who have at least one child under age 18

CoCs must report data on persons in Youth Households, including the gender, race, and ethnicity for parenting youth. Parenting youth are youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household. Parenting youth are either a subset of households with children if the parenting youth is between 18 and 24, or households with only children if the parenting youth is under 18.

Only report the demographic characteristics on the youth parents. Exclude the demographic data on the children of the youth parents.

HUD HDX Table 7
Rural Counties Vet Households with at least one Adult & one Child
 HI-500 Veteran Populations

Persons in Households with at least one Adult & one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional			
Total # of Households	2	4	9	15	7
Total # of Persons	6	14	37	57	26
Total # of Veterans	2	4	9	15	7

Gender (veterans only)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	0	2	3	5
Male	2	2	6	10
Transgender	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (veterans only)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2	4	8	14
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	1	1

Race (veterans only)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	0	1	3	4
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	1	1	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1	1	2
Multiple Races	2	1	3	6

HUD HDX Table 8
Rural Counties Veteran Households without Children
 HI-500 Veteran Populations

Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total	Δ
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven			
Total # of Households	13	21	0	208	242	26
Total # of Persons	13	24	0	224	261	34
Total # of Veterans	13	21	0	208	242	25

Gender (veterans only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	3	0	0	12	15
Male	10	21	0	195	226
Transgender	0	0	0	1	1

Ethnicity (veterans only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	11	20	0	188	219
Hispanic/Latino	2	1	0	20	23

Race (veterans only)

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	9	8	0	93	110
Black or African-American	0	3	0	10	13
Asian	1	2	0	6	9
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	9	9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	48	49
Multiple Races	3	7	0	42	52

Appendix 3: 2016 PIT Count Household Survey

USE THIS FORM IF THE CLIENT IS IN A **HOUSEHOLD (Accompanied)**

2016 Homeless Point-in-Time Count Survey

Interviewer's Name: _____ Agency/Group: _____

Site of Interview (Actual Location): _____ Date: _____

“Are you living alone or with others?”
(If living alone use **SINGLE** form)

“Where did you sleep this past Sunday, JANUARY 24th?” _____
SPECIFIC LOCATION - If answer is a sheltered location (e.g. house, shelter, hospital, jail), END SURVEY.

“What area of the island did you sleep?” _____
Enter Region # [Map on back]

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (HOH can be a Youth Under 18):

1. How many ADULTS are in your household? _____ How many CHILDREN UNDER 18? _____
2. First Name: _____ Last Name: _____
3. Date of Birth: _____ / _____ / _____ OR if DOB refused, Age: _____
4. Gender: Male Transgender: male to female Unknown/Refused
 Female Transgender: female to male
5. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)? Yes No Unknown Refused
6. What Race do you most identify with? (**SELECT ONLY ONE**)
 White Black/African-American Asian
 American Indian/Alaska Native Filipino Multiple Races
 Native Hawaiian Micronesian Marshallese
 Samoan Tongan Other Pacific Islander
 Unknown
7. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? Yes No Unknown Refused
IF NO, SKIP to Q9
8. Were you activated, into active duty, as a National Guard member or Reservist?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
9. How long have you been continuously homeless this time?
 Less than 1 year 1 year or longer Unknown Refused
10. How many times have you been homeless in the past 3 years?
 1–3 times 4 or more times Unknown Refused
If “4 or more times” is checked, have these episodes combined for one year or more of homelessness?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
11. Were you on the street, beach, park, or in an emergency shelter each time?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
12. Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
13. Do you have an alcohol or drug problem that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
14. Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS? Yes No Unknown Refused
15. Do you have a physical, developmental, or other disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused

Children's Demographic Information:

16. Gender of Children **(Sum should equal the total number of children)**

_____ Male _____ Transgender: male to female _____ Unknown/Refused
_____ Female _____ Transgender: female to male

17. Ethnicity of Children **(Sum should equal the total number of children)**

_____ Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino
_____ Hispanic/Latino

18. Race of Children: **(Sum should equal the total number of children)**

_____ White	_____ Black/African-American	_____ Asian
_____ American Indian/Alaska Native	_____ Filipino	_____ Multiple Races
_____ Native Hawaiian	_____ Micronesian	_____ Marshallese
_____ Samoan	_____ Tongan	_____ Other Pacific Islander
_____ Unknown		



