

Report to the Twenty-Ninth Hawaii State Legislature 2018

In Accordance with Section 20.1, Act 124,  
Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, on Homeless Services

Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness  
Homeless Programs Office, Benefit Employment, and Support Services Division  
Department of Human Services  
December 2017

Section 20.1 of Act 124, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2016, requires the Department of Human Services (DHS) to submit a report to the Legislature, prior to November 30, 2017, regarding:

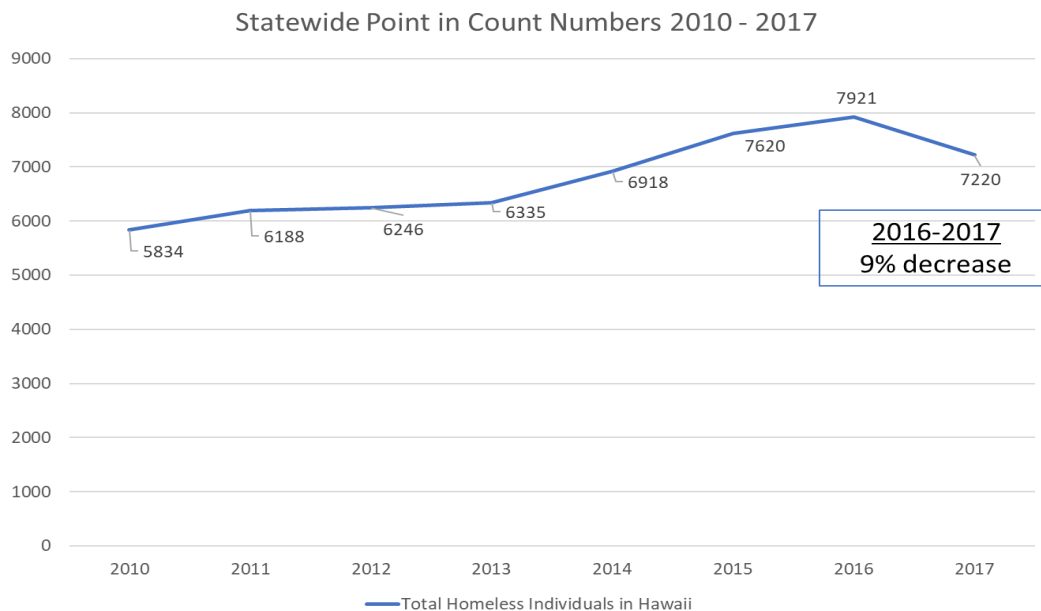
- The expenditure of \$12,000,000 appropriated for homeless services programs (HMS 224) for fiscal year 2016-2017;
- The benchmarks determined for program outcomes related to the disbursement of the \$12,000,000; and
- The variance between budgeted benchmarks and actual. Note: at this time variance data is not available as contracts were completed in February 2017.

This report relies on the 2017 statewide Point in Time (PIT) count as a primary source of data to describe the current situation in Hawaii related to homeless persons and services. The PIT count provides an estimate of the number of homeless persons on a given night. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) compiles the National PIT count data from Continuums of Care (CoC) across the country, and annually reports the results to Congress in the November Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR).

Definitions of key terms is provided at the end of this report.

## A. OVERVIEW OF HOMELESS POINT IN TIME COUNT AND STATE FRAMEWORK TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

In 2017, Hawaii experienced signs of progress in its efforts to address homelessness. In particular, the 2017 statewide Point in Time (PIT) count found that **the number of homeless people in Hawaii decreased for the first time in eight years**. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of homeless people statewide decreased by 701 people – nearly a 9% decrease.



In addition, the 2017 PIT count found the following decreases in specific homeless sub-populations during that same one year period:

- A 19% statewide decrease in homeless families;
- An 8% statewide decrease in chronic homelessness; and
- An 8% statewide decrease in veteran homelessness.

