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**City & County of Honolulu
Homeless Point-In-Time Count, 2007
Methodology and Results**

**Submitted to
City & County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services**

SMS Affiliations and Associations:

Alan Barker Associates
Warren Dastrup – Kauai Affiliate
Experian
International Survey Research
Solutions Pacific, LLC
3i Marketing & Communications

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May 1, 2007

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Dear Ms. Morikawa,

We are pleased to present this report of the results of the City & County of Honolulu Homeless Point-In-Time Count for 2007. We believe the results are an accurate estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless persons on Oahu in January of 2007. We have worked diligently to assure that the data collection and analysis methods we applied are consistent with the definitions and guidelines set forth by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

We have enjoyed working on the project. As in the past, we found it rewarding to work with your staff, Partners in Care, and the many volunteers who made the project possible. We look forward to serving the Department in the future.

Sincerely,

James E. Dannemiller
Executive Vice President

SMS Affiliations and Associations:

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SMS would like to recognize and thank the following persons, public and private agencies, and organizations for their participation in various stages of the project. They kindly contributed their expertise in dealing with homeless persons, their experience with past point-in-time counts, and their sensitivity to the dignity and conditions of Oahu's homeless population. Without their knowledge and guidance, this project would not have been possible.

Partners in Care Committee Members

- Keith Ishida and Stephanie On – *City & County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services*
- Sandi Miyoshi and Brian Johnson – *State of Hawaii, HPHA Homeless Programs Section*
- Rona Fukumoto – *Catholic Charities Hawaii*
- Kent Anderson – *Family Promise of Hawaii*
- Alphonso Braggs – *Street Beat*
- Connie Mitchell – *Institute for Human Services*
- Pamela Menter – *Mental Health Kokua/Safe Haven*
- Darlene Hein – *Waikiki Health Center: Care A Van*
- Kanani Bulawan – *Waianae Community Outreach*

The Partners in Care Committee are members of a planning subcommittee of Partners in Care, an inclusive group of representatives including service providers, state and local government, neighborhood groups, homeless and formerly homeless individuals, and others providing a comprehensive response to the diverse needs of the homeless.

Donations

Many persons and organizations donated gifts for homeless persons that were distributed on the night of the Point-In-Time Count:

Aloha United Way, Miramar Hotel, Sheraton Waikiki, and Catholic Charities Hawaii

City & County of Honolulu: Department of Community Services, Transportation Services, Budget and Fiscal Services, the Mayor's Office, Honolulu Police Department, Municipal Reference and Records Center, Department of Design and Construction, Human Resources, Royal Hawaiian Band, Information Technology, Enterprise Services, Customer Services, Corporation Counsel, and the Board of Water Supply

House Speaker Calvin Say, Representative Roland Sagum, and Representative Clifton Tsuji

Coordinators, Surveyors and Volunteers

Finally, a large group of workers contributed their time and expertise to serve as the field staff of the count.

Downtown Honolulu

Regional Coordinator: *Alphonso Braggs of Street Beat*
Team size: 16 surveyors and volunteers

East Honolulu

Regional Coordinator: *Michael Keale of Waikiki Health Center: Care A Van*
Team size: 16 surveyors and volunteers

Ewa

Regional Coordinator: *Kevin Wong of Hale Kipa*
Team size: 15 surveyors and volunteers

Kaneohe to Waimanalo

Regional Coordinator: *Kelly Perez of Kalihi Palama Health Center - Health Care for the Homeless Project*
Team size: 12 surveyors and volunteers

Wahiawa to North Shore

Regional Coordinator: *Jermaine Turner of Kalihi Palama Health Center - Health Care for the Homeless Project*
Team size: 15 surveyors and volunteers

Upper Windward

Regional Coordinator: *Brother Virgil Amoroso of Ohana Community Outreach*
Team size: 20 surveyors and volunteers

Waianae Coast

Regional Coordinators *Tulu Toa of Waianae Community Outreach and Larry Nelson of U.S. Veterans Initiative*
Team size: 43 surveyors and volunteers

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Background

The City & County of Honolulu's Department of Community Services commissioned the 2007 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count to estimate the number of unsheltered homeless persons on Oahu. This year's PIT Count was performed to meet the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) latest requirements for its Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Programs application. SMS Research worked together with the City & County and the Partners in Care (PIC) Committee to devise the methods and survey instruments used in the PIT Count that were consistent with HUD guidelines and definitions.