CHECK WHEN ALL HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO THE HMIS

Description of Head of Household if they Refused to answer Survey:

OTHER ADULT OR UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH IN HOUSEHOLD:

1. First Name: _____ Last Name: _____
2. Date of Birth: _____ / _____ / _____ OR if DOB refused, Age: _____
3. Gender: Male Transgender: male to female Unknown/Refused
 Female Transgender: female to male
4. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)? Yes No Unknown Refused
5. What Race do you most identify with? **(SELECT ONLY ONE)**
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African-American | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Races |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian | <input type="checkbox"/> Micronesia | <input type="checkbox"/> Marshallese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan | <input type="checkbox"/> Tongan | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | | |
6. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? Yes No Unknown Refused
IF NO, SKIP to Q8
7. Were you activated, into active duty, as a National Guard member or Reservist?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
8. How long have you been continuously homeless this time?
 Less than 1 year 1 year or longer Unknown Refused
9. How many times have you been homeless in the past 3 years?
 1–3 times 4 or more times Unknown Refused
- If "4 or more times" is checked, have these episodes combined for one year or more of homelessness?*
 Yes No Unknown Refused
10. Were you on the street, beach, park, or in an emergency shelter each time?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
11. Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
12. Do you have an alcohol or drug problem that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
13. Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS? Yes No Unknown Refused
14. Do you have a physical, developmental, or other disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused

Description of other adult/unaccompanied youth if they Refused to answer Survey:

Appendix 4: 2016 PIT Count Single Survey

USE THIS FORM IF THE CLIENT IS **SINGLE (Unaccompanied)**

2016 Homeless Point-in-Time Count Survey

Interviewer's Name: _____ Agency/Group: _____

Site of Interview (Actual Location): _____ Date: _____

<p align="center">“Are you living alone or with others?” (If living unsheltered with others, including a child under 18, use HOUSEHOLD form)</p> <p>“Where did you sleep this past Sunday, JANUARY 24th?” _____ SPECIFIC LOCATION - If answer is a sheltered location (e.g. house, shelter, hospital, jail), END SURVEY.</p> <p>“What area of the island did you sleep?” _____ Enter Region # [Map on back]</p>
--

1. First Name: _____ Last Name: _____
2. Date of Birth: ____/____/____ OR if DOB refused, Age: ____
3. Gender: Male Transgender: male to female Unknown/Refused
 Female Transgender: female to male
4. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)? Yes No Unknown Refused
5. What Race do you most identify with? (**SELECT ONLY ONE**)
 White Black/African-American Asian
 American Indian/Alaska Native Filipino Multiple Races
 Native Hawaiian Micronesian Marshallese
 Samoan Tongan Other Pacific Islander
 Unknown
6. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? Yes No Unknown Refused
IF NO, SKIP to Q8
7. Were you activated, into active duty, as a National Guard member or Reservist?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
8. How long have you been continuously homeless this time?
 Less than 1 year 1 year or longer Unknown Refused
9. How many times have you been homeless in the past 3 years?
 1–3 times 4 or more times Unknown Refused
If “4 or more times” is checked, have these episodes combined for one year or more of homelessness?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
10. Were you on the street, beach, park, or in an emergency shelter each time?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
11. Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
12. Do you have an alcohol or drug problem that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused
13. Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS? Yes No Unknown Refused
14. Do you have a physical, developmental, or other disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?
 Yes No Unknown Refused

Description of Person if they Refused to be Surveyed:

Appendix 5: 2016 Non-HMIS Sheltered PIT Survey

Brief Instructions for this Non-HMIS Survey Form:

