



**PARTNERS IN CARE - O'AHU'S  
CONTINUUM OF CARE PRESENTS**

**The  
O'ahu  
2019  
point in  
time  
count**

**COMPREHENSIVE REPORT**

**PREPARED BY:**

Partners in Care: O'ahu's Continuum of  
Care

# TOGETHER, WE CAN END HOMELESSNESS

Partners in Care's mission is to eliminate homelessness through open and inclusive participation and the coordination of integrated responses.

## Partners in Care - O'ahu's Continuum of Care

Located on O'ahu, Partners in Care (PIC) is a planning, coordinating, and advocacy alliance comprised of nonprofit homeless providers, government stakeholders, private businesses, community advocates, public housing agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, and people who are currently or have formerly experienced homelessness. PIC develops recommendations for homeless programs and services to fill needs within O'ahu's Continuum of Care (CoC). A CoC is a HUD-designated local or regional coalition that coordinates services and programs for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. PIC assists in developing new programs, while working to preserve or expand effective existing programs.

PIC is the designated lead for administering the annual Point-in-Time count for O'ahu's CoC. As a member of Hawai'i's Statewide Continuum of Care, PIC also works collaboratively with the rural counties' CoC, Bridging the Gap.

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mahalo to the community members who made the 2019 Point-in-Time count a success. A record-breaking number of volunteers helped with organization, implementation, and data collection and entry. The 2019 Point-in-Time count showed that the O'ahu community is committed to helping the most vulnerable in our society. The count is a huge undertaking, and **we couldn't have done it without you.**

**4 days of surveys**

**700+ volunteers**

**70+ organizations**

**200+ hours of data entry**

**\$15,000 of donations  
distributed**

**200+ miles canvassed on  
foot**



ALEA Bridge  
 Alternative Structures International  
 AlohaCare  
 Aloha United Way  
 Catholic Charities Hawai'i  
 Coordinated Entry Systems - PIC team  
 City and County of Honolulu  
 Department of Community Services  
 Department of Education  
 Department of Health  
 Family Promise Hawai'i  
 Gregory House Programs  
 Governor Ige's Office  
 Hawai'i H.O.M.E Project  
 Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction  
 Center  
 Hawai'i Dental Services

HieHie Project Vision Hawai'i  
 Ho'ola Na Pua  
 Hope, Inc.  
 Hawai'i Pacific University  
 HUD VASH  
 Institute of Human Services  
 Kaiser Permanente  
 Kalihi-Palama Health Center  
 Kapiolani Community College  
 Kealahou West O'ahu  
 Ko'olauloa Health Center  
 Leeward Community College  
 Latter-Day Saints Church  
 Lili'uokalani Trust  
 Lieutenant Governor Josh  
 Green  
 Long's Drugs



**"It meant a lot to me to go out and show folks living without homes that we are looking for them, we see them, and they count."**

**- PITC volunteer**

Lutheran Trinity Church  
 Mental Health Kokua  
 Metro Rotary Club  
 Neighborhood Board #15  
 North Shore Food Bank  
 'Ohana Health Plan  
 Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
 Parents and Teachers Together  
 Pu'uhonua o Wai'anae  
 Queen's Care Coalition  
 Representative Cedric Gates  
 Representative Stacelynn Eli  
 Representative Amy Perruso  
 Residential Youth Services &  
 Empowerment  
 The Salvation Army  
 Senator Maile Shimabukuro  
 Sharon Baillie

St. Peter's Episcopal Church  
 State of Hawai'i  
 Steadfast Housing Development  
 Corporation  
 Surfing the Nations  
 Trinity Lutheran Church  
 University of Hawai'i at Mānoa  
 United Health Care  
 U.S. Veterans Association  
 Wahiawa Health Center  
 Waikiki Health Center  
 Waimānalo Health Center  
 Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive  
 Health Center  
 Women in Need  
 YO! - Hale Kipa  
 ....and many more!



# PIT INTRODUCTION

The annual **Point-in-Time (PIT) count** is a nation-wide count of homeless individuals living within a given community. This count is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for any community that receives funds from the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants program. Partners in Care (PIC) receives these grants and also finds great value in engaging with our community members to better understand the trends, issues, and demographics of our fellow citizens experiencing homelessness. By engaging fully in this annual count, we hope to provide better data to service providers, government entities, and everyday citizens of Hawai'i so we can work together on developing effective and appropriate homeless interventions in Honolulu County.

After receiving permission from HUD to conduct the PIT count over multiple days, Partners in Care executed a 4-day PIT count from January 22nd to 25th in order to count the number of **unsheltered individuals on O'ahu**. PIC leads this annual event because we are the official HUD-designated Continuum of Care (CoC) for Honolulu County. During this time, we had over 700 volunteers join us as we canvassed neighborhoods, beaches, and urban centers to find and survey individuals who identified themselves as being homeless on the night of **January 22nd, 2019**. The purpose of these surveys was to collect demographic data, information about the nature of individuals' homelessness, and data that could be used to provide outreach and services to these individuals at a later date.

**Sheltered homeless** were counted by pulling information from our county-wide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that stores enrollment and demographic data for homeless individuals staying at transitional or emergency shelters. Sheltered individuals are not given the same surveys as unsheltered individuals because most of the survey data can be pulled from enrollment data that has been entered in by service providers prior to the night of the count.

The combination of the sheltered and unsheltered count provides a snapshot of the homeless population on O'ahu. This snapshot is then shared with the community through this annual report. Simultaneously meeting federal requirements for reporting, this report serves as a way to explain the data and to provide context to the community about homelessness on O'ahu.

While the PIT count is currently the most widely-used methodology for enumerating homeless individuals, it is not an exact count and has a large margin of error. This large margin of error is due to the fact that the numbers are greatly affected by number of volunteers, individual understanding of methodology, weather, personal biases, incorrect data submitted by shelters, data being largely self-reported, and many other limitations described in the latter part of this report. Numbers in this report should be taken to indicate trends rather than exact, unwaivering figures.

# KEY DEFINITIONS

In this report, you may come across terms that are unfamiliar. Please see the below guide for clarification on key terminology.

**Sheltered Homeless:** Individuals who, on the night of the count, are living in homeless shelters, including emergency shelters, domestic violence shelters, Safe Havens, or transitional housing.



**Unsheltered Homeless:** Individuals sleeping in places not meant for human habitation, including streets, parks, alleys, parts of the highway system, transportation depots, all-night commercial establishments (e.g., movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

**Victims of Domestic Violence:** Individuals who are currently homeless because they are fleeing domestic violence.

**Individuals who Indicate a Mental Health Issue (IMHI):** Individuals with a self-reported mental health issue that severely interferes with the quality of their daily life.

**Individuals who Indicate a Substance Abuse Issue:** Individuals who self-report using either drugs or alcohol in a way that severely interferes with the quality of their daily life.

**Chronically Homeless:** Individuals who have experienced homelessness for at least a year – or repeatedly over the past three years– while struggling with a disabling condition (e.g., serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability).

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## What is the Point-in-Time Count?

The PIT count is an annual count that is required by HUD. This count is meant to provide a snapshot of how many individuals are currently experiencing homelessness within a given community.

## Does this report reflect statewide data?

**No.** This report only covers the island of O‘ahu. The State of Hawai‘i has two distinct CoCs: Partners in Care for O‘ahu and Bridging the Gap for neighboring islands. Each CoC conducts a separate PIT count for their designated area. PIC does not currently produce a statewide report.

## Are these numbers reliable?

**Thousands of hours were spent collecting, inputting, and validating this data.** However, PIT count numbers were submitted or collected by hundreds of different community members, service providers, and individuals currently experiencing homelessness. The reliability of this count can be influenced by many factors, such as number of volunteers, understanding of training, and weather. Additionally, most of this data is self-reported directly from individuals experiencing homelessness. These numbers should be looked at to understand trends over time instead of taken as exact figures.

## Why are there two categories of "Sheltered" and "Unsheltered" individuals experiencing homelessness?

The PIT count pulls data from two sources: the count of unsheltered individuals by PIT volunteers and the count of sheltered individuals on the night of January 22nd, 2019 using HMIS. HMIS stores basic demographic data about individuals enrolled in emergency and transitional shelters. These individuals are considered "homeless" even though they are staying in a temporary shelter.

## Does Partners in Care share this data with law enforcement or the government in order to organize sweeps?

**No.** All data is shared only in aggregate form and is distributed equally to all community members. In addition, we worked with City and County of Honolulu and the State of Hawai‘i agreed to suspend all sit-lie ban enforcements two-weeks before and during the count. During the count, PIT volunteers noted unsheltered individuals who were in need of further assistance and referred outreach teams to follow up with these individuals after the count. As such, the PIT count helps connect individuals experiencing homelessness to service providers but otherwise, does not share specific location data on individuals.

## Is it ethical to "count" the homeless?

The PIT count is a federal requirement, and it is implemented with training and compassion. We count people experiencing homelessness so we can better understand the causes of their homelessness in order to develop better interventions and to connect them to service providers. **We count individuals experiencing homelessness because we do not want them to become invisible.**

## **Do most individuals experiencing homelessness come from the mainland?**

**No.** Most individuals experiencing homelessness on O‘ahu are Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, or multiracial. This finding suggests that **homelessness on O‘ahu disproportionately affects Hawai‘i residents.**

## **Are most homeless individuals experiencing mental illness or substance abuse issues?**

**No.** Our report showed that only 24% of the total homeless individuals were experiencing mental health issues. This percentage is close to estimates of mental illness in the general population. Twenty percent of the total American population experiences mental health issues (NAMI, 2017). Similarly, 19% of the total O‘ahu homeless population reported substance use that severely interfered with their daily life compared to 10% of the total American population (CDC, 2017). Therefore, most of the individuals experiencing homelessness on O‘ahu are not experiencing mental illness or substance use issues. People who have these issues often are more visible because of their unhoused status.

## **I think more and more homeless people move into my neighborhood every year. Are they moving more to one region than another?**

**No.** Regional numbers are the most susceptible to year-over-year changes due to weather, volunteers, or even luck. It is only responsible to look at trends over time. Our data shows that the number of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness continued to rise over time, but for the past 10 years, no significant shift from one region to another occurred. Both the Wai‘anae Coast and the Downtown area continue to hold over half of all unsheltered homeless individuals, as it has since PIT data was first tracked.

## **Why haven't we seen a bigger decline in homelessness?**

Many major cities with similarly tight housing markets and rising income inequality are also experiencing this increasing trend. Until systemic change that directly reduces the poverty is achieved, homelessness is likely to continue to rise. However, O‘ahu data suggests that service providers and local government are housing the most vulnerable at higher rates than in previous years. For example, the amount of chronically homeless, mentally ill, and substance users being placed into emergency, transitional, and permanent housing has increased. We recommend a continuation of the current course in homeless intervention, along with a more aggressive approach to increasing the availability of affordable housing for everyday Hawai‘i citizens.

## **What kind of people are falling into homelessness and have caused the unsheltered count to rise?**

Our data shows that the increase in unsheltered individuals is likely due to an increase in single individuals who are suffering from poverty. Our data indicate that this group was less likely to indicate an issue with substance abuse or mental health issue than individuals experiencing homelessness for two years or more. This finding suggests that mental illness and substance abuse are likely not the main contributing factors to homelessness on O‘ahu. Systemic interventions that focus on alleviating income inequality will be key to ending homelessness for these individuals.

# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

PIC spent over 4 months preparing for the 2019 PIT count. Over 700 volunteers assisted with planning, donation collection, and data collection and entry. More outreach for volunteers was conducted than ever before. Because of this expanded outreach, 2019 was a benchmark year for community engagement. The following section details this engagement.

## PIT KICK-OFF

The first 2019 PIT count meeting was held on Wednesday, October 3rd, 2018. Attendees decided that all the service providers who had outreach contracts would be leads for the 7 regional areas because of their experience and understanding in reaching out to unsheltered individuals.

## STRUCTURE OF THE PIT COUNT

The 2019 PIT count was organized and supported by several subcommittees, including: Communications and Volunteers, Coordination and Region Leads, Donations, Logistics, and Methodology. Each group was staffed with service providers, community members, and academic researchers to ensure that all elements of the count implementation were thoroughly reviewed and executed to the highest standards.

## ALL HANDS ON DECK

To recruit volunteers for the night of the count, PIC sent out a call for volunteers to, Facebook, the PIC website, and the PIC listserv as well as to local government officials and neighborhood boards across the island. All volunteers were directed to the PIC website, where they could easily sign up for the survey, support, or donations teams. In the end, we had over 700 volunteers from community organizations and 80 professionals and retirees who volunteered their time.

## Everyone Counts!

The 2019 Point in Time Count kicks off on Tuesday, Jan. 22

We want YOU as a volunteer

Register or find out more at:

[www.partnersincareoahu.org](http://www.partnersincareoahu.org)



**PARTNERS IN CARE**  
OAHU'S CONTINUUM OF CARE



Some of the thousands of donations. Special thanks to Ema Bell, Chair of the Donations Committee, McDonalds, AlohaCare, Hawai'i Dental Services, Thayer Goya, Safeway, 7-11, IHS, The Salvation Army and the LDS church.

# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



## TRAINING

The Queen Lili'uokalani Trust developed an interactive training video for all surveying volunteers to watch before participating in the count. Each region had several trainings, and all volunteers were required to attend at least one of these trainings. Designated region leads were responsible for making sure their volunteers fully understood the scope and requirements of the count.

## INCLUSION OF INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

In order to provide a more complete count, PIC reached out to local homeless communities to request their assistance with administering surveys within their respective regions. In particular, Pu'u honua o Wai'anae, a community on the Wai'anae Coast, assisted in surveying their community members with their own volunteers. These surveys were some of the most reliable and complete data in the count. We believe this partnership provided us with a more complete picture of the communities experiencing homelessness on the Wai'anae Coast.

## DONATIONS

Over 8,000 hygiene kits, 3,000 first aid kits, 1,000 food vouchers, and 200 gift cards were distributed as incentives for participating in the count. These donations also provided individuals with much needed resources.



# PIT METHODOLOGY

Two data sources were used to estimate the number of homeless individuals on the night of January 22nd, 2019. These data points underwent extensive cleaning and analysis in preparation for this report.

## DATA SOURCES

### PIT Survey Instrument

The survey instrument is a 23-question survey developed and refined by the PIC Methods Committee. For approximately 4 months leading up to the count, the Methods Committee reviewed the survey, explored ways it could be improved, and recommended changes that were then either approved or denied by the PIC Board. The PIC Methods Committee is led by two community leaders who hold Ph.D.s and have extensive experience developing valid survey tools. Completed surveys were entered into a Google Sheets survey tool to organize all responses into spreadsheets for further data cleaning and analysis.

### Shelter Data Extract and Paper Surveys from non-HMIS participating shelters

Demographic and background data on individuals staying in emergency or transitional shelters on January 22nd, 2019 were extracted from the HMIS database. This data was similar to the data collected through the unsheltered survey. However, some information was not captured because of differences in shelters' enrollment assessments.

