
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS IN HMIS

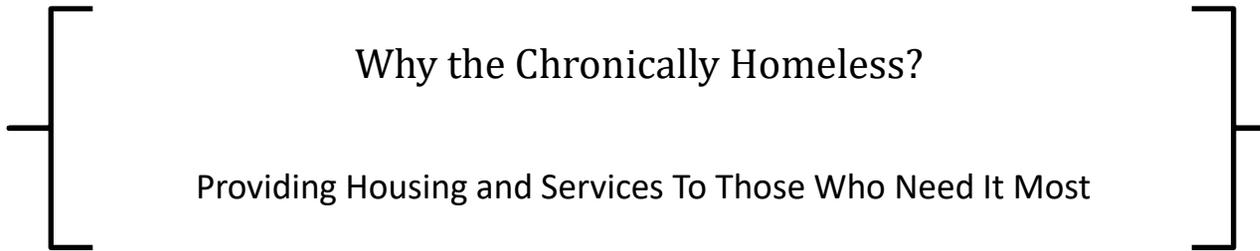
A GUIDE FOR UNDERSTANDING CHRONICALLY HOMELESS DATA IN AN HMIS



An instructional guide from the Long Island Coalition for the Homeless — 2017

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Why the Chronically Homeless?

Providing Housing and Services To Those Who Need It Most

In July 2016, HUD issued a formal notice (CPD 16-11) requiring recipients of federal funding for Permanent Supportive Housing projects adopt guidelines in which individuals and families determined to be ‘Chronically Homeless’ with the longest history of homelessness and the most severe service needs would be prioritized for housing and services.

With that, HUD issued a final rule which defined “Chronically Homeless” and provided HMIS vendors with system specifications which mapped out how HMIS (Homeless Management Information System) intake data would be used to systemically identify this population.

The Chronically Homeless (CH) are not only those who have been homeless the longest and with the greatest frequency, they are those with the most severe special needs who most frequently end up in emergency rooms, whose lifestyles may bring them to the attention of law enforcement, and who are most prone to the “revolving door” of one emergency shelter after another.

Identifying these individuals and families is an important first step in finding them housing in a supportive environment with access to services that address their most pressing needs.

In the pages that follow, you will see in an illustrated step-by-step manner, how the AWARDS/HMIS works to identify the Chronically Homeless through the interaction of various data points collected from clients at the time of their intake into both emergency shelter projects and permanent housing projects.

Chronically Homeless Defined

A Simple And Workable Definition

A person with a disability who lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter;

and

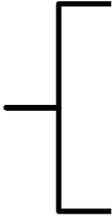
Has been homeless continuously for at least 12 months or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined occasions total at least 12 months

- Occasions must be separated by a break of at least seven nights
- Stays in institution (ex. hospital, jail..) of fewer than 90 days do not constitute a break

*A family whose adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria of this definition is considered to be a “chronically homeless family”.

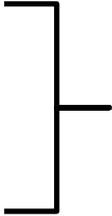
“Disability” is defined as a physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that is

1. expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration;
2. Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently;
3. And could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.



Chronically Homeless in AWARDS

Calculating a Client's Chronically Homeless Status



For the purpose of this training exercise, we will be operating under the assumption that those using this document are familiar with the basics of the AWARDS system and the fundamentals of the HMIS intake functionality. Therefore the examples may exclude some basic navigational steps that one would typically take during the processing of a client intake record. As well, all screenshots will be from fictional client records in training programs and will not show data from actual clients.

The accurate calculation of a client's CH status revolves around 3 primary data components on the intake form:

1. Intake Date.
2. The 'Special Needs' questions which determine the client's disability status.
3. The 'Living Situation' questions which inform the system as to what type of residence the client is entering the project from (homeless, institutional, permanent), when the client's homeless started, and how long and frequent the client's homeless episodes have been.

Because clients present at intake under varying circumstances, in order to best illustrate how a client's CH status is assessed based on this variable information collected in the 'Living Situation' section, the relatively static step in which 'Special Needs' questions are answered will be shown early in this manual and only once. All intake scenarios portrayed will be done with the understanding that the client involved has a "disability" as it has been defined in this text.