- The information in this document is intended for shelters *not* entering data into the HMIS for the PIT count night of Sunday, 1/24/16. The below instructions should be read prior to filling out the tables.
- Please complete this form for the night of Sunday, January 24, 2016.
- For providers with more than one shelter, please use a separate form for each shelter.
- Email completed forms to carlos@cperaroconsulting.com. Questions may also be directed to this address.
- For 2016, HUD has requested a higher level of detail in terms of data collection. This has led to revisions to the 2015 Non-HMIS survey.
- Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Section 1 (pp. 4-5 below) are mutually exclusive, with each person sleeping in your program included in only one of the tables.
- Table 1 totals demographic info for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
- Table 2 totals demographic info for single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.
- Table 3 totals demographic info for persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.
- Table 4 is required by HUD and captures subpopulation information for the persons counted in Tables 1-3. Subpopulation data should be limited to adults, with the exception of the chronic homeless statistics.
- HUD is requesting that veterans counted in Tables 1-3, also be broken out in Section 2, Tables 5 and 6. These tables are subsets of Tables 1-3 and follow the same rationale noted above, but are strictly for veteran households, where at least one of the adults is a veteran.
- In 2016, HUD is requesting that any youth counted in Tables 1-3, also be broken out in Section 3, Tables 7 and 8. These tables are subsets of Tables 1-3 and follow the same rationale noted above, but are strictly for youth households less than 25 years of age. Parenting youth and unaccompanied youth definitions are presented below Tables 7 and 8 for reference.
- Key Chronic Homeless terms for Table 4 are outlined in Appendix A.
- Please fill out the next page for identification purposes.

Please fill out the below Shelter and Contact Identification:

Organization Name:

Program Name:

Program Type (e.g. emergency, transitional):

Name of Person Completing Survey:

Email:

Phone #:

Section 1: Population & Subpopulation Requirements for All Households

	Table 1: Households with at Least One Adult and One Child	TOTAL
1.	Total number of households	
2.	Total number of persons in the above households	
	Number of children (under age 18)	
	Number of young adults (age 18-24)	
	Number of adults (over age 24)	
3.	Gender (adults and children)	
	Female	
	Male	
	Transgender	
4.	Ethnicity (adults and children)	
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	
	Hispanic/Latino	
5.	Race (adults and children) – <i>Please identify only one per person</i>	
	White	
	Black or African-American	
	Asian	
	American Indian or Alaska Native	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
	Multiple Races (at least two of the above races)	

	Table 2: Adult Households without Children	TOTAL
1.	Total number of households	
2.	Total number of persons in the above households	
	Number of young adults (age 18-24)	
	Number of adults (over age 24)	
3.	Gender of adults	
	Female	
	Male	
	Transgender	
4.	Ethnicity of adults	
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	
	Hispanic/Latino	
5.	Race of adults – <i>Please identify only one per adult</i>	
	White	
	Black or African-American	
	Asian	
	American Indian or Alaska Native	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
	Multiple Races (at least two of the above races)	

	Table 3: Households with only children (under age 18)	TOTAL
1.	Total number of households	
2.	Total number of children (under age 18)	
3.	Gender of children	
	Female	
	Male	
	Transgender	
4.	Ethnicity of children	
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	
	Hispanic/Latino	
5.	Race of children – <i>Please identify only one per child</i>	
	White	
	Black or African-American	
	Asian	
	American Indian or Alaska Native	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
	Multiple Races (at least two of the above races)	

	Table 4: Subpopulation Data for the Persons in Tables 1-3 above	TOTAL
1.	Total number of Chronically Homeless Individuals (adults and unaccompanied youth only)	
2.	Total number of Chronically Homeless Families (# of families that are CH, includes Parenting Youth families)	
	Persons in Chronically Homeless Families (adults and children in the families above)	
3.	Total number of Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals (adult vets only)	
4.	Total number of Chronically Homeless Veteran Families (# of vet families that are CH)	
	Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families (adults and children)	
5.	Total number of adults with a Serious Mental Illness (adults only)	
6.	Total number of adults with a Substance Abuse Disorder (adults only)	
7.	Total number of adults with HIV/AIDS (adults only)	
8.	Total number of Victims of Domestic Violence (adults and children)	
	Number of adults that are victims of DV	
	Number of children that are victims of DV	

Section 2: Population Requirements for Veteran Households Only

Table 5: Veteran Households with at Least One Adult and One Child		TOTAL
1.	Total number of households	
2.	Total number of persons in the above households	
3.	Total number of veterans	
4.	Gender (veterans only)	
	Female	
	Male	
	Transgender	
5.	Ethnicity (veterans only)	
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	
	Hispanic/Latino	
6.	Race (veterans only) – <i>Please identify only one per veteran</i>	
	White	
	Black or African-American	
	Asian	
	American Indian or Alaska Native	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
	Multiple Races (at least two of the above races)	

