



HOMELESS SERVICE UTILIZATION REPORT



HAWAII 2006



OVERVIEW

This first *Homeless Service Utilization Report* is produced by the Center on the Family at the University of Hawai'i in collaboration with the Homeless Programs Branch of the Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA). The report presents data collected from individuals experiencing homelessness and receiving services during the 2005 fiscal year. The data were entered into the State of Hawai'i's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), managed by HPHA.

The definition of homelessness employed by the HMIS and used in this report follows the federal definition of homelessness (US Code Title 42 Chapter 19, Subchapter 1 Section 11302) and refers to:

- (1) the lack of a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and
- (2) the use of a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
 - an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
 - a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Data Collection

Individuals who self-identified as head of the household provided data about themselves and their family members during intake interviews at the time of program entry. The intake interviews were conducted by staff members at Shelter Stipend Programs and Outreach Programs throughout the state, which are funded by the HPHA to serve individuals experiencing homelessness. The two types of programs provide the following services:

- Shelter Stipend Programs: emergency and transitional shelter services and supportive case management services.
- Outreach Programs: services and referrals available through mobile street outreach and at drop-in centers to those who are homeless and living unsheltered.

Data Scope, Assumptions, and Limitations

In this report, data from the Shelter Stipend Programs and Outreach Programs are reported separately and analyzed

using slightly different assumptions due to the inherent differences between providing services to individuals at shelter facilities and providing outreach services to individuals who are unsheltered.

The Shelter Stipend Program data represent an *unduplicated* count of individuals (n = 5,662) who received homeless services at an emergency or transitional shelter during a one-year period, July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005. The Outreach Program data represent an *unduplicated* count of individuals (n = 4,895) who experienced literal homelessness (e.g., living in a car or park or on a beach) and initially received outreach services on or after July 1, 2003, and whose cases were still administratively "open" and thus assumed to still be active (i.e., receiving services) during the July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005 time period.

Until recently, Outreach Program client cases in the HMIS were not uniformly "closed" by all outreach providers once the provision of services to a client ended. Therefore, there is no information available in the HMIS as to whether individuals whose cases were opened prior to July 1, 2004, and remained open during the period of July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005 were actually still homeless and receiving outreach services (i.e., still active) during this latter time period. Because many unsheltered individuals remain homeless for a significant period of time, this report includes all cases that were opened on or after July 1, 2003, and remained open during July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005. We chose to exclude from our analyses cases that were opened *prior* to July 1, 2003, and remained administratively open in the database during July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005 (n = 1,756) because these administratively open cases were less likely to be active given the longer time period. Since the focus of this report is not the actual count of homeless individuals, but rather the characteristics of those who utilized services, bias would be present only if significant changes in the population served by Outreach Programs occurred between FY 2004 and FY 2005 or if those cases that were closed were significantly different than the cases left administratively open.

The data in this report should *not* be used as a measure of the number of people actually served by Outreach Programs during any given year. Outreach Programs also serve individuals who are at risk for homelessness but are not yet literally homeless and living unsheltered. While data from these at-risk individuals (who are often included in a more expansive definition of homelessness) were also entered into the HMIS (n = 2,545), they were omitted from the analyses presented here. We hope that future reports will compare this at-risk population with those experiencing literal homelessness to

inform decisions regarding homelessness-prevention services. The current report focuses solely on the characteristics of individuals confirmed to have experienced literal homelessness in Hawai'i during FY 2005.

For individuals who sought services and were entered into the HMIS system more than once in either program, the present analyses considered only information from their most recent intake record. Due to the differences in timeframes and other methodological concerns, data from both programs were not aggregated for analysis. A total of 448 individuals, 8% – 9% of the total clients of each program, were served by both Shelter Stipend Programs and Outreach Programs in the present analyses.

The data contained herein *do not* represent all persons experiencing homelessness in Hawai'i or all of the persons served by providers during the period of time covered in this report. There are other community and faith-based organizations that provide food, shelter, clothing, and other supports to the homeless and those at risk for homelessness but do not enter data into the HMIS. There are also individuals who are homeless who receive no services from governmental agencies or private and charitable groups. For all of the aforementioned reasons, the data in this report do not represent the actual number of individuals who experienced homelessness in our state; most likely these data represent an undercount of the homeless and those receiving services. Differences at the county level among those served may reflect differences in service capacity (e.g., shelter facilities vs. outreach services) and target population for services (e.g., families with children vs. individuals), rather than actual differences in persons in need of services.

