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Report

Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2003

Prepared for:

STATE OF HAWAII

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii

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Prepared by:

***SMS* Research & Marketing Services, Inc.**
April, 2004

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April 30, 2004

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Dear Ms. Miyoshi and Ms. Kita:

It is with pleasure that SMS Research presents this report of the findings of the 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Assessment. We believe the results will be an important tool to be used by those who will plan for and develop new programs for Hawaii's Homeless population.

We thank you for the opportunity to have been involved in this challenging and worthwhile project, and for providing a chance to work with some truly awe inspiring people. Any acknowledgements cannot do justice to the work and efforts contributed by your staff, the County Advisory Board members, and agency and service providers throughout the County.

It has been a pleasure serving you during the course of this project. Please call upon us should the need for our assistance arise as you work toward solutions to the problems of the homeless in Hawaii.

Sincerely,

James E. Dannemiller
President

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Many people went out of their way to help us conduct interviews with homeless persons, and their continued support of this project is deeply appreciated. Above all, those listed below are distinguished by their commitment to the successful resolution of Hawaii's homeless problems.

On behalf of SMS, I would like to thank the following persons, public and private agencies, and organizations for their cooperation in making this project a success. They helped us get surveys completed on time, gave us the information we needed, and even introduced us to the homeless people in the area to ease the assessment process.

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

In 2003, the Counties of Maui, Kauai, Hawaii, and the City and County of Honolulu, in conjunction with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), and Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) commissioned a study of the homeless population in the State of Hawaii. This study was patterned after the 1992 study of homelessness, but has an expanded scope that includes a review of homelessness and its relation to housing issues. This year's study also incorporates administrative records and survey data from the shelters and agencies collected from HCDCH.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objective of this study is to provide government, non-profit agencies, and other human services organizations with accurate information on the extent, characteristics, and causes of homelessness in the County. It is intended to provide more detailed information and expand the context in which homelessness is measured.

Central to the project objective was meeting the main priorities identified: population estimates, geographic distribution, ethnic composition, needs assessment, and identification of key sub-populations. Underlying these priorities was the goal of re-measuring the extent of the homeless population in Hawaii, and to expand on earlier work aimed at understanding the nature of the homeless problem. Specific project tasks included:

Homelessness

- Determine the number and living conditions of the homeless population and provide accurate counts for each island
- Estimate the number of homeless individuals who are not being served by public or private agencies/organizations in Hawaii
- Provide information on the potential causes and effects of homelessness that will permit more effective and efficient program and policy planning

Geographic Distribution

- Determine the geographic distribution and living conditions of the homeless population for long-term planning, capital budgeting, and policy making. Within this state report, the homeless populations are reported by county.

Ethnic Composition

- Determine the ethnic composition of the homeless population in the State of Hawaii

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Sub-Populations

- Identification of key sub-populations
- Describe defined sub-populations within the overall homeless population. The sub-populations specifically addressed include:
    - Mentally Ill
    - Substance Abusers
    - Victims of Domestic Violence
    - Elderly
    - Dual-Diagnosed
    - Persons with HIV/AIDS
    - Veterans
    - Youths
    - Chronic Homeless

Precariously Housed & Hidden Homeless

- Determine the number and characteristics of the families and individuals who are potentially at risk of homelessness from the Hawaii Housing Policy Study
- Provide information on causes and effects of the at-risk homeless population to support programs and objectives aimed at alleviating "hidden homeless."

THE STUDY

The study was divided into six phases; the agency survey, expert interviews, HMIS database analysis, shelter count surveys, external fielding, and telephone interviews.

Agency Survey

Using the list of all agencies that provide health and social services to the people of Hawaii (including the homeless), SMS conducted a survey of agencies to identify those that provide shelter to homeless persons. The survey was a mail survey with a telephone follow-up. The outcome produced was: (1) an updated list of all agencies providing shelter to homeless persons in 2003; and (2) a base list of all services available to homeless persons from all agencies with estimates of capacity and current utilization. This survey sought to classify each type of agency or organization by the type and level of service that they provided to the homeless population.

Table 1. Agency Survey Yields – 1st and 2nd Rounds of Mailing

	Sent	Received	Response Rate
Oahu	171	64	37%
Maui	62	20	32%
Hawaii	51	20	39%
Kauai	27	7	26%
State	311	111	36%
With complete data		104	34%

A first round of mailings to an original 224 agencies for the entire state resulted in 40 returned usable surveys, or an 18 percent return rate. SMS then completed a second round of mailings to those agencies not responding to the initial survey and to additional agencies suggested by first-round respondents. The second round of surveys was sent to approximately 184 agencies statewide. The second mailing included an option to complete the form online. Online surveys were deposited automatically at SMS.

A total of 311 surveys were sent to qualifying agencies and organizations that have any contact with the homeless population within the county. Of the mailed surveys, 104 viable surveys were received resulting in a 34 percent response rate.

Sole reliance on "shelter" counts of the homeless population would be biased by areas with lack of shelters and would not provide a reliable estimate of the homeless population. Therefore, it was decided that all social service providers that had contact with the homeless population would be surveyed. These providers included homeless shelters, service boards, food providers, community action agencies, domestic violence and family abuse centers, rehabilitation centers, Salvation Army, and outreach service agencies.