Shelters that do not currently participate in HMIS completed paper surveys that were returned to PIC. Due to the sensitive nature of the populations in these shelters (e.g., domestic violence shelters), mostly census data was collected.

## DATA ENTRY AND CLEANING

### General data cleaning

In order to ensure data was accurate, the PIC data analytic team completed extensive data cleaning. This cleaning involved logic checks on variables to make sure calculated fields were correct, manually reviewing and correcting spelling errors, and comparing population totals with an outside agency in order to establish accuracy.

### Duplicates and Undercounting

Because PIC administered the PIT count over a 4-day period, the likelihood of duplication was much higher than it would have been for the HUD-preferred 24-hour count. Additionally, several major surveying teams collected data in census form for hundreds of individuals that they did not, or could not, approach directly to survey. These census counts were generally not included in the total, leading to underestimation of homeless numbers. Some of these counts were included if enough qualitative data existed for the data team to de-duplicate the record.

To remove duplicates from the completed datasets, the data team ran a script to search for duplicate names and birthdates within the sheltered and unsheltered datasets. Within the sheltered count, the team gave each individual a unique client ID and then used a script to search for multiple IDs with the same number within the dataset. In some cases, dialogue with the shelters was necessary to understand from which shelter to remove duplicate individuals. The data team also compared names and birthdates between the sheltered and unsheltered datasets.

## VARIABLE CREATION

Some variables were created to classify homeless individuals into different sub-populations:

### Chronically Homeless

Chronically homeless individuals, per HUD definition, must be 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 one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months, AND the individual must have a disabling condition such as substance abuse, mental illness, or chronic illness.

### Households Without Children

Households without children included adult singles and couples with no children.

### Households with at least one adult and one child

Otherwise known as "families," these households currently had at least one minor in their care.

### Households with only children

These households included individual(s) under the age of 18 with no legal guardian or parent.

### Parenting Youth

Parenting youth include youth (age 18-24) that have at least one minor in their care and no adults in the unit over the age of 24.

### Unaccompanied Youth and minors

Unaccompanied youth includes youth between (age 18-24) who live without a parent or legal guardian. Unaccompanied minors includes children 17 years of age or younger.

## KEY CHANGES IN 2019

### Additional Survey Questions

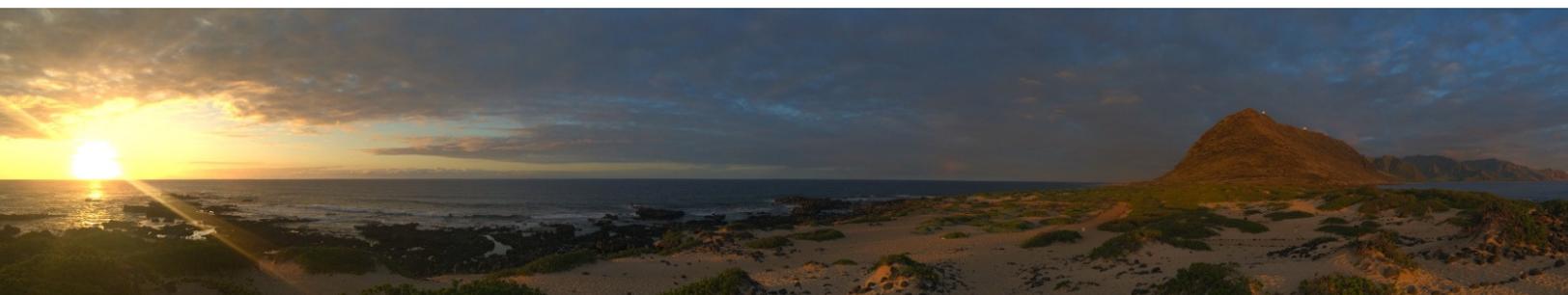
Several questions were added to the PIT survey in order to better capture unique characteristics of O'ahu's homeless population:

- Are you eligible to apply for Hawaiian homeland, having a blood quantum of at least 50% Hawaiian?
- Are you on the waitlist to receive a Hawaiian homeland lease?
- Do you have any pets?
- Are you now or have you been displaced from your home by natural disaster? If yes, what is your home island?
- Did you experience homelessness as a youth under the age of 18? If yes, were you homeless by yourself, or with family?

See Appendix 4 for the Survey Rationale distributed during training that explained to surveyors the purpose of these changes.

### New Data Analytic Team

A different data analytic team cleaned, organized, and analyzed the PIT data than in previous years. This change could lead to slightly different interpretation of data rules, different decision-making processes around data visualizations, and different conclusions about data trends than seen in previous reports.



# PIT LIMITATIONS

**While the PIT count provides valuable information about the state of homelessness on O‘ahu, the current methodology presents certain limitations. We discuss these limitations and our recommendations for improvement below.**

## MULTI-DAY COUNT

For almost 10 years, the state of Hawai‘i has conducted the PIT count over multiple days. This practice introduces many confounding variables that are difficult to control during data entry and cleaning. For example, the multiple-day count increases the likelihood of duplication of individuals in the count. It also relies on individuals' retroactive self-reporting that they were homeless on the night of the 22nd, even if they were asked several days later. Also, individuals who were actually unsheltered that night but had found temporary or permanent shelter in the following days would not have been counted using this method. Additionally, many volunteers conducted the count during the day, when many individuals could be traveling, indoors with friends and family, or visiting a day program.

## REFUSALS

Feedback from volunteers indicated confusion over how to deal with refusals to participate in the survey and indicated confusion regarding what was classified as a refusal or not and what to do when someone refused to participate. For example, some individuals experiencing homelessness quit in the middle of the interview, and volunteers did not know if the data should be counted or not. Additionally, volunteers reported several hundred refusals that were not captured within the data. Other individuals submitted data even if an individual refused. This inconsistency made it difficult to establish which surveys should be kept and which should be discarded.

## LIMITED TECHNOLOGY

The unsheltered PIT count relied on survey collected with pen and paper. This practice led to many surveys with confusing entries, duplications, misspellings, skipped data and incorrect entries.

## INACCURATE DATA ENTRY

The sheltered count revealed many data entry issues associated with HMIS. For example, there were several different service providers who had duplicate clients listed as receiving shelter on the same night that had to be manually removed after extensive discussion. Additionally, some programs had clients who were never properly exited in HMIS, leading to confusion about their whereabouts on the PIT night. Finally, late submissions of data caused the final sheltered count number to undergo many revisions even after the data submission deadline.

## NON-HMIS SHELTERED DATA

Non-HMIS shelters were given unsheltered surveys to complete in error, instead of paper sheltered surveys. Because the sheltered and unsheltered data sets had different questions, this made it so many of the sheltered records had incongruent information. Additionally, some non-HMIS sites reported PIT numbers late and without demographic data, leading to more missing values.

## MISSING DATA

Many surveys were returned with incomplete data. Volunteers stated they often felt rushed leading them to skip many questions during the surveys. Children's data was the most sparsely collected. Because names are not collected for children, it was not possible to reliably "de-duplicate" this population.

## SEXUAL ORIENTATION

During trainings, some volunteers expressed that they thought questions around sexual orientation were too personal. It is likely that many volunteers did not ask these questions, which may have contributed to an unusually low lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender count in this dataset.

## INVALID WORDING OF TIMES HOMELESS

The chronically homeless variable was intended to include individuals who had been homeless for more than a year or homeless for at least 12 months over the past three years. However, the wording on the survey question meant to capture this data was unclear and did not accurately capture the conditions required in the definition of chronically homeless. For example, the question asked to add up all times homeless "within that year" when it should have stated "within the past three years." However, we still included the response to this question in the formula because it provided a more accurate capture of chronically homeless individuals than leaving it out completely.

## HUD RACIAL CATEGORIES

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders to be placed within the same racial category. Individuals who are multi-racial are required to be grouped into the two-or-more race category. This greatly obscures individuals' diverse racial backgrounds, and may especially disproportionately reduce the Native Hawaiian count.

## DIFFERENCES WITH HUD SUBMITTED DATA

In some parts of this report, we have included breakdowns including missing and unknown data. We did this in order to provide the community with a full picture of the data set and to be able to do deeper drill-downs of the data on a record level. However, HUD requires federally required submissions to fill in missing data with statistical extrapolation on aggregate totals. As such, there may be slight differences between some figures within this report and aggregate totals on demographic data submitted to HUD. The mission of this report is to explain data trends in the numbers submitted to HUD in a way that makes sense to our community members.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on data and feedback from partners, we recommend:

- limiting the count to nighttime hours on a single night to ensure the population is being accurately captured.
- future surveys include an easily-selected box on the front of the survey that indicates a refusal. This practice will help avoid confusion over handling refusals and reduce potential undercounts.
- selecting leads for next year that are from a neutral third-party position in order to avoid biases during the count.
- reviewing possible updates to survey collection, such as mobile apps.
- better training for data entry and data quality checks before the PIT count is administered in 2020.

# MAIN FINDINGS

This section presents findings from the 2019 PIT count. First, it provides overall numbers and demographics, followed by sub-population data.

**Overall, homelessness decreased 1% since 2018:**

**4,453 (-1%)**

Total individuals experiencing homelessness on O'ahu

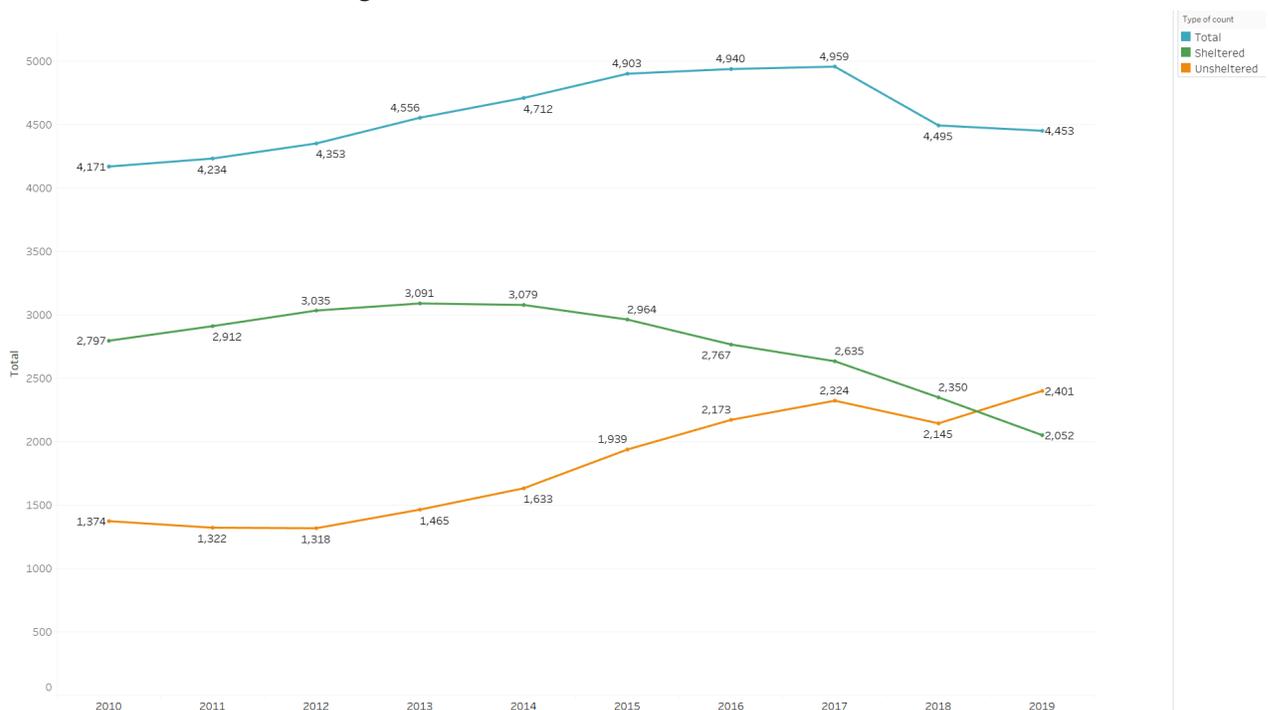
**2,401 (+12%)**

Total unsheltered homeless individuals on O'ahu

**2,052 (-13%)**

Total sheltered homeless individuals on O'ahu

Figure 1. PIT Count Totals, 2010 - 2019



# OVERALL NUMBERS

## Number of Persons by Household Type and Living Situation

The following data were collected from unsheltered and sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness and are organized by **household type**. Individuals without children are otherwise known as singles with no dependents. Individuals in a household with at least one adult and one child are otherwise known as families with a minor in the household, and individuals with only children under 18 are otherwise known as unaccompanied minors.

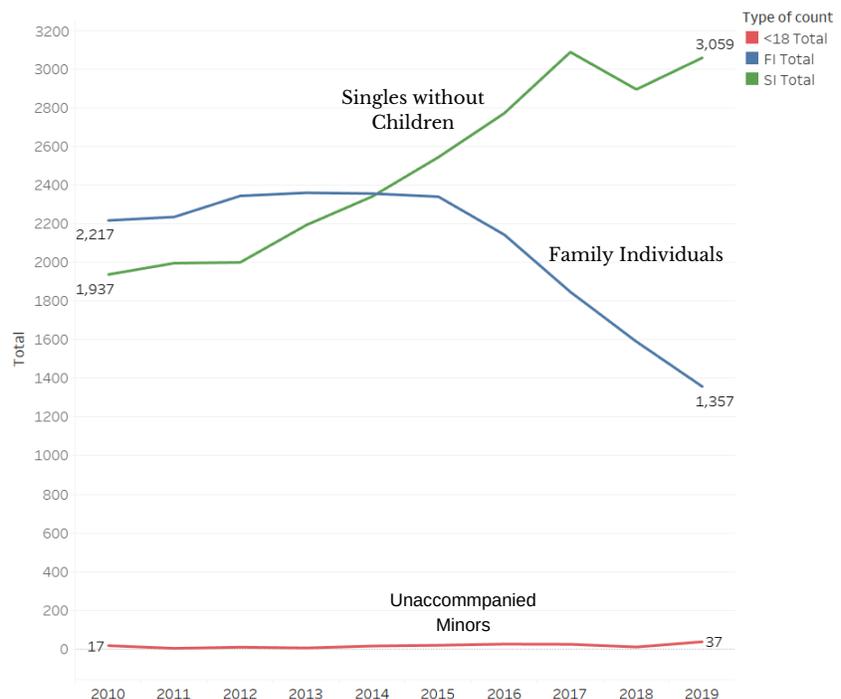
Individuals are also organized by their **living situation**, including individuals who were unsheltered and those individuals who were in emergency and transitional shelter on January 22nd, 2019. Please see Table 1 below.