The 2017 PIT count reported a decrease in the number of homeless individuals in every county except for the City & County of Honolulu, which saw a 0.4% increase of 19 additional people. The change by County are outlined below:

- City & County of Honolulu      0.4% increase (+19 people)
- County of Hawaii                    31.6% decrease (-441 people)
- County of Kauai                    6.7% decrease (-30 people)
- County of Maui                      21.7% decrease (-249 people)

While Hawaii continues to experience the highest per capita rate of homelessness among the 50 states, the decrease in Hawaii’s PIT count numbers came at the same time that other communities along the west coast of the United States saw double digit increases in their respective PIT counts. The state of California saw a 13% increase in its estimated homeless population. The Los Angeles area saw a 26% increase in its PIT count, while Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon also saw nearly double digit increases.

The recent decline in Hawaii PIT count numbers is in part attributable to increased coordination between service providers and government agencies, as well as increased funding for housing-focused services. One example is the story of “Jane,”<sup>1</sup> a 22 year old head of household, which includes Jane and her two younger sisters. Jane, who has been a part-time caretaker for her sisters since the age of 12, recently entered the new state-funded Family Assessment Center in Kaka’ako. With help from providers including Hale Kipa Youth Outreach, the Institute for Human Services, the Department of Education, Housing Solutions, and Catholic Charities Hawaii, Jane and her sisters broke a generational cycle of homelessness and obtained permanent housing in a private rental unit. Jane and her sisters represent only one of 54 families (194 people) served by the Family Assessment Center in its first year of operation. The housing placement rate for the Family Assessment Center is 91%, and the average number of days from intake to housing placement was 81.



*The Family Assessment Center has served 54 families during its first year in operation. Families are matched with “moving out” kits before being placed, which include toiletries and other basic household items to help them get a fresh start. Photo Credit: Catholic Charities Hawaii.*

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<sup>1</sup> “Jane” is a pseudonym. She provided permission to share her story.

## A comprehensive framework to address homelessness.

In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017, DHS disbursed the \$12 million appropriation, and implemented a three-pronged framework to address homelessness. The three key areas of focus are:

- **Affordable Housing** – Build more permanent housing and maximize the use of rental subsidies and vouchers to better utilize existing inventory;
- **Health and Human Services** – Implement data-driven and evidence-based services that facilitate pathways to permanent housing; and
- **Public Safety** – Maintain safety in public spaces for all members of the community. When unsheltered people are encountered, ensure they are quickly connected to housing and services.

In July 2016, Governor David Ige announced this strategy, and the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) officially adopted the framework on August 29, 2016. The framework incorporates the 'Ohana Nui approach – the DHS and Department of Health (DOH) multigenerational and service integration initiative that will improve the delivery and outcomes of government programs by investing early and concurrently in children and families to improve health, education, employment, and other measures of well-being. The \$12 million were distributed between various state departments, including DHS, the Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR), the Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA), and the Department of Public Safety (PSD). The distribution of funding and evaluation of some program outcomes are detailed in this report.

## Looking forward.

While the decrease in the statewide PIT numbers indicate progress in addressing homelessness statewide, the urgent need remains to continue the momentum and expand the capacity to transition homeless individuals and families to housing. Based upon the utilization of funding provided by the Legislature in SFY2017 and SFY2018, DHS anticipates the following funding needs for SFY19:

### Sustaining Funding for Human Services

- **\$3,000,000 for Housing First** – Provide continuation of housing and case management services for chronically homeless individuals and families statewide;
- **\$3,000,000 for Rapid Rehousing** – Provide continuation of short- and medium-term rental subsidies for individuals and families statewide who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness;



*In FY17, DHS contracted seven organizations statewide to provide homeless outreach. An increase in funding for outreach services allowed providers to hire additional staff, and offer more targeted services for unsheltered individuals and families. Photo Credit: J. Ford.*

- **\$1,750,000 for Homeless Outreach** – Provide continuation of funding for expanded homeless outreach services statewide, including the provision of civil legal services to assist homeless individuals to obtain identification documents and other vital records; and
- **\$680,000 for the Family Assessment Center** – Provide continuation of assessment center services for homeless families in Kaka’ako.