Shelter, Agency, Continuum of Care Interviews

This portion of the study included interviews with the experts in the field of homelessness, including those who provide shelter, outreach, medical, or other assorted services for the homeless population in the State. The primary objective of these interviews was to bring coherence and alignment of the study objectives with the concerns of the homeless experts. Experts representing a cross section of the agencies and organizations involved in the fight against homelessness from each county were selected to form a County Advisory Board (CAB).

The CABs were informal groups of people with knowledge and expertise in homelessness in each county. They were selected because of their knowledge of where homeless people congregate, and willingness to help. The list of CAB members is in Appendix E.

The CABs, in conjunction with county representatives, assisted SMS in fine-tuning our survey instruments, methodology, and timing for the outreach survey with respect to the community and homeless expert concerns. The interviews and CABs were critical in identifying location where homeless persons could be located during the outreach portion of the study. Advisory Board members also provided advanced notice to the homeless populations and brought our interviewers "street credibility" so that interviews could be conducted in a timely and efficient manner. Their kind assistance enabled the sometimes attention averse members of the homeless population to participate in the study.

Interviews with the Continuum of Care member agencies also played a key role in the assessment of current service levels provided to the homeless population. This data, when coupled with outreach survey data on the services utilized by the homeless population help to formulate a Needs Analysis to determine if any gaps in services could be identified. These interviews were conducted both in person and over the phone. The list of interview subjects is in Appendix E.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS Database)

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HCDCH has developed a database of the homeless population served in the State of Hawaii as an initial step towards the institution of a full online system as recommended by HUD. This database is created through the execution of intake interviews and surveys at selected homeless shelters. These intake forms assess the demographic, socio-economic, and housing characteristics of the homeless population being served. Exit surveys are also used to determine length of stay and, to a lesser extent, migration patterns. These surveys are completed for every person served on a daily basis and mailed to HCDCH headquarters on Oahu for processing and entry into the main database.

Although the HMIS database contains comprehensive information on homeless persons, it does have some limitations. Not all shelters share data with HMIS, so the database does not comprehensively cover all sheltered homeless in Hawaii. Also, it took some time for shelters to put systems in place so they could share their information with HMIS, so the first few years of implementation contains data from a partial list of shelters.

Table 2. HMIS Data Fields

Demographic	Socio-Economic	Other
Adults	County	Number Served
Children	Education Types	Times Served
Singles	Education Levels	Medical History
Families	Length Homeless	Substance Abuse History
Age	Times Homeless	Mental Health History
Gender	Cause of Homeless	Referral Source
Ethnicity	Income Sources	Services Required
Relationships	Resources Source	Medical Referrals
Marital Status	Resources Upon Exit	Means of Travel to Hawaii
Citizenship	Housing Status	Travel Funding
Veteran	Type of Housing	Destination After Exit
Family Status	Housing Payment Delinquency	Reason of Exit
Hawaii Residency	Average Length of Stay	Exit Location

The information contained within the database became the basis for determining the total count, demographic characteristics, statewide distribution by county, and services rendered at a given point-in-time. The data also provided a single number count of the homeless population staying in a shelter on a particular date. The results of the outreach count provided the unsheltered population on the date of external fielding.

Shelter Counts

Shelters not participating in the HMIS database were given the standard HCDCH shelter intake and exit surveys to be completed by the shelter personnel for every individual and group sheltered during the two-day external fielding period on each island. Surveys from these shelters were collected and the data were used, in combination with HMIS data, to determine the total number of sheltered homeless persons.

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External Fielding

SMS, in cooperation with government housing agencies and homeless service providers, conducted an external point-in-time count of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. External fielding consisted of a site count and homeless interviews. In total, 894 homeless interviews were conducted all over the State, including 283 in Maui County, 355 in the City and County of Honolulu, 156 in Hawaii County, and 100 in Kauai County.

Telephone Interviews

A telephone survey of Hawaii residents was conducted to assess the segments of the population that can be considered hidden homeless and precariously housed (at-risk) households, their characteristics, and housing situation. That survey was conducted as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003 (HHPS). The survey was conducted during April, 2003 and reported in the general report for the HHPS. The base data have been incorporated in this report as well. This was part of the Hawaii Housing and Policy Study.

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Table 3: Definitions Used in this Report

Homeless
There is more than one definition of homelessness, although the definitions vary in small ways. The following is the official definition of homelessness for Hawaii from Section 201G-451 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes: **Homeless means:** (1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and (2) An individual or family who has a primary nighttime residence that is: (A) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; (B) An institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or (C) A public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as sleeping accommodations for human beings. This term does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an act of Congress or a state law.
Unsheltered Homeless
Persons or groups of persons having a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for persons (including beaches, parks, automobiles, caves, benches, and abandoned or vacant buildings)
Sheltered Homeless
Persons or groups of persons who lack fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and stay at a supervised public or private shelter design to provide temporary alleviation of homelessness through the provision of living accommodations (emergency, transitional, or other) or that is an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized.
Hidden Homeless
A person or group of persons who…: ➢ Share accommodations with other groups in the same household. ➢ Are "doubled-up" (two or more families or groups or persons related by birth marriage or adoption). ➢ Are "sharing" (two or more families or groups or persons not related by birth marriage or adoption). ➢ Persons who depend upon public assistance for their shelter payments each month.
Precariously Housed or At-Risk
Person or persons who could become homeless in less than three-months if they lost their primary source of income.