Objectives

The objectives of the study were to provide the City & County of Honolulu's Department of Community Services with the following information related to Oahu's unsheltered homeless population:

- An overall count of homeless persons in specific subpopulations in the County;
- An estimate of the number of homeless individuals who live alone and in groups;
- An estimate of the number of chronic unsheltered homeless persons according to the HUD definition¹.

The unsheltered homeless counts were conducted between 6:00 pm and 10:00 pm on January 28, 2007. Oahu's PIT Count was implemented within the same timeframe as other counties throughout the Nation. Based on best practices outlined by HUD, it was required that the count be conducted during the last week of January. A few factors affecting the count deserve comment here. First, during the winter, more homeless people stay in shelters, proportionately reducing the unsheltered homeless count². Second, areas where homeless people congregate may not be identical to areas where they congregate to sleep, so some identified areas may be vacant when the count is conducted. Third, the counts were conducted at the end of the month when many homeless people (especially those depending on transfer payments) cannot afford to stay in hotels or other temporary rental units. Fourth, despite significant efforts by the Department of Community Services to alert the Police and City Departments about the count effort, a few sites had been evacuated by other government agencies within days of the count day. As a result those sites were empty or less densely populated. Finally, there was rain across Oahu in the early evening of January 28. This may have caused some homeless persons to find a place to sleep that was less open than the count sites covered on that day.

The sheltered homeless counts were administered by the Department of Community Services on the same night as the unsheltered counts in order to minimize duplication.

¹ HUD's *Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People Revised* (September 2006), p. 9. HUD defines chronic homelessness as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. A disabling condition is defined as "a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions." In defining the chronically homeless, the term "homeless" means "a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) or in an emergency homeless shelter."

² Although seasonal differences are less dramatic in Hawaii than in other states, the winter months are usually cooler and have more rainy days.

The process of identifying sites where homeless people congregate began from the mutually exclusive regions and sites defined in the 2005 Homeless PIT Count undertaken by the City & County of Honolulu. The 2007 Homeless PIT Counts were conducted within the same regions in order to compare subpopulations over time. Oahu was partitioned into the following seven regions:

1. Downtown Honolulu: Salt Lake to Piikoi Street
2. East Honolulu: Piikoi Street to Hawaii Kai
3. Ewa: Aiea to Kapolei
4. Kaneohe to Waimanalo
5. Wahiawa to North Shore
6. Upper Windward: Kahaluu to Kahuku
7. Waianae Coast

Within these seven regions, an updated list of sites was provided by the PIC Committee. Their suggestions were based on advice from outreach leaders who were in frequent contact with the homeless. A detailed list of count sites and map are provided in APPENDIX D and E, respectively.

During the initiation of the project, 82 sites where homeless people congregate were thus identified. This list was further expanded and refined in subsequent meetings with regional coordinators as they considered the locations. By the night of the PIT Counts, a total of 145 sites had been identified. All 145 sites were covered; 24 were vacant on that night.

PIT Teams

PIT staff was recruited by Partners In Care. Eight regional coordinators, 11 counters, 65 surveyors and 61 volunteers were recruited. Regional coordinators had several responsibilities that included: attending planning meetings, organizing staff in their region, consulting with SMS on sample design, recommending sites to be covered in their region, designing the within-region fielding process, attending a training session, assuring that staff members from their region were trained and informed of fielding schedules, and taking an active role in the PIT Count data collection. SMS organized teams with the assistance of the regional coordinators. Within each region, staff was further divided into teams ranging from 5 to 15 people, depending on the nature of the terrain and sites to be covered. Each team consisted of one counter and a varying number of surveyors and volunteers. The duties of each team member included the following:

- Counter: A counter's primary duty was to count the people at each site and inform the surveyors of the required number of surveys to be completed. In addition, counters were responsible for the movement of each team from site to site and for maintaining the schedule for the night. Whenever possible, SMS employees or regional coordinators served as counters for each team.
- Surveyors: A surveyor's sole duty was to conduct surveys with people at each site. The survey instrument and interviewing instructions are presented in APPENDIX A and B, respectively.
- Volunteers: Volunteers dispersed gifts to homeless persons at each site.

Two weeks prior to the PIT Count, three separate training sessions were conducted at different locations in the County. During the one and a half hour training session, regional coordinators, counters, and surveyors were given an overview on the purpose of the project, trained on safety, reviewed the materials list, and practiced the use of the survey instrument and disposition forms³.