New Funding for Public Safety and Maintenance of State Lands

- **\$5,000,000 for a Stored Property Program** – New funding to support state agencies addressing trespass or unauthorized encampments on state lands, including storage of abandoned property, trash and debris removal, and preventative measures such as placing signage or installing fencing on state lands when appropriate.

In addition to budget requests of DHS, other departments will request appropriations to address various components of the state framework to address homelessness:

Affordable Housing

- **\$25,000,000 for the Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund** – Cash infusion to support infrastructure for the development of housing units statewide, and
- **\$50,000,000 for the Rental Housing Revolving Fund** – Cash infusion to support gap financing for affordable rental housing development statewide.

Health & Human Services

- **\$800,000 for Targeted Homeless Outreach and Counseling** – Provide continuation of funding to the DOH to address services for chronically homeless persons experiencing severe substance use disorders, including the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program. The LEAD program will be a partnership between outreach providers and law enforcement – including the Sheriff Division – designed to divert homeless individuals from the criminal justice system and to housing and treatment services.

Public Safety

- **\$330,000 for Staff Time and Operating Costs** – New funding for DLNR to address unauthorized encampments in state parks, at small boat harbors, on unencumbered lands, and other state properties, and
- **\$419,302 and 8.00 FTE permanent Deputy Sheriff Positions** – New funding and positions for PSD to support trespass and illegal camping enforcement on state lands.



*The Department of Public Safety, Sheriff Division, provides law enforcement support to trespass operations conducted by the Department of Transportation. The SFY19 Supplemental Budget Request includes a request for eight additional full-time positions on O’ahu. Photo: S. Morishige*

The above requests for the SFY19 Supplemental Budget reflect a continuation of the State’s comprehensive approach to addressing homelessness statewide. The aim of the State’s collective efforts is to reverse the number of people teetering on the edge of homelessness, keep public spaces safe and open, and provide a clear path out of homelessness for those experiencing it.

## B. EXPENDITURE OF \$12,000,000 TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS FOR FY2017

The \$12,000,000 provided by the Legislature for SFY17 was encumbered as follows:

**Table 1. Distribution of FY17 Funding, \$12M for Homeless Services**

Item	Amount (\$)
<b>i. Health and Human Services—Housing-Focused Programs</b>	<b>9,662,343</b>
a) <i>Homeless outreach</i> —Adults and families	1,700,000
b) <i>Housing First</i>	3,000,000
c) <i>Rapid rehousing</i>	3,000,000
d) Family Assessment Center operating cost	1,240,000
e) Family Assessment Center construction cost	722,343
<b>ii. Public Safety—Cleanup, Property Storage, and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>
a) Maintenance and property storage for state lands	1,300,000
• <i>Maintenance for airports, highways, &amp; harbors (DOT)</i>	1,000,000
• <i>Kaka'ako Makai Parks: Maintenance/park closure enforcement (HCDA)</i>	100,000
• <i>Maintenance for state parks, boating, and aquatic resources (DLNR)</i>	200,000
b) Sheriff Division	20,000
<b>iii. Data and Infrastructure</b>	<b>1,017,657</b>
a) <i>Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)</i>	387,642
b) Repair and maintenance for state-owned shelter facilities	630,015
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>

Of the \$12,000,000, DHS encumbered and disbursed a total of \$10,680,000, while \$1,320,000 was transferred to and encumbered by other state departments or agencies, including DOT, DLNR, PSD, and HCDA. The transfers to other departments or agencies for the public safety prong of the State’s framework to address homelessness.

## C. BENCHMARKS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF THE \$12,000,000 – EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND VARIANCE BETWEEN BUDGETED AND ACTUAL BENCHMARKS

For each program or service receiving funds from the \$12,000,000, performance outcomes were established to measure effectiveness. There were specific outcomes and benchmarks that were for: (1) Health and Human Services; (2) Public Safety – Cleanup, Property Storage and Law Enforcement; and (3) Data and Infrastructure.