Table 1. Number of Persons in Homeless Living Situations by Household Type on January 22nd, 2019

		ES - Emergency Shelter	TH - Transitional Shelter	Unsheltered	Total
HUD Household Type	Individual without children	651	312	2096	3059
	Individual in a household with at least one adult and one child	450	619	288	1357
	Individual in household with only children under 18	13	7	17	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>4453</b>

Figure 2. Number of Persons in Homeless Living Situations by Household Type on January 22nd, 2019 Since 2010

Overall, the number of single individuals experiencing homelessness grew over the past decade, while the number of individuals in families has decreased. This finding suggests that **family individuals are likely being housed at a higher rate than singles**. The number of unaccompanied minors has risen slightly but has remained generally stable over time in proportion to the overall count (See Fig. 2).

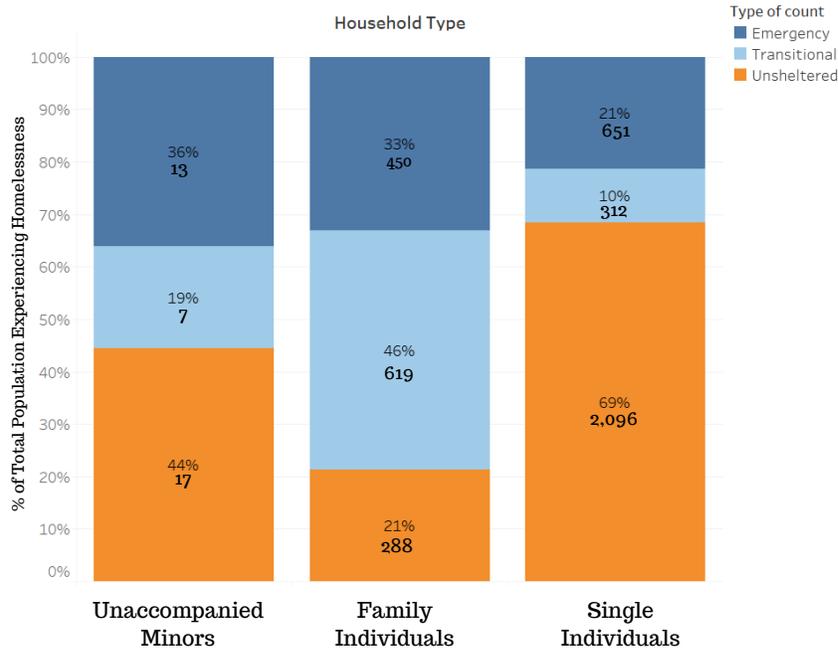


# Percentage of Persons by Living Situation

Living situation varied greatly for each household type. The majority of single individuals without children were unsheltered. This finding adds further support to the observation stated on the previous page that **family individuals are being housed more than singles**. Additionally, family individuals with at least one child were more likely to be housed in transitional shelters than emergency shelters (See Fig. 3).

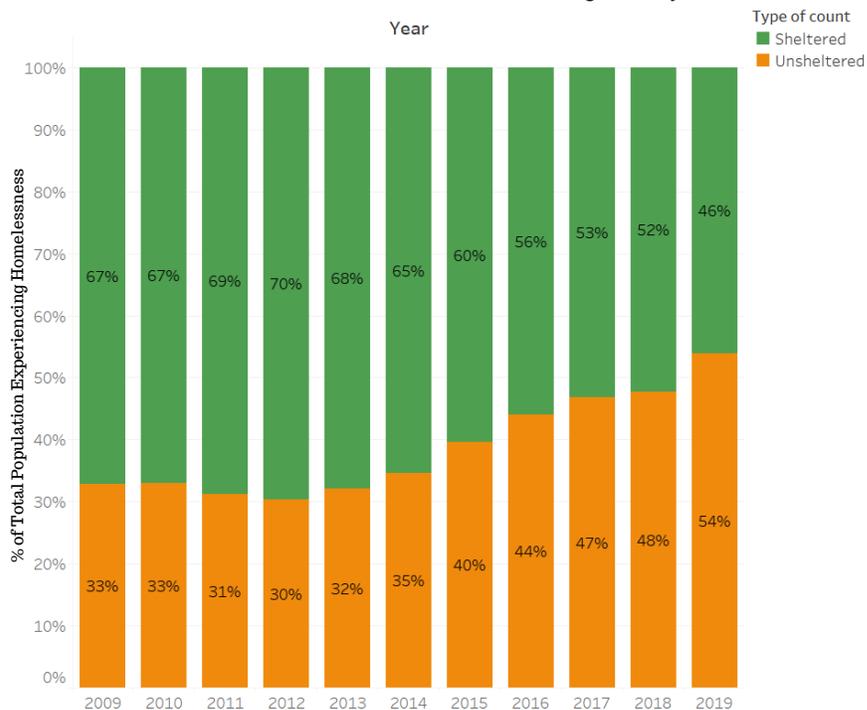
**Children under the age of 18 were mostly unsheltered or staying in emergency shelters.**

Figure 3. Percentage of Persons in Homeless Living Situations by Household Type on January 22nd, 2019



O‘ahu's proportion of unsheltered individuals has been growing at a faster rate compared to sheltered individuals (See Fig. 4).

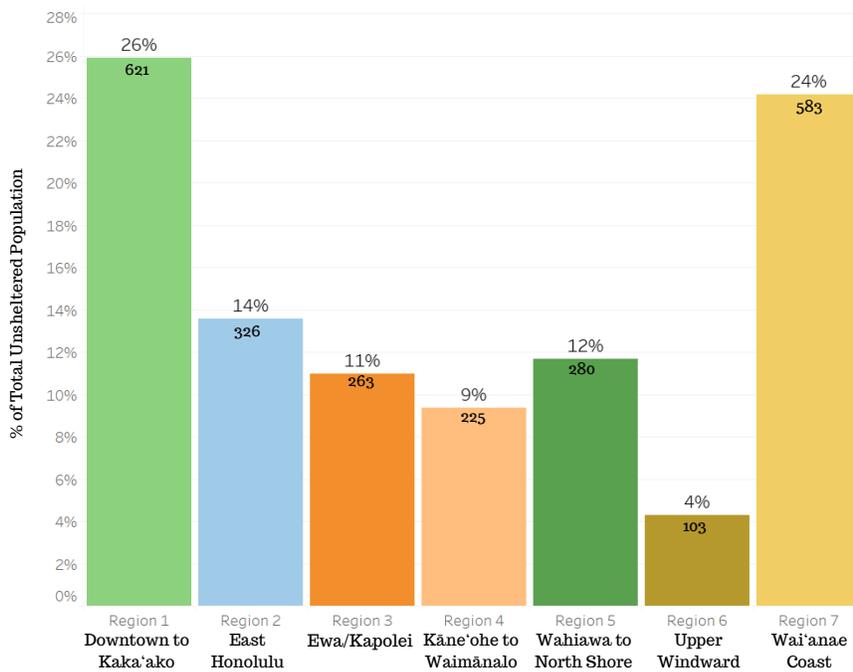
Figure 4. Percent of Persons either Sheltered or Unsheltered on January 22nd, 2019 since 2009



# Unsheltered Regional Breakdown

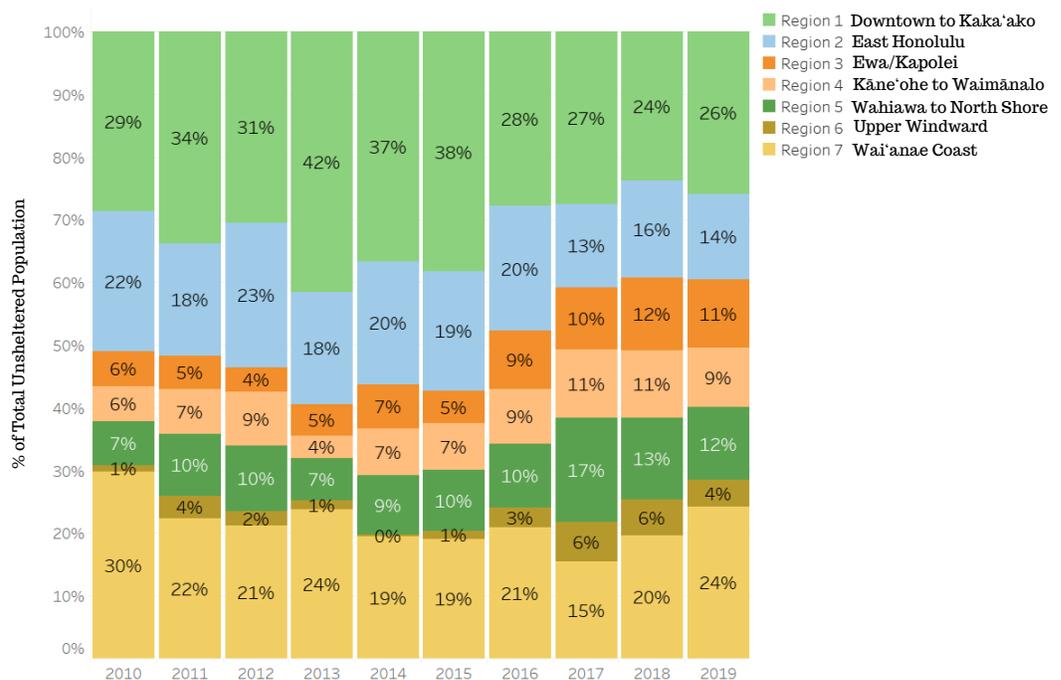
The majority of the unsheltered population lives in the Downtown Honolulu - Chinatown area. The next highest population is Region 7 along the Wai‘anae Coast, from Ko‘olina to Ka‘ena Point (See Fig. 5). The map on page 15 (Figure 6) shows the homeless population distribution by zipcode.\*

Figure 5. Percent of Total Unsheltered Population on January 22nd, 2019 by Region

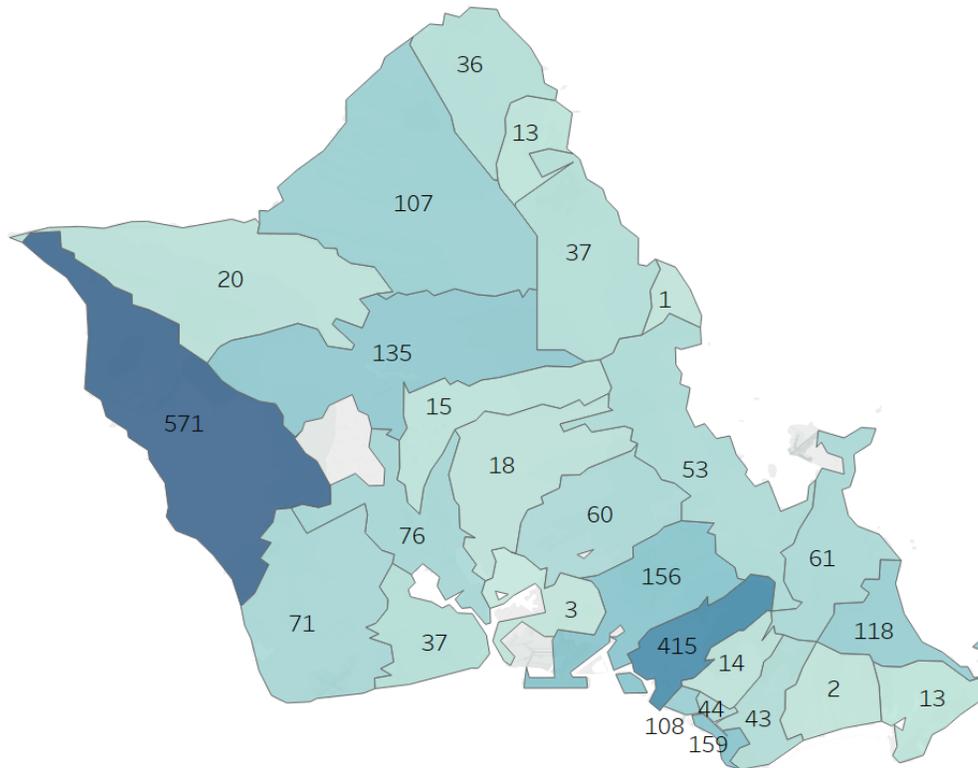


Due to the fluctuation of regional counts each year due to weather, staff, and volunteer capacity, inferences about regional trends should be made by looking at percent change over time. Since 2010, the percent of unsheltered individuals by region has fluctuated yearly but over time, has shown no definitive growth or reduction for any one region (See Fig. 6). This finding suggests no detectable trends exist in long-term movement of unsheltered individuals from one region to another.

Figure 6. Percent of Total Unsheltered Population on January 22nd, 2019 by Region since 2010



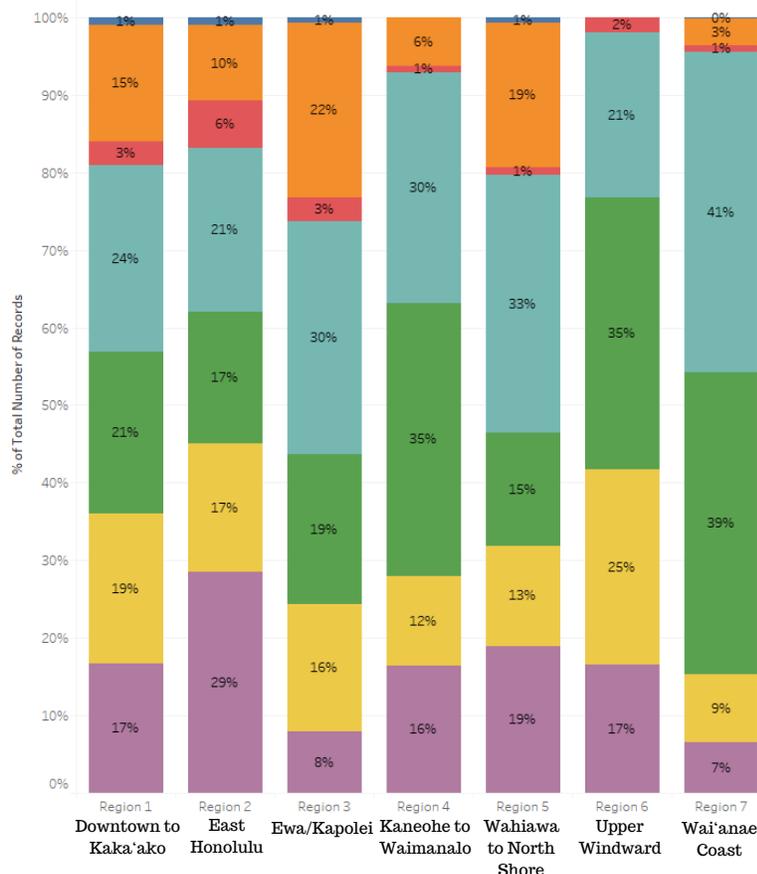
**Figure 7. Number of Unsheltered Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Zip Code\***



\*Note, zip codes were derived from qualitative data and therefore, are not necessarily exact. Some unsheltered surveys did not provide enough information to determine zip code; thus, not all individuals are represented on the map. Additionally, regions used in the PIT report cross-sect zip codes and do not map directly onto one another.

Different regions have different demographic profiles. Region 2, which includes Waikiki, is disproportionately white, while Region 7, the Wai'anāe Coast, is disproportionately Native Hawaiian or multiracial (See Fig. 8).