Getting Started in AWARDS/HMIS

Client Entering an Emergency Shelter

1. Always start the intake by entering an Intake Date for the client. One aspect of the CH logic in AWARDS looks at whether the client has been continuously homeless for a year or more. The system will use the intake date and “Approximate Date Homeless Started” from the ‘Living Situation’ section to calculate that.

Training Emergency Shelter (Single)
Admission Form: New Applicant

*Intake Date: 02/01/2017 	*Residence: <input type="text"/>	Client Location (Continuum of C NY-603 - Nassau Suffolk Counties/Ba
Primary Worker: <input type="text"/>		
Referred By:	To be determined after referral is created	
<small>Indicates Required Fields</small>		
*First Name: <input type="text"/>	Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	*Last Name: <input type="text"/>



Entering Special Needs Information to Determine a Client’s Disability Status

A chronically homeless person must have at least one disability that is expected to be long in duration and impair their ability to live independently. The HMIS intake form includes a series of ‘Special Needs’ questions that help determine that. Answering ‘Yes’ to any of the disability types will require that you answer the 3 follow-up questions in the right-hand column.

Special Needs	
*Physical Disability:	*Expected to be of long–continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently?:
Yes ▾	Yes ▾
	*Documentation of the disability and severity on file?:
	Yes ▾
	*Currently receiving services or treatment for this condition:
	No ▾
*Developmental Disability:	Expected to substantially impair ability to live independently?:
No ▾	▾
	Documentation of the disability and severity on file?:
	▾
	Currently receiving services or treatment for this condition:
	▾
*Chronic Health Condition:	Expected to be of long–continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently?:
No ▾	▾
	Documentation of the disability and severity on file?:

Special Needs/Disability—continued

If you select 'Yes' to the disability type and you select 'Yes' to the first follow-up question (Expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration...), the system will auto-calculate the 'Disabling Condition' status of that client to 'Yes'. The screenshot below illustrates that the response to 'Mental Health Problem' = 'Yes'. The response to the follow-up question = 'Yes' and therefore the system has calculated 'Disabling Condition' to 'Yes' based on those responses.

*Mental Health Problem: Yes ▼ 	*(If client has a mental health problem) Expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently: Yes ▼ 
	*Documentation of the disability and severity on file?: Yes ▼
	*(If client has a mental health problem) Currently receiving services or treatment for this condition: No ▼
*Substance Abuse: No ▼	(If client has a substance abuse problem) Expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently: ▼
	Documentation of the disability and severity on file?: ▼
	(If client has a substance abuse problem) Currently receiving services or treatment for this condition: ▼
*Disabling Condition: Yes 	

The 'Living Situation' section of the intake form is arguably the most important part of the CH calculation. It contains the data elements you see below. Since this is an intake form for an Emergency Shelter (ES), then regardless of the 'Type of Residence' the client enters from, the client will be considered homeless upon project entry. For that reason, responses to all of these data elements are required for an intake to an ES. (In later examples of clients entering a Permanent Housing project, we'll see that depending on the response to 'Type of Residence', some of these questions may go away, or additional questions may appear.)

****While the purpose of this document is largely to illustrate how AWARDS/HMIS calculates Chronically Homelessness, understanding the intent behind the data elements in the 'Living Situation' section is vital to accurately collecting and inputting this information. For that reason, the definitions and data collection instructions for these fields can be found in the back of this document.****

Living Situation	
*Type of Residence:	*Length of Stay in Previous Place:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
*Approximate date homelessness started:	
<input type="text"/> 	
*(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today:	*Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Chronically Homeless (Auto-Calculated):	
No	

In the following pages we'll look at various client intake scenarios while focusing on how the responses to the Living Situation questions impact the Chronic Homeless status of the client.

****Please note that all clients used in these examples will have already had the Special Needs questions answered on the intake form and have Disabling Condition status of "YES".***

Scenario #1: Adult client entering an Emergency Shelter from the "street" with admission date of 2/1/17.

In this scenario the client has not been homeless continuously for a full year (measured from 'Approximate date homelessness started' to the client's intake date), but the client has had at least 4 homeless episodes totaling more than 12 months in the past 3 years. That information, along with the clients disability will make this client Chronically Homeless.