### Health and Human Services: Housing-Focused Programs

In February 2017, DHS executed new contracts for all homeless service programs, including emergency and transitional shelter, homeless outreach, rapid rehousing, housing first, housing placement, and the state homeless emergency grant program. All state contracted services are required to report data to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The outcome measures for the Outreach Program (OR), Housing First (HF), Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and the Family Assessment Center (FAC) are listed in Table 2. All measures are aligned with those specified by HUD for the Continuum of Care (CoC) programs:

Outcome Measures	OR	HF	RRH	FAC
<b>1. Length of Time (LOT)</b>				
1.1 Total and average # of days from VI-SPDAT assessment to program referral	✓		✓	✓
1.2 Total and average # of days from program referral to program admission	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3 Total and average # of days in program: Measured from program enrollment to exit	✓		✓	✓
1.4 Total and average # of days for those with long LOT to get into programs and permanent housing (PH)	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>2. Recidivism</b>				
2.1 Total # and % of those permanently housed who remain housed for more than 3 months, 6 months	✓	✓		✓
2.2 Total # and % of those who received financial assistance and remain perm housed for more than 3 months, 6 months			✓	
2.3 # of those returning to homelessness in less than 6 months, 12 months, 24 months after being successfully housed	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.4 Total # and % of those in <i>permanent supportive housing</i> that remained permanently housed from initial entry		✓		
2.5 Total # and % of those who exited <i>PSH</i> for positive reasons and have not returned to homelessness		✓		
<b>3. Access/Coverage</b>				

3.1 # and % of eligible homeless in program with VI-SPDAT assessment	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2 % of appropriate person with physical or mental issues that received service linkage	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.3 # and % of total unsheltered homeless contacted that are engaged/enrolled in the program	✓			
3.4 % of geographical area covered by program - based on zip codes or PIT region	✓			
3.5 % of beds and units being utilized/occupied		✓		✓
<b>4. Employment and Income Growth</b>				
4.1 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased earned <i>employment income</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased other income ( <i>non-employment cash income</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.3 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased other income ( <i>non-cash benefits</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.4 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased any income	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>5. Successful Housing Placement</b>				
5.1 Total # and % of homeless persons/households served who exited into permanent housing	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.2 Total # and % of homeless persons/households who exited into institutions	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.3 Total # and % of homeless persons/households who exited into temporary destinations	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.4 Total # and % of homeless persons who exited and were successfully reunited with family (youth only)	✓		✓	✓

The new DHS homeless contracts began in February 2017, and a full review of outcomes for these contracts will not be available until a full year of contract services has been completed. DHS has linked contract performance to funding for the new homeless contracts, and is working closely with providers to monitor performance and to provide feedback on how to strengthen services. A preliminary list of housing placement outcomes for emergency and transitional shelter from March 2017 to November 2017 is provided as *Attachment A* to this report. Further, other performance data for homeless services may be found on the Hawaii HMIS website online at <http://hawaiihmis.org>.



Public Safety: Cleanup, Property Storage, and Law Enforcement

The transfer of funds to DOT, DLNR, HCDA, and PSD supported the expansion of cleanup, property storage, and law enforcement efforts on state lands. However, public safety efforts were closely linked with health and human services delivery, and benchmarks were established to specifically measure the connection of unsheltered individuals to: (1) Connect with an outreach worker or housing navigator; and (2) Connect to shelter or permanent housing.

**Table 3: Expected outcomes and benchmarks for Public Safety efforts**

	Connection to an Outreach Worker/Housing Navigator (Est.)	Connection to an Outreach Worker/Housing Navigator (Actual)	Connection to Shelter/Permanent Housing (Est.)	Connection to Shelter/Permanent Housing (Actual)
Single persons	75%	30%	15%	20%
Persons in families	75%	80%	25%	60%

A total of 540 homeless individuals were identified during public safety enforcements conducted on state lands in SFY17. Of this number, 306 specifically provided names to outreach staff. Of the 306, at least 137 were placed into housing or shelter, and at least 197 were connected with an outreach worker or housing navigator.

Outreach workers experienced a lower than expected rate of engagement with single persons, and a higher than expected range of engagement with persons in families. Despite repeated engagement and offer of services, many unsheltered individuals on public lands declined services from outreach staff and refused to provide identifying information.