In addition to the teams, one person, known as “Central” served as the reporting and control base for the entire team. Regional coordinators checked in with Central prior to starting the counts, reporting the team size and composition, and the start time. Throughout the night, Central was notified of any delays in progress or miscellaneous problems. Several teams completed their work early and were routed by Central to areas where progress was slower.

Implementation

For each of the 145 sites identified as a location where homeless people were known to congregate, a head count was performed that included every individual present within the designated boundaries of the site. No subjective decisions were made by counters that required them to discriminate between the homeless and non-homeless. The survey instrument gathered data necessary to separate homeless from non-homeless persons according to HUD definitions.

Once the site counts were completed, surveyors began at a random point and selected every fifth person to interview with the survey instrument⁴. This eliminated any selection bias on the part of the surveyors. If the fifth person was incoherent, the sixth person was interviewed. Each interviewer recorded the number of persons approached who did not complete the survey and the reason it was not completed. For sites with fewer than five people, one person was randomly chosen for an interview. Moreover, counters were provided with a list that instructed the number of surveys to be completed at each site, which was based on ensuring that at least 15 percent of the total number of individuals or group representatives counted at each site were surveyed. The guidelines for surveying requirements are provided in APPENDIX C.

Analysis

A total of 2,859 persons were enumerated at the 145 sites on January 28, 2007. Of those, 91 were unwilling or unable to complete a survey at the time. A total of 473⁵ surveys were completed. The initial total population of homeless persons at all identified sites was calculated by subtracting the 91 persons who claimed not to be homeless and did not complete the survey from the 2,859 persons enumerated. The 473 completed surveys were a systematically determined sample of homeless persons present at the sites that was based on surveying at least 15 percent of individuals or group representatives at each site.

The first step in analysis was to eliminate cases identified as being outside the unsheltered homeless population as defined by HUD on the count night. Those included persons identified by the survey as not being homeless (those who were in the area but would sleep at home or in

³ Disposition forms were used to record the number of completed interviews, self-declared non-homeless persons who declined to be interviewed, and persons who were not interviewed because they were not lucid or asleep.

⁴ Respondents 13 years or older were surveyed. If the person was 12 years or younger, their parent or guardian was surveyed. Moreover, additional family or group members were not included in the sample interval. That is, if the fifth person was a group member, the members of that group were not included in the count of five leading to the next sample member.

⁵ The sample size yielded a margin of error of +/- 4.5 percent within the County's total population.

other places intended for human habitation) and sheltered homeless persons (those who intended to sleep in a public shelter that night). That resulted in an estimated 1,793 unsheltered homeless persons found in places where homeless people congregate on January 28, 2007.

The second step in the analysis was to use survey data to identify homeless persons as being either members of family groups with children under 18 years of age or unaccompanied individuals and persons in families without children. That was done by using survey data expanded⁶ to the estimated number of unsheltered homeless persons. The third step was to estimate the number of chronic homeless persons as defined by HUD. That was done using survey data expanded⁶ to the total number of unsheltered homeless persons on Oahu.

Other analyses reported here were done by incorporating 2005 PIT Count data and data from the 2007 PIT Counts for sheltered homeless persons.

⁶ The percentage of unsheltered homeless persons identified in the survey as members of groups or as chronic homeless, was applied to the total estimated number of unsheltered persons on Oahu on the night of the PIT Count. In this manner, for instance, the percentage of chronic homeless persons in the survey (6.2%) was used to estimate a total of 111 chronic homeless persons (6.2%) among Oahu's 1,793 unsheltered homeless persons on January 28, 2007.

OAHU UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION

Unsheltered Homeless Count

Results of the City & County of Honolulu Homeless Point-In-Time Count 2007 are shown in Table 1. The total number of unsheltered homeless persons enumerated was 1,793. The analysis found that 457 of those were persons residing in 115 families with children. The remaining 1,336 were either unaccompanied individuals or members of families or groups with no children.