Table 6: Veteran Households without Children		TOTAL
1.	Total number of households	
2.	Total number of persons in the above households	
3.	Total number of veterans	
4.	Gender (veterans only)	
	Female	
	Male	
	Transgender	
5.	Ethnicity (veterans only)	
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	
	Hispanic/Latino	
6.	Race (veterans only) – <i>Please identify only one per veteran</i>	
	White	
	Black or African-American	
	Asian	
	American Indian or Alaska Native	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
	Multiple Races (at least two of the above races)	

Section 3: Population Requirements for Youth Households Only (< 25 yrs old)

	Table 7: Unaccompanied Youth Households	TOTAL
1.	Total number of unaccompanied youth households**	
2.	Total number of unaccompanied youth	
	Number of unaccompanied youth (under age 18)	
	Number of unaccompanied youth (age 18 to 24)	
3.	Gender (unaccompanied youth)	
	Female	
	Male	
	Transgender	
4.	Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)	
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	
	Hispanic/Latino	
5.	Race (unaccompanied youth) – <i>Please identify only one per unaccompanied youth</i>	
	White	
	Black or African-American	
	Asian	
	American Indian or Alaska Native	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
	Multiple Races (at least two of the above races)	

**Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian, including:

- A. single youth;
- B. youth couples; and
- C. groups of youth presenting as a household.

	Table 8: Parenting Youth Households	TOTAL
1.	Total number of parenting youth households*	
2.	Total number of persons in parenting youth households	
	Number of parenting youth (youth parents only)	
	Number of parenting youth (under age 18)	
	Number of parenting youth (age 18 to 24)	
	Number of children with parenting youth (children under 18 w/ parents under 25)	
3.	Gender (youth parents only)	
	Female	
	Male	
	Transgender	
4.	Ethnicity (youth parents only)	
	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	
	Hispanic/Latino	
5.	Race (youth parents only) – <i>Please identify only one per youth parent</i>	
	White	
	Black or African-American	
	Asian	
	American Indian or Alaska Native	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
	Multiple Races (at least two of the above races)	

*Parenting youth are youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household

Appendix A: Key Chronic Homeless Terms

These terms do not directly correspond to the program requirements of HUD funding streams and must only be used for the purposes of the PIT.

Chronically Homeless Individual - An individual who:

- A. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and,
- B. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months; and,
- C. Has a disability.

Chronically Homeless Family with Children– A family with children with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for a chronically homeless individual, including a family with children whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

Disability – An individual with one or more of the following conditions:

- A. A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that:
 - (1) Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration;
 - (2) Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and
 - (3) Could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.
- B. A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or
- C. HIV/AIDS

Appendix 6: 2016 Overview

2016 Key PIT Dates:

- ***Sheltered date for the count is Sunday, January 24, 2016.*** Individuals and families staying in a shelter on this night will be counted. All sheltered intakes for clients residing in ES, TH, or Safe Haven (SH) programs should be entered into the HMIS by Tuesday, February 16, 2016. All Non-HMIS summary surveys for providers not participating in the HMIS (e.g. DV shelters) should be completed for clients residing on the night of 1/24/16 and submitted by Friday, February 5, 2016. The non-HMIS survey will be sent to providers by Friday, 1/15/16.
- ***Unsheltered dates for the 2016 count are Monday, January 25, 2016 to Friday January 29, 2016.*** ONLY people who responded that they DID NOT stay indoors on Sunday, January 24, 2016 should be surveyed. If a person responds by stating that they were sheltered or stayed indoors on the night of the 24th, discontinue the survey and ***do not enter*** it into the PIT module of the HMIS. Ideally, surveying should be done at a variety of times including very early in the morning and late at night. Technically surveying can begin the late Sunday night once shelters have closed, however, this is not recommended due to some of the danger it poses to staff or volunteers. Outreach staff may want to consider surveying late Sunday night and into early Monday morning if they are accustomed to this workflow. Service-based counts should also be utilized for surveying. Service-based locations can include soup kitchens, day shelters, libraries, and other community locations. All unsheltered surveys collected by PIT staff and volunteers during the date range above must be entered into the PIT module of the HMIS by ***Friday, February 26, 2016.***
- ***Unsheltered PIT Kickoff is Monday, January 25th*** for a concentrated outreach effort in each of the regions, which will continue until ***Friday, January 29th***. Coordinators leading each of the regions will be responsible for determining where and when to start each day. Lead coordinators should be contacted to determine starting times and locations during the unsheltered dates above. It is the hope that outreach staff and volunteers can be utilized as much as possible during the work-week.