Funding for public safety was used to support the following enforcement activities described below:

- Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA)  
HCDA conducted 27 park closure enforcements – an average of two per month – during SFY17. Items were stored from 62 separate camp sites during this period. Funds were utilized to support the use of private contractors for property storage, as well as contractors to provide trash removal services in the Kaka'ako parks.
- Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR)  
DLNR conducted enforcements on a regular basis at multiple locations under the jurisdiction of the Land Division, Division of Boating & Ocean Recreation, and Division of State Parks. The locations included:

1. Diamond Head State Monument;
2. Sand Island State Recreational Area;
3. Aiea Bay State Recreational Area;
4. Unencumbered lands along the Kalihi Stream;
5. Unencumbered lands along the Kapalama Stream;
6. Makua Beach and Ka'ena Point State Park;
7. Keehi Small Boat Harbor;
8. Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor; and
9. Haleiwa Small Boat Harbor.



*Staff from the Department of Land & Natural Resources work to address encampments that may negatively impact streams and environmental resources. The photo above depicts a cleanup near the Kalihi Stream in November 2017. Photo: S. Morishige*

- Department of Transportation (DOT)

DOT conducted enforcements on a regular basis at multiple locations under the jurisdiction of the Highways, Airports, and Harbor Divisions. The locations included:

1. Nimitz Viaduct and Nimitz Bike Path, including sections of the Kalihi Stream and Moanalua Stream;
2. H-1 corridor (Middle St. to Kahala);
3. Nimitz Highway corridor (River St. to Alakawa St.);
4. Kamehameha Highway (Laulima St. to Kaahumanu St.);
5. Sand Island Access Road / Sand Island Parkway (Nimitz Highway to Puuwai St.);
6. Ala Moana Boulevard (Atkinson Drive to Punchbowl St.); and
7. Forrest Avenue / Pier 1.



*Department of Transportation contractors conduct cleanup and enforcement operations 3-4 times per week along the H-1 and Nimitz corridors. The area above is in Kahala, beneath the H-1 freeway. Photo: S. Morishige*

- Department of Public Safety (PSD)  
PSD supported both DOT and HCDA operations. Funding covered overtime costs for PSD staff for evening and weekend enforcement operations.

Data and Infrastructure: HMIS and Repair & Maintenance for state-owned facilities

DHS procured services in the amount of \$387,642 to enhance the HMIS database in the following ways:

- (1) Enhance HMIS users’ capacity to report and access data in the new HMIS;
- (2) Enable the implementation of the Coordinated Entry System (CES) statewide; and
- (3) Monitor/evaluate homeless service programs and system performance for state-funded homeless services.

The following outcomes were identified in relation to the HMIS:

- Responsive training and technical assistance are provided to the HMIS users;
- Data quality is improved as indicated by reduced number of missing data;
- Increased number of HMIS agencies reporting HMIS data within the required time frame;
- Complete the design and development of the coordinated entry system in the HMIS;
- Monitor and evaluate program performance; and
- Complete and disseminate program and system performance report.

In addition to the HMIS, \$630,016 was used to complete the repair and maintenance work needed for state-owned shelter facilities.

**Table 4: Expected outcomes and benchmarks for repair and maintenance of state-owned facilities**

Item	Vendor
Bill for collection: Reimbursement for repair work at Kaka'ako and Weinberg Village, Waimanalo	DAGS – CSD
Roof repair at Kulaokahua Housing	Contractor
Leaks and water damage repair at Weinberg Village, Waimanalo	DAGS – CSD
Onelauena Housing—interior works	DAGS – CSD
Transformer for rusty box. Electrical contractor will provide an initial assessment	Contractor
Replacement of the pitch and gravel roofing project for Onelauena Housing (charged to SFY 2016 budget)	DAGS - Public Works Planning Branch
Kualaokahua – Elevator Maintenance and Repair	Contractor

The work for both HMIS training and systems improvement, as well as for shelter repair and maintenance, is ongoing. Due to the time necessary to procure both HMIS and repair and maintenance contracts, DHS is unable to evaluate these two areas as a full year of data is not yet available.