**Figure 8. Racial Breakdown of Unsheltered Population by Region**

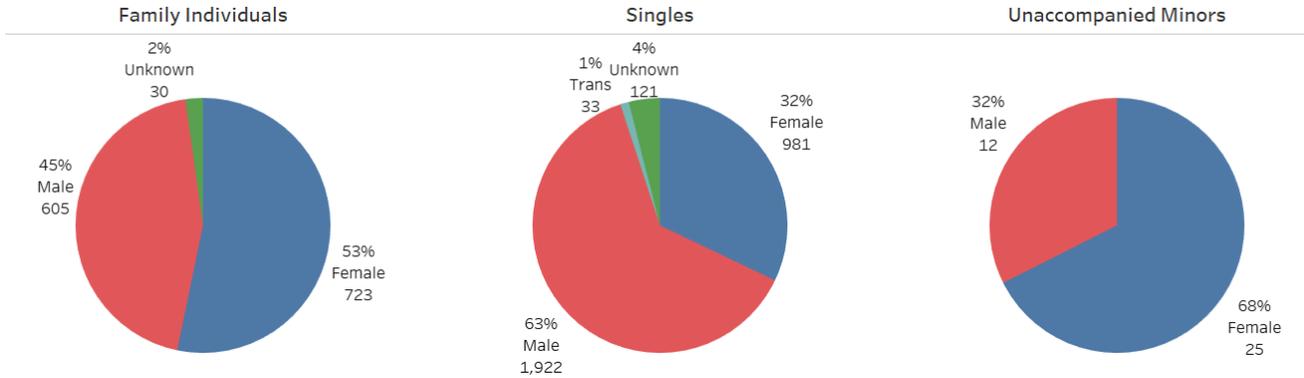


# OVERALL DEMOGRAPHICS

## Gender

Gender breakdown differs by family type. Family individuals are almost equally male and female; singles are mostly male; and unaccompanied minors are mostly female (See Fig. 9).

Figure 9. Gender Breakdown by Family Type\*



\* The one reported Gender Non-Conforming Single does not appear in the above graph.

## Age and Race

O'ahu has a large number of homeless children (n=793; see Fig. 10). Most of homeless children are in shelters. Race and age appear to be correlated (See Fig. 11). The majority of younger homeless individuals are Native Hawaiian (NH) or other Pacific Islander (PI). Older individuals experiencing homelessness are more likely to be White or Asian.

81 Kapuna (70+ years of age) were experiencing homelessness on January 22nd, 2019.

Figure 10. Total Age Distribution\*

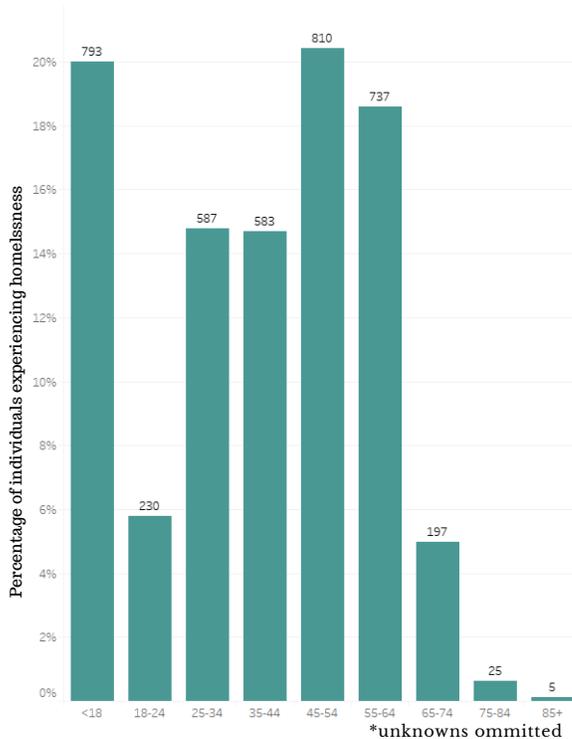
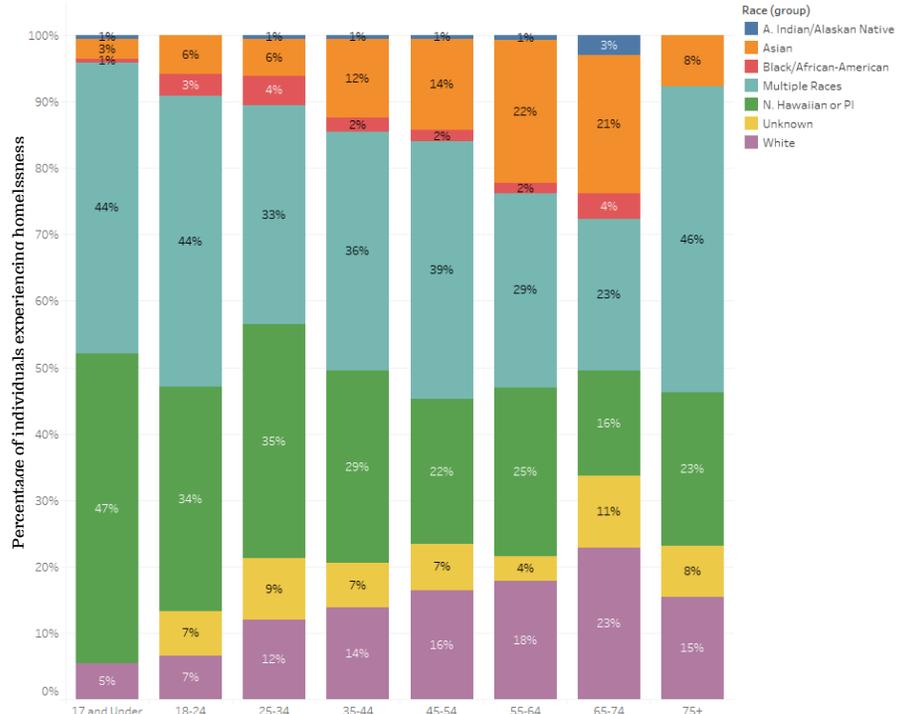
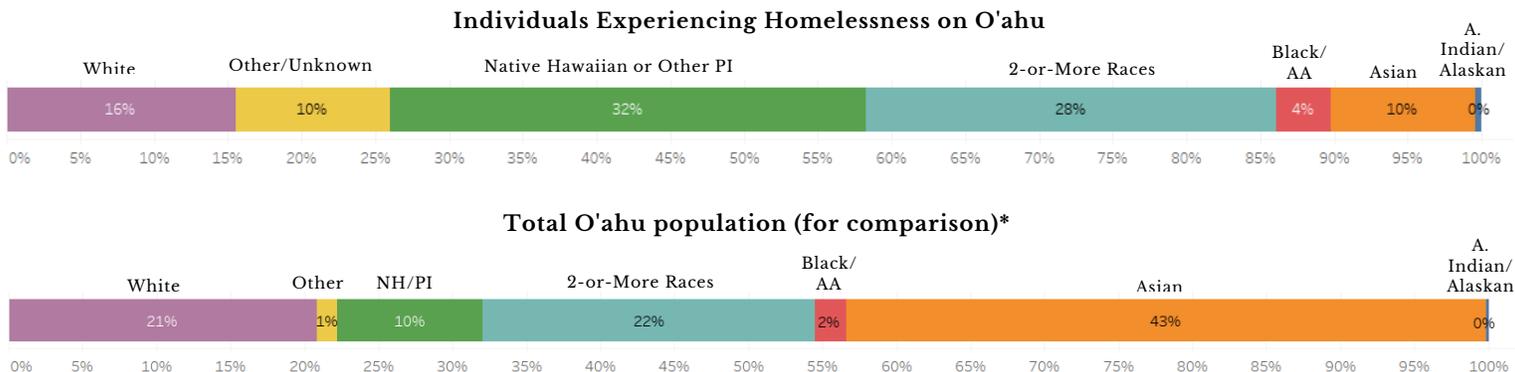


Figure 11. Percentage of Age Group by Race



**Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders were the most over-represented group in the homeless population.** Thirty-two percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness on O'ahu were NH/PI. Many individuals in the 2-or-more races category also indicated Hawaiian or Polynesian descent. African-Americans (AA) were also over-represented, making up 4% of the total homeless count but only 2% of the total O'ahu population.

Figure 12. Homeless Population by Race Compared to O'ahu Population by Race

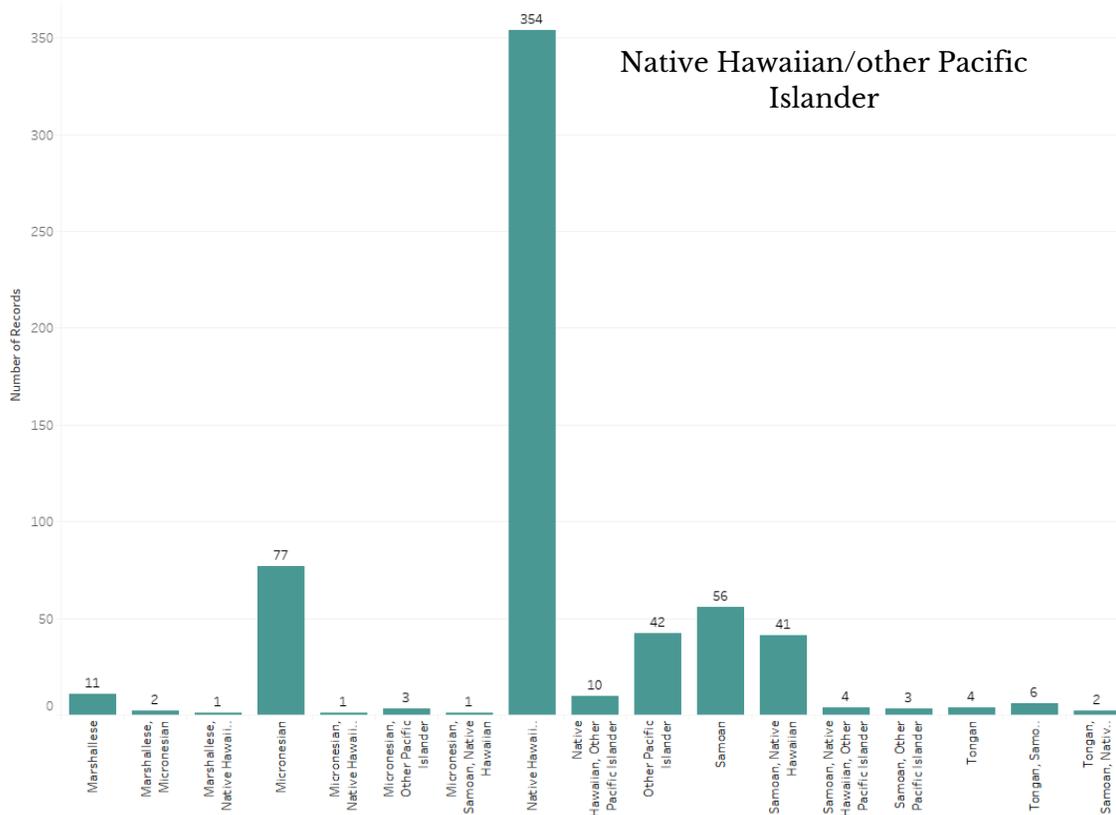


\*Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). American Community Survey. 1-Year Estimates. Tables: B02001, B02012, C02016. Filter County: Honolulu. Note, these categories underestimate the Native Hawaiian population. Of the 222,343 individuals placed in the "2 or more races" category, 144,125 identify as having Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander racial backgrounds. As such, in both of the above graphs, the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander population can be estimated to make up the majority of the 2-or-more races categories.

## Unsheltered Racial Breakdown

While detailed data on ethnicity was not captured in the sheltered count, the unsheltered count captured more detailed information on the NH/PI population. In the unsheltered data, only 90 individuals considered themselves fully Micronesian or Marshallese. This number suggests that potential COFA migrants only comprise 4% of the total unsheltered population and 15% of the NH/PI category. Thus, **COFA migrants are over-represented in the homeless population, but they do not make up a significant portion of the unsheltered population.** PIC will conduct additional studies to see if this finding applies to the sheltered population.

Figure 13. Racial Identity within the Unsheltered Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Racial Category



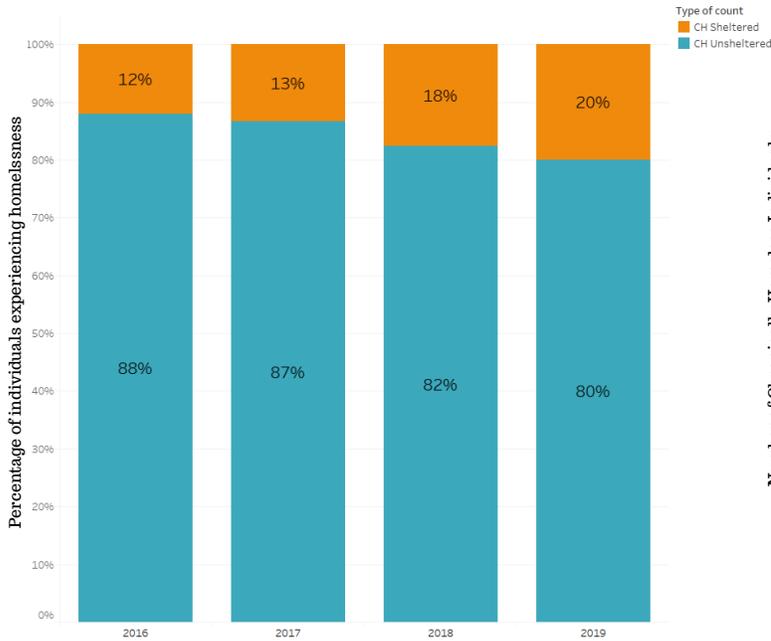
# SUB-POPULATIONS

## Sub-Populations: Chronically Homeless

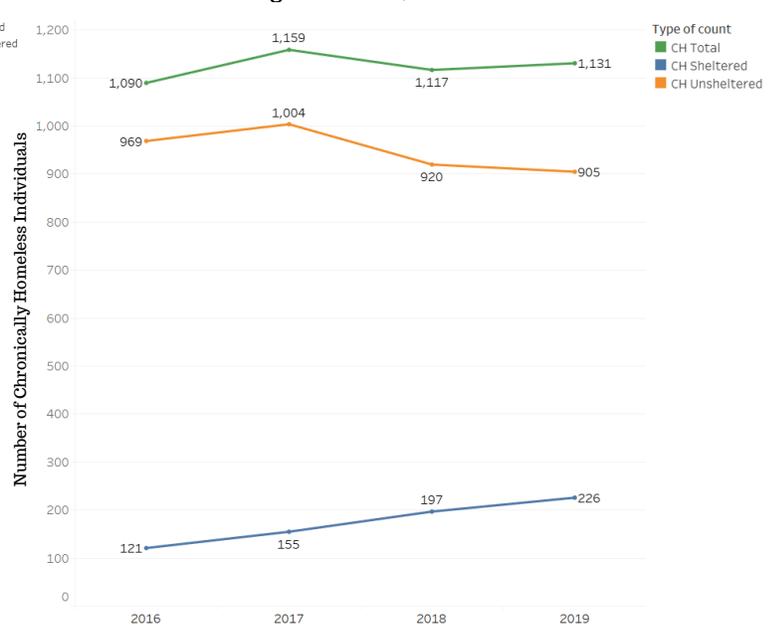
Over the past 4 years, a growing proportion of chronically homeless individuals are residing in shelters versus living unsheltered (See Fig. 14). **This finding suggests that O’ahu service providers are targeting chronically homeless individuals for shelters and that those shelters are increasingly lower barrier.** However, chronically homeless numbers have risen steadily over time (See Fig. 15).