Purpose

Despite the limitations, the data contained in this report are currently the best available on the services utilized by individuals experiencing homelessness in Hawai'i. The report provides a starting point for policymakers, program managers, and advocates at both the state and county levels to better understand the individuals and families who access state-funded homeless services. The *Homeless Service Utilization Report* was developed by the Center on the Family and HPHA to promote informed decision-making and actions that will reduce homelessness in Hawai'i.



Acknowledgements

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SHELTER STIPEND PROGRAMS — DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The data contained in this section reflect the demographic characteristics of individuals who accessed Shelter Stipend Program services between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005. Differences in totals are due to missing data.

All Individuals (Adults and Children)

- Males constituted 58% of those who received services, while females constituted 42% of those served.
- Nearly one-third (32%) of the persons served were children ages 17 years and younger.
- Children under age 5 comprised 13% of individuals served.

- Individuals who self-identified as Native Hawaiian (28%) represented the largest ethnic group receiving services within the state as well as in each of the four counties, followed by Caucasians (26%) and Other Pacific Islanders (15%).
- Compared to overall state population estimates, Other Pacific Islanders and Native Hawaiians were substantially over-represented among individuals receiving Shelter Stipend Program services, while Japanese and Filipinos were substantially under-represented.¹

	Hawai'i County		Kaua'i County		Maui County		C&C of Honolulu		State	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender²										
Male	231	48%	35	52%	648	54%	2365	60%	3279	58%
Female	255	52%	32	48%	542	46%	1551	40%	2380	42%
Total	486	100%	67	100%	1190	100%	3916	100%	5659	100%
Age										
Under 5 years	85	18%	15	23%	172	15%	483	12%	755	13%
5 to 9 years	55	11%	9	14%	121	10%	279	7%	464	8%
10 to 14 years	38	8%	7	11%	93	8%	264	7%	402	7%
15 to 19 years	27	6%	5	8%	58	5%	181	5%	271	5%
20 to 29 years	104	21%	11	17%	214	18%	529	14%	858	15%
30 to 39 years	70	14%	12	18%	205	17%	744	19%	1031	18%
40 to 49 years	69	14%	5	8%	177	15%	790	20%	1041	19%
50 to 59 years	27	6%	1	2%	101	9%	428	11%	557	10%
60 years and older	10	2%	0	0%	36	3%	173	4%	219	4%
Total	485	100%	65	100%	1177	100%	3871	100%	5598	100%
17 years and under	193	40%	32	49%	420	36%	1138	29%	1783	32%
18 years and over	292	60%	33	51%	757	64%	2733	71%	3815	68%
Total	485	100%	65	100%	1177	100%	3871	100%	5598	100%
Ethnicity³										
Caucasian	130	27%	12	18%	408	34%	922	24%	1472	26%
Hawaiian/part Hawaiian	152	31%	17	25%	442	37%	958	25%	1569	28%
Black	11	2%	1	1%	23	2%	251	6%	286	5%
Japanese	12	2%	1	1%	25	2%	120	3%	158	3%
Chinese	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	40	1%	42	1%
Korean	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	51	1%	53	1%
Hispanic	14	3%	9	13%	47	4%	168	4%	238	4%
Filipino	10	2%	11	16%	68	6%	217	6%	306	5%
Samoa	5	1%	0	0%	6	1%	282	7%	293	5%
Other Asian	0	0%	7	10%	9	1%	34	1%	50	1%
Other Pacific Islander	124	26%	9	13%	99	8%	626	16%	858	15%
Native American	5	1%	0	0%	10	1%	36	1%	51	1%
Cosmopolitan	13	3%	0	0%	47	4%	153	4%	213	4%
Other	4	1%	0	0%	2	0%	24	1%	30	1%
Total	483	100%	67	100%	1187	100%	3882	100%	5619	100%

Adult Individuals (18 Years and Older)

- Nine percent (9%) of the adults who received Shelter Stipend Program services reported a history of foster care or out-of-home placement.
- Military veterans accounted for 12% of all adults who received services.
- The majority of adults (56%) were either long-term residents (10 years or more) or lifetime residents of Hawai'i, while 20% had lived in Hawai'i one year or less.
- Over one-quarter (28%) of the adults reported being employed either full or part time.
- More than three-fourths (78%) of adults reported having at least a high-school diploma or general equivalency diploma (GED), including 7% who earned a college degree or more.