Volunteers: Any assistance by students or volunteers during the week of the count is welcomed. **All volunteers must register prior to the count with their affiliated organization for their particular region.** Lead coordinators and contact information have been established so that volunteers wishing to canvass particular regions or areas can reference as needed. Volunteers can be referred or reach out directly to lead coordinators to assist with the count; however, individual organizations are also encouraged to recruit volunteers to assist with their efforts. Regional lead coordinators and partnering organizations must make sure that all volunteers working in their areas are adequately trained, documented via the Volunteer Sign-Up Form, and have signed the 2016 PIT Contact and Confidentiality form. The training schedule for outreach personnel and volunteers is outlined below. Regional coordinators and individual organizations are urged to conduct volunteer trainings in addition to the below training schedule in the week leading up to the count.

Survey Instruments: The survey instruments for 2016 have been slightly modified to accommodate HUD's changes and to capture information that will be helpful to the CoC. A copy of the household (accompanied) and single (unaccompanied) surveys will be provided in the coming week. It is recommended that the survey form for single clients be printed on white paper due to the fact that the vast majority of unsheltered clients will be unaccompanied; with the survey instrument for households printed on colored paper. The household form contains one survey page for the head of household and one survey form that should be used for all other adults within the household. Each adult in the household should complete their own survey. There is a slight caveat for youth households that will be covered during the trainings. The training dates below will review the survey instruments, canvassing procedures, and aspects of data quality in much further detail.

Training: There will be three (3) trainings during January 2016 for coordinators, partners, homeless program staff, and volunteers. The training schedule for Oahu is below:

- **Tue, 1/12/16, 12:30 to 2:00 pm, Catholic Charities Large Conference Room, 1822 Ke`eaumoku St., Honolulu, HI 96822**
- **Thu, 1/14/16, 11am-12:30pm, Ulu Ke Kukui (ASI) – Classroom 1&2, 87-576 Kula`aupuni St., Waianae 96792**

- **Fri, 1/15/16, 1:00 to 2:30 pm, Waimanalo Health Center, Goebert Training Center, 41-1347 Kalaniana`ole Hwy, Waimanalo, HI 96795**

After the trainings above and forms have been disseminated, leads and partners are urged to conduct volunteer trainings the week prior to the count to relay important coordination, surveying, and safety topics. There are several volunteer trainings being held by IHS and USVETS before the count. Interested volunteers can contact Justin Phillips (IHS) at: JustinP@ihs-hawaii.org; or Macy Sevaaetasi (USVETS) at msevaaetasi@usvetsinc.org.

- **Tue, 1/19/16, USVETS Barbers Point (Building 37), 8am-9:30am**
- **Tue, 1/19/16, IHS Sumner Shelter, 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm**
- **Thu, 1/21/16, USVETS Barbers Point (Building 37), 10am-11:30am**
- **Fri, 1/22/16, IHS Sumner Shelter, 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm**

All lead coordinators and partners will be responsible for organizing the personnel at hand for their regions and areas and help to ensure that all surveyors are properly trained and equipped before each day's shift.

Survey Data Entry: Please ensure that proper channels are established so that all surveys completed by volunteers and agency staff are routed to regional lead coordinators responsible for the survey data entry. Before entering survey data, regional coordinators should follow data quality protocols established prior to the count. The trainings above and power points will outline key data quality fundamentals.

Surveys must be cleaned before being entered into the HMIS. Volunteers can assist with the cleaning and data entry, however, it is imperative that skilled HMIS staff are involved and overseeing these processes. Data quality is an extremely important aspect of the PIT. Steps for updating client records, and cleaning and entering survey data into the HMIS will be provided before the 2016 PIT Count takes place.

