



Pierce County

The 2015 Homeless Point-In-Time Report

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Acknowledgments

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Paula Anderson, Jessica Arteaga, Michelle Douglas, John Eckstrom, Rae Anne Giron, LaMont Green, Seth Kirby, Valeri Knight, John Oldham, Dana Peterson, Jack Stillmaker, and Erykah Sutton-Hernandez

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Associated Ministries, Catholic Community Services, City of Lakewood, City of Tacoma, Clover Park School District, Comprehensive Life Resources, Courage 360, Exodus Housing, Freezing Nights, Fusion Housing, Greater Lakes Mental Health, Guadalupe House, Helping Hand House, Homeward Bound, Knights of Columbus of Gig Harbor, Korean Women's Association, Key Peninsula Community Center, Lakewood Area Shelter Association, MDC, Neighborhood Clinic, Pierce County, Pierce County Public Libraries, Puyallup Homeless Coalition, Puyallup School District, Rainbow Center, Reach Center, Salvation Army, Share and Care House, South Outreach Services, Sumner School District, Tacoma Public Libraries, Tacoma Rescue Mission, Tacoma School District, Tacoma/Pierce County Coalition to End Homelessness, Veterans Administration, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, and YWCA.

DONATIONS

Bird Family Dentistry, Catholic Community Services, City of Gig Harbor, Knight of Columbus of Gig Harbor, MDC, MDC Staff, Pierce County Community Members, Pierce County Staff, and St. Nicholas Catholic Church.

DATA ENTRY

Elsa Jaramillo, Pierce County Community Connections

DEBRIEFING COMMITTEE

Beverly Bowen-Bennett, Peter Conrad, Michelle Douglas, Rae Anne Giron, LaMont Green, Elsa Jaramillo, Seth Kirby, Valeri Knight, Najla Munshower Neumann, John Oldham, Jeff Rodgers, Marcy Stahl, Jack Stillmaker, and Erykah Sutton-Hernandez

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About this Report

Pierce County Community Connections conducts the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count annually as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Washington State Department of Commerce (DOC). The PIT offers a snapshot of the number of people experiencing homelessness in emergency shelters, transitional housing, those sleeping outside and in other places not meant for human habitation. The PIT provides an estimate of the number of homeless persons within particular subpopulations, such as chronically homeless households and veterans.

HUD has standards for conducting the PIT Count with a variety of approved methods to produce the estimates. The Tacoma/Lakewood/Pierce County Continuum of Care (CoC) elected to use the census or survey methodology for the unsheltered portion, which, when combined with data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), produces a count of all homeless people in Pierce County that does not require any estimates in the calculation. The PIT count is not without limitations. For example, it does not, and cannot, purport to conclusively reflect all unsheltered people experiencing homelessness. Variances in count methodologies make comparisons across jurisdictions problematic. The PIT count is, however, the only measure that enumerates people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in addition to those who are sheltered. Unsheltered surveys are conducted by outreach workers and volunteers who canvas Pierce County and survey the number of people who appear to be living in places not meant for human habitation. By their very nature, unsheltered counts have more limitations than sheltered counts.

Despite its flaws, the annual PIT count is the most reliable estimate of people experiencing homelessness in Pierce County, and provides us with the ability to track general trends over time. This PIT report shows how homelessness, among population subsets, has changed between 2010 and 2015. Gender, race, and ethnicity, however, track a more limited time frame, as that data was not collected as part of the PIT prior to 2014. This is the first year that young adult (unaccompanied youth under the age of 25) data was included in the PIT counts.

This report also provides an inventory of available beds or units in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, rapid re-housing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing.



Key Findings

ALL HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS

- The Point in Time Count conducted on January 22 & 23, 2015, identified 1,283 people experiencing homelessness in Pierce County.
- Most persons (73% or 942) were staying in temporary housing (emergency shelter or transitional housing).
- Over a quarter (27% or 341) of persons slept in an unsheltered location or a place not meant for human habitation.
- Since 2010, the number of persons who slept in an unsheltered location has almost doubled.
- One quarter (93 or 27%) of the persons included in the unsheltered count (341) were households who were enrolled in a rapid re-housing program but had not yet secured housing.
- Since 2010, the number of persons in temporary housing (emergency shelter and transitional housing) has decreased by 42% from 1,637 persons to 695 persons.
- In the last three years, family transitional housing units have been reduced by 241 due to the conversion of transitional housing to permanent housing and correcting the Housing Inventory Chart.

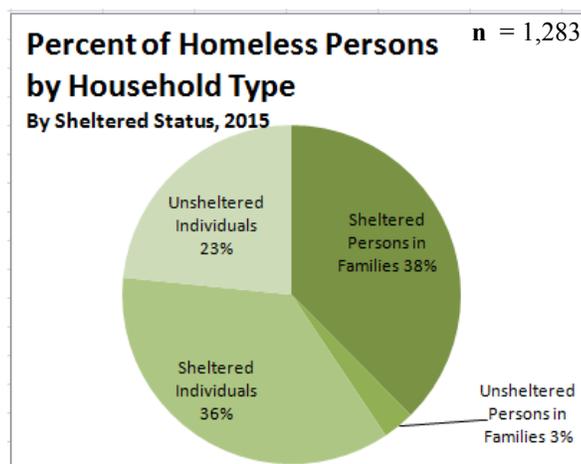
TARGETED SUBPOPULATIONS

- Veteran homelessness has not declined significantly (2% or 3 veterans) since 2010.
- The vast majority (95%) of chronically homeless households were individuals (202 persons). The remaining 5% were chronically homeless families (11 persons).