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Shelter
A publicly or privately run supervised institution designed to provide temporary living accommodations.
Outreach Agency
A publicly or privately run organization providing food, clothing, medical care, and other related assistance out in the public domain.

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HOMELESS POPULATION – STATE OF HAWAII

The State of Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study of 2003 estimates ***the total number of homeless persons in the State to be 6,029*** on any given day in late summer. This is a notable increase over the homeless estimate for the state in 1999, which was 3,171 (see Conclusions). A substantial part of that difference is likely to result from different methods used in 1999. In 1992, the study was conducted in a manner very similar to that used for the 2003 survey. In 1999, the estimate was based on an enumeration of homeless persons encountered in a single sweep.

Table 4 (below) shows the distribution of Hawaii homeless persons by type in late summer of 2003. Each county had a unique distribution. About twenty nine percent of the homeless were sheltered. In July of 2003, the State of Hawaii had 33 functioning shelters with a capacity of 1,347 persons[1].

Table 4. Homeless Counts, State of Hawaii, 2003

County	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records		Not in HMIS Database				
	Transitional	Emergency	Transitional	Emergency	Counts	Survey Estimate	
Honolulu	824	420	-	-	572	1,481	3,297
Maui	253	93	-	54	270	483	1,153
Hawaii	139	110	-	-	272	722	1,243
Kauai	22	-	-	8	153	153	336
State	1,238	623	-	62	1,267	2,839	6,029

	Individuals	Persons in families	Persons in families with children	Person in non-family groups	Total
Sheltered					
Honolulu	506	738	495	-	1,244
Maui	133	264	164	2	399
Hawaii	-	249	208	-	249
Kauai	-	30	30	-	30
State	639	1,281	897	2	1,922
Unsheltered					
Honolulu	470	729	346	854	2,053
Maui	265	313	165	176	754
Hawaii	385	329	98	280	994
Kauai	77	197	84	32	306
State	1,197	1,568	693	1,342	4,107

[1] Estimating shelter capacity is an inexact procedure. Especially in family shelters, rooms can accommodate different numbers of people. All capacity estimates used in this study should be considered to be accurate within plus-or-minus five percent.

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The majority of Hawaii's homeless people were unsheltered in late summer of 2003. Although the City and County of Honolulu and Maui County can shelter more homeless than Kauai or Hawaii County, the majority of homeless are still unsheltered.

The Homeless Point-in-Time Survey team completed 894 interviews with homeless respondents. Those interviews covered a total of 1,617 homeless persons. In addition, the survey covered 1,227 unsheltered homeless, and provided information supporting an estimate of 2,839 additional unsheltered homeless people who were not covered by the survey[2]. These cases would be accounted for by homeless people who:

- were at locations other than interview sites on fielding days;
- were at interview sites but refused the interview;
- were at the interview sites but incapable of providing answers to survey questions;
- were located at a non-traditional shelter situation (living in garages, tents, etc.).

The clear conclusion from the Point-In-Time Study 2003 is that substantial numbers of Hawaii's homeless people are unsheltered at any given time. The finding reflects the relatively limited number of shelter spaces available in the State and especially in the Counties of Hawaii and Kauai.

Table 5. Individuals Served by Outreach by County

	4th Qtr 2002	1st Qtr 2003	2nd Qtr 2003	3rd Qtr 2003	4th Qtr 2003
Honolulu	1,536	2,209	2,374	3,310	3,765
Maui	396	401	427	403	454
Hawaii	307	429	448	497	497
Kauai	234	269	244	208	250
State	**2,473**	**3,308**	**3,493**	**4,418**	**4,966**

Table 5 shows the number of individuals receiving outreach services by county in each quarter. Outreach levels in the State of Hawaii have been relatively stable in most counties except the City and County of Honolulu, where outreach has increasing notably. Close to 5,000 individuals are served every quarter. The counts represent unique individuals in each quarter, although the same person may be in multiple quarters.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following section covers the geographic distribution of the homeless population in relation to the sites assessed during the external fielding portion of the study. Each county was divided into districts. The characteristics of homeless individuals and groups are presented by districts in each county's report.

Figures 1 through 4 show the geographic location of homeless survey interviews in 2003. Key agencies, organizations, and experts serving the homeless in all counties identified a total of 212 sights where homeless persons congregate: 68 in the County of Maui, 60 on Oahu, 64 sites in Hawaii County, and 20 sites in Kauai County.

[2] The analysis plan shown in Appendix A describes the method of estimation. Briefly, the survey uses the percentage of homeless that stayed in a shelter the previous night from the survey and extrapolates from that the total number of homeless, including those not surveyed or observed at major homeless gathering places.