Living Situation	
*Type of Residence: Place not meant for habitation ▼	*Length of Stay in Previous Place: One month or more, but less than 90 days ▼
*Approximate date homelessness started: 12/15/2016 	
*(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today: Four or more times ▼ 	*Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years: More than 12 months ▼
Chronically Homeless (Auto-Calculated): Yes	

*Please remember that all clients used in these examples will have already had the Special Needs questions answered on the intake form and have Disabling Condition status of “YES”.

Scenario #2: Adult client entering an ES from a detention facility with admission date of 2/1/17.

In this scenario the client has been homeless continuously for a full year (measured from ‘Approximate date homelessness started’ to the client’s intake date). So despite the fact that this client has had only had 2 homeless episodes in the past 3 years, his length of time continuously homeless along with his disability will make this client Chronically Homeless.

In this example, the client is entering from an Institutional Setting (jail, hospital, substance abuse facility..), so determining ‘Approximate date homelessness started’ requires that you know how long the client’s stay in the institutional setting was. If the stay was greater than 90 days, that constitutes a break in homelessness. In the example below, the stay was less than 90 days so the time spent in the detention facility counts as time spent homeless.

If the client had entered from a Permanent Housing setting (rental, friends or families home, motel/hotel without ES voucher, PSH), then a stay of greater than 7 days would constitute a break in homelessness.

Living Situation	
*Type of Residence: Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility ▼	*Length of Stay in Previous Place: One month or more, but less than 90 days ▼
*Approximate date homelessness started: 01/15/2016  	
*(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today: Two times ▼	*Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years: More than 12 months ▼
Chronically Homeless (Auto-Calculated): Yes	

Scenario #3: Adult client entering Permanent Housing from an Emergency Shelter with admission date of 2/1/17.

For clients entering Permanent Housing, the Living Situation questions will vary based on the Type of Residence from which the client enters (Homeless situation, Institutional situation, Transitional or Permanent situation).

In this example, the client is entering Permanent Housing from an emergency shelter which is a Homeless situation. In this scenario, the Living Situation section and the questions appear just as they would for a client entering an ES from a homeless setting. The difference here is that after a PH program stay of greater than 7 days, the client will have lost his/her homeless status. However, if the client enters a PH as Chronically Homeless, that CH status (at admission) will stay with them throughout their PH program stay.

The disabled client in the example below is entering as homeless and enters having been continuously homeless for greater than a year, so is considered to be Chronically Homeless (at admission) for the duration of his stay in this Permanent Housing program.

Living Situation	
*Type of Residence: Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher 	*Length of Stay in Previous Place: One year or longer
*Approximate date homelessness started: 11/1/2015  	
*(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today: Two times	*Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years: More than 12 months
Chronically Homeless (Auto-Calculated): Yes	

Scenario #4: Adult client entering Permanent Housing from a Psychiatric facility with admission date of 2/1/17.

For clients entering Permanent Housing, the Living Situation questions will vary based on the Type of Residence from which the client enters (Homeless situation, Institutional situation, Transitional or Permanent situation).

In this example, the disabled client is entering Permanent Housing from a psychiatric facility which is an Institutional situation. In this scenario, the Living Situation section will dynamically display questions based on responses to others. Here, the selection of Psychiatric facility as 'Type of Residence' prompts the question, 'Did you stay less than 90 days'. Answering 'No' here would mean that the client's stay of greater than 90 days breaks his homeless status and he cannot be considered Chronically Homeless. Answering 'Yes' however, prompts the question, 'On the night before did you stay on the street, ES, or SH?'. An answer of 'Yes' to both of these questions means the client was homeless prior to his stay in the psychiatric facility and his stay there of less than 90 days did not break his homeless status.

That information, along with the fact that this disabled client has had at least 4 homeless episodes totaling 12 months or more in the past 3 years makes this client Chronically Homeless (at admission).

Living Situation	
*Type of Residence: Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	*Length of Stay in Previous Place: One month or more, but less than 90 days
*Did you stay less than 90 days?: Yes	
*On the night before did you stay on the streets, ES or SH?: Yes	*Approximate date homelessness started: 07/01/2016
*(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today: Four or more times	*Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years: More than 12 months
Chronically Homeless (Auto-Calculated): Yes	

Scenario #4: Adult entering Permanent Housing after a brief stay with friends with admission date of 2/1/17.