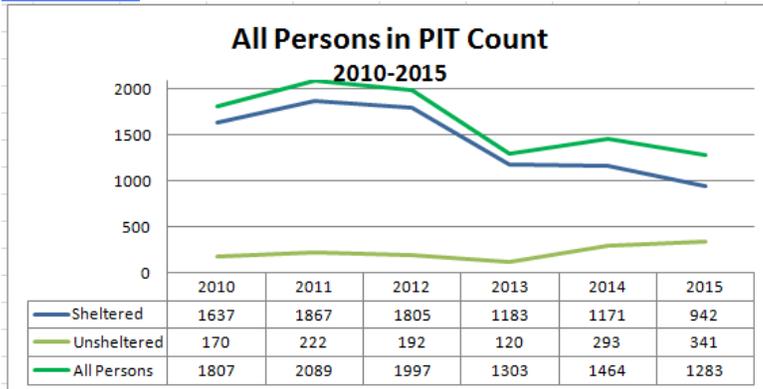
- This was the second year Pierce County conducted a targeted count to identify youth and young adults (ages 13 –17) experiencing homelessness. In 2015, the count identified 5 persons, a decrease of 86% over the 2014 count (37). This was the first year 106 young adult households (households with members ages 18-24 or lower) were reported for the Point in Time.

HOMELESSNESS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

- Nearly all (92%) of the **families** experiencing homelessness, or 482 persons in 142 out of 154 families, were in temporary housing (emergency shelter or transitional housing programs).
- Over two-thirds (512) of the **single individuals** (757 persons) were males.
- Of single males, 61% (313) slept in a sheltered location (emergency or transitional housing), mainly in emergency shelters.
- Nativity House Emergency Shelter added 22 new shelter beds when they moved from the Tacoma Avenue Shelter location.
- Randall Townsend and Nativity House Apartments opened in late 2014 adding 85 permanent supportive housing units.



All Persons



- One-quarter were age 17 and under (314 in families and 5 unaccompanied youth).
- The remaining 10% were between 18 and 24 years of age (124); 21 persons unsheltered and 103 persons in temporary housing.

Since 2010

- Overall, homelessness measured during the PIT Count declined by 29% (or 524 fewer persons).
- The overall decline was driven by the 695 fewer persons in emergency shelters or transitional housing (42% decline) since 2010, which is mainly due to the conversion of 241 family transitional housing units to permanent housing units in 2013 and 2014.
- The number of persons sleeping in unsheltered locations was at its lowest in 2013 (120 persons), but almost tripled to 341 counted in 2015. The increase is partially due to 93 rapid re-housing clients who had not been housed when the PIT count occurred.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- 1,283 persons were homeless in Pierce County.
- Single individuals and unaccompanied youth households made up 59% of persons experiencing homelessness (762 persons).
- Of the 762 single individuals and unaccompanied youth, 460 persons (60%) were staying in temporary housing (emergency shelters or transitional housing) programs.
- Forty percent (or 302 out of 762 single individuals and unaccompanied youth) were reported sleeping in unsheltered locations.
- The remaining 40% of the total count, or 521 persons, were people in homeless families.
- Most families (482 persons) were sheltered, and 39 persons in families reported sleeping in unsheltered locations, such as streets, cars, or abandoned buildings.
- Two-thirds of homeless persons (65% or 840) were over the age of 24.

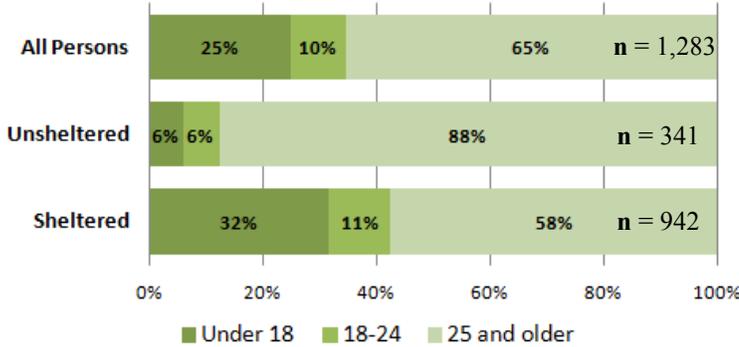
Change in the Numbers of Homeless Persons				
By Sheltered Status, 2010-2015				
	2014-2015		2010-2015	
	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless	-181	-12%	-524	-29%
Sheltered	-229	-20%	-695	-54%
Unsheltered	48	16%	171	100%