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Figure 1. Interview Sites on Oahu

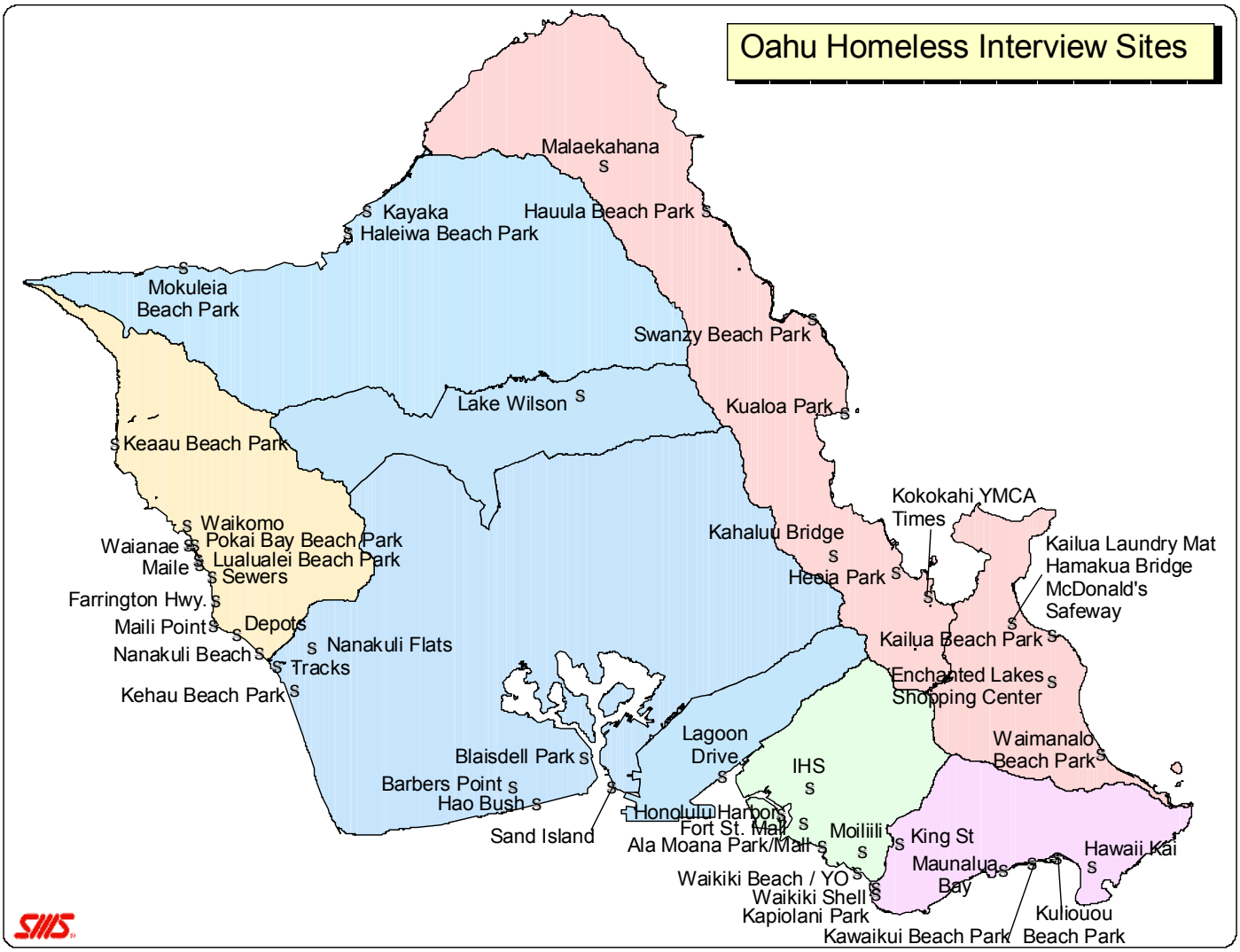

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Figure 2. Interview Sites on Kauai