Photo courtesy of the Honolulu Advertiser

	Hawai'i County		Kaua'i County		Maui County		C&C of Honolulu		State	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
History of Foster Care^{4, 5}										
Yes	25	9%	0	0%	103	14%	215	8%	343	9%
No	262	91%	32	100%	652	86%	2451	92%	3397	91%
Total	287	100%	32	100%	755	100%	2666	100%	3740	100%
Veteran Status⁵										
Yes	15	5%	1	3%	63	8%	388	14%	467	12%
No	276	95%	31	97%	693	92%	2328	86%	3328	88%
Total	291	100%	32	100%	756	100%	2716	100%	3795	100%
Hawai'i Residence										
1 year or less	48	17%	5	16%	145	19%	553	21%	751	20%
More than 1 year, less than 10 years	69	25%	5	16%	161	21%	636	24%	871	24%
10 years or more	159	58%	21	68%	444	59%	1459	55%	2083	56%
Total	276	100%	31	100%	750	100%	2648	100%	3705	100%
Labor Force Participation										
Not in labor force/unemployed	215	75%	12	38%	450	60%	2009	75%	2686	72%
Part-time employment	23	8%	8	25%	98	13%	287	11%	416	11%
Full-time employment	49	17%	12	38%	204	27%	372	14%	637	17%
Total	287	100%	32	100%	752	100%	2668	100%	3739	100%
Educational Attainment⁶										
Less than high school	64	24%	8	29%	159	22%	575	22%	806	22%
High school diploma or GED	139	52%	10	36%	353	48%	1294	49%	1796	49%
Some college	51	19%	10	36%	147	20%	585	22%	793	22%
College degree or more	13	5%	0	0%	69	9%	165	6%	247	7%
Total	267	100%	28	100%	728	100%	2619	100%	3642	100%



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Households

- Over three-quarters (77%) of the households that received Shelter Stipend Program services consisted of single individuals or couples with no children.
- Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the single-parent households were headed by a female adult.
- Among families with children, more than one-third (36%) entered a shelter program with one child, another 32% entered with two children, and 15% entered with four or more children.
- Prior to shelter entry, members of 44% of the households were living unsheltered and 29% were living in institutional settings (e.g., emergency shelters, hospitals, prisons).
- Upon shelter entry, nearly two-thirds (64%) of the households reported being homeless for less than one month, while 11% of the households had been homeless for one year or longer.

	Hawai'i County		Kaua'i County		Maui County		C&C of Honolulu		State	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Household Composition										
Single or couple w/ no children	124	57%	7	32%	481	72%	1869	80%	2481	77%
Single parent w/ children or pregnant	30	14%	7	32%	128	19%	241	10%	406	13%
Couple w/ children or pregnant	60	28%	8	36%	57	9%	212	9%	337	10%
Intergenerational	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	15	1%	18	1%
Total	216	100%	22	100%	667	100%	2337	100%	3242	100%
Single-Parent Households										
Female head	25	83%	5	71%	118	92%	212	88%	360	89%
Male head	5	17%	2	29%	10	8%	29	12%	46	11%
Total	30	100%	7	100%	128	100%	241	100%	405	100%
Number of Children in Family⁷										
1 child	36	40%	6	40%	68	39%	146	33%	256	36%
2 children	31	35%	6	40%	53	30%	136	31%	226	32%
3 children	12	13%	2	13%	38	22%	75	17%	127	18%
4 or more children	10	11%	1	7%	17	10%	79	18%	107	15%
Total	89	100%	15	100%	176	100%	436	100%	716	100%
Location Prior to Shelter Entry										
Unsheltered (streets/parks)	87	40%	16	70%	274	41%	998	45%	1375	44%
Institutional settings ⁸	78	36%	2	9%	306	46%	503	23%	889	29%
At risk (not yet homeless)	50	23%	5	22%	85	13%	702	32%	842	27%
Total	215	100%	23	100%	665	100%	2203	100%	3106	100%
Length of Homelessness⁹										
Less than 1 month	107	66%	9	41%	415	64%	1439	64%	1970	64%
1 to 11 months	50	31%	12	55%	197	30%	518	23%	777	25%
1 year or more	5	3%	1	5%	39	6%	308	14%	353	11%
Total	162	100%	22	100%	651	100%	2265	100%	3100	100%