Note: The definition of chronically homeless changed in 2016, so only data since the change is included.

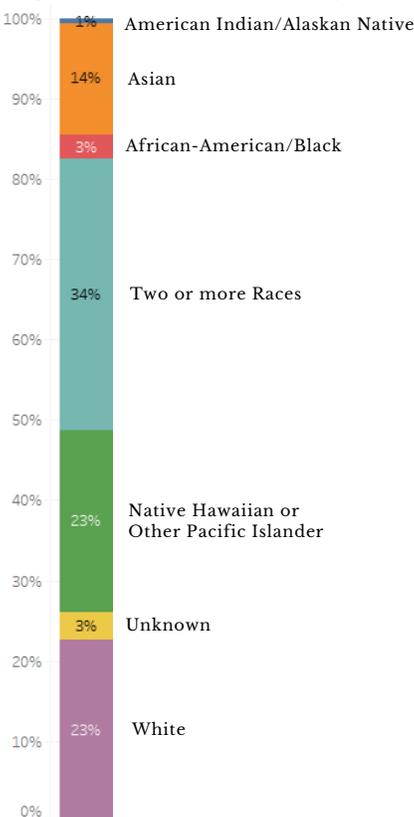
**Figure 14. Percent of Total Chronically Homeless Population by Living Situation, 2016 - 2019**



**Figure 15. Total Number of Chronically Homeless by Living Situation, 2016 - 2019**



**Figure 16. Total Chronically Homeless by Race**



The majority of chronically homeless individuals live Region 1 and 2, Downtown to East Honolulu (See Fig. 17). This finding may be due to the fact that this area also has the highest density of services (e.g., mental health services, doctors, and shelters), and individuals with higher needs may need to live within the vicinity. Additionally, the majority of chronically homeless individuals are two-or-more races or white (See Fig. 16).

**Figure 17. Chronically Homeless by Region Compared to Total Adult Homeless Population**

Chronically Homeless		Total Homeless (for comparison)	
Region Where Slept	%	Region Where Slept	%
Region 1	30%	Region 1	27%
Region 2	14%	Region 2	14%
Region 3	10%	Region 3	11%
Region 4	9%	Region 4	9%
Region 5	14%	Region 5	13%
Region 6	4%	Region 6	4%
Region 7	18%	Region 7	22%

# Sub-Populations: Indication of Mental Health Issue (IMHI)

Figure 18. Percent of Total IMHI Population by Living Situation, 2016 - 2019

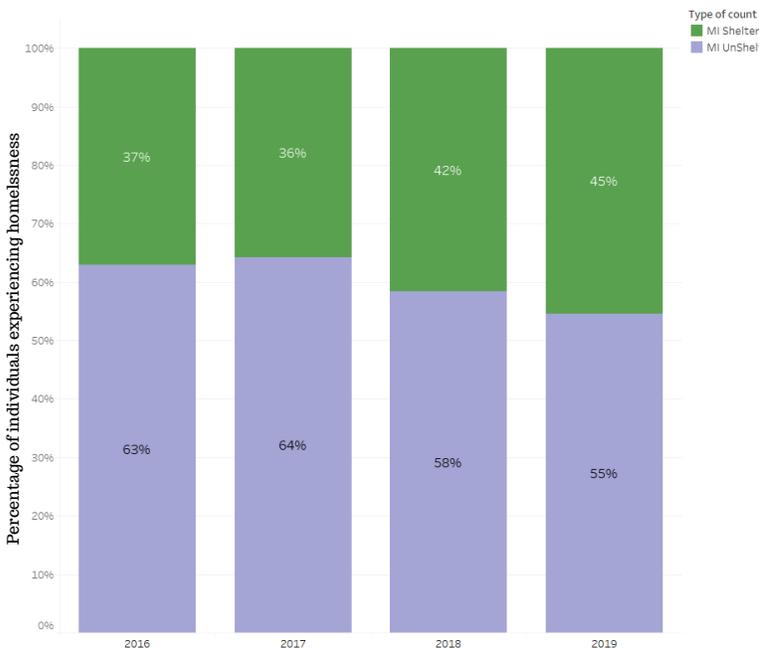
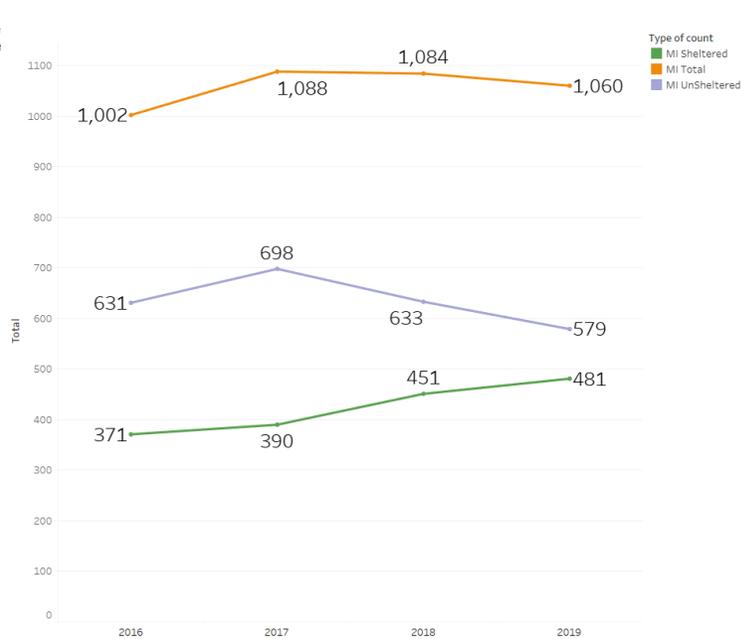


Figure 19. Total Number of IMHI Population by Living Situation, 2016 - 2019



Recent trends indicate that O’ahu shelters are housing an increasing amount of individuals who indicate experiencing a mental health issue. Since 2016, this population within the unsheltered count has decreased while the sheltered count has increased (See Fig. 18). **This finding suggests O’ahu has prioritized those who indicate a mental health issue to enter emergency and transitional shelters.** Additionally, while the overall total of IMHI individuals experiencing homelessness continues to increase, the rate at which it is increasing is lower than the rate of the overall homeless population (See Fig. 19).

Figure 20. Total IMHI by Race

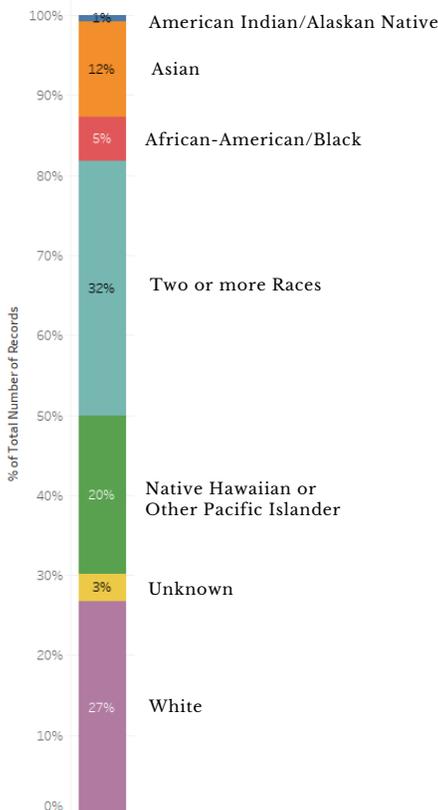


Figure 21. IMHI by Region Compared to Total Adult Homeless Population

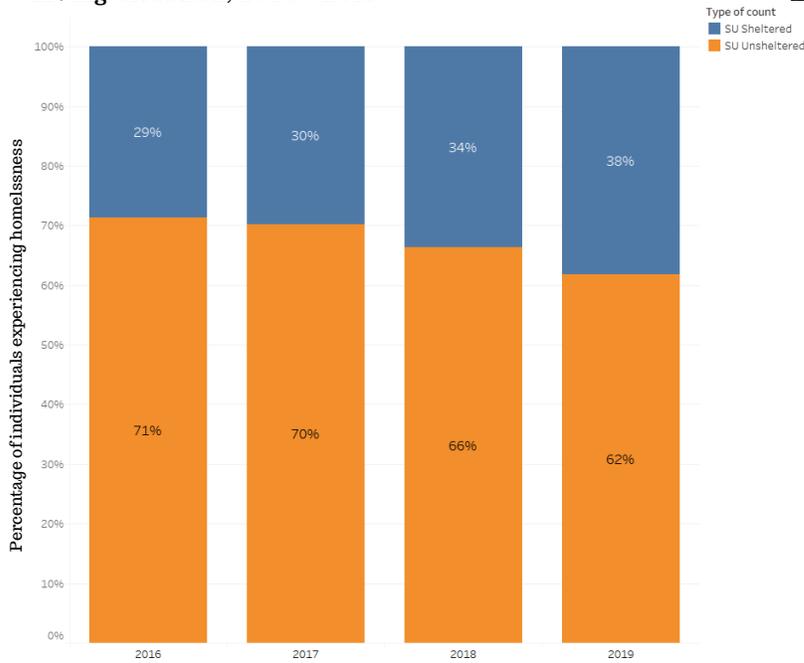
Region Where Slept	Homeless with a Mental Illness
Region 1	30%
Region 2	13%
Region 3	9%
Region 4	9%
Region 5	18%
Region 6	4%
Region 7	16%

Region Where Slept	Total Adult Homeless (for comparison)
Region 1	27%
Region 2	14%
Region 3	11%
Region 4	9%
Region 5	13%
Region 6	4%
Region 7	22%

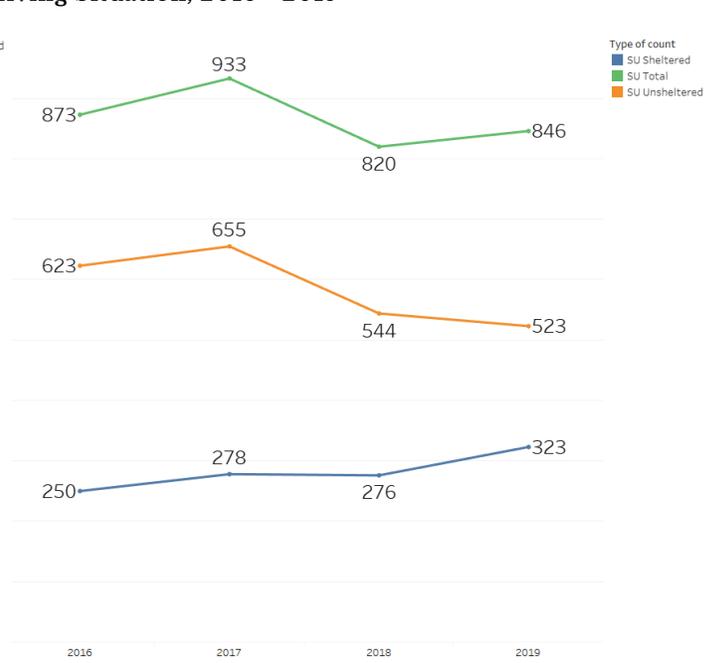
Individuals who indicate a mental health issue are much more likely to live downtown and be white than the overall homeless population (See Figs. 20 & 21). This finding suggests that IMHI individuals are more likely to stay in downtown areas, likely for similar reasons chronically homeless stay in downtown areas - to have easier access to services and shelter.

# Sub-Populations: Indication of Substance Abuse Issue

**Figure 22. Percent of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness who Indicated Substance Abuse Issue by Living Situation, 2016 - 2019**

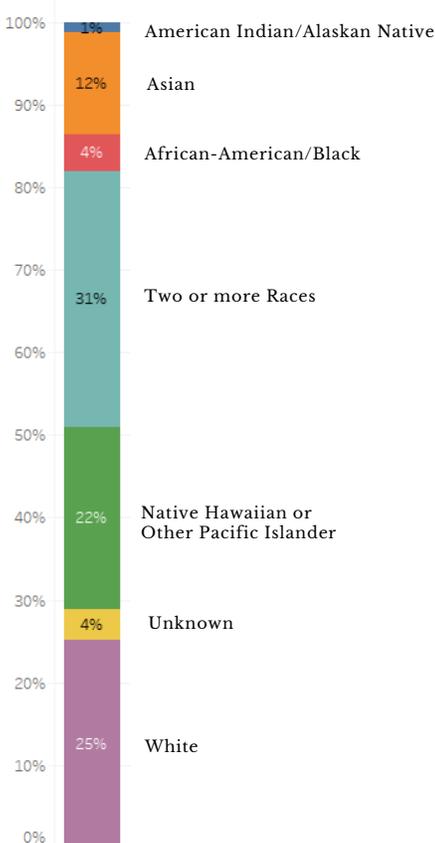


**Figure 23. Total Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness who Indicated Substance Abuse Issue by Living Situation, 2016 - 2019**



Recent trends indicate that O’ahu shelters are housing an increasing amount of individuals who indicate substance abuse issue. Since 2016, this population's unsheltered count has decreased while the sheltered count has increased, which suggests that O’ahu emergency shelters have lower barriers to entry (See Figs. 22-23).

**Figure 24. Indication of Substance Abuse Issue by Race**



**Figure 25. Indication of Substance Abuse Issue by Region Compared to Total Adult Homeless Population**

Total Homeless Substance Users		Total Adult Homeless (for comparison)	
Region Where Slept	Percentage	Region Where Slept	Percentage
Region 1	34%	Region 1	27%
Region 2	16%	Region 2	14%
Region 3	8%	Region 3	11%
Region 4	11%	Region 4	9%
Region 5	16%	Region 5	13%
Region 6	4%	Region 6	4%
Region 7	11%	Region 7	22%

Unsheltered individuals who indicate a substance abuse issue are more likely to live in downtown areas, with 50% of the population living from downtown to East Honolulu. Wai’anae has a relatively low rate of individuals indicating a substance abuse issue, with only 11% of the substance using population living in Region 7 (See Fig. 25). This finding suggests that these unsheltered individuals are more likely to live in urban centers than outside of town. NH/PI are under-represented in this population, making up only 22% of this population, despite making up 32% of the total homeless population (See Fig. 24).