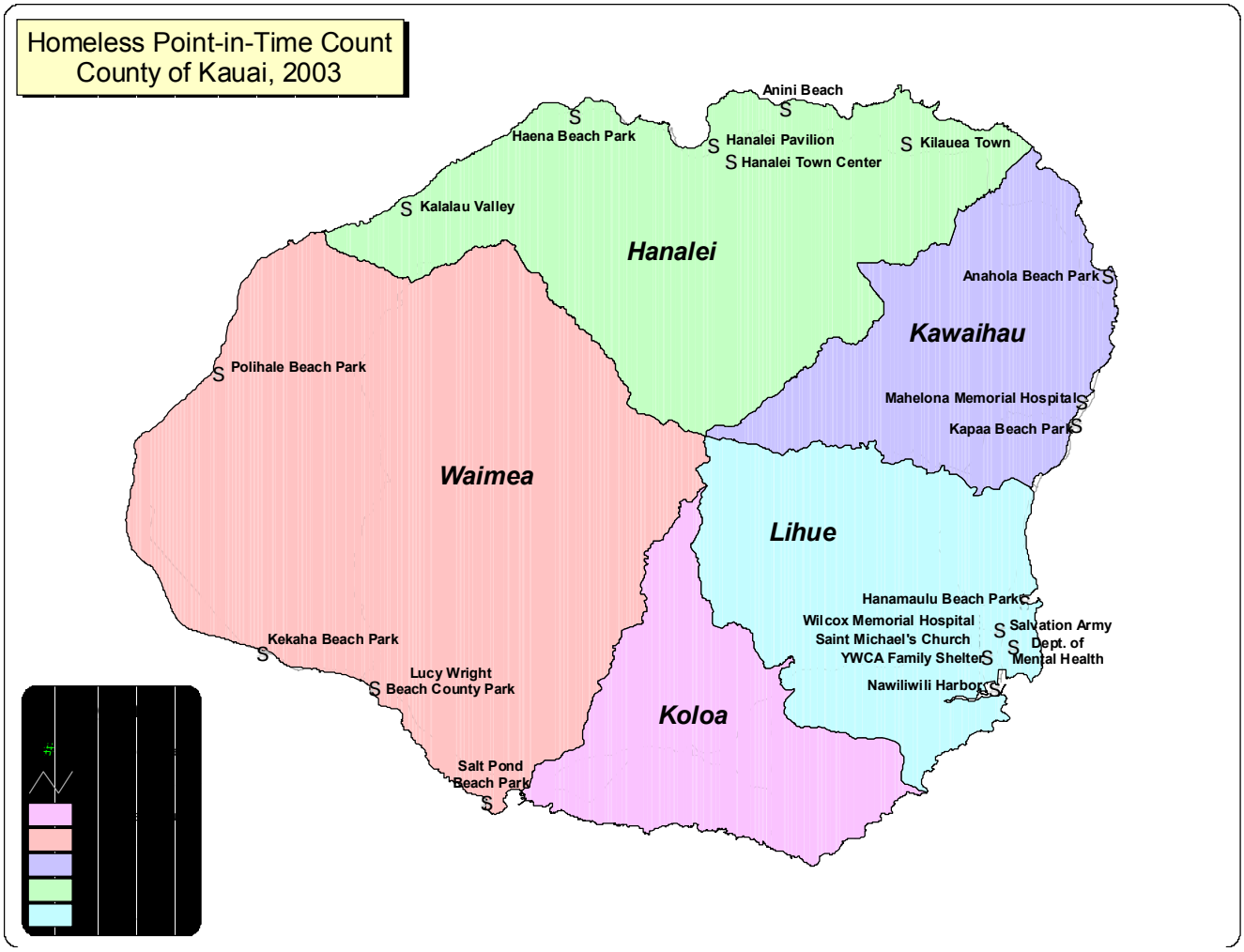

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Figure 3. Interview Sites on Hawaii