## D. CONCLUSION

Hawai'i is seeing clear signs of progress in addressing homelessness, as demonstrated by the recent decline in the PIT count numbers between 2016 and 2017. This **decrease – the first decline in eight years – is significant**. In addition, during the same period, **Hawai'i experienced a double digit decrease in the number of homeless families**.

The Legislature's appropriation of \$12,000,000 in SFY 2017 has been critical to operationalize and implement the State's comprehensive approach to end homelessness by:

- ***Maintaining support for homeless outreach statewide:*** Investing in both the quality and quantity of homeless outreach services to target the most visible unsheltered homeless populations.
- ***Continuing investment in Housing First and Rapid Rehousing:*** Scaling the State's Housing First program to neighbor island counties and expanding Rapid Rehousing statewide;
- ***Increasing efficiency in the shelter system:*** Funding for Rapid Rehousing assisted families in moving quickly from shelter to rental housing, assisting facilities like the Family Assessment Center to move people from intake to placement in less than 90 days; and
- ***Connecting public safety efforts with housing and human services:*** Working with agencies, such as HCDA, DLNR, DOT, and PSD to connect unsheltered individuals on state lands with services to facilitate a quick transition to stable housing.

While DHS is still in the process of monitoring its new contracts for homeless services, early data regarding housing placement indicated that 1,777 individuals have been placed from shelter to permanent housing in a nine month period. However, at this time we are unable to report the requested variances as contracts were completed in February 2017 and the requisite data is not yet available.

The Legislature's continued commitment to invest in housing-focused programs, such as Housing First and Rapid Rehousing, has provided shelter providers with the critical tools they need to make housing a reality for the homeless individuals and families they serve.

During the 2018 legislative session, the State will request continued funding to support strategies that are housing-focused and address the three aspects of the State's comprehensive framework – affordable housing, health and human services, and public safety. These investments include increases for the Rental Housing Revolving Fund and Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund, continued funding for substance abuse treatment programs, and additional positions for state law enforcement agencies.

For more information on state efforts to address homelessness, please contact the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness at (808) 586-0193 or [gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov](mailto:gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov).

## **KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

**Affordable housing** – In general, housing is considered “affordable” when the cost is less than 30 percent of a household’s income. When housing costs exceed this amount, a household is considered to be housing-cost burdened. With an estimated 57.5% of renters paying more than one-third of their income to rent, Hawai’i has the second highest number of cost-burdened renters in the nation.<sup>2</sup> The households who face the most severe lack of affordable housing are the extremely low income, who earn less than 30% Area Median Income (AMI), or less than \$28,750 per year for a household of four in Honolulu.

**Chronically Homeless** – A person who is chronically homeless is a homeless person with a disability who has been homeless continuously for at least 12 months, or has been homeless on at least four separate occasions over the past three years.<sup>3</sup> A chronically homeless family is a family with an adult head of household who meets the definition for a chronically homeless person.

**Continuum of Care (CoC)** – A CoC is a regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding from HUD for homeless families and persons. In Hawai’i there are two CoCs – Partners in Care for the island of Oahu, and Bridging the Gap for the balance of the state. Each CoC includes membership from government agencies, homeless service providers, funders, and other interested members of the community. Each CoC is responsible for submitting an annual application for federal homeless assistance funds. The federal funding for homeless services are sometimes also referred to as “CoC funds.” In addition to applying for funding, the CoC is also tasked with administering the annual Point in Time Count of the homeless population and the annual Housing Inventory Count. These counts provide an overview of the state of homelessness in a CoC.

**Coordinated entry system** – Coordinated entry is a process to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs. A coordinated entry system helps communities to prioritize housing and homeless assistance based on a homeless person’s vulnerability and the severity of their needs, so that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. Federal law requires that CoCs establish a coordinated entry system.

**Emergency shelter** – An emergency shelter generally is a facility with overnight sleeping accommodations that provides short-term, temporary shelter for homeless persons and does not require occupants to sign a lease or occupancy agreement. Emergency shelters differ from transitional housings (also known as transitional housing) that typically allows a maximum stay of up to 24 months.