# Sub-Populations: Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

Figure 26. Percent of Total Veteran Experiencing Homelessness by Living Situation, 2015 - 2019

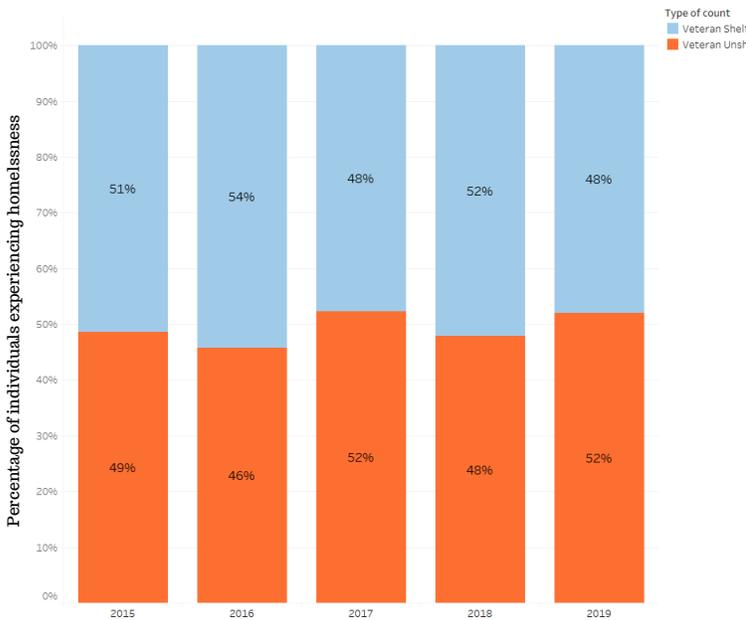
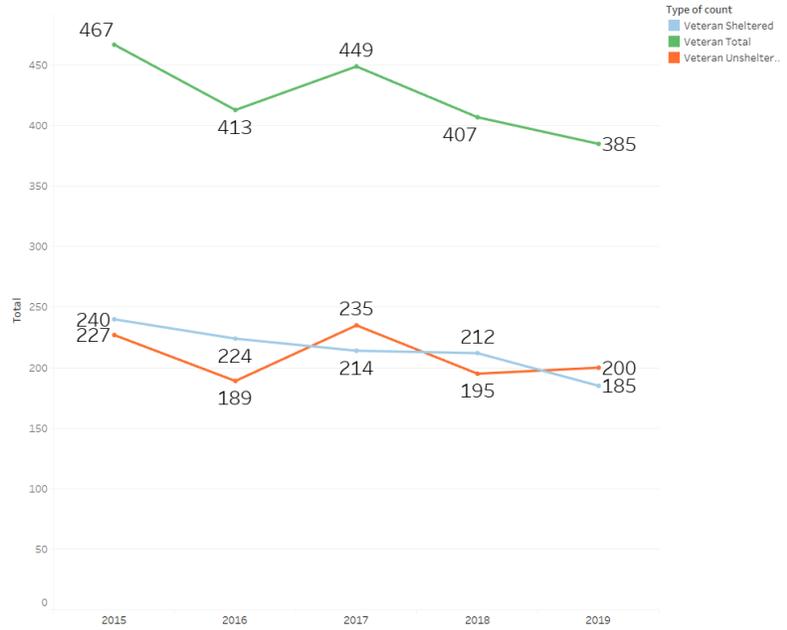


Figure 27. Total Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by Living Situation, 2015 - 2019



The proportion of veterans experiencing homelessness in shelters versus unsheltered has remained relatively stable since 2015 (See Fig. 26). However, data shows an **18% decrease in veteran homelessness since 2015** which coincides with the start of the Mayor's Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness (See Fig. 27). Veteran homelessness is one of the only sub-populations to show an overall decline in homelessness, suggesting interventions are working with this particular population.

Figure 28. Total Veteran Homelessness by Race

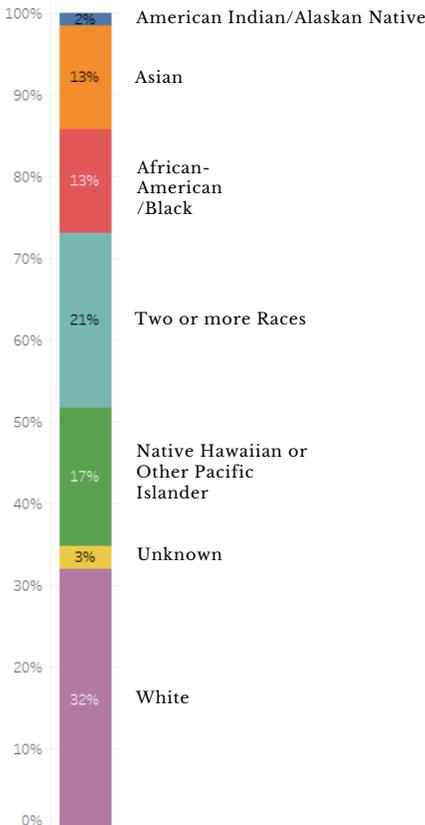


Figure 29. Veteran Homelessness by Region Compared to Total Adult Homeless Population

Region	Total Homeless Veterans Region Where Slept	Total Adult Homeless (for comparison) Region Where Slept
Region 1	32%	27%
Region 2	19%	14%
Region 3	12%	11%
Region 4	9%	9%
Region 5	11%	13%
Region 6	2%	4%
Region 7	17%	22%

Veterans experiencing homelessness are most likely to be sleeping in downtown areas (See Fig. 29). The veteran homeless population also has a higher percentage of white individuals (32%) compared to the general homeless population (21%; see Fig. 28)

# Sub-Population: Families Experiencing Homelessness

Figure 30. Percent of Total Family Individuals by Living Situation, 2015 - 2019

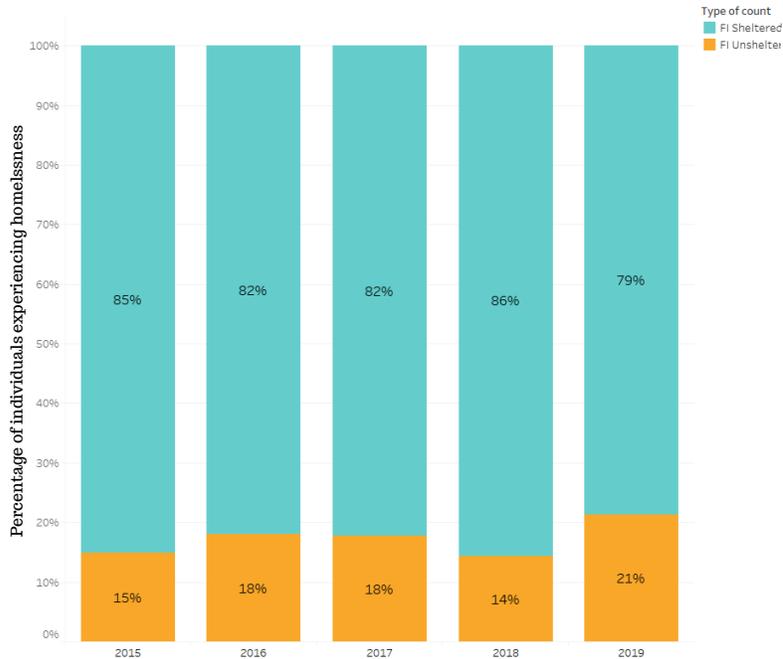
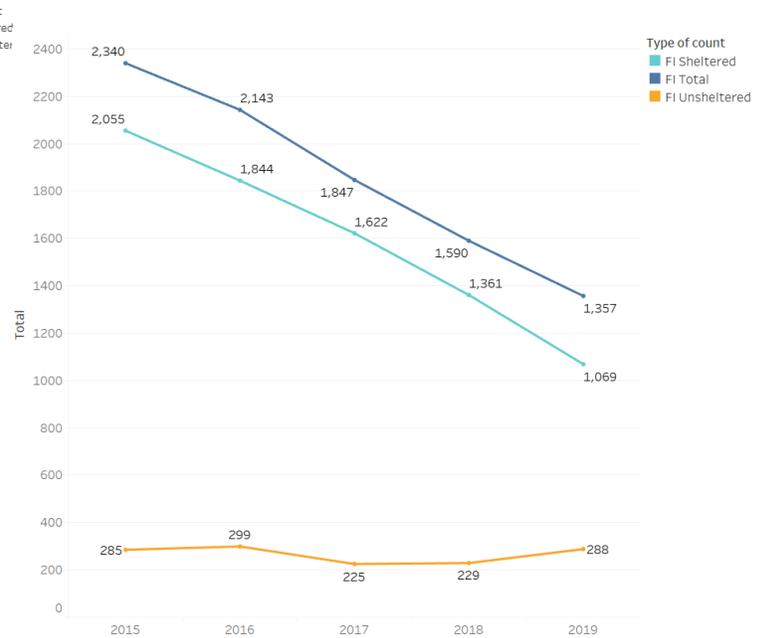


Figure 31. Total Number of Family Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Living Situation, 2015 - 2019



The majority of family individuals are sheltered, with a **42% decrease in total family individuals experiencing homelessness since 2015** (See Fig. 31). Because data does not indicate a corresponding rise in unsheltered families as the sheltered number decreases, this finding suggests O’ahu service providers have been housing family individuals at an increasing rate (see Fig. 30).

Figure 32. Family Homelessness by Race

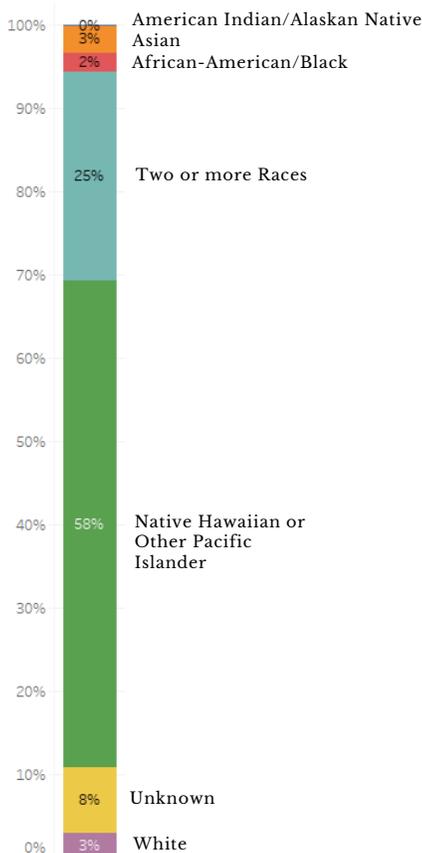


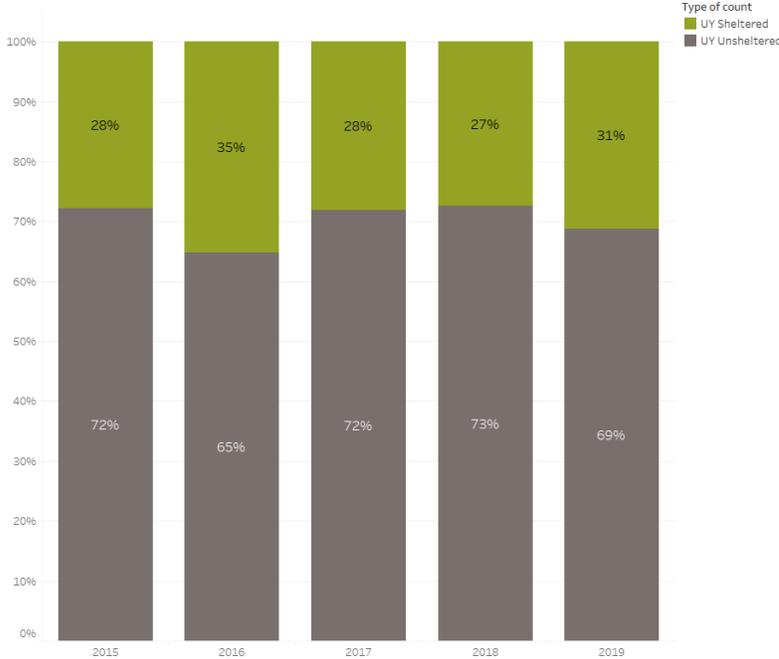
Figure 33. Family Homelessness by Region

Total Homeless Family Individuals		Total Homeless (for comparison)	
Region Where Slept	Percentage	Region Where Slept	Percentage
Region 1	7%	Region 1	26%
Region 2	5%	Region 2	14%
Region 3	9%	Region 3	11%
Region 4	16%	Region 4	9%
Region 6	2%	Region 5	12%
Region 7	60%	Region 6	4%
		Region 7	24%

An overwhelming majority of O’ahu’s unsheltered homeless families (60%) are living on the Wai’anae Coast. A very small number reside in urban Honolulu (12%; see Fig. 33). Fifty-eight percent of homeless family members are NH/PI, suggesting that family homelessness disproportionately affects the local indigenous population (See Fig. 32).

# Sub-Population: Unaccompanied Youth (ages 18-24)

**Figure 34. Percent of Total Unaccompanied Youth by Living Situation, 2015 - 2019**



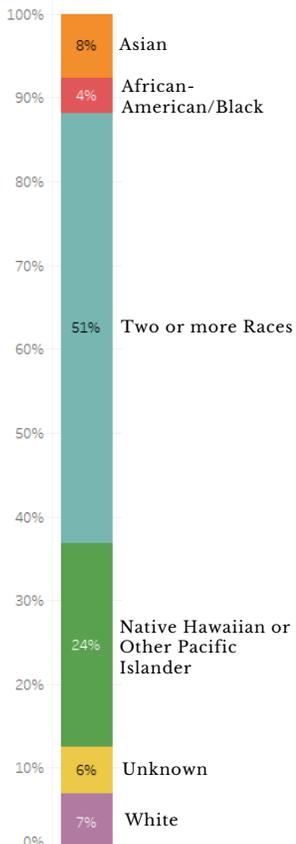
**Figure 35. Total Number of Homeless Unaccompanied Youth by Living Situation, 2015 - 2019**



The proportion of youth experiencing homelessness that are unsheltered versus sheltered has not changed significantly since 2015 (See Fig. 34). Despite an increase in 2017 of total unaccompanied youth\*, since 2015 the total number of unaccompanied youth has not had significant changes (See Fig. 35). Since the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness has been increasing, this finding means unaccompanied youth are making up an increasingly smaller proportion of the homeless population.

**There were 37 unaccompanied minors (age 17 and under; not visualized in this data set).**

**Figure 36. Unaccompanied Youth by Race**



**Figure 37. Unaccompanied Youth by Region**

Region Where Slept	Youth
Region 1	18%
Region 2	13%
Region 3	13%
Region 4	14%
Region 5	7%
Region 6	6%
Region 7	28%

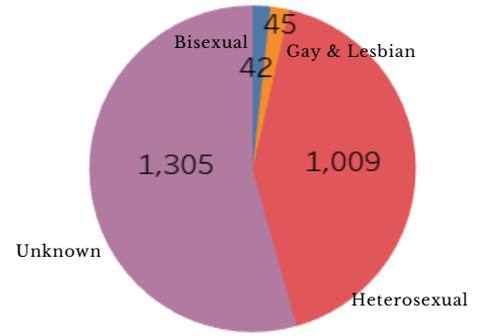
Unaccompanied youth are mostly NH/PI or multiracial (See Fig. 36). The unsheltered population of unaccompanied youth are most likely to be staying on the Wai‘anae Coast (See Fig. 37).