For clients entering Permanent Housing, the Living Situation questions will vary based on the Type of Residence from which the client enters (Homeless situation, Institutional situation, Transitional or Permanent situation).

In this example, the disabled client is entering Permanent Housing after a stay with friends which is considered a Transitional/Permanent housing situation. Here again, the Living Situation section will dynamically display questions based on responses to others. The selection of 'Staying or living in a friend's room..' as 'Type of Residence' prompts the question, 'Did you stay less than 7 nights'. Answering 'No' would mean that the client's stay of more than 7 nights breaks his homeless status and he cannot be considered Chronically Homeless. Answering 'Yes' however, prompts the question, 'On the night before did you stay on the street, ES, or SH?'. An answer of 'Yes' to both of these questions means the client was homeless prior to his stay with friends and his stay of less than 7 nights did not break his homeless status.

That information, along with the fact that this disabled client has been continuously homeless for a year or more prior to his intake date makes this client Chronically Homeless (at admission) as he enters this Permanent Housing program.

Living Situation	
*Type of Residence: Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	*Length of Stay in Previous Place: Two to six nights
*Did you stay less than 7 nights?: Yes	
*On the night before did you stay on the streets, ES or SH?: Yes	*Approximate date homelessness started: 02/01/2015
*(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today: Two times	*Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years: More than 12 months
Chronically Homeless (Auto-Calculated): Yes	

Chronically Homeless—Point-in-Time

Adult, single-member household clients in Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, and Safe Haven projects who are not considered to be Chronically Homeless at time of intake may “age in” to a status of Chronically Homeless based on their ‘Approximate Date Homelessness Started’ and the length of their program stay in that homeless project.

In addition, the chronic homeless status of an individual in these project types may change if that individual is found to have a disabling condition subsequent to project entry and that information is then entered as an HMIS update on the client’s Facesheet.

Please note that a client’s status as “Chronically Homeless—Point in Time” is a “reporting only” data variable, and will not display on a client’s admission form or Facesheet. The Chronically Homeless status on a client’s intake form who has “aged in”, will continue to display on the intake form with a CH status of “No”.

The Chronically Homeless—Point in Time data variable has been added to the HMIS ReportBuilder, HMIS History ReportBuilder, HMIS Intake ReportBuilder, and the Waiting List ReportBuilders.

The previously existing Chronically Homeless variable has been renamed **Chronically Homeless (Admission)**, and remains a snapshot of the client’s CH status at the time of their admission.

***Clients in multi-person households (family households) in Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, and Safe Haven homeless projects can only have a status of Chronically Homeless assigned at project entry.**

***Individuals and families in non-homeless projects (PH, TH, Services Only) can only have a status of Chronically Homeless assigned at project entry.**

Understanding the data fields that calculate Chronically Homeless

Living Situation

For persons entering HMIS Project Type: Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, & Safe Haven

Rationale: This element is used to identify the type of living situation and length of stay in that situation just prior to entry into a Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter (ES), or Safe Haven (SH) project for all adults and heads of households.

Collection Point(s): At project entry.

Subjects: Head of household and adults.

Data Collection Instructions:

Intake staff should ask clients about their homeless history, including specific instances the client spent on the street, in an emergency shelter, or Safe Haven project. This may require explaining what each of these situations are, relative to the HUD definition for each.

1. Record the type of living arrangement of the head of household and each adult household member was residing in just prior to entry into the Street Outreach, ES, or SH project. The living situations have been divided into three different situations: Literally Homeless; Institutional; and Transitional and Permanent Housing. When one of the three situations is identified as the prior living situation of the client then only one of the living situation response elements under that category may be selected. Note: Adult members of the same household may have different prior living situations.
2. Record the length of time the client was residing in just their previous place of stay.
3. Record the Approximate date this homeless situation began. Have the client look back to the date of the last time the client had a place to sleep that was not on the streets, ES, or SH and enter that date.
4. Regardless of where the client stayed last night enter the number of times the client has been homeless on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today. (Note – if this is the first time the client has been homeless in the past three years then the response is One Time)
5. Record the total number of months homeless the client has been on the streets, in ES or SH in the past three years. (The number of cumulative, but not necessarily consecutive months spent homeless.)