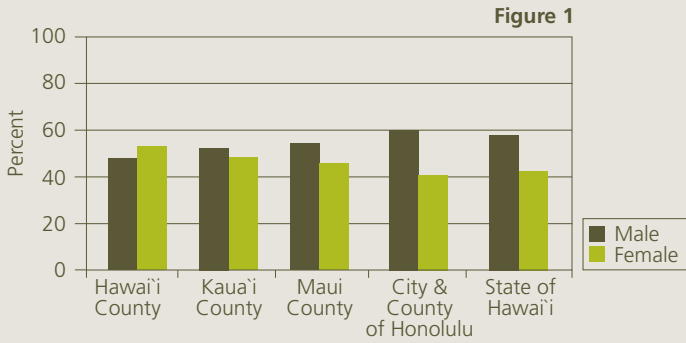
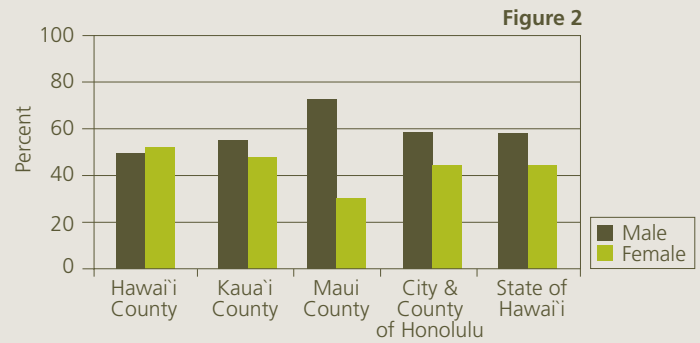


Figure 1 Gender of Individuals Served by Shelter Stipend Programs, by County and State

Figure 2 Gender of Individuals Served by Outreach Programs, by County and State

Shelter Stipend Programs in all counties, except Hawai'i County, served more homeless males than females, with the greatest gender difference found in the City and County of Honolulu. More males than females were served by Outreach Programs in all counties except Hawai'i County, with the



greatest disparity found in Maui County. The variation in gender ratios among the counties is influenced by the types of services available in each county. In locations that have more family shelters, a higher proportion of women are served by Shelter Stipend Programs as there are more female-headed households among the homeless. Similarly, more men are served in locations that offer more shelters for homeless single adults or veterans—groups with a higher proportion of males.