All Persons

Percent of Homeless Persons by Age

By Sheltered Status, 2015

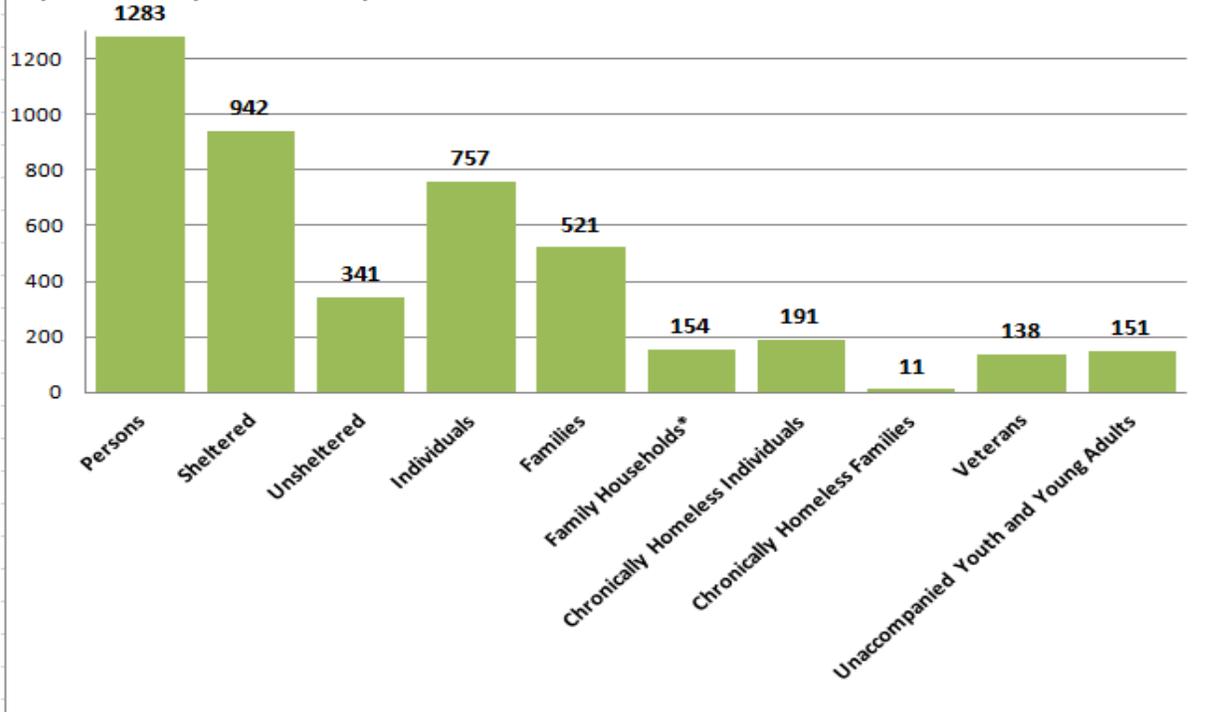


Age

- The majority (88%) of persons unsheltered are over the age of 25.
- There is a larger percentage of persons under the age of 18 (32%) in sheltered situations than in unsheltered (6%) situations. The vast majority of the persons under 18 years old are in families with parents. Only three persons were identified as unaccompanied youth (without legal guardians).

Homeless Population and Subpopulations

By Persons, expect for Family Household, 2015



Note* - Family Households are represented as actual households, not persons

Populations and Subpopulations

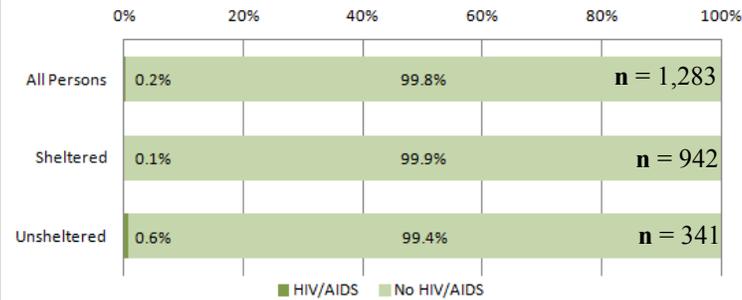
- Chronically homeless individuals, veterans, and unaccompanied youth and young adults (UYAYA) subpopulations make up 37% of the total population.
- Persons in chronically homeless families only represent less than 1% of the total populations, which is significantly lower than the other subpopulations.



All Persons

Persons with HIV/AIDS

By % of Persons, 2015



Persons with HIV/AIDS

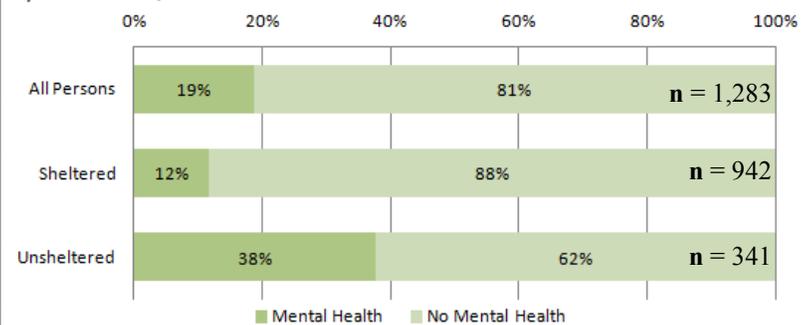
- Only 3 persons with HIV/AIDS (less than 1%) self-reported during the Point in Time count. Of those, two persons were unsheltered and one person was sheltered.

Persons with Mental Health Disability

- Two hundred thirty-nine (239) persons self-reported having a mental health disability (19% of all persons in PIT count).
- In the sheltered facilities, only 12% or 111 out of 942 persons reported a mental health disability.
- The larger percentage of persons with mental health disabilities slept in unsheltered locations (38% or 128 out of 341 persons).

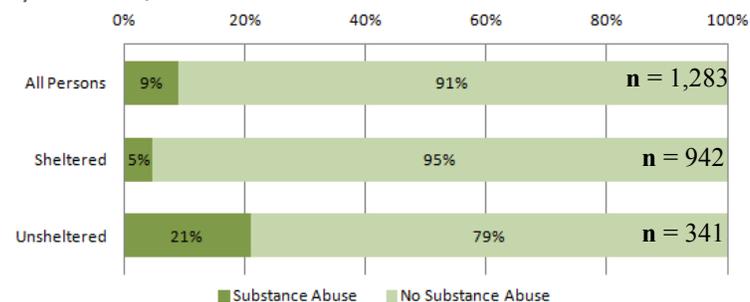
Persons with Mental Health Disability

By % of Persons, 2015



Persons with Substance Abuse Disability

By % of Persons, 2015

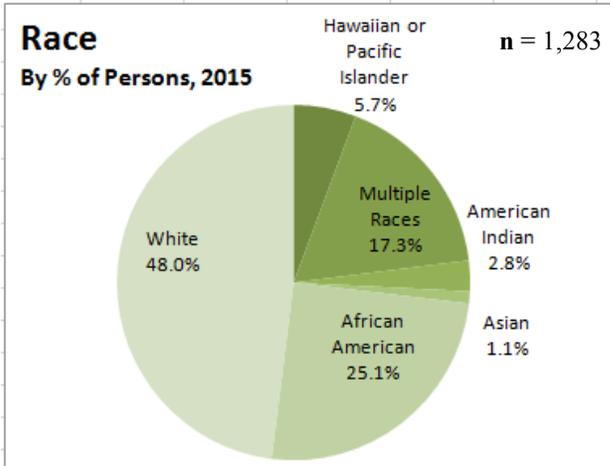


Persons with Substance Abuse Disability

- Overall, 9 % of the total persons counted self-reported a history of substance abuse disability (115).
- Persons living in unsheltered locations during the PIT count had a higher percentage (21% or 71 out of 341 persons) of substance abuse disability in comparison to persons in temporary housing (5% or 44 out of 942 persons).