\*In 2017 a recruitment party was held for youth, possibly contributing to the increase in that particular year

## Sub-Population: Lesbian, Bisexual, and Gay Population

87 individuals reported being gay or bisexual. This data had an unusually high proportion of missing values, suggesting a possible undercount of the population. This data was only collected in the unsheltered count.

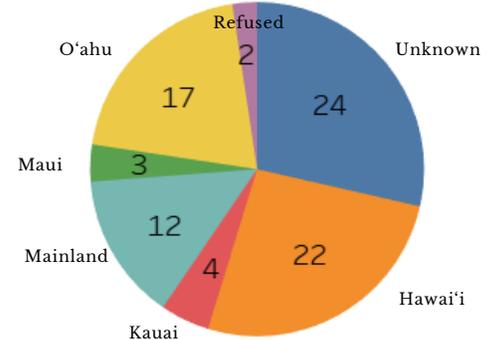
Figure 38. Sexual Orientation



## Sub-Population: Natural Disaster

84 individuals reported that they were homeless because they were fleeing a natural disaster. This was a new question added to assess the impact of the 2018 volcanic eruption on Hawai'i Island and the flooding of Kaua'i. Respondents were asked to specify from which region they experienced the natural disaster. Note, there is not a known major natural disaster that has occurred in recent years on O'ahu. It is possible the wording of the follow-up question was not clear. This data was only collected in the unsheltered count.

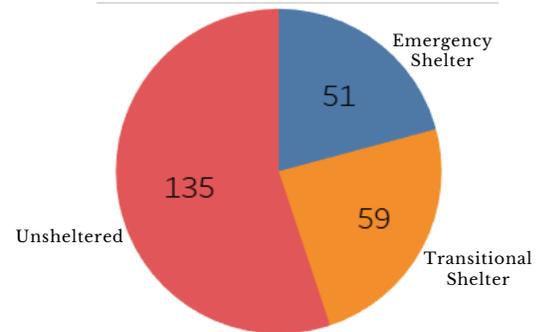
Figure 39. Natural Disaster



## Sub-Population: Fleeing Domestic Violence

245 individuals indicated that they are experiencing homeless because of domestic violence. This number is down slightly from 280 in 2018. Most individuals fleeing domestic violence live unsheltered (See Fig. 40).

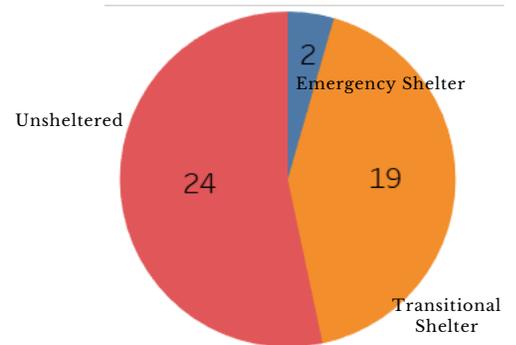
Figure 40. Individuals Fleeing Domestic Violence by Living Situation



## Sub-Population: Indication of Living with HIV/AIDS

45 individuals indicated that they are currently living with HIV or AIDS. This number is down slightly from 48 in 2018. Most individuals living with HIV/AIDS live unsheltered (See Fig. 41).

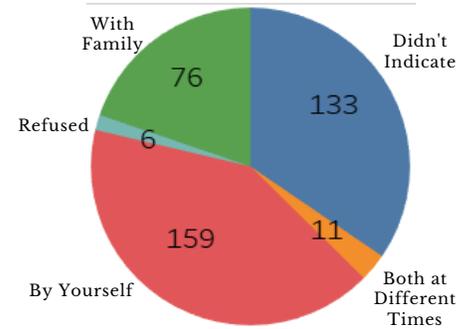
Figure 41. Indication of HIV/AIDS by Living Situation



## Sub-Population: Homeless Before 18

385 unsheltered individuals indicated that they were homeless before they were 18. This data was collected to better understand if homelessness as an adult is related to experiencing homelessness as a minor. Most individuals indicated that if they had been homeless as a minor, they experienced that homeless episode by themselves (See Fig. 42). This data was only collected in the unsheltered count.

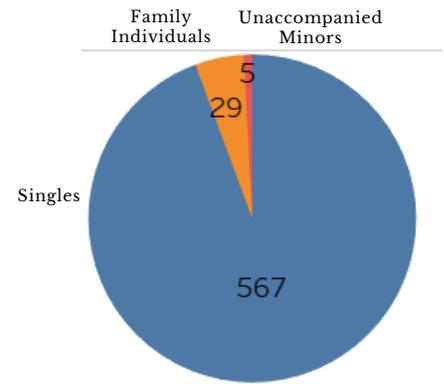
Figure 42. Individuals Homeless before 18 by Household Type



## Sub-Population: Pet Owner

601 unsheltered individuals indicated that they currently owned a pet. The majority of all pet owners were singles (Fig. 43). Pet ownership can cause potential barriers when trying to secure housing. Thus, one way to house increasing numbers of unsheltered singles is to provide low barrier housing that accepts pets. This data was only collected in the unsheltered count.

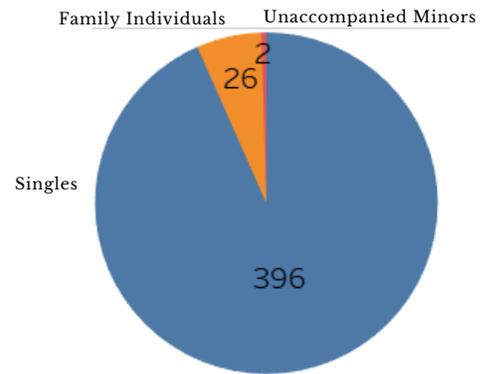
Figure 43. Pet Owners by Household Type



## Sub-Population: 50% Hawaiian or More

424 unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness indicated that they are eligible for Hawaiian Homeland Leases due to having 50% or more Hawaiian ancestry. **This number represents 18% of the entire unsheltered population compared to approximately 6% of the state population.** This sub-population is also more likely to be single (See Fig. 44) and older. This data was only collected in the unsheltered count.

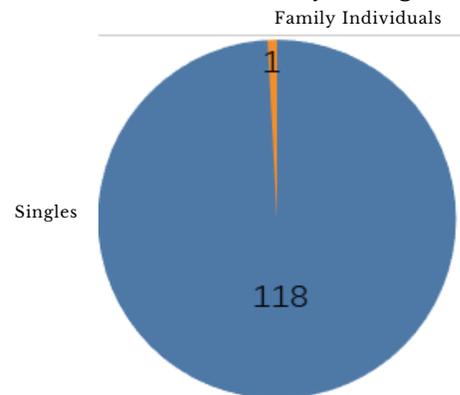
Figure 44. Individuals 50% Hawaiian or More by Living Situation



## Sub-Population: On Hawaiian Home Lands Homestead Lease Waitlist

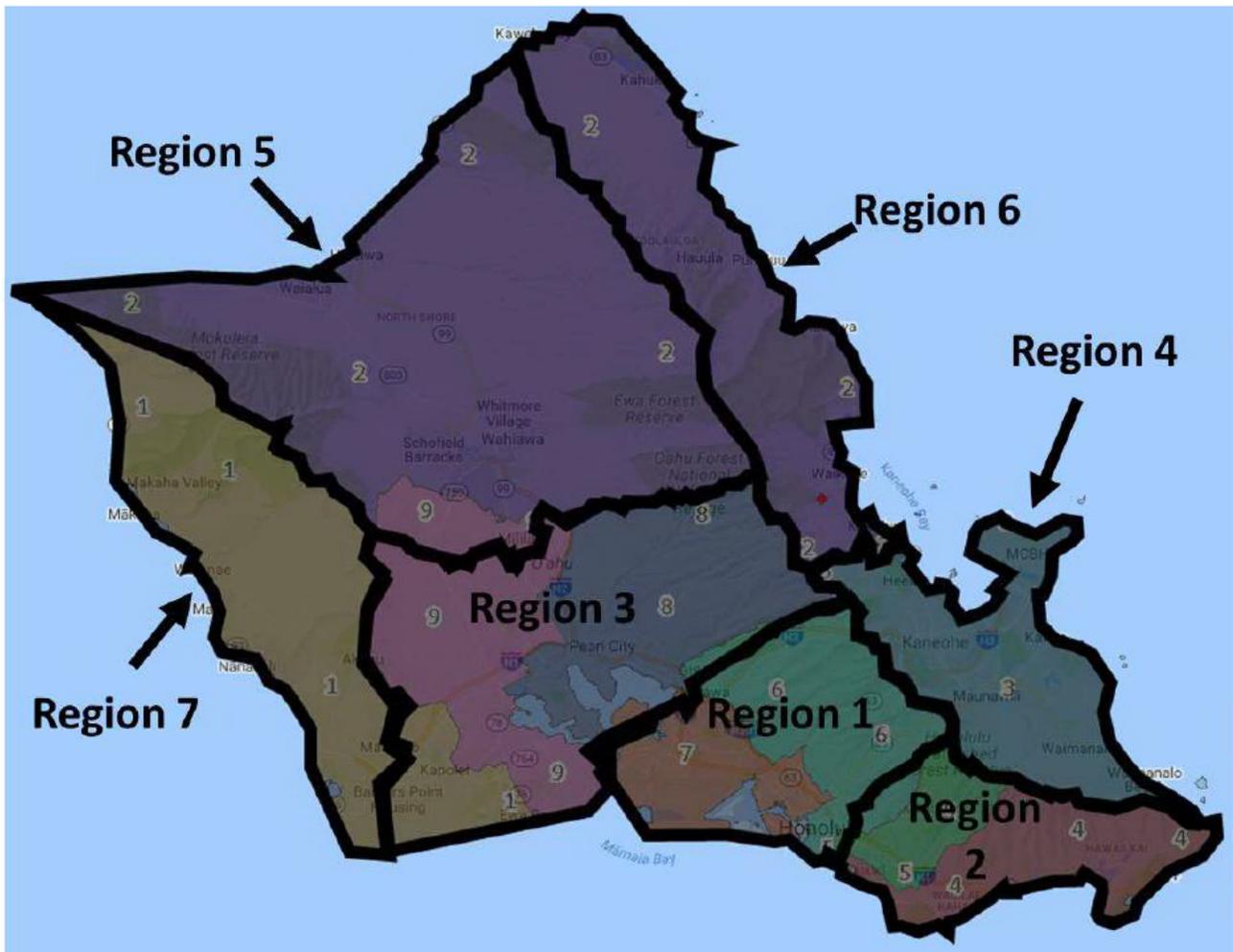
119 unsheltered individuals are currently on the waitlist for Hawaiian Home Land Homestead Leases. These individuals make up 5% of the unsheltered population. Most of these individuals are singles with no children (See Fig. 45). This data was only collected in the unsheltered count.

Figure 45. Individuals on Hawaiian Home Land Homestead Lease Waitlist by Living Situation



# Appendix 1. PIT Count Region Map

2019 PIT Count Region Map



# Appendix 2. PIT Count Project Plan

## 2019 PIT Count Work Plan



2019 PIT Count Timeline

Communications and Volunteers	Coordination and Region Leads	Donations	Logistics	Methods
<p>Post a notice of the 2019 PIT Count to website, Facebook , and PIC listserv the first week of November 2018</p> <p>Provide a snippet of information regarding 2019 PIT Count to the Neighborhood Board System, by the second week of November 2018 - Ask Regional Leads to attend these meetings and make announcements, November 2018 - January 2019</p> <p>Establish PIC POC for media inquiries by November 1, 2018</p> <p>Place a call for volunteers by November 9, 2018 - roughly 1,000 would be needed over a 2-3 day span</p>	<p>All Count Days and Times will be established and finalized by January 4, 2019</p> <p>Training PowerPoints will be given to the leads to use when training volunteers leading up to the time of count by January 7, 2019</p>	<p>10,000 pieces of donations needed by January 25, 2019</p> <p>Will be passed out to Region Leads when they pick up their unsheltered singles/families surveys on January 25, 2019</p> <p>Reach out to fast-food chains, retail, grocery stores, government, private entities for donations of \$5 gift cards and hygiene type items</p> <p>Notice of Donations will start going out November 9, 2018</p> <p>Posted to PIC website, Facebook, press release in early November 2018</p>	<p>Establish 2019 PIT Count Training PowerPoints and have ready to provide the Region Leads by January 4, 2018</p> <p>Surveys to be printed the week of January 14, 2018 by the City</p> <p>Surveys will be available for sign-out and pick up by Region Leads on January 25, 2018</p> <p>Surveys signed in and collected February 1-8, 2018</p> <p>Volunteers will enter PIC 2019 PIT Count Data for 2 weeks - February 11-22, 2018, M-F 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.</p> <p>Data analysis and report to be generated by TBD and ready for distribution the last week of April 2019.</p>	<p>Draft Unsheltered Surveys - Due to PIC BOD by 12/6/2018</p> <p>Unsheltered may include expanded survey questions</p> <p>Draft Sheltered Count Process - Due to Board by 12/16/18</p> <p>Reach out to BTG regarding their 2019 PIT Count to try and be in alignment</p> <p>Final Unsheltered and Sheltered Singles, Families and Youth Surveys pending any changes is due to and approved by the board on January 3, 2018</p>

# Appendix 3. Partners in Care Volunteer FAQ



## PARTNERS IN CARE Oahu's Continuum of Care

Our mission is to eliminate homelessness through open and inclusive participation and the coordination of integrated responses.

### 2019 POINT IN TIME (PIT) COUNT – VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

#### Volunteer Voice

*2017 was my first time as a volunteer participating in the Point in Time Count. It was an incredible opportunity to learn more about how our neighbors experience homelessness here on Oahu. The PIT is a vital tool in our collective response to end homelessness. I enjoyed the camaraderie and opportunity to partner with other volunteers working on the count.*

**John M., Volunteer and Health Plan  
Community Relations Manager**

**HOW IS THE PIT SURVEY DONE?** Volunteers across the island will be trained to administer a homelessness experience survey by regional trainers. Through conversations with individuals and families, important data will be collected and later tabulated to give a concrete picture of the experience of homelessness on Oahu.

#### WILL THERE BE TRAINING PROVIDED?

Training sessions will be taking place across the island within the different regions in advance of count night. Training sessions will also be hosted on count night itself. A calendar of scheduled sessions can be found on the PIT count page

<https://www.partnersincareoahu.org/point-time-count-oahu>

**HOW LONG IS THE TIME COMMITMENT?** Each regional leader will organize the shifts and coverages according to the volunteer staff they have and geography needed to be covered. Typically, team count activities last from 2-4 hours on the primary count night. Additional follow-up work may be needed.