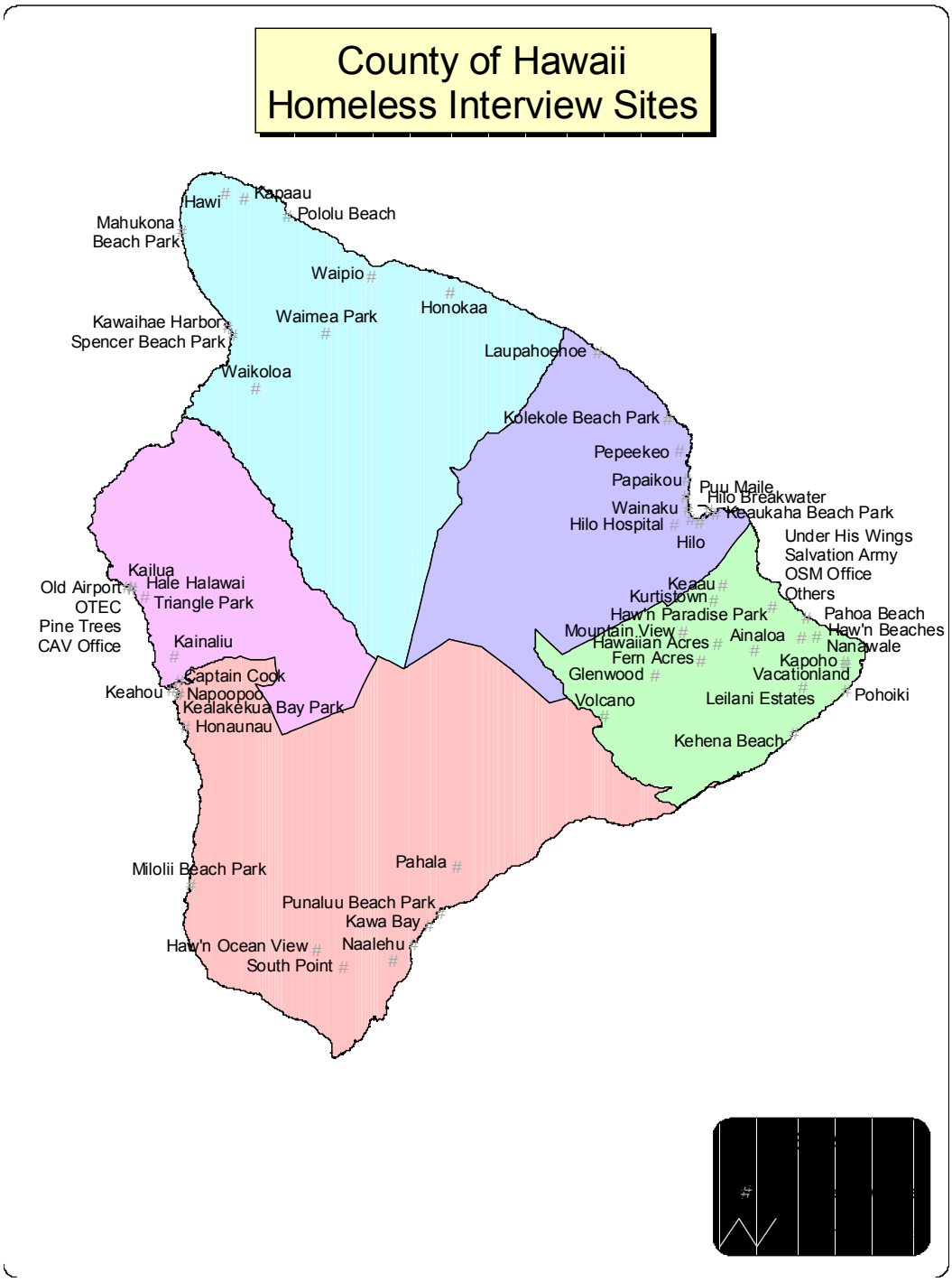

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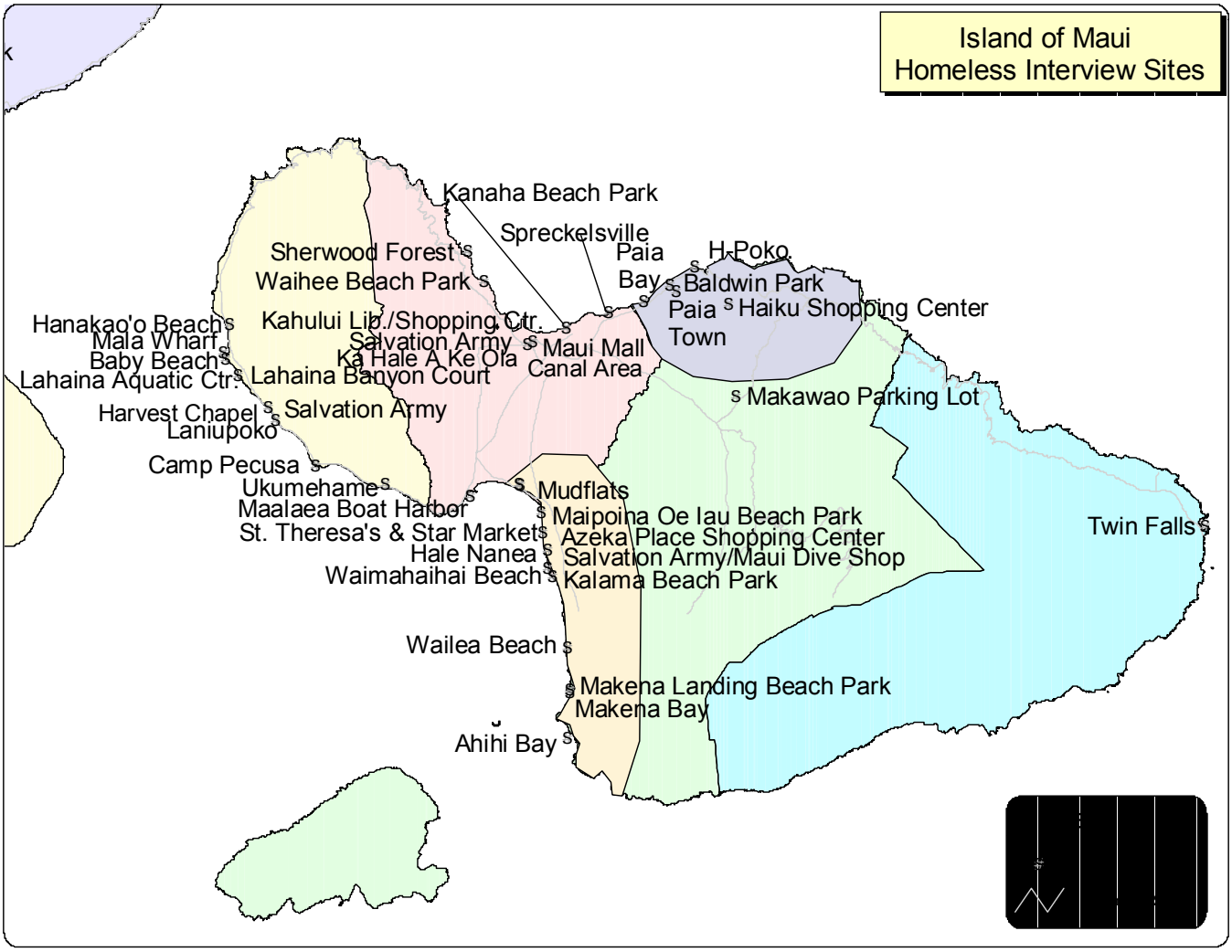
Figure 4. Interview Sites on Maui



CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMELESS

The homeless persons interviewed in the Hawaii Point-in-Time Homeless Survey 2003 represent an unbiased sample of homeless persons found at places where the homeless congregate. The survey percentages are comparable with surveys conducted in the past because questions and fielding operations for all surveys have been the same since 1992.