Table 1. Unsheltered Homeless Individuals and Families

	Families with Children	Persons in Families with Children	Unaccompanied Individuals and Persons in Families with no Children	Total
Downtown Honolulu	13	34	225	259
Ala Moana to East Honolulu	6	15	161	176
Ewa	6	27	188	215
Kaneohe to Waimanalo	5	29	91	120
Wahiawa to North Shore	22	113	162	275
Upper Windward	20	63	153	216
Waianae Coast	43	176	356	532
Total	115	457	1,336	1,793

Among the largest concentrations of unsheltered homeless persons were found in the Waianae (532), Wahiawa to North Shore (275), and Upper Windward districts (216). These rural areas also had the largest percentages of families (37%, 19%, and 17%, respectively) and relatively low percentages of unaccompanied individuals and persons in groups with no children. The Downtown district had a relatively large number of homeless persons (259). Along with Ala Moana to East Honolulu and Ewa Districts, their numbers included disproportionately fewer persons in families with children and more unaccompanied persons or persons in groups without children.

The 1,793 unsheltered homeless persons were based on observations made on the night PIT Counts were conducted. The PIT Count method measures the number of unsheltered persons present in areas where homeless people are known to congregate. The method does not permit including people who are not present at the time of the count. In 2007, the number of persons represented in the homeless surveys was estimated at 3,743. That figure is higher than the entire number of persons observed on the night of the PIT Count. The explanation of the apparent anomaly is that some family or group members were not present at the site at the time of the counts and interviews. Survey respondents told interviewers that these missing people were at work, visiting with friends and family, finding food, or otherwise engaged off-site. They were expected to return later in the evening and sleep in unsheltered places with their group.

Regional Change

Because similar methodologies were employed in the PIT Counts for 2005 and 2007, results can be compared for the two counts⁷. Table 2 presents results for the County and for each of the seven districts. The steepest decline was in Downtown Honolulu, which dropped 23 percentage points. All of the other six districts showed increases, the highest of which were 5 percentage point increases in Ewa, Wahiawa to North Shore, and Upper Windward.

Table 2. Regional Changes of Unsheltered Homeless

	2005 PITC		2007 PITC		Percentage Point Change: 2005 to 2007
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Downtown Honolulu	519	37%	259	14%	- 23
Ala Moana to East Honolulu	118	8%	176	10%	+ 2
Ewa	101	7%	215	12%	+ 5
Kaneohe to Waimanalo	42	3%	120	7%	+ 4
Wahiawa to North Shore	141	10%	275	15%	+ 5
Upper Windward	91	7%	216	12%	+ 5
Waianae Coast	388	28%	532	30%	+ 2
Total	1,400		1,793		

Chronic Homeless Count

Based on HUD's definition, a chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied homeless individual⁸ with a disabling condition, who has either been continuously homeless for at least a year OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. A disabling condition is defined as "a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions." In defining the chronically homeless, the term "homeless" means "a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) or in an emergency homeless shelter." Using survey data to identify persons with those characteristics, the estimated number of chronically homeless individuals on Oahu are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Chronically Homeless Persons on Oahu, 2007

	Unsheltered Homeless Persons	Chronic Homeless Persons	Percent Chronic Homeless
Downtown Honolulu	259	34	13.0
Ala Moana to East Honolulu	176	19	10.8
Ewa	215	4	1.9
Kaneohe to Waimanalo	120	5	4.3
Wahiawa to North Shore	275	10	3.6
Upper Windward	216	17	8.0
Waianae Coast	532	22	4.1
Total	1,793	111	6.2

⁷ The basic PIT Count methods used in 2005 and 2007 were very similar. Although we hope that 2007 represented an improvement in execution, the fundamental design elements followed HUD guidelines diligently. We strongly believe that the comparison between unsheltered homeless counts in 2005 and 2007 shows the most accurate number produced in Hawaii since 1992. The single exception to this statement is the method of estimating the number of chronic homeless persons. That issue will be covered later in this report.

⁸ By this definition, homeless persons who are part of a family or group cannot be classified as chronically homeless.

About 6.2 percent of all unsheltered homeless persons in the 2007 City & County of Honolulu PIT Count were identified as chronically homeless. The highest number of individuals (34) was located in Downtown Honolulu. The lowest percentages of chronically homeless persons were found in Ewa, North Shore, Waianae Coast, and Kaneohe to Waimanalo. Those areas also had relatively large percentages of persons in families.

The definition of chronic homelessness and the method in which it is measured present certain limitations on these data that merit comment at this point.