**WHAT SHOULD I WEAR?** Comfortable clothes, closed-toe shoes and be prepared for the weather. Have a sweatshirt or light jacket or maybe an umbrella depending on what the weather forecast is for count night. There will be a lot of walking, so comfortable shoes are a must. If you talk to families who are encamped off the sides of roads, you will be walking in brush or over grass, so closed-toe shoes are important for safety.

**WHAT SHOULD I BRING WITH ME?** Make sure to have clothes that are comfortable to walk in and that will be suitable for evening temperatures or dynamic weather. Have a water bottle with you to make sure you stay hydrated. Bring a flashlight and fully charged cellphone. You will be provided with survey supplies (clipboard, pens, surveys and incentives for individuals who participate – such as hygiene kits or gift cards). A small backpack, bag or satchel will help you carry items.

**WHERE CAN I GO TO SIGN UP?** Follow the link on the PIT count homepage and indicate which region you want to volunteer in for count-night activities: <https://www.partnersincareoahu.org/point-time-count-oahu>

#### Provider Voice

*The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a very important process to producing an unduplicated count on a single night of the people in our community who are experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. The PIT count is important because it informs our prevention and intervention strategies, this method allows our state policymakers and program administrators to track progresses and regresses toward meeting the goal of ending homelessness in our state. Through this process, our community has been able to develop strategic plans to address our local needs and to identify strengths and gaps in our community's current homelessness assistance system.* **Kim Cook, Psy.D., Executive Director, U.S.VETS - Barbers Point**

PARTNERS IN CARE, OAHU'S CONTINUUM OF CARE  
200 North Vineyard Boulevard • Suite 210 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 • [www.PartnersinCareOahu.org](http://www.PartnersinCareOahu.org)

## Appendix 4. Updates to Survey Design Explanation

### Methods Committee Survey Training Primer\*

\*This document is to be used in the Train the Trainer sessions, Regional Leads and Organizational Coordinators to train their staff who serve as surveyors for the 2019 Point in Time Count.

#### Overview on the vital role of survey teams:

On behalf of all the volunteers with Partners In Care and our Point in Time team, we thank you for taking your time to learn more about the survey design and delivery plan for the 2019 Point in Time count. When the count kicks off on January 22<sup>nd</sup>, the quality of our findings, integrity of our data and the utility of our contribution to the statewide report rely on the work of each and every individual in the annual survey. We want to take a few moments to share some of the thinking that went into the planning of the 2019 survey document and what we hope Partners in Care and the state of Hawaii can get from it.

#### Key Decisions Influencing the 2019 Survey Design:

- 1) The Methods Committee began work in 2019 with the EXPANDED survey from 2018 and modified it as the STANDARD survey for 2019. The Methods Committee reasoned that better data – from both a methodological approach in the delivery of the survey itself and a data quality approach – that the EXPANED survey provides a breadth and depth of data that simply cannot be attained if the PIT survey focuses primarily or exclusively only on the HUD required questions.
- 2) The Methods Committee added questions to the survey IMPROVE by adding some additional richness to the data to create a more comprehensive view of our population and provide support to our CoC partner Bridging the Gap on the neighbor islands. METHODS added a question on if those surveyed experienced homelessness as a youth under age of 18 and to understand if those surveyed were made homeless due to national disaster as BTG hopes to understand if some Hawaii island residents displaced by the volcano were made homeless and relocated to Oahu.
- 3) Questions on Sexuality and Gender Identity are important topics to understand the unequal impact of homelessness. Research in Hawaii and across the nation shows that sex and gender minorities have higher rates of homelessness than majority populations. Knowing about homeless sex and gender minorities helps design programs, interventions and supports to our communities.
- 4) Additional questions added help PIC to understand key demographic aspects and experiences of the homeless in our communities. For Partners in Care in Oahu, knowing which of our neighbors who are native Hawaiian and could access homeland leases, which of our neighbors have pets with them tells us about the types of emergency or transitional shelter housing we need here, and knowing where people shelter themselves helps us know where services and supports can be placed to better serve our neighbors.
- 5) There are vital but sensitive, personal questions asked in the survey and are required by HUD. The questions about disabilities, drug and alcohol use and military service provide critical information for supporting services that community agencies and providers bring to our response to homelessness.
- 6) Survey question layout is designed to help you succeed as a surveyor and encourage open dialogue with our homeless neighbors. The most difficult questions – which require discretion by the surveyor – on domestic violence are at the end so it will be logically easier for you to allow the safe and simple separation of adults as you wrap up your survey.

Thank you for your professionalism, courtesy and supportiveness you show to our neighbors as you go out on count night. Thank you for taking your time to support this important community survey.

Please direct any questions about this document or the survey to Carla Houser or Jack Barile (chouser@rysehawaii.org or barile@hawaii.edu), PIT Methods Committee co-chairs.  
Revision Date: 12/19/2018

# Appendix 5. Household Survey

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

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

### 2019 City & County of Honolulu Homeless Point-in-Time Count Survey

Interviewer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency/Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Site of Interview (Actual Location): \_\_\_\_\_ PIT Region #: \_\_\_\_\_

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. Would you be willing to take a few minutes to answer some questions? I am helping our community learn more about people experiencing homelessness. Your privacy will be protected and respected. If questions make you uncomfortable, you do not have to answer them.

#### **"Are you living alone or with others?"**

(If living alone use SINGLE form)

**"Where did you sleep this Tuesday, JANUARY 22<sup>nd</sup>?"** \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIFIC LOCATION – Address, Park Name, Or Neighborhood is required in this space

**"What area of the island did you sleep?"** \_\_\_\_\_

\*See Map For Details\*

Region # (1-7)

#### **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. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)?  Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

5. What is your race? (You can select more than one)

- |  |   |                                      |   |                                      |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African-American | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese     | <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino               | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Korean                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese             | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian        | <input type="checkbox"/> Micronesian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marshallese                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Tongan                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander |                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Other                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused     | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                |                                      |

#### **If answered Native Hawaiian please ask the following:**

*Are you eligible to apply for Hawaiian home land, having a blood quantum of at least 50% Hawaiian?*

Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

*Are you on the waitlist to receive a Hawaiian home land lease?*

Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

6. Do you have any pets?

Yes  No  Refused

#### **Read this script before asking the following questions:**

*The next three questions address sexuality and gender identity. We are asking these questions as research has shown sex and gender minorities have higher rates of homelessness. This information will help us obtain a more detailed picture of homelessness in our community*

7. What was your sex at birth?

Male  Female  Unknown  Refused

8. What is your current gender identity?

Male  Female  Transgender  Gender non-conforming  Something else  
 Unknown  Refused

9. Do you think of yourself as?

Heterosexual  Gay  Lesbian  Bisexual  Something else

Refused

## Appendix 5. Household Survey - Page 2

10. Are you currently?

- Employed fulltime for wages     Employed part-time for wages     Self-employed  
 Out of work for 1 year or more     Out of work for less than a year     Student  
 Retired     Unable to work     Refused

11. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? **IF NO, SKIP to Q13**

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

12. Were you ever on active duty?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

13. If you add up your time homeless, would it be one year or longer?  Yes     No     Refused

*Please help us understand, the number of instances you were homeless that accounted for that year.*

- 1 time     2 times     3 times     4 or more times     Unknown     Refused

14. This time how long have you been homeless?

- Less than 1 year     1 to 2 years     2 years or longer     Refused

15. When homeless where were you staying? (check all that apply)

- Street     Beach     Park     Car     Emergency shelter     Refused

16. Are you now or have you been displaced from your home by natural disaster?  Yes     No

**IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY HOME ISLAND**  Hawaii     Kauai     Maui     Mainland     Refused

17. Did you experience homelessness as a youth under the age of 18?  Yes     No     Refused

**IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY**  By Yourself     With Your Family     Refused

18. Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily life?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

19. 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

20. Does alcohol or drug use limit your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

21. Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

**Read this script before asking the following questions:**

*The next questions are about different types of violence in relationships with an intimate partner. By an intimate partner I mean any current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Someone you were dating, or romantically or sexually intimate with would also be considered an intimate partner. Are you in a safe place to answer these questions? (record answer to this question)*  Yes     No

22. Has an intimate partner ever hurt you; or controlled your freedom to work, spend money, or spend time with friends/family?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

23. Are you experiencing homelessness because you are currently fleeing domestic violence, dating violence sexual assault, or stalking?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

**Description of Head of Household if they refused to be surveyed:**

## Appendix 5. Household Survey - Page 3

### OTHER ADULT OR UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH IN HOUSEHOLD:

1. First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ OR if DOB refused, Age: \_\_\_\_

3. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)?  Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

4. What is your race? (You can select more than one)

- |  |   |                                      |   |                                      |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African-American | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese     | <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino             | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Korean                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese             | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian      | <input type="checkbox"/> Micronesian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marshallese                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Tongan                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Island | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Other                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused     |   |                                      |

**If answered Native Hawaiian please ask the following:**

*Are you eligible to apply for Hawaiian home land, having a blood quantum of at least 50% Hawaiian?*

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

*Are you on the waitlist to receive a Hawaiian home land lease?*

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

5. Do you have any pets?

- Yes  No  Refused

**Read this script before asking the following questions:**

*The next three questions address sexuality and gender identity. We are asking these questions as research has shown sex and gender minorities have higher rates of homelessness. This information will help us obtain a more detailed picture of homelessness in our community*

6. What was your sex at birth?

- Male  Female  Unknown  Refused

7. What is your current gender identity?

- Male  Female  Transgender  Gender non-conforming  Something else  
 Unknown  Refused

8. Do you think of yourself as?

- Heterosexual  Gay  Lesbian  Bisexual  Something else  Refused

9. Are you currently?

- Employed full-time for wages  Employed part-time for wages  Self-employed  
 Out of work for 1 year or more  Out of work for less than a year  Student  
 Retired  Unable to work  Refused

10. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? **IF NO, SKIP to Q12**

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

11. Were you ever on active duty?

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

12. If you add up your time homeless, would it be one year or longer?  Yes  No  Refused

**Please help us understand, the number of instances you were homeless that accounted for that year.**

- 1 time  2 times  3 times  4 or more times  Unknown  Refused

13. This time how long have you been homeless?

- Less than 1 year  1 to 2 years  2 years or longer  Refused

## Appendix 5. Household Survey - Page 4

14. When homeless where were you staying? (check all that apply)

- Street  Beach  Park  Car  Emergency Shelter  Refused

15. Are you now or have you been displaced from your home by natural disaster?  Yes  No

IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY HOME ISLAND  Hawaii  Kauai  Maui  Mainland  Refused

16. Did you experience homelessness as a youth under the age of 18?  Yes  No  Refused

IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY  By Yourself  With Your Family  Refused

17. Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily life?

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

18. 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

19. Does your alcohol or drug use limit your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

20. Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS?

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

**Read this script before asking the following questions:**

*The next questions are about different types of violence in relationships with an intimate partner. By an intimate partner I mean any current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Someone you were dating, or romantically or sexually intimate with would also be considered an intimate partner. Are you in a safe place to answer these questions? (record answer to this question)*  Yes  No

21. Has an intimate partner ever hurt you; or controlled your freedom to work, spend money, or spend time with friends/family?

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

22. Are you experiencing homelessness because you are currently fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking?

- Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

Description of other adult(s) accompanied youth if they refused to be surveyed:



# Appendix 6. Single Survey

## SINGLE SURVEY

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

### 2019 City & County of Honolulu Homeless Point-in-Time Count Survey

Interviewer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency/Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Site of Interview (Actual Location): \_\_\_\_\_ PIT Region #: \_\_\_\_\_

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. Would you be willing to take a few minutes to answer some questions? I am helping our community learn more about people experiencing homelessness. Your privacy will be protected and respected. If questions make you uncomfortable, you do not have to answer them.

**“Are you living alone or with others?”**  
*(If living unsheltered with others, including a child under 18, use HOUSEHOLD form)*

**“Where did you sleep Tuesday, JANUARY 22<sup>nd</sup> ?”**  
SPECIFIC LOCATION – Address, Park Name, or Neighborhood is required in this space.

**“What area of the island did you sleep?”**  
\*See Map for Details\* Enter Region # (1-7)

1. First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ OR if DOB/refused, Age: \_\_\_\_

3. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)?  
 Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

4. What is your race? (You can select more than one)

<input type="checkbox"/> White	<input type="checkbox"/> Black/African-American	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese
<input type="checkbox"/> Korean	<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian	<input type="checkbox"/> Micronesian
<input type="checkbox"/> Marshallese	<input type="checkbox"/> Tongan	<input type="checkbox"/> Samoan	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	

**If answered Native Hawaiian please ask the following:**

4a. Are you eligible to apply for Hawaiian home land, having a blood quantum of at least 50% Hawaiian?  
 Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

4b. Are you on the waitlist to receive a Hawaiian home land lease?  
 Yes  No  Unknown  Refused

5. Do you have any pets?  
 Yes  No  Refused

**Read this script before asking the following questions:**  
*The next three questions address sexuality and gender identity. We are asking these questions as research has shown sex and gender minorities have higher rates of homelessness. This information will help us obtain a more detailed picture of homelessness in our community*

6. What was your sex at birth?  
 Male  Female  Refused

7. What is your current gender identity?  
 Male  Female  Transgender  Gender non-conforming  Something else  
 Refused

8. Do you think of yourself as?  
 Heterosexual  Gay  Lesbian  Bisexual  Something else  Refused

## Appendix 6. Single Survey - Page 2

9. Are you currently?

- Employed fulltime for wages     Employed part-time for wages     Self-employed  
 Out of work for 1 year or more     Out of work for less than a year     Student  
 Retired     Unable to work     Refused

10. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces?

IF NO, SKIP to Q12

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

11. Were you ever on active duty?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

12. If you add up your time homeless, would it be one year or longer?  Yes     No     Refused

*Please help us understand, the number of instances you were homeless that accounted for that year.*

- 1 time     2 times     3 times     4 or more times     Unknown     Refused

13. This time how long have you been homeless?

- Less than 1 year     1 to 2 years     2 years or longer     Refused

14. When homeless where were you staying? (check all that apply)

- Street     Beach     Park     Car     Emergency Shelter     Refused

15. Are you now or have you been displaced from your home by natural disaster?  Yes     No

IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY HOME ISLAND  Hawaii     Kauai     Maui     Mainland     Refused

16. Did you experience homelessness as a youth under the age of 18?  Yes     No     Refused

IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY  By Yourself     With Your Family     Refused

17. Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily life?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

18. 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

19. Does alcohol or drug use limit your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

20. Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

**Read this script before asking the following questions:**

*The next questions are about different types of violence in relationships with an intimate partner. By an intimate partner I mean any current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Someone you were dating, or romantically or sexually intimate with would also be considered an intimate partner. Are you in a safe place to answer these questions? (record answer to this question)  Yes     No*

21. Has an intimate partner ever hurt you; or controlled your freedom to work, spend money, or spend time with friends or family?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

22. Are you experiencing homelessness because you are currently fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking?

- Yes     No     Unknown     Refused

**Description of Person if they refused to be surveyed:**