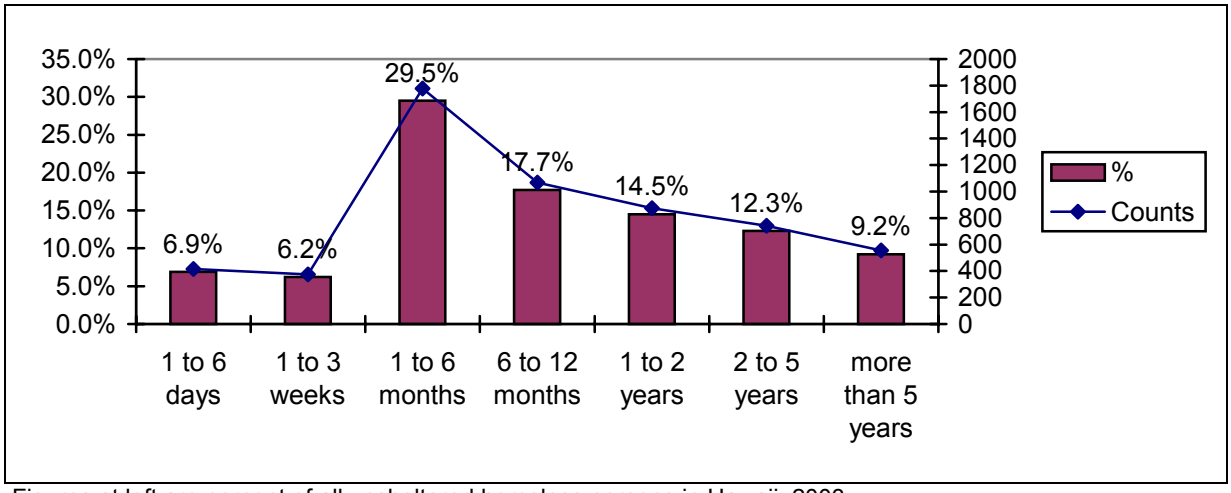
Table 6. History of Homelessness, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?										
yes	203	61.0	129	49.8	52	37.1	40	54.1	424	52.6
No	125	37.5	123	47.5	87	62.1	32	43.2	367	45.5
don't know, refused	5	1.5	7	2.7	1	0.7	2	2.7	15	1.9
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?										
first time	106	31.8	79	30.5	14	10.0	30	42.3	229	28.5
Second	139	41.7	75	29.0	64	45.7	15	21.1	293	36.5
Third	38	11.4	58	22.4	23	16.4	11	15.5	130	16.2
fourth or more	10	3.0	18	6.9	8	5.7	3	4.2	39	4.9
Other	5	1.5	7	2.7	6	4.3	2	2.8	20	2.5
unknown	3	0.9	2	0.8	3	2.1	1	1.4	9	1.1
How long have you been homeless this time?										
1 to 6 days	6	1.8	45	17.4	2	1.4	3	4.1	56	6.9
1 to 3 weeks	16	4.8	22	8.5	9	6.4	3	4.1	50	6.2
1 to six months	106	31.8	67	25.9	39	27.9	26	35.1	238	29.5
6 months to 1 year	55	16.5	38	14.7	35	25.0	15	20.3	143	17.7
1 or 2 years	54	16.2	37	14.3	19	13.6	7	9.5	117	14.5
2 to 5 years	46	13.8	21	8.1	22	15.7	10	13.5	99	12.3
more than 5 years	43	12.9	19	7.3	5	3.6	7	9.5	74	9.2
other	1	0.3	1	0.4	3	2.1			5	0.6
don't know refused	6	1.8	9	3.5	6	4.3	3	4.1	24	3.0
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness										
less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	212	63.7	175	67.6	79	56.4	44	59.5	510	63.3
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	121	36.3	84	32.4	61	43.6	29	39.2	295	36.6
unknown							1	1.4	1	0.1
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Over half (53 percent) of survey respondents claimed that this was their first time being homeless. Those reporting multiple instances of homelessness stated that it was either their first, second, or third time in the last 24-months suggesting a moderate repeat rate for homeless individuals. Less than 5 percent reported being homeless four or more times in the last 2 years. When we combined those who were homeless three or more times and those who had been homeless for two or more years, a total of 36.6 percent of all Hawaii's homeless persons could be considered chronic homeless.