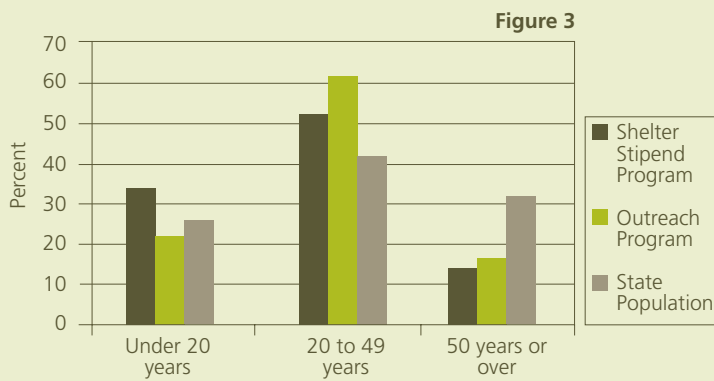
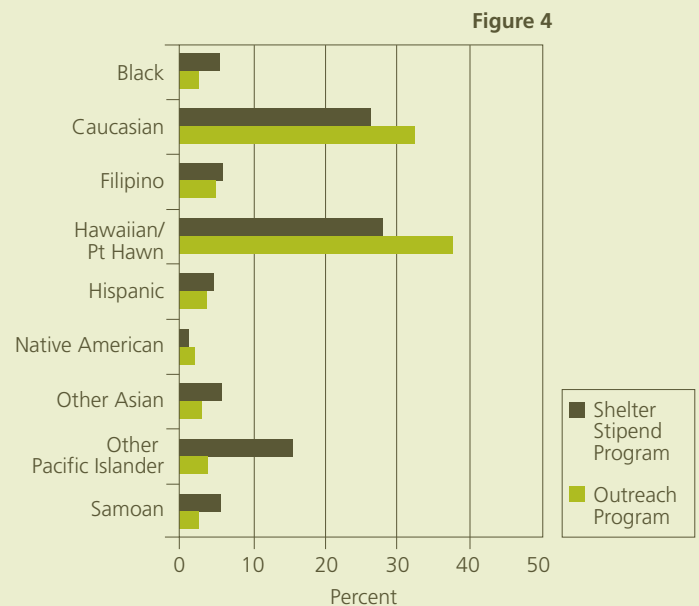


Figure 3 Ages of Individuals Served by Shelter Stipend Programs and Outreach Programs Compared to State Population¹⁰

Compared to Hawai'i's general population, adults ages 20 to 49 years are over-represented, while adults 50 years and older are under-represented among the homeless served by shelter and outreach services. Individuals under age 20 are over-represented in Shelter Stipend Programs but under-represented in Outreach Programs. Note that the age distribution of individuals accessing homeless services is affected by the availability of supports and services that prevent homelessness throughout the life continuum, the decision to seek or not to seek services, and lower life expectancy among individuals experiencing homelessness.

Figure 4 Ethnicity of Individuals Served by Shelter Stipend Programs and Outreach Programs

Native Hawaiians and Caucasians together represent over half (54%) of those using Shelter Program services and more than two-thirds (69%) of those accessing Outreach Program



services. Compared to Shelter Programs, Outreach Programs served a higher percentage of Caucasians, Native Hawaiians, and Native Americans; and a lower percentage of individuals from other ethnic groups. Other Pacific Islanders (a group that includes, but is not limited to, individuals from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Guam, Tonga, and Fiji) utilized Shelter Stipend Programs five times more than Outreach programs. The percentages of individuals who are Other Asian (Japanese, Chinese, Korean, or Other Asian), Samoan, or Black are two to three times higher in Shelter Stipend Programs than in Outreach Programs. Note: Totals do not equal 100% due to the exclusion of some responses, e.g., "Other," "Unknown," and "Cosmopolitan."

OUTREACH PROGRAMS — DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The data in this section reflect the demographic characteristics of individuals using Outreach Program services whose cases were opened on or after July 1, 2003, and remained open during July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005. Differences in totals are due to missing data.

All Individuals (Adults and Children)

- Fifty-seven percent (57%) of those served were males and 43% were females.
- Twenty percent (20%) were children 17 years and under, and 8% were children under age 5.

- Native Hawaiians (37%) were the largest single ethnicity served by Outreach Programs within the state. However, Caucasians were the largest ethnic group that received services in Maui County (58%) and Kaua'i County (44%).
- Compared to overall state population estimates, Native Hawaiians and Caucasians were substantially over-represented among homeless individuals receiving Outreach Program services, while Japanese and Filipinos were substantially under-represented among those receiving services.¹