- First, the HUD definition of the term “Chronic homeless person” excludes all persons who appeared in groups (family or unrelated) on the night of the PIT Count. Those persons were not asked the questions used to identify chronic homelessness. The definition simplifies the process of identifying chronic homeless persons by eliminating the need to find out which members of the group are chronic and which are not. It produces results that do not seem useful for planning or evaluating services for the chronically homeless. It seems very likely that at least some persons who appeared in groups were chronically homeless. It is therefore very likely that the figure reported here will significantly underestimate the incidence of chronic homelessness in Hawaii in 2007.
- Second, the process of identifying the chronically homeless requires that survey respondents identify themselves as affected by one or more of the following conditions: “severe conditions such as diabetes or hypertension; physical disability; chronic alcohol abuse; chronic drug abuse; schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other severe mental illness; chronic illnesses such as HIV, AIDS, or Hepatitis; or being a victim of domestic abuse.” These are clearly very sensitive issues, and some respondents may have under-reported them in the survey.
- Third, the survey question used in 2007 used the “READ LIST” format, meaning that all of the items were read, and the respondent was asked if they had experienced any of those conditions in the last three years. The Partners in Care Committee elected to use the “READ LIST” format to ask about disabling conditions in order to protect the privacy of persons being surveyed. Most survey research practitioners will agree, and our own experience attest to the fact that greater detail result in more accurate reporting. That is, asking each item separately will produce higher estimates than universal coverage. Again, the method tends to underestimate chronic homelessness.
- Finally, we note that the HUD definitions of chronic homelessness, and the method of asking the questions in the survey, were different in 2005 and 2007. The definitions of “family” and “group” between both surveys may have been interpreted differently among the respondents. In 2005, the definition of “family” may have been interpreted as members related by kinship or marriage. In 2007, the question was stated as “group members living with you,” which included friends living with each other in addition to those who were akin. Therefore, the resulting estimates for these two years will not be comparable. Results seem to support this conjecture considering people who lived with others could not be classified as chronically homeless. In 2005, the City & County Homeless PIT Count found over 600 chronically homeless persons on Oahu. In 2007, despite a 30 percent increase in homelessness, the number of chronically homeless persons was 111 – an 82 percent decrease.

In conclusion, the estimated number of chronically homeless persons in the City & County of Honolulu in January of 2007 is an accurate estimate according to the definitions and methods suggested by HUD. However, the authors of this report recommend caution and consideration before using the estimate for planning purposes.

Sheltered Homeless Persons on Oahu

On the same night as the Unsheltered Homeless Point-In-Time Count, the City & County of Honolulu's Department of Community Services conducted a similar count of sheltered homeless persons on Oahu. The project was designed and implemented according to HUD guidelines. On the night of January 28, 2007, a count was conducted among all residents of public shelters on Oahu. Data were also recorded to allow identification of all shelter residents to be classified as families, members of families with children or unaccompanied individuals, or members of families without children. Results of that effort are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Sheltered Homeless

	Families with Children	Persons in Families	Single Individuals	Total
Downtown Honolulu	134	452	522	974
Ala Moana to East Honolulu	0	0	4	4
Ewa	114	437	210	647
Kaneohe to Waimanalo	28	118	12	130
Wahiawa to North Shore	0	0	0	0
Upper Windward	0	0	0	0
Waianae Coast	47	196	6	202
Total	323	1,203	754	1,957

The total number of sheltered homeless persons enumerated was 1,957. The analysis found that 1,203 of those were persons residing in families, and there were 323 families with children. The remaining 754 were unaccompanied individuals.

Two districts, Downtown and Ewa, had the largest concentrations of sheltered homeless persons and accounted for 88 percent of all sheltered homeless persons on Oahu. The Waianae Coast and the Kaneohe to Waimanalo districts together accounted for another 17 percent sheltered homeless persons. The east side of Honolulu tallied only four sheltered homeless, and there were no public homeless shelters in the North Shore and Upper Windward districts.

As in the past, sheltered homeless persons included higher percentages of family or group members and fewer unaccompanied individuals than the unsheltered homeless. Shelters in urban areas such as Downtown and suburban Ewa together housed nearly all of the County's single individuals in shelters.

Change in Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness, 2005-2007

Table 5 presents results of the City & County of Honolulu PIT Count for sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. Overall, homelessness has increased by an estimated 28.2 percent since 2005. The number of sheltered homeless persons has increased by 28.3 percent, reflecting increases in the number of shelter spaces over the last two years. The increase in shelter inventory was clearly not sufficient to absorb the total number of new homeless people. Unsheltered homelessness increased by 28.1 percent during the same period.