Appendix 7: 2016 Contact and Confidentiality Form

Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Position: _____ Agency: _____

E-mail: _____

Emergency Name and Contact #: _____

Preferred Geographic Region: _____

2016 Point-In-Time Count Statement of Confidentiality MUST BE SIGNED BY ALL SURVEYORS

All agency/outreach staff and volunteers associated with the collection of homeless population data during the 2016 Unsheltered Point in Time Count are subject to certain confidentiality guidelines.

These guidelines apply to all data collected during the five-day period from January 25th to January 29th and to any data that may subsequently be entered into the HMIS from this period. The State of Hawaii's HMIS contains an appreciable amount of client information that must be confidentially maintained. There are several guidelines that the State of Hawaii would like to address regarding the collection and entry of client data into the HMIS for agency staff or volunteers.

- All client information gathered during the PIT will be held strictly confidential.
- All completed surveys will be kept out of public view.
- Personal HMIS user identifications and passwords will be kept secure and will not be shared.
- Client information viewed from within the HMIS is to remain confidential, regardless of whether an employee's job is terminated or concludes for any reason.
- Falsifying information about any client is strictly prohibited.

**Your signature below indicates your agreement to
comply with this statement of confidentiality.**

Agency, if Applicable: _____

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date _____

**Please amass and send all completed forms to the lead coordinator for your particular region. The lead coordinator will be responsible for collecting all consent forms and submitting them to DHS or the City & County of Honolulu.

Appendix 8: PIT Agency Instructions

AGENCY INSTRUCTIONS

UNSHELTERED HOMELESS SURVEYOR INSTRUCTIONS

JANUARY 25th to 29th, 2016 - HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

- Unsheltered canvassing begins Monday, January 25th and ends Friday, January 29th. The night of the count is Sunday, January 24th.
- Please survey all unsheltered individuals and households that are normally outreached as well as individuals that are randomly encountered during the PIT Count week.
- If you have staff and volunteers assisting in the Monday Kickoff or doing outreach during the week, please make sure that it is coordinated with the agency or person who is the lead coordinator for that area. Volunteers should be under the oversight of trained outreach personnel and trained prior to the canvassing week.
- Confirm that staff and volunteers helping with the surveying have filled out and signed the Contact and Confidentiality form.
- Ensure that proper channels are established so that all surveys completed by volunteers and agency staff are routed to regional coordinators. Before entering survey data, regional coordinators should follow data quality protocols established prior to the count.
- Surveys must be cleaned before being entered into the HMIS. Volunteers can assist with the cleaning and data entry, however, it is imperative that skilled HMIS staff are involved and overseeing these processes. Data quality is an extremely important aspect of the PIT; steps for updating client records, and cleaning and entering survey data into the HMIS will be provided before the PIT takes place.
- Ensure that staff and volunteers have been properly trained by someone that has attended the PIT training and has reviewed the surveyor instructions handout. Training materials and power points will be delivered several weeks prior to the count's execution.

Safety Tips for Surveyors

- Never survey alone – work in pairs and always stay within eyesight of others.
- Never survey in an isolated area unless the area and the clients are known to you.
- If there is an area that you do not feel comfortable surveying, do not survey and let the coordinator know that the area was not surveyed.
- It is recommended that surveyors wear white or brighter colors to be easily visible. Wear comfortable clothes and shoes. Limit the amount of accessories worn, e.g. earrings, watches, chains, etc.
- Look for any suspicious or dangerous activities when arriving at a site and avoid these areas.
- Be observant of people around you and look up often while administering the survey.
- Stay out of enclosed or tight spaces.
- Do not pressure anyone to participate in the survey.
- In case of an emergency, call or have another person call 911.

Appendix 9: Additional 2016 PIT Count Instructions

The below provides clarification on several of the survey fields for the 2016 PIT Count. Surveyors and volunteers should review the below before the week of the unsheltered count.