**Employment income** – For the purpose of defining employment income for HUD performance measurement and reporting in the HMIS, HUD relies on the Internal Revenue Service’s (IRS) definition of wages, salaries, tips and business income. The IRS requires people to report all income received from a business, unless it is excluded by law, and any income paid as compensation for employment. In the event that a person is receiving an education or employment stipend to cover the cost of living, the amount of money associated with those living costs should be counted as employment income.

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<sup>2</sup> Corporation for Enterprise Development. *Assets & Opportunity Score Card, Housing Cost Burden – Renters*. Available at: <http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/latest/measure/housing-cost-burden-renters>. Accessed April 25, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Chronically homeless.” 80 Fed. Reg. 75791. (December 4, 2015).

**Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)** – The HMIS is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data, and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless persons and families, as well as persons at immediate risk of homelessness. The HMIS system is owned and administered by the Continuum of Care – Partners in Care and Bridging the Gap.

**Homeless outreach** – The work of homeless outreach includes meeting homeless persons on streets or sidewalks, or in remote rural areas that includes beaches and valleys. Outreach providers assist with the completion of program applications, the determination of program eligibility, housing search and placement, and work with the person to obtain identification and other vital documents (e.g. birth certificate or social security card).

**Housing First** – Housing First is a philosophy that centers on providing homeless people with housing quickly and then providing services as needed. In a Housing First approach, there is an immediate and primary focus on accessing and sustaining permanent housing for all homeless populations. In addition to the Housing First philosophy, the term is used to refer to specific permanent supportive housing programs operated by the state and the city and county of Honolulu. The state and city Housing First programs adopt the philosophy, but also specifically target chronically homeless households for services.

**Housing Inventory Count (HIC)** – The HIC is a point-in-time inventory of programs within a Continuum of Care that provide beds and units dedicated to serve persons who are homeless. The HIC includes beds for emergency shelter and transitional housing, as well as permanent housing beds.

**Non-employment cash income** – Non-employment cash income refers to income received from public benefit programs, such as TANF, General Assistance (GA), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), child support, VA benefits, unemployment, or retirement benefits.

**Non-cash benefits** – Non-cash benefits refers to public benefits that provide assistance to a household, but do not provide direct cash income. For example, non-cash benefits may include Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, or “food stamps”), a *Section 8* Housing Choice Voucher, or a childcare subsidy.

**Permanent supportive housing (PSH)** – PSH is a service delivery model that combines low-barrier affordable housing, health care, and supportive services to enable homeless persons to attain and maintain permanent housing. PSH programs typically target chronically homeless persons, or homeless persons who experience multiple barriers to housing and are unable to maintain housing stability without supportive services. PSH programs have been shown to not only impact housing status, but also result in cost savings to various public service systems, including health care. The state and city Housing First programs that target chronically homeless persons are both examples of a PSH program.

**Point-in-Time (PIT) Count** – A PIT count is an unduplicated count on a single night of the people in a community who are experiencing homelessness, and includes both the sheltered and unsheltered populations. HUD requires that communities receiving federal funds for homeless services conduct a PIT count at least every other year. During these counts, communities are required to identify whether a person is an individual, a member of a family unit, or an unaccompanied youth under the age of 18. In addition, communities must identify if a person is chronically homeless.

**Rapid rehousing** – Rapid rehousing places a priority on moving a family or individual experiencing homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible. The duration of financial assistance provided

in a rapid rehousing program can include either short-term (up to 3-months) or medium-term (6-months to 24-months) support. In general, the core components of rapid rehousing are housing identification, rent and move-in assistance, and case management.

**Transitional housing** – Transitional housing, also referred to as transitional housing, is designed to provide homeless persons and families with temporary stability and support, so that they are able to eventually move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional housing is generally for a period of up to 24 months of housing with accompanying supportive services.

**ATTACHMENT A: Exits to Permanent Housing (PH) from Shelter 2017**

	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Emergency Shelter	96	90	72	69	67	116	88	79	74
Transitional Shelter	152	168	153	121	124	97	53	101	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>131</b>