	Hawai'i County		Kaua'i County		Maui County		C&C of Honolulu		State	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender ²										
Male	550	49%	328	54%	525	72%	1398	58%	2801	57%
Female	581	51%	282	46%	200	28%	1020	42%	2083	43%
Total	1131	100%	610	100%	725	100%	2418	100%	4884	100%
Age										
Under 5 years	138	12%	66	11%	13	2%	148	6%	365	8%
5 to 9 years	87	8%	45	8%	15	2%	112	5%	259	5%
10 to 14 years	64	6%	36	6%	14	2%	105	4%	219	5%
15 to 19 years	65	6%	42	7%	20	3%	86	4%	213	4%
20 to 29 years	183	16%	130	22%	118	17%	339	14%	770	16%
30 to 39 years	197	18%	106	18%	170	24%	497	21%	970	20%
40 to 49 years	227	20%	86	15%	220	31%	668	28%	1201	25%
50 to 59 years	127	11%	56	10%	116	16%	341	14%	640	13%
60 years and older	33	3%	19	3%	21	3%	74	3%	147	3%
Total	1121	100%	586	100%	707	100%	2370	100%	4784	100%
17 years and under	331	30%	165	28%	47	7%	418	18%	961	20%
18 years and over	790	70%	421	72%	660	93%	1952	82%	3823	80%
Total	1121	100%	586	100%	707	100%	2370	100%	4784	100%
Ethnicity ³										
Caucasian	374	33%	264	44%	420	58%	505	21%	1563	32%
Hawaiian/part Hawaiian	447	40%	229	38%	164	23%	973	41%	1813	37%
Black	23	2%	7	1%	21	3%	57	2%	108	2%
Japanese	5	0%	2	0%	11	2%	54	2%	72	1%
Chinese	3	0%	2	0%	3	0%	10	0%	18	0%
Korean	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	11	0%	12	0%
Hispanic	52	5%	18	3%	24	3%	61	3%	155	3%
Filipino	34	3%	41	7%	33	5%	109	5%	217	4%
Samoaan	9	1%	0	0%	1	0%	103	4%	113	2%
Other Asian	0	0%	23	4%	3	0%	6	0%	32	1%
Other Pacific Islander	116	10%	11	2%	6	1%	33	1%	166	3%
Native American	33	3%	5	1%	19	3%	21	1%	78	2%
Cosmopolitan	24	2%	2	0%	16	2%	182	8%	224	5%
Other	7	1%	0	0%	1	0%	264	11%	272	6%
Total	1127	100%	604	100%	723	100%	2389	100%	4843	100%

Adult Individuals (18 Years or Older)

- Eight percent (8%) of the adults who received Outreach Program services reported a history of foster care or out-of-home placement.
- Military veterans accounted for 11% of all adult individuals.
- Over two-thirds (68%) of the adults who received Outreach Program services were either long-term residents (10 years or more) or lifetime residents of Hawai'i, while 17% reported residing in Hawai'i for one year or less.
- Fourteen percent (14%) of adults reported being employed full or part time.
- Eighty percent (80%) of the adults reported earning at least a high-school diploma or GED, including 8% who received a college degree or more.



Photo courtesy of Institute for Human Services, Inc.

	Hawai'i County		Kaua'i County		Maui County		C&C of Honolulu		State	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Foster Care History^{4, 5}										
Yes	78	10%	52	13%	71	11%	115	6%	316	8%
No	707	90%	360	87%	588	89%	1826	94%	3481	92%
Total	785	100%	412	100%	659	100%	1941	100%	3797	100%
Veteran Status⁵										
Yes	74	9%	41	10%	98	15%	210	11%	423	11%
No	711	91%	371	90%	561	85%	1732	89%	3375	89%
Total	785	100%	412	100%	659	100%	1942	100%	3798	100%
Hawai'i Residence										
1 year or less	123	16%	117	29%	190	29%	155	10%	585	17%
More than 1 year, less than 10 years	149	19%	61	15%	150	23%	164	10%	524	15%
10 years or more	501	65%	221	55%	307	47%	1276	80%	2305	68%
Total	773	100%	399	100%	647	100%	1595	100%	3414	100%
Labor Force Participation										
Not in labor force/unemployed	660	85%	322	79%	535	82%	1694	90%	3211	86%
Part-time employment	55	7%	60	15%	75	11%	107	6%	297	8%
Full-time employment	65	8%	27	7%	44	7%	74	4%	210	6%
Total	780	100%	409	100%	654	100%	1875	100%	3718	100%
Educational Attainment⁶										
Less than high school	175	23%	79	20%	96	15%	375	21%	725	20%
High school diploma or GED	341	45%	190	49%	288	45%	1068	60%	1887	53%
Some college	187	25%	93	24%	169	27%	240	13%	689	19%
College degree or more	58	8%	27	7%	81	13%	109	6%	275	8%
Total	761	100%	389	100%	634	100%	1792	100%	3576	100%