Single Survey Key Points

- Interviewer's name, Agency/Group, Site of Interview, and Date fields – These fields should all have 0% missing data rates. Coordinating agencies responsible for the collection of surveys should review survey forms daily to ensure that this information has been filled in correctly. Staff or volunteers responsible for data entry should ensure that these fields have been filled in on the hardcopy forms prior to entry into the PIT HMIS module
- Date field – As a data quality check, all dates should be in the range 1/25/16 to 1/29/16
- Site of Interview (**Actual Location**) - If this is an office location please denote as such Example: U.S.VETS (Office), CAV (Office). This will allow distinction between interviews completed “on the streets” versus office settings.
- Clients indicating that they were sheltered on the night of 1/24/16 should not be surveyed. **If clients indicate that they were sheltered, STOP, and don't continue the survey.**
- Prior to entry into the PIT HMIS module, **survey records should be reviewed and checked against shelter census counts and sheltered locations to ensure that these records are not entered into the HMIS.** Each year there are hundreds of inaccurately entered surveys that are ultimately weeded out of the dataset. A quick review can save time administratively.
- **First/Last Name fields (1) – VERY IMPORTANT TO COMPLETE. These fields are incredibly important to link PIT to HMIS data.** The rate of missing information can be improved as skilled outreach personnel interact with clients that they serve regularly. This is also why 1) volunteers should be paired with skilled outreach staff, 2) outreach staff are asked as much as possible to use the whole PIT week, and 3) volunteers should let outreach personnel know if clients refuse to be surveyed so that they are not missed.
Collection of first name and last initial is NOT a good substitute for collecting full last name and full first name. Example “John S.” – CANNOT be linked to HMIS.
- When entering surveys into the PIT module of the HMIS after they have been cleaned, searching effectively per the guidance outlined on pp. 7-8 of Hawaii's DQP can increase the rate of clients with a Client ID existing in the HMIS. The ID acts as a bridge between datasets for more expansive analysis.
- Surveys should be cleaned prior to entry by volunteers or agency staff to ensure that duplicate surveys are weeded out. After identifying duplicates, one survey should be entered based on a collection of the information on the duplicate surveys.
- DOB field (2) – If client refuses to answer, estimate based on perception – this is better than unknown/missing data. DQ missing/unknown rates should be very low ~ 0%
- Gender (3) - If client refuses to answer, estimate based on perception – this is better than unknown/missing data. DQ missing/unknown rates should be very low ~ 0%

Household (HH) Survey Key Points

In addition to the above bullets, the following points will improve household data collection during the PIT Count week and the accuracy of the PIT reporting.

- Number of adults in HH (1) – This number should equal the number of hardcopy HoH and Other Adult surveys collected for the particular HH. Examples of HHs include families, couples, and groups of adults. Data quality checks should ensure that these equate prior to entry into the PIT HMIS module.
- Recommended that household forms are printed on colored paper for easy identification and so that HH surveys are not accidentally entered as singles.
- Number of children under 18 (1) – this number should be corroborated by actual children accounted for during the survey and the number entered should equal the number entered for questions 16, 17, and 18 on page 2 (back of HoH form).

NOTE: Only children staying unsheltered at nights should be counted. If children are residing housed during the night – these children should not be counted. This is a critical step in enumerating the children.

- Children’s demographic information (16-18) – new HUD data collection mandate, the total number of children when summed for each should equal the result in (1).

Analysis of Oahu and Rural Counties PIT 2014 & 2015 Names Collection Rates

Table 1: Prevalence of Full Name Collection in the 2015 Oahu PIT Count

Island	Total Adults	Adults with Names	Missing Names	% Names
1 - Downtown Honolulu	679	590	89	87%
2 - East Honolulu/Waikiki	361	301	60	83%
3 - Ewa Beach	96	86	10	90%
4 - Kaneohe to Waimanalo	132	123	9	93%
5 - Wahiawa to North Shore	176	166	10	94%
6 - Upper Windward	25	25	0	100%
7 - Waianae	318	303	15	95%
Total	1787	1594	193	89%

GOAL for Oahu PIT 2016: 95%

Table 2: Prevalence of Full Name Collection in the 2014 Rural PIT Count

Island	Total Count	# Full Names Collected	# Missing Names	% With Full Name
Maui	486	465	21	96%
Kauai	267	252	15	94%
Hawaii	521	506	15	97%
Total	1,274	1,223	51	96%

GOAL for Rural Counties PIT 2016: 98%

Appendix 10: Preparation for the 2016 PIT Count

Background:

Analysis of the recent PIT counts revealed a significant amount of discrepancies between individuals active in the HMIS and the actual canvassing efforts. PIC and BTG is asking agencies, especially outreach agencies, to utilize the steps in this document to help prepare for the 2016 PIT count in order to produce the most accurate count possible.