The key concepts to help determine the Approximate Date Homelessness Started are:

1. Have the client look back to the date of the last time the client had a place to sleep that was not on the streets, ES, or SH.
2. As the client looks back, there may be breaks in their stay on the streets, ES, or SH. The breaks are allowed to be included in the look back period to calculate the approximate start date ONLY:
 - a. If the client moved continuously between the streets, shelters, or safe havens. The date would go back as far as the first time they stayed in one of those places; or
 - b. If the break in their time on the street, ES or SH was less than 7 nights. A break is considered 6 or less consecutive nights not residing in a place not meant for human habitation, in shelter or in a Safe Haven. The look back time would not be broken by a stay less than 7 consecutive nights; or
 - c. If the break in their time on the streets, ES, or SH was less than 90 days due to an institutional stay (i.e. jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility). The look back time would include all of those days (up to 89 days) when looking back for the start date.
3. If the client knows the actual date – enter the date they indicate. If they know the month and year but not the day, the worker may substitute the day of the month with the same day of the month as project entry. For example: a client enters the project on March 15, 2015. During the intake interview, the client answers the start date question with a response of “a couple of months”. The worker clarifies - “It’s March, would that mean you started sleeping on the streets in January this year?” Client affirms, yes, January. The worker clarifies: “Do you know the day?” Client responds: “no.” - Worker then enters January 15 (day of the month of project entry), (this year).
4. If the HMIS displays information about the person’s entry date on the streets, ES or SH, the worker may share that information with the client to help jog their memory. However, administrative information may not be substituted for the information provided directly by the client or entered in lieu of asking the client the question.

Total number of months homeless on the Streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years. Responses are either:

1. ***One month - this is the first month*** -Meaning in the past three years this is the first month the client has resided on the Streets, ES, or SH.
2. ***2-12 months*** - Count the total number of months the client indicates they have been on the streets, ES, or SH in the past three years. If the client has been on the streets, ES, or SH since January and it is now March, the cumulative total would be 3 months (January = 1, February = 2, and March = 3). If they were also homeless for a month back in October, the cumulative total would then be 4 months.

Understanding the data fields that calculate Chronically Homeless

Living Situation

For persons entering all other HMIS project types (i.e. NOT - Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, or Safe Haven)

Rationale: This element is used to identify the type of living situation and length of stay in that situation just prior to project entry for all adults and heads of households entering any of the following HMIS project types: Transitional Housing, any form of Permanent Housing including Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing, Service Only, Other, Day Shelter, Homelessness Prevention, and Coordinated Assessment (Coordinated Entry).

The element has been carefully constructed to apply the logic appropriate to the client's responses in order to avoid asking for information which is irrelevant or inappropriate for the client population being served in a particular situation. For example – eligibility for Homelessness Prevention requires that a client be in housing. By definition, a person in housing is not chronically homeless, so the series of questions asked to determine chronic homeless status are not required.

Collection Point(s): At project entry.

Subjects: Head of household and adults.

Data Collection Instructions:

HUD strongly encourages HMIS users to just ask the client for the information and record their answer. Attempting to tie each individual's response with definitions or documentation requirement is not the attempt of this question.

The responses are designed to flow from the client's last living situation. For projects that do not provide lodging, the 'last' living situation will be the same as the current living situation. For projects that do provide lodging, this will be the client's living situation prior to moving in to the project-provided residence.

(NOTE: Although documentation is required by some funders for programs targeting chronic homeless persons, completing the data fields in HMIS does not require documentation -- a client's responses are all that is required.)

If the client’s prior living situation was a homeless situation:

1. Record the last type of homeless situation the client was previously residing in. Note: Adult members of the same household may have different prior living situations.
2. Record the length of time the client was residing in their previous place of stay.
3. Then determine if the client is chronically homeless by:
 - a. Recording the Approximate date this homeless situation began. Have the client look back to the date of the last time the client had a place to sleep that was not on the streets, ES, or SH and enter that date.
 - b. Recording the number of times, the client has been homeless on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today, regardless of where the client stayed last night. (Note – if this is the first time the client has been homeless in the past three years then the response is One Time)
 - c. Record the total number of months the client has been homeless on the streets, in ES or SH in the past three years. (The number of cumulative, but not necessarily consecutive months spent homeless.) [For example: If have been on the streets, ES, or SH since January and it is now March, the cumulative total would be 3 months (January = 1, February = 2, and March = 3). If they were also homeless for a month back in October, the cumulative total would then be 4 months.]