Photo courtesy of the Honolulu Advertiser

Households

- Four-fifths (81%) of the households that received Outreach Program services consisted of single individuals or couples without children.
- Among the single-parent households, nearly three-quarters (74%) were headed by a female adult.
- Among families with children, 40% had one child, 31% had two children, and 29% had three or more children.
- Over one-quarter (27%) of the households reported being homeless for less than one month, almost half (46%) reported being homeless between 1 and 11 months, and about a quarter (26%) reported being homeless for one year or more at the time of program intake.

	Hawai'i County		Kaua'i County		Maui County		C&C of Honolulu		State	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Household Composition										
Single or couple w/ no children	491	68%	270	76%	600	95%	1377	81%	2738	81%
Single parent w/ children or pregnant	138	19%	49	14%	21	3%	217	13%	425	12%
Couple w/ children or pregnant	85	12%	36	10%	9	1%	100	6%	230	7%
Intergenerational	4	1%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%	8	0%
Total	718	100%	356	100%	630	100%	1697	100%	3401	100%
Single-Parent Households										
Female head	115	84%	40	82%	19	90%	140	65%	314	74%
Male head	22	16%	9	18%	2	10%	77	35%	110	26%
Total	137	100%	49	100%	21	100%	217	100%	424	100%
Number of Children in Family										
1 child	64	38%	36	44%	12	48%	72	39%	184	40%
2 children	54	32%	28	34%	5	20%	55	30%	142	31%
3 children	33	19%	8	10%	4	16%	27	15%	72	16%
4 or more children	19	11%	10	12%	4	16%	29	16%	62	13%
Total	170	100%	82	100%	25	100%	183	100%	460	100%
Length of Homelessness⁹										
Less than 1 month	242	34%	91	27%	182	29%	364	24%	879	27%
1 to 11 months	307	43%	195	57%	260	42%	724	47%	1486	46%
1 year or more	164	23%	54	16%	176	28%	457	30%	851	26%
Total	713	100%	340	100%	618	100%	1545	100%	3216	100%

AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS REPORTING FY 2005 HMIS DATA

SHELTER STIPEND PROGRAMS

O`ahu

Alternative Structures International
‘Ohana Ola Family Transitional Shelter (families)

Catholic Charities Hawai‘i
Maililand Transitional Shelter (families)

Gregory House Programs
Transitional Housing (single individuals with HIV)

Homeless Solutions, Inc.
Loliana Family Transitional Shelter (families)
Vancouver House Family Transitional Shelter (families)
Kulaokahu`a Transitional Shelter (single individuals, elderly individuals)
Nakolea Transitional Shelter (single individuals, employed individuals)

Institute for Human Services
Emergency Women’s and Family Shelter (single females and families)
Emergency Men’s Shelter (single males)

Holo Loa`a
Weinberg Village Waimānalo (families)
Onemalu Emergency and Transitional Shelter (single individuals and families)

Hale Kipa, Inc.
Young Men’s Transitional Living (male youth)
Young Women’s Transitional Living (female youth)

Mental Health Kōkua
Safe Haven Transitional Shelter (single individuals, mentally ill individuals)

Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Hale Ulu Pono (single individuals, mentally ill individuals)

Maui

Maui Economic Concerns of the Community
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Emergency and Transitional (single individuals and families)
Na Hale O Waine`e Emergency and Transitional (Westside) (single individuals and families)

Mental Health Kōkua
Maui Crisis Shelter Emergency and Transitional (single individuals, mentally ill individuals)

Kaua`i

Kaua`i Economic Opportunities
Komohana Group Home (single individuals)
Lihue Court (families)

Hawai`i

Catholic Charities Hawai‘i
Kawaihae Family Emergency and Transitional Shelter (families)

East Hawai‘i Coalition for the Homeless
Emergency and Transitional Shelter (single individuals and families)