All Persons

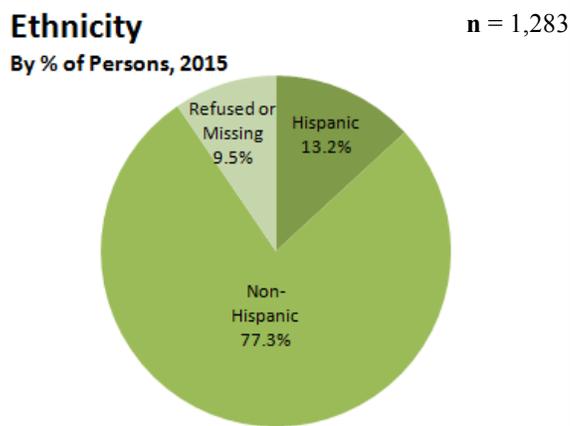
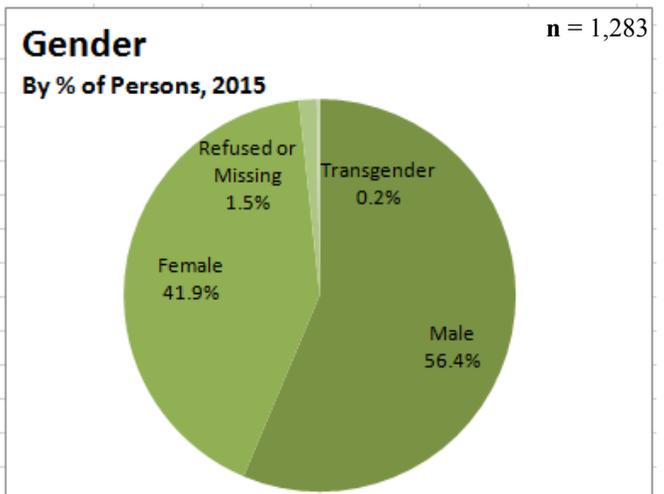


Race

- Almost three-quarters of the persons in the PIT count were White (48% or 616 persons) or African American (25% or 322 persons). According to the U.S. Census in 2014, Pierce County is made up of 76% White and 7% African American.
- About 13%, or 168 persons, self-identified as having multiple races, which can be any combination of more than one race.
- The remainder of races self-identified were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (6% or 73), American Indian (3% or 36), Asian (1% or 14) or Other, refused, or missing information (4% or 53).

Gender

- Over half of persons counted were male (56% or 722 persons).
- Females accounted for 42% (or 538 persons) of the total count.
- Three persons identified themselves as transgender, making up less than 1%. Two persons were transgender female to male and one person was transgender male to female.
- A little over 1% (19 persons) refused to identify their gender in the Point in Time count.



Ethnicity

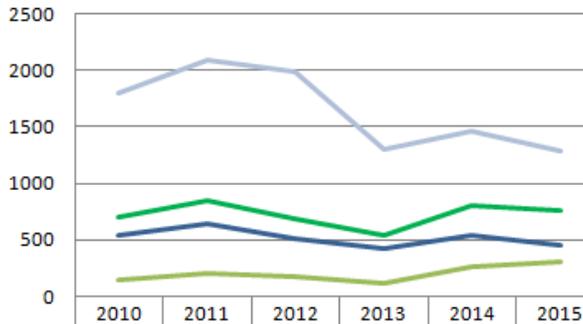
- The majority (77% or 992) of the persons in the Point in Time count were of non-Hispanic ethnicity.
- Approximately 13% self-identified as Hispanic or Latino (169).
- The remaining 10% (122 persons) refused to identify with Hispanic or non-Hispanic ethnicity.



Homeless Individuals

Homeless Individuals

By Sheltered Status, 2010-2015



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sheltered	544	637	514	422	534	456
Unsheltered	152	208	173	117	267	301
All Individuals	696	845	687	539	801	757
All Homeless Persons	1807	2089	1997	1303	1464	1283

- Thirty percent of the individuals were female (or 224). Over half of the 224 females (63% or 142 persons) were sheltered, while 37% were unsheltered (82 persons).
- The remaining 3% of the individuals are transgender, refused or are missing their gender.
- Of 456 sheltered persons, over 80% were White (276 or 61%) or African American (102 or 22%). Other racial groups made up 17% of the individuals.

Since 2010

- During the last six years, there has been a 9% increase in individuals experiencing homeless on a single night between 2010-2015 (61 persons).
- Homelessness among individuals peaked in 2011 with 845 homeless individuals. The number fell in 2012 (19% from previous year) and 2013 (22% from previous year), but rose again in 2014.
- The overall increase between 2010 and 2015 was driven by 149 more individuals staying in an unsheltered . The increase in the number of individuals categorized as unsheltered is mainly the result of a change in methodology. People enrolled in a rapid re-housing program, but not yet housed at the time of the PIT, were counted as unsheltered (83 individuals).

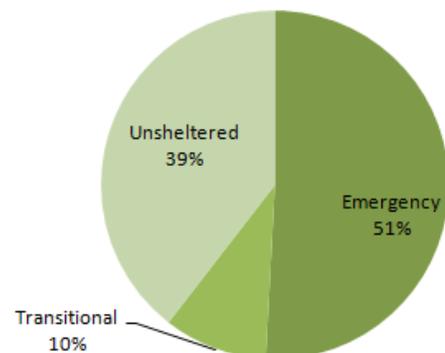
On a Single Night in January 2015

- There were 757 persons from individual (single adult and couples with no children) households who experienced homelessness in Pierce County, representing 59% of homeless persons.
- Almost two-thirds (60%) of individuals experiencing homelessness, or 456 persons, were in temporary housing (emergency shelter or transitional housing programs). The remaining 40% of homeless individuals, or 301 persons, slept in an unsheltered location, such as on the streets, in cars, or place not meant for human habitation.
- The majority (89% or 671) of homeless individuals were over 24 in 2015. The remainder 11% (86 persons) were between 18 and 24.
- Over two-thirds (67% or 510) of the individuals sleeping in either sheltered and unsheltered locations were males. Of the 510 males, 61% (311) slept in a sheltered location, typically emergency shelters. The remaining 39% of males were in an unsheltered location (199).