Type of Residence: Literally Homeless
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside) aka: street homeless
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher
Safe Haven
Interim Housing

If the client’s prior living situation was an Institutional situation:

1. Record the type of institutional situation they were residing in immediately prior to project entry.
2. Identify if the client resided in the institution for less than 90 days and indicate the amount of time they were in the institution. *[If they were in the institution 90 days or more, indicate the amount of time and then you are done – no other questions are required.]*
3. If the client was in the institution for less than 90 days (90 days or more is considered a “break” by the chronic homeless definition) then determine if their living situation immediately prior to entering the institution was on the streets, in an emergency shelter or a safe haven. *[If they did not enter the institution from a homeless situation then you are done – no other questions are required.]*
4. If they were residing in an institution for less than 90 days and were homeless on the streets, in an ES, or in SH immediately prior to that, then determine the client’s length of time on the streets, in an ES, or in SH by:
 - a. Recording the Approximate date this homeless situation began. Have the client look back to the date of the last time the client had a place to sleep that was not on the streets, ES, or SH and enter that date.
 - b. Recording the number of times, the client has been homeless on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today, regardless of where the client stayed last night. (Note – if this is the first time the client has been homeless in the past three years then the response is One Time)
 - c. Record the total number of months the client has been homeless on the streets, in ES or SH in the past three years. (The number of cumulative, but not necessarily consecutive months spent homeless.) [For example: If have been on the streets, ES, or

Type of Residence: Institutional Situation
Foster care home or foster care group home
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility
Long-term care facility or nursing home
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center

If the client’s prior living situation was a Transitional or Permanent Housing situation:

1. Record the client’s response to type of housing situation they were previously residing in.
2. Identify if the client resided in the housing situation for less than seven nights. *[If they were in the housing situation 7 nights or longer, indicate the amount of time and then you are done – no other questions are required.]*
3. If the client was in the housing for seven days or less then determine if their living situation immediately prior to entering the institution was on the streets, in an emergency shelter or a safe haven. *[If they did not enter the short term housing situation from a homeless situation then you are done – no other questions are required.]*
4. If they were residing in a housing situation for less than 7 nights and immediately prior to that were homeless then determine the length of time on the streets, in ES or SH by:
 - a. Recording the Approximate date this homeless situation began. Have the client look back to the date of the last time the client had a place to sleep that was not on the streets, ES, or SH and enter that date.
 - b. Recording the number of times, the client has been homeless on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today, regardless of where the client stayed last night. (Note – if this is the first time the client has been homeless in the past three years then the response is One Time)
 - c. Record the total number of months the client has been homeless on the streets, in ES or SH in the past three years. (The number of cumulative, but not necessarily consecutive months spent homeless.) [For example: If have been on the streets, ES, or SH since January and it is now March, the cumulative total would be 3 months (January = 1, February = 2, and March = 3). If they were also home.

Type of Residence: Transitional or Permanent Housing Situation	
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	Staying or living in a family member’s room, apartment or house
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	Staying or living in a friend’s room, apartment or house
Rental by client, with VASH subsidy	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center
Rental by client, with GPD TIP subsidy	Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)
Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as: a CoC project; HUD legacy programs; or HOPWA PH)	

HMIS and Chronically Homeless Resources

[HUD Exchange—Chronic Homelessness](#)

[Chronically Homeless Final Rule](#)

[Notice CPD-16-11: Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness](#)

[Chronically Homeless FAQ's](#)

[HMIS Standard Reporting Terminology Glossary](#)

[HMIS Information, Guides, and Tools](#)

[HMIS Data Standards Manual ver. 5.1](#)

All of the information accessible via the links listed above can be found by entering [*www.hudexchange.info*](http://www.hudexchange.info) into your web browser and using the website's search function.

This document was compiled by the HMIS staff at the Long Island Coalition for the Homeless using information from and with the help of the following sources:

AWARDS/HMIS Online Help (Foothold Technology)

HMIS Data Standards Manual (HUD)

HMIS Reporting Glossary (HUD)

Please contact Wayne Scallon (Long Island Coalition for the Homeless) at [*wscallon@addresssthehomeless.org*](mailto:wscallon@addresssthehomeless.org) with any questions or comments.