Mental Health Kōkua
Surf (single individuals, mentally ill individuals)
Hale Lehua (single individuals, mentally ill individuals)

OUTREACH PROGRAMS

O`ahu

Waikīkī Health Center
Wai`anae Community Outreach
Wai`anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center
Kalihi-Pālama Health Care for the Homeless

Maui

Salvation Army, Maui

Kaua`i

Kaua`i Economic Opportunity

Hawai`i

Office for Social Ministry

For more information on each agency and program, visit the HCDCH Web site at:
www.hcdch.hawaii.gov/housingprograms/homeless.html

NOTES

1. The ethnic distribution of individuals utilizing homeless support services was compared to the race and ethnic distribution of the state population as published in Census 2000 Summer File 4—Hawai'i (Table PCT1) by the U.S. Census Bureau (2003). The following ethnic groups are over-represented among homeless individuals utilizing services by more than 5%: Shelter Services—Other Pacific Islanders (15% vs. 1%) and Native Hawaiians (28% vs. 20%); Outreach Services—Native Hawaiians (37% vs. 20%) and Caucasians (32% vs. 23%). Conversely, the following ethnic groups are substantially under-represented among individuals utilizing homeless support services: Shelter Services—Japanese (3% vs. 17%) and Filipinos (5% vs. 14%); Outreach Services—Japanese (1% vs. 17%) and Filipinos (4% vs. 14%).

2. During fiscal year 2005, data on transgender status began being collected. Previously, transgendered individuals were entered either as male or female. Since the transgender category was not uniformly used during data collection for the period July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005, data relating to transgendered individuals are not included in this report as the available data are likely an underestimate of the individuals identifying as transgender.

3. During program entry individuals self-reported ethnicity by selecting only one ethnic group. Ethnic groups with few respondents were combined as follows: (a) "Other Asian" includes Vietnamese, Thai, Laotian, Cambodian, Malaysian, Indonesian, and Asian Indian; (b) "Other Pacific Islander" includes individuals from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Guam, Tonga, Fiji, and any other Pacific Islands not separately listed; (c) "Cosmopolitan" refers to individuals who self-report as such and generally identify with two or more ethnicities, with no predominant identification with one group; and (d) "Other" represents a heterogeneous group of individuals who elected not to identify with any one ethnicity or with the Cosmopolitan category.

4. Foster care refers to any foster care, group home, or other institutional placement experienced by the individual prior to age 18.

5. Both the Foster Care History and Veteran Status data may contain errors related to the conversion of the database during FY 2004. More specifically, the foster care question was added to the intake interview during FY 2004, and some cases that were active prior to that period do not include responses to this question. Furthermore, both the foster care and veteran status questions did not contain a "do not know/missing" response category during FY 2005. Some cases had missing data for these questions, and providers may have errantly entered "no" because the HMIS required a response in this category. In addition, updating any demographic questions required an update to these questions before the HMIS would close the record.

Providers may have selected the "no" response, when a "do not know/missing" response would have been the appropriate choice. The extent to which these errors occurred is unknown. In general, these errors probably resulted in a slight underestimation of the number of individuals with these backgrounds.

6. Only data for individuals age 20 and older were used in the analyses of educational attainment.

7. For Shelter Stipend Program services, the data reflect the number of children reported by the head of household at the time of program intake. Often other children, in addition to non-head adult household members, later join the family. Approximately 200 children, representing about 11% of all children receiving Stipend Shelter Program services, were added to families after intake.

8. Institutional settings include emergency or transitional shelters, mental health and medical hospitals, prisons, substance-abuse facilities, and the YMCA.

9. The Length of Homelessness is based on self-reports to an intake question regarding the individual's current duration of homelessness at the time of program intake. The individual remains "homeless" during participation in a Shelter Stipend Program or Outreach Program, but the period when services are provided is not added to the duration of homelessness reported at the time of program intake. Therefore, the actual duration of homelessness exceeds the values reported here.

10. Age distribution of the homeless individuals was compared to the age distribution of the population estimates for Hawai'i (CC-EST2005-alldata-15) for July 1, 2004, published by U.S. Census Bureau (2006).

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