Sheltered Status

n = 757

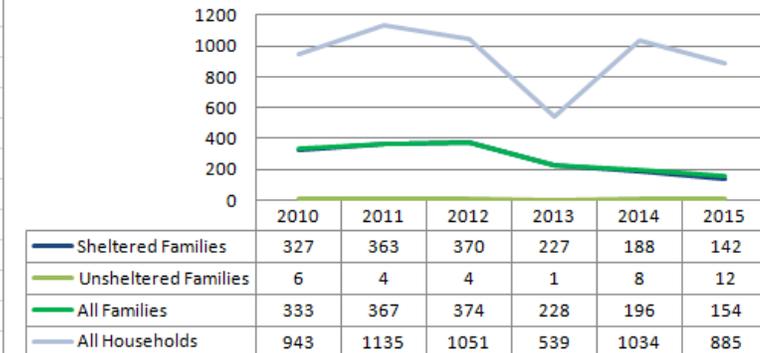
by % of Individual Households, 2015



Homeless Families

Homeless Families

By Shelter Status per Household, 2010-2015



Note - The number of Sheltered Families and All Families are very similar and appears as one line, instead of two lines.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- A total of 521 persons in 154 families were homeless in Pierce County, representing 41% of the homeless persons.
- The average household size per family was three people.
- Nearly all (92%) of the families experiencing homelessness, or 482 persons in 142 families, were in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs.
- The remaining 8% of homeless families (or 39 persons in 12 families) slept in an unsheltered location, such as on the streets, in cars, or place not meant for human habitation.
- Female heads of households were 77% (95) of families, while male heads of the household made up for 23% (29).
- Children under the age of 18 accounted for 60% (314) of the persons in family households.
- There were 109 children under the age of 5 in sheltered (97) and unsheltered (12) locations.
- The largest racial groups for homeless

families were White (175 or 34%), African American (151 or 29%), and multiracial (103 or 19%). Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander is 13% (67 persons). Smaller racial groups represented were American Indian or Alaska Native (14 or 3%), other or refused (9 or 1%) and Asian with less than 1% (2 persons).

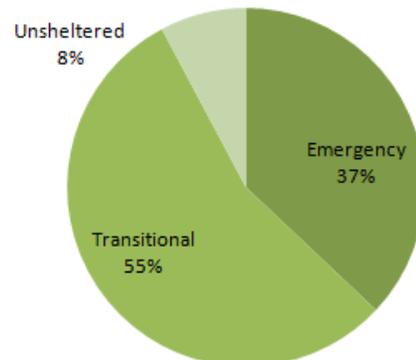
Since 2010

- During the last six years, homelessness among families has declined by 54% (179 fewer families).
- The overall decline was driven by 228 fewer families staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs (a 38% decline) due mostly to reclassifying (in 2013) and converting (in 2014) family transitional housing to a permanent housing program, resulting in the elimination of 233 family units of transitional housing.
- The number of families sleeping in an unsheltered location is relatively low, but doubled by six families since 2010. The increase in the number of families categorized as unsheltered is mainly the result of a change in methodology. Families enrolled in a rapid re-housing program, but not yet housed at the time of the PIT, were counted as unsheltered (10 persons in 3 families).

Sheltered Status

by % of Family Households, 2015

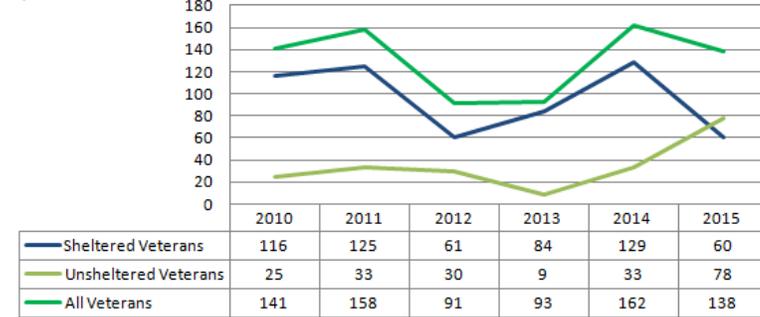
n = 154



Homeless Veterans

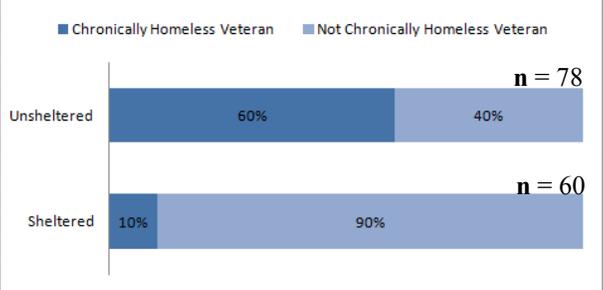
Veterans

By Shelter Status, 2010-2015



Sheltered Status

By % of Chronically Homeless Veteran, 2015



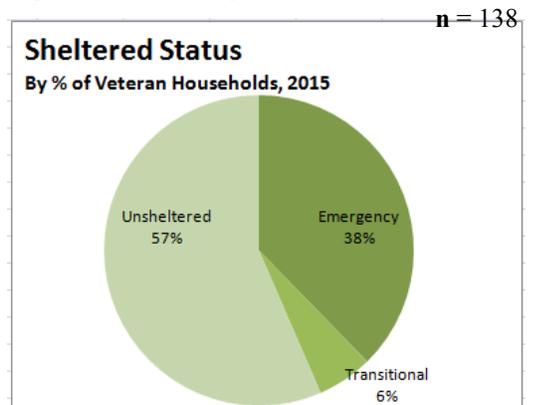
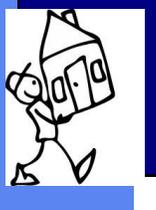
On a Single Night in January 2015

- More than one tenth of the homeless persons are veterans in Pierce County (11% or 138).
- Compared to all homeless adults, fewer Veterans slept in emergency shelters and transitional housing (43% or 60 out of 138) than the percent of all homeless adults in sheltered locations (73% or 942 out of 1,283).
- Most veterans (91%) experienced homelessness as individuals (125 veterans). However, there were 13 veterans (9%) who had families with children.
- Females accounted for 9% (or 12 female veterans of 138) of the all homeless veterans. Only three female veterans were in families with children and in temporary housing. Eight female veterans were unsheltered and one sheltered without children.
- The majority of veterans were males (124 of 138). Of which, 92% (114 of 124) of the males were single individuals, while 10 male veterans were in families with children (8%). A little under half of the male veterans were sheltered (45% or 56) and the other half unsheltered (55% or 68).
- Fewer less than 1% of veterans were transgender or refused to identify; both individuals were unsheltered.
- The largest racial groups for veterans were White (54% or 74) and African American (30% or 41), then followed by multiracial (12), other/refused (6), American Indian (3), Asian (1) and Native Hawaiian (1).