Table 5. Total Homeless

	2005 Count	2007 Count	Count Change	Percent Change
Unsheltered Homeless	1,400	1,793	+ 393	+ 28.1
Sheltered Homeless	1,525	1,957	+ 432	+ 28.3
Total Homeless	2,925	3,750	+ 825	+ 28.2

Recommendations for Future PIT Counts

In retrospect of executing the PIT Count and analyzing the results, SMS has outlined a few areas in which to improve efficiency in data collection and provide better representativeness of the unsheltered homeless population.

Methodology and Surveying Instrument

- Under the guidelines of HUD's methodology, only observed homeless can be equated into the estimates of the PIT Count. Our projected estimates based on group size show an even larger population of homeless who were not represented during the night of the counts and were either working, getting food, or involved in other offsite activities.
 - A few questions need to be added to the survey instrument for control, such as determining how many members within a group are present at the site or the number of those who are not present and plan to sleep there later in the night.
- Another stipulation in HUD's requirements is the classification of chronic homeless persons who can only be unaccompanied. Homeless advocates participating in the PIT Count remarked on the likelihood that a number of the homeless people they work with who live in groups are possibly chronically homeless. Consequently, an unidentified segment of those who fall within all other determinants of chronically homeless are underrepresented in the current methodology.
 - In the survey instrument, information under the chronically homeless definition should also be collected from those who live in unsheltered groups and compared with the unaccompanied, unsheltered homeless.
- The survey could be reworded into a colloquial manner to increase rapport between the surveyor and respondent, especially in areas with strong influences from Hawaii's unique pidgin dialect.

PIT Count Execution

- The surveying and counting collection material can be condensed and combined in order to decrease the amount of paperwork that needs to be filled out during the night of the counts.
- In order to account for absences during the night of the count, there should be a slight over-recruitment of surveyors and volunteers. Group structure and sizes were planned prior to the PIT Count, and some team members in smaller groups had to work beyond their responsibilities when workers did not show up.
- More volunteers need to be recruited to disperse bulky donation items. The amount of donations carried by each volunteer was limited, especially among those who walked long distances and could not transport everything in a vehicle from site to site.
- SMS recognized that the planning for donation distribution and rationing for the night could be improved and outlined for the volunteers.
- Each team was supplied with more equipment rather than requesting surveyors and volunteers to bring their own. Some forgot to bring their supplies, such as their flashlight, which was essential at night in rural areas.

APPENDIX

Surveyor: _____	Region: _____
Time: _____	Site: _____

Hello, my name is _____, and I am a volunteer. We are doing a short survey for the annual homeless count, and your responses will help fund homeless services throughout Hawaii. All of your answers will be confidential. Can I ask you a few questions?

1. Are you alone or with other people?

- Alone** **Others**

[If person is with **Others**, ask questions 2, 3, & 4]

2. Including yourself, how many people are in the group you are living with?

--	--

3. Have you or anyone with you been interviewed tonight?

- Yes** **No**

[If Question 3 is **YES**, THANK & END]

4. How many people in your group are under 18 years old?

--	--

5. [Ask if necessary] Are you 18 years or older?

- Yes** **No**

6. Where did you sleep last night? Did you sleep...

- Outdoors**⁹ **In a public shelter**¹⁰
 In a home¹¹ **Other indoor**

shelter¹²

7. Where will you sleep tonight? Will you sleep...

- Outdoors** **In a public shelter**
 In a home **Other indoor shelter**

[If Question 7 is **Home or Public Shelter**, THANK & END]

8. How many times have you been homeless in the past three years? Is this your...

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> 1st time | <input type="radio"/> 4th |
| <input type="radio"/> 2nd | <input type="radio"/> 5th or more |
| <input type="radio"/> 3rd | |

9. How long have you been homeless this time?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month | <input type="radio"/> 1 to 2 years |
| <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 months | <input type="radio"/> 3 to 4 years |
| <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 months | <input type="radio"/> 5 to 10 years |
| <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 months | <input type="radio"/> 11 years or more |

10. Have you been diagnosed with or received treatment for any of the following conditions in the last 3 years? In order to protect your privacy on medical conditions, please listen to the whole list before you answer with a Yes or No. Have you had...