In the past 2015 count a total of 1,153 people on Oahu were ACTIVE in the unsheltered HMIS and NOT found during the canvassing. On the Neighbor Islands, the last full analysis in 2014 revealed that 1,353 persons were active in the unsheltered HMIS are not enumerated as unsheltered homeless. This large discrepancy makes any PIT count suspect in quality.

A key strategy to reduce this problem is for **Outreach agencies to use their HMIS active lists as the basis for clients they should be finding and enumerating during the canvassing period.** The steps below will help in this preparation. In order for the PIT count to improve, outreach agencies must set higher standards for the whereabouts of the clients that they are serving as indicated by being active in their HMIS records. All PIC and BTG agencies will support the efforts of the outreach agencies during the canvassing period.

Another key problem that has been found in the past few years are people who have come into area outreach drop-in centers who are entered into the HMIS and verified as homeless during the week of the count – but are NOT enumerated as part of the PIT count effort. All agency staff serving persons requesting services during the PIT week should be trained to complete forms on all persons identifying as homeless.

Key Preparation Steps:

1. Outreach agencies should first print out their active client lists from the HMIS. The best reporting function currently in Caseworthy to produce an active list that gives the client name, intake date, and enrollment status is the “Agency Client in Program” report under the “Reporting” menu. Select the outreach program and date for the report, e.g. 1/13/16, then click “Search”. Because the report has only one date field, the report will return all clients active as of that date. The rows can be copied and pasted into excel or the output can be exported to Excel by clicking on the water drop in the upper right. Exporting to Excel will yield additional fields.
2. The report produced above should be used to begin “cleaning” your HMIS active listing. The weeks and days prior to the count should be used to clean the active listings and exit cases that are not active with your outreach program or that have not had encounters within 3 months or that your agency knows are no longer active. Caseworthy does not currently contain a report that identifies the last encounter for each client, so for now this step would need to be done manually.
3. It is recommended to edit or close out client records for the following reasons:
 - a) **No encounter since October 13, 2015.** This client listing will have to be created once the reporting in step one above has been obtained. Exit information should be as accurate as possible, but lack thereof should not preclude closeout. Please use the date of the last encounter as the exit date if exit information is unknown.
 - b) **Currently housed.** Some agencies engage housed individuals. If clients are still receiving services and are permanently housed, these clients should be entered into a separate SSO HMIS program for your agency that is not assumed to be unsheltered (i.e. street Outreach). The same closeout procedures apply if housed clients are no longer receiving services. **Clients housed through the Hale O Malama initiative should not be active in Homeless Outreach programs.**
 - c) **Reducing Aliases.** Efforts should be made to obtain consent from active clients with aliases, and if gained, the alias should be edited to the actual name, then the above procedures should be followed to avoid duplication.

ALL INDIVIDUALS ACTIVE IN HMIS HOMELESS OUTREACH PROGRAMS SHOULD BE CONFIRMED AS LITERALLY HOMELESS. CLIENTS WITH A HOUSING STATUS OF “STABLY HOUSED” SHOULD NOT BE ACTIVE IN HOMELESS STREET OUTREACH PROGRAMS.

Next Steps – General Overview of the 2016 PIT effort.

1. The revised listing as of January 13, 2016 will be considered your agencies ACTIVE list of unsheltered homeless persons for the 2016 PIT count.
2. Canvassing efforts during January and leading up to the PIT Count will focus on finding ALL THE PEOPLE ON YOUR ACTIVE LIST and documenting their current homeless status and location of unsheltered encampment. This should aid in more effectively targeting unsheltered homeless during the 2016 PIT Count. These efforts can also include prefilling the PIT survey instruments for clients that agencies know will be unsheltered and have a high probability of residing in known locations during the count. These clients should still be corroborated during Jan 25th thru Jan 29th, however, prefilling will save time which can ultimately improve the 2016 count.
3. Agencies should work to update as much information for active clients as they are encountered in normal outreach duties to further clean and update the information in the HMIS. Please begin updating actual location information through encounters so that ALL ACTIVE CLIENTS CAN BE FOUND (or have a high probability of being found) during the PIT Count period.

Thank you for your participation in the upcoming Oahu and Rural Counties PIT Count.

Marc Gannon, PIC Chair & Maude Cumming, BTG Chair