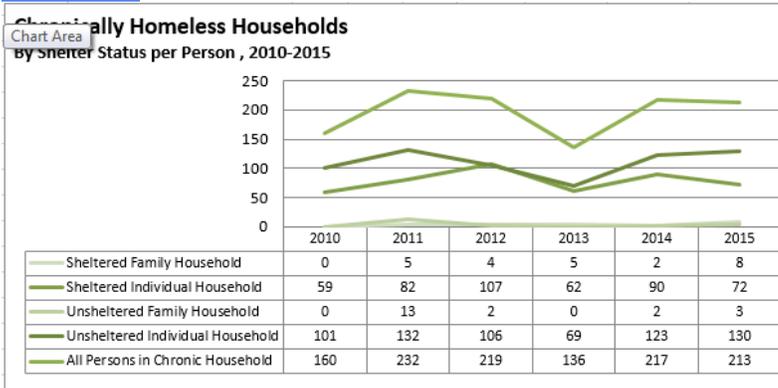
- Over one-third (38%) of all veterans met the definition of chronically homeless (53 veterans of 138). Of the veterans chronically homeless, 11% (6 veterans) slept in a sheltered location, where as 89% (47 veterans) spent the night in an unsheltered location.

Since 2010

- Homelessness among veterans has not declined significantly since 2010 (2%).
- Starting in 2011, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Veterans Administration (VA) have funded a prevention and rapid re-housing program.
- During 2012 and 2013, Veteran homelessness dropped by 42% or 66 people from it's peak in 2011. This decline was due to clients staying at the VA's domiciliary and transitional housing programs, which are no longer counted as homeless beds.
- In 2015, the Point in Time Count Methodology Guide required clients enrolled in rapid re-housing but not yet housed at the time of the PIT to be classified as unsheltered. Half of the unsheltered veterans (39) were rapid re-housing clients but not yet housed.



Chronically Homeless Households



transgender and three unidentified gendered persons made up 3% of the groups staying in an unsheltered location.

Since 2010

- Chronic homelessness among individuals has increased overall (26% or 42 more persons) since 2010. However, in 2015, the number of unsheltered (130 individuals) is slightly below the highest point in 2011 (132 individuals).
- In sheltered locations, chronic homelessness among individuals started at 59 persons in 2010. In the next two years, the number increased by 81% and peaked, possibly due to an increase of 113 emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for individuals within those two years.
- Overall, there have been few family households classified as chronically homeless families since 2010. Families experiencing chronic homelessness have remained in the same range with a slight peak in 2011 to 18 persons in families.
- In 2015, there was a 28% decrease from 2012 due mainly to the reclassification of 156 transitional housing to permanent housing or converting to another housing project type.
- Pierce County has added 362 permanent supportive housing units for individuals since 2010. There is no data to explain the consistency of persons classified as chronically homeless, except that anecdotally, one PATH team has reported more individuals feeling comfortable with the homeless system and seeking assistance. It is possible that chronic homelessness was under-reported in the past.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- A total of 213 persons in individual and family households experiencing homelessness in Pierce County were reported to have chronic patterns of homelessness*.
- Of the total number of chronically homeless persons, 95% were in individual households (202 of 213). This represents 26% of all persons in individual households (single adult or couples with no children).
- There were four families (11 persons) who met the definition of chronically homeless. Of those, three families were sheltered and one family was unsheltered.
- Two-thirds (130) of the chronically homeless households were individual households who slept in an unsheltered location, as where 35% (72) were individuals in a sheltered location.
- Within the individual households, there were more males (60% or 43) in emergency and transitional housing than females (40% or 29). Families consisted of three single female heads of households and one two parent household.
- Three quarters of the chronically homeless individuals in unsheltered locations were males (75% or 97 males). Less than one quarter (22% or 29 persons) were females in chronically homeless individual households. One

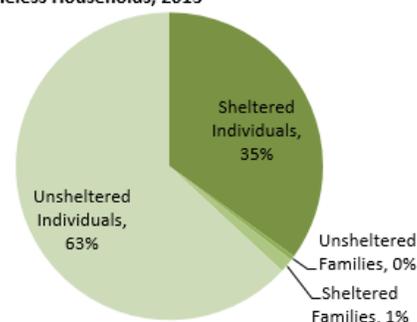
Note* - A person who slept in a place not meant for habitation, emergency shelter, or transitional housing project for more than a year continuously or four episodes within the last three years and has a disability is determined "Chronically Homeless" by HUD's definition.



Sheltered Status

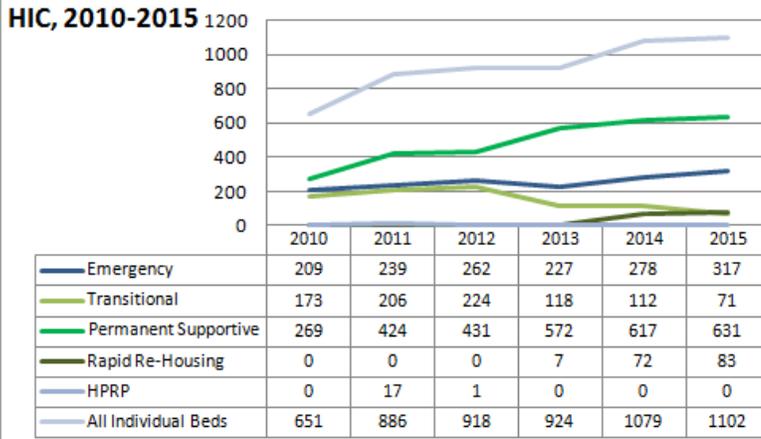
By % Chronically Homeless Households, 2015

n = 206



Individuals Housing Inventory

Individual Household Bed Inventory



- Ideally, our homeless housing system should be able to accommodate for the total number of individuals (single adults, couples with no children) needing shelter on any given night. The Gap in Service chart shows that only 49% of the individuals identified during the PIT count could have had a bed in either an emergency shelter or transitional housing unit; leaving 369 individuals without a bed to sleep for the night. More temporary housing beds should be made available for individuals in the Pierce County housing system.