- **Severe conditions such as diabetes or hypertension**
- **Physical disability**
- **Chronic alcohol abuse**
- **Chronic drug abuse**
- **Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other severe mental illness**
- **Chronic illnesses such as HIV, AIDS, or Hepatitis**
- **Victim of domestic abuse**

... *in the last 3 years*

- YES** **NO**

Notes:

¹ Outdoors includes any place not under a roof: beaches, parks, anyplace open to the elements, temporary shelters such as tents, lean-to's, etc. and those in natural shelters including caves.

² In a public shelter is for homeless persons, whether in a group or single. It does not include staying in a private residence either one's own or one that belongs to someone else, or staying in a building that is not meant for residence.

³ In a home includes one's own home, that of a friend or family member, or a rented room. It does not include staying in a hotel, hostel, or other temporary residence of short-term rent.

⁴ Includes all other indoor shelters not meant for human habitation: sleeping in abandoned buildings, in public buildings other than shelters, or other buildings not intended for human habitation, including churches, schools, etc.

[BACK OF SURVEY]

APPENDIX B: Survey Instrument Training Instructions

The survey instrument was designed primarily to parallel HUD's definition for chronic homelessness, provide data on the sample of the persons at each site, and eliminate duplication within groups of homeless living together. The surveyors were trained with the following instructions:

- The instrument allows for a standardized set of questions to be asked to ensure reliability in measurement.
 - Questions are not to be reworded or condensed during administration. The questions are to be read verbatim in order to limit misinterpretations for respondents.
- The number of surveys conducted is determined by the number of individuals counted within the boundaries of each site.
- The surveying process will be initiated with a random starting point, and every fifth person will be interviewed.
 - If the person asks to be interviewed outside of the sequence, surveyors must kindly turn down the request.
 - If the fifth person is not lucid, the sixth person will be asked to do the survey.
- If someone else from the respondent's group participated in a survey, terminate and save the current respondent's survey.
- Persons under 18 do not answer questions relating to chronic homelessness.
- Only persons sleeping outdoors or in another indoor shelter not fit for human habitation answer questions relevant to chronic homelessness¹³, which includes the length of homelessness, episodes of homelessness, and disabling conditions.

¹³ During analysis, only unaccompanied adults were included in calculations of chronic homelessness (adults living in groups were excluded).

APPENDIX C: Counting Guidelines and Survey Requirements per Site

- Use a clicker and/or tally marks to track counts at each site.
- Scan the area from left to right when counting.
 - Keep an eye on the movement of the people in the area in order to prevent double counting or missed counts.
- DO NOT BE SUBJECTIVE and decide who is and isn't homeless. Please count everyone on site.
 - The survey instrument will be used to determine the percentage of homeless and non-homeless in each area.

SURVEY REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH SITE

- Begin conducting surveys based on the estimated homeless counts at each site.
 - Numbers are likely to increase due to the non-homeless at the site.
- After doing the counts, adjustments to the total surveys required will be the responsibility of the counter to inform the surveyors.
- ***CLEAR YOUR CLICKERS after each site***

Total Counted	Surveys Needed
1 – 9	1
10 –16	2
17 – 23	3
24 – 29	4
30 – 36	5
37 – 43	6
44 – 49	7
50 – 56	8
57 – 63	9
64 – 69	10
70 – 76	11
77 – 83	12
84 – 89	13
90 – 96	14
97 – 103	15
104 – 109	16
110 – 116	17
117 – 123	18
124 – 129	19
130 – 136	20
137 – 143	21
144 – 149	22
150 – 156	23
157 – 163	24
164 – 169	25
170 – 176	26
177 – 183	27
184 – 189	28
190 – 196	29
197 - 203	30

Total Counted	Surveys Needed
204 – 209	31
210 – 216	32
217 – 223	33
224 – 229	34
230 – 236	35
237 – 243	36
244 – 249	37
250 – 256	38
257 – 263	39
264 – 269	40
270 – 276	41
277 – 283	42
284 – 289	43
290 – 296	44
297 – 303	45
304 – 309	46
310 – 316	47
317 – 323	48
324 – 329	49
330 – 336	50
337 – 343	51
344 – 349	52
350 – 356	53
357 – 363	54
364 – 369	55
370 – 376	56
377 – 383	57
384 – 389	58
390 – 396	59
397 - 403	60

APPENDIX D: Region and Site Names

This list presents 135 sites visited in which individuals and groups were present where homeless people were known to congregate. Larger sites such as Ala Moana Beach Park are listed as a single location but were sectioned into specific areas during the PIT Counts (i.e.: Ala Moana Beach Park: Kamakee entrance, pond, McCoy Pavilion, concessions, training station, and Magic Island). Plot points of the locations in which people were present are label on the map in APPENDIX D.