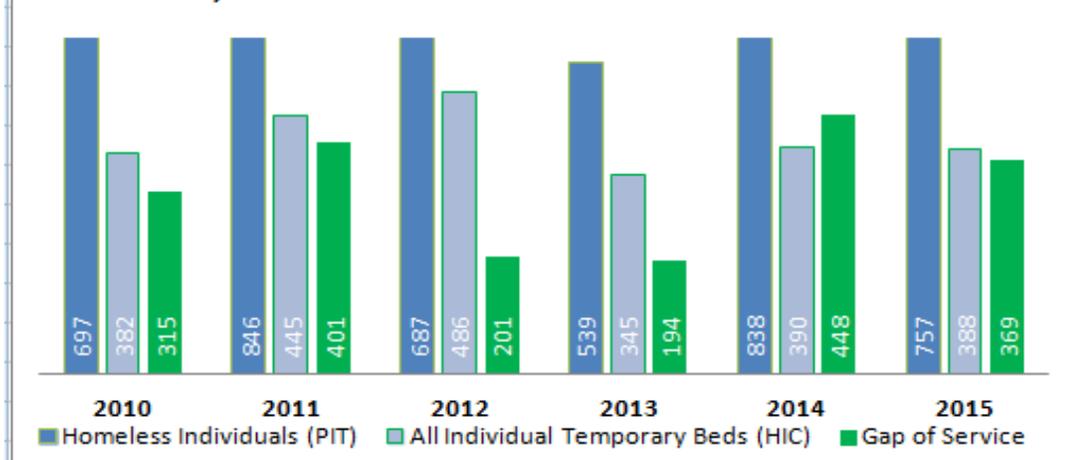
On a Single Night in January 2015

- There were 1,102 annual single beds in emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing projects. This does not include seasonal beds.
- Permanent supportive housing makes up 57% of housing serving individuals (631 beds). Emergency shelter is one quarter (29%) of housing beds serving individuals (317). Rapid re-housing programs served 83 persons (8%). Rapid re-housing beds are determined by caseload capacity during the Point in Time count. The remaining, 6% of single beds (71) are transitional housing.

Since 2010

- In Pierce County, there was emphasis to create more permanent supportive housing in 2005 and steady increase continued from 2010 to 2015 with 362 housing units added for individuals to end Chronic Homelessness. Most recently, Randall Townsend and Nativity House opened 85 units in late 2014. Surprisingly, the number of Chronically Homeless individuals has increased by 42 persons since 2010.
- In 2013, the Veterans Administration's domiciliary and transitional housing beds were no longer considered homeless beds, because veterans are not required to be homeless to sleep in the beds. This dropped the beds for individuals inventory by 115 beds.

Gap in Service for Individuals PIT and HIC, 2010-2015



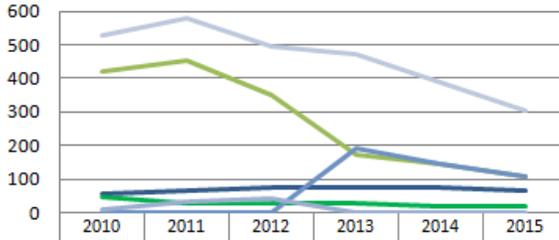
Note - Gap in Service is the difference between the number of persons identified as homeless during the Point in Time count and the number of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds available on the Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). A positive number in the Gap in Service indicates the need for more housing beds during the Point in Time Count.



Family Housing Inventory

Family Household Unit Inventory

HIC, 2010-2015



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Emergency	56	67	74	77	77	67
Transitional	419	451	348	175	146	107
Permanent Supportive	45	26	28	28	19	21
Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	0	191	146	107
HPRP	8	34	43	0	0	0
All Family Units	528	578	493	471	388	302

- On the night of January 22, families needing shelter on the night of the Point in Time count have a higher likelihood of having a bed than individuals.

Since 2010

- Changes in the inventory of family housing units reflects the system-wide focus on moving away from temporary housing (shelter and transitional housing) and towards permanent housing.
- In 2013, the number of transitional housing units declined by almost 50%, the result of a redefinition of the 173 "transition in place" units from temporary to permanent.
- The number of transitional housing units declined (60) during 2014 and continued to decline in 2015 with Pierce County's focus on aligning our housing system with families' need for permanent housing.

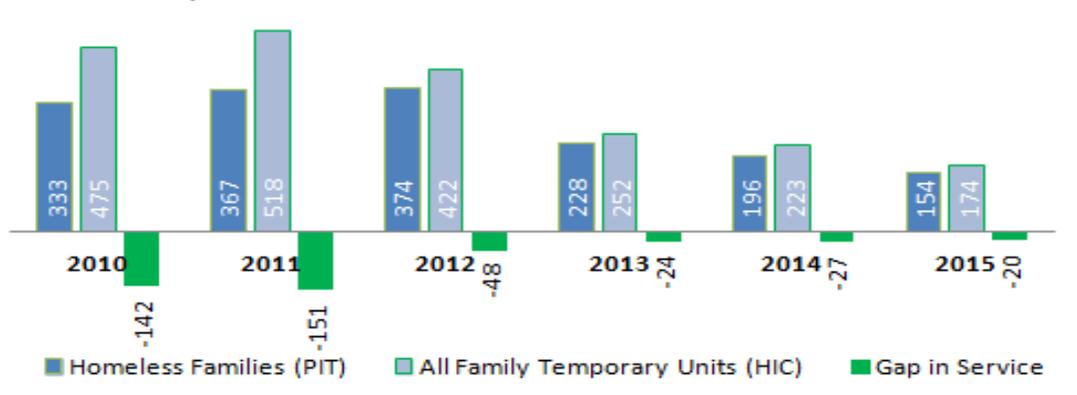
On a Single Night in January 2015

- There were 302 family units among emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing projects.
- Approximately one-third (35%) of the occupied housing units for families are rapid re-housing (107). Again, rapid re-housing units are determined by active clients enrolled in the programs at the time of the Point in Time count. Another third (35%) of family units (107) are transitional housing. Emergency shelter is approximately one-quarter (22%) of housing units (67), and the remaining 7% is permanent supportive housing (21), which is targeted to chronically homeless families.

- The Gap in Service for Families chart compares the number of available emergency shelter and transitional housing units against the number of homeless families identified during the Point in Time count. The table shows available units on each night of the Point in Time count, which is possibly due to unit turnover.

Gap in Service for Families

PIT and HIC, 2010-2015



Note - Gap in Service is the difference between the number of families identified as homeless during the Point in Time count and the number of emergency shelter and transitional housing family units available on the Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). A positive number in the Gap in Service indicates the need for more housing family units. A negative number indicates there were units vacant during the PIT count; this may be due to the turnover process that could take up to 14 days to fill.



Appendix A

2015 Point in Time Form

Point In Time Survey - January 2015



UNSHeltered/LIVING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS

ONE FORM PER HOUSEHOLD

Current City/Town: _____

Location: Where did you stay on January 22nd? (choose one - applies to entire household)

<input type="radio"/> Outdoors (street, tent, etc)	<input type="radio"/> Temp. Living w/ Family or Friends*
<input type="radio"/> Vehicle	<input type="radio"/> Currently in Hosp/Detox/Other facility*
<input type="radio"/> Abandoned Building	<input type="radio"/> Currently in Jail*
<input type="radio"/> Structure Lacking Any of the Following Amenities <small>Drinking water, restroom, heat, ability to cook hot food, ability to bathe</small>	<input type="radio"/> Emergency/Transitional Shelter _____ <small>(Please write shelter name)</small>

Have you been continuously homeless for a year or more? Yes No

How many episodes of homelessness have you had in the past 3 years? Less than 4 At least 4

Household Information															
<small>(Please enter each HH member below. Use additional form if household has more than four members.)</small>															
How many people are in your household? Adults: _____ Children: _____										Disabilities					
Last Known Permanent City _____ ZIP _____										Check all that apply to each client					
	Relation to Head of Household or Self <small>(Spouse/ Partner/ Child/Etc.)</small>	Initials of First & Last Name <small>(John Smith = J.S.)</small>	Birth Date <small>(or if refused; Age)</small>	Gender <small>(M, F, Transgender M to F, Transgender F to M)</small>	Race* <small>(enter all that apply)</small>	Ethnicity <small>(Hispanic (H) or Non-Hispanic (N))</small>	Domestic Violence Survivor	Served in the military <small>(veteran)</small>	Sexual Orientation**	Chronic Substance Abuse	Physical Disability <small>(Permanent)</small>	Developmental Disability	Mental Health <small>(Substantial & Long-Term)</small>	Chronic Health Condition <small>(Permanent/Disabling)</small>	HIV/AIDS
Adults <small>(18 yrs or older)</small>	Self														
Children <small>(0 to 17 yrs)</small>															

*White (W), Black or African-American (B), Asian (A), American Indian or Alaska Native (I), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (H), Other (O)

** Heterosexual (H), Gay or Lesbian (G/L), Bisexual (B), Other (O)

Circumstances that Caused Your Homelessness (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/Substance Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Primarily Economic Reasons	<input type="checkbox"/> Displacement/lost temp. living sit.	<input type="checkbox"/> Language Barrier
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence <small>(including Sex Trafficking)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Job Loss	<input type="checkbox"/> Aged out of Foster Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Out of Home Youth
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness	<input type="checkbox"/> Eviction	<input type="checkbox"/> Discharged from an Institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Transient on the Road
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Crisis/Break-up	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Childcare	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Job Skills	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> Illness/Health Problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Conviction (misdemeanor/felony)	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused

Source(s) of Household Income and Benefits (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Assistance <small>(Food Stamps, TANF, Medicare/Medicaid)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm/Other Migrant Agricultural Work
<input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Administration Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability Public Assistance (ABD)	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed Full-time at Low-wage Job
<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Part-time Work <input type="checkbox"/> Child Support
<input type="checkbox"/> L&I/Workers' Compensation	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives, Partners or Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused



Appendix B

Definition of Terms

Continuums of Care (CoC) are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or an entire state.

Chronically Homeless Persons in Families are people experiencing homelessness in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.

Chronically Homeless Individuals are unaccompanied homeless individuals with disabilities who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or have experience at least four episodes of homelessness in the least three years.

Emergency Shelter is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless people.

Gap in Service is the difference between the number of persons identified as homeless during the Point in Time count and the number of temporary housing beds/units in the housing inventory.

Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) is the housing inventory of available beds/units across the CoC for persons experiencing homelessness.

Individuals are people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness. They are homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

Other Permanent Housing is housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people, but that does not require people to have a disability.

Rapid Re-housing is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

Parenting Young Adults are people who are heads of households in a family with children during their episode of homelessness and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

Permanent Supportive Housing is designed to provide housing and supportive services on a long-term basis for formerly homeless people, who have disabilities.

Persons in Families are people who are homeless as part of households that have at least one adult and one child.

Point-in-Time Counts are unduplicated one-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by Continuums of Care nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.

Safe Havens provide private or semi-private long-term housing for people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility. Pierce County does not have this housing intervention available.

Sheltered Homeless Persons are individuals who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

Single Young Adults are people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

Temporary Housing is housing provided to individuals who are experiencing homelessness for a short duration of time, such as hotel or motel vouchers, emergency shelter, or transitional housing.

Transitional Housing Program provides homeless people a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months in order to help them overcome barriers to moving into and retaining permanent housing.

Unaccompanied Youth are people who are not part of a family or in a multi-child household during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.

Unsheltered Homeless Persons are people who stay in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or parks.