Downtown Honolulu	Aala Park	Wahiawa to North Shore	7-11 North Shore
	Airport		Ali'i Beach Park
	Alakea*		Army Beach
	Aliamanu Park		Camp Erdman
	Bethel*		Haleiwa Ali'i Beach Park
	Booth Park*		Haleiwa Boat Harbor
	Chaplan Lane*		Kaiaka Beach Park
	Chinatown Streets: River to Nuuanu		Karsten Bridge
	Dole Building Area*		Kealia Beach*
	Fort Street Mall		Kipapa Park
	Goodwill on Pensacola*		Malama / Haleiwa Town Center
	I.H.S. Men		Mililani Shopping Center
	I.H.S. Women		Mokuleia Beach Park
	Kamamalu Park		North Shore Market Place
	Keehi Lagoon Park		Pizza Bobs*
	McDonald's Beretania*		Pupukea Foodland
	McKinley HS		Sunset Beach
	Methodist Church		Wahiawa Library
	Nimitz Overpass		Wahiawa Shopping Center
	Queen Emma Square		Waiialua Farmers Market
	Queen Street: Queen & Punchbowl*		Waiialua Library
	Queen Street: Queen & Ward*		Waiialua Rec. Center
	Salt Lake District Park*		Whitmore Park
	Salt Lake Blvd. *		Whitmore Village*
	Stevenson Park*		Wilson Bridge
Thomas Square	Hauula Beach Park and School		
East Honolulu	Ala Moana Beach Park	Upper Windward	Kaaawa
	Ala Moana Beach Park: Training Station*		Kahuku District Park and Environs
	Ala Wai Canal and Field		Kakela Beach Park
	Canoes*		Kualoa Beach Park & Ranch
	Cartwright Field		Malaekahana Beach
	Crane Park		Pipeline Park
	Fort De Russy		Pulama Road
	Kaisers		Punaluu Beach Park
	Kapahulu Avenue		Pupukea Beach Park
	Kapiolani Archery*		Sacred Falls
	Kapiolani Tennis Court*		Sunset Beach
	Makiki Park		Turtle Bay
	McCully Rec. Center		Waihole Valley & Homestead Road
	McDonald's Manoa Market Place		Waikane Valley Road
	Moiiliili Field		Velzie Land*
	Paki Park		Across from the Courthouse
	Pawaa Park		Black Rock
	Police Station		Depot's
	Queen's Beach		Kaena Point
	Sandy Beach		Kahe Point
	Old Stadium Park		Keaau
	Waiialae Beach Park		Lualualei Beach Park
	Waikiki Chess Areas (4)		Maili Beach Park
	Waikiki Shell		Maili Point
	Ewa		Aiea Bay Rec. Area*
Blaisdell Park and behind Cutter		Makaha Beach	
Ewa Beach Community Park		Mt. Lahlahi (Mt. Side & Beach)	
Hans L'Orange Park		Pokai Bay Beach Park	
Hao Bush		Puka Pants & Channels	
Iglesias Bridge		Sewers	
Kapolei Hale*		Sublands	
Kapolei Regional Park*		Ulehawa I & II	
Kapolei KMart Parking Lot*		Waianae Boat Harbor	
Waipahu District Park		Waikomo	
White Plains Beach			
Kaneohe to Waimanalo		Enchanted Lakes Shopping Center	
	Heeia Kea Boat Harbor		
	Heeia State Park		
	Kailua Beach Park		
	Kailua District Park		
	Kailua Hamakua		
	Kailua McDonald's		
	Kaneohe Community Park		
	Kaneohe Library		
	Kaneohe Post Office		
	Makapu'u		
	Sherwood Forest		
	Waimanalo Beach Park		
Waimanalo Jack in the Box			

* Denotes sites visited where people were not present during the night of the PIT Count

APPENDIX E: Homeless Site Map

The map below plots each of the populated sites visited within the defined regions of the Point-In-Time Count. The sites are color coded to distinguish between regions. The default, geocoded map includes an overlay of the community development boundaries.