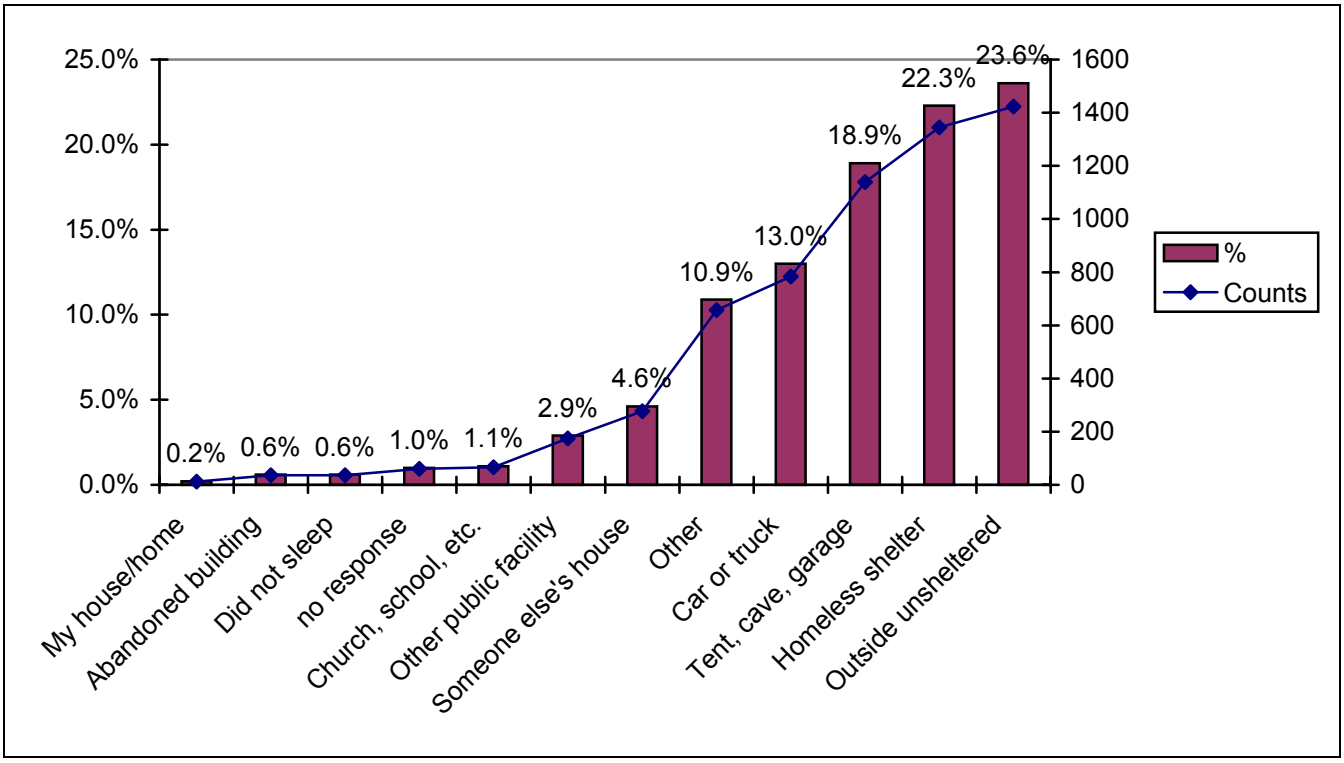
Figure 5. Duration of Homelessness Among Homeless Population, State of Hawaii



Figures at left are percent of all unsheltered homeless persons in Hawaii, 2003.

Almost 30 percent of homeless persons in the State reported having been homeless for one to six months. About 13 percent reported very recently being homeless less than three weeks. The reaming 57 percent had been homeless for more than six months, 9 percent indicated that they had been homeless for more than five years. We note that 60 percent of unsheltered homeless persons interviewed in late summer of 2003 had been homeless for less than a year.

Figure 6. Location Slept Last Night, Homeless Population, State of Hawaii



When asked about the number of different places they had slept within the past seven nights, over forty percent reported sleeping in only one location. About 22 percent reported sleeping at a homeless shelter. Other locations they slept at included such places as a tent, garage, cave, (19 percent), in a car or truck (13 percent) and outside, unsheltered (24 percent).

Over 61 percent of the homeless individuals in the State are alone. But over a quarter of them reported being homeless with members of their family. Over 10 percent identified themselves as being part of a small group of homeless.

Table 7. Demographics Ethnicity Among Homeless, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii										
less than 1 year	11	3.3	40	15.4	6	4.3	12	16.2	69	8.6
1 to 6 years	35	10.5	42	16.2	28	20.0	16	21.6	121	15.0
6 to 20 years	56	16.8	50	19.3	35	25.0	21	28.4	162	20.1
20 years or more (not lifetime)	59	17.7	24	9.3	16	11.4	4	5.4	103	12.8
lifetime	165	49.5	90	34.7	54	38.6	19	25.7	328	40.7
don't know, refused	7	2.1	13	5.0	1	0.7	2	2.7	23	2.9
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
What is your ethnic background										
Black	11	3.3	11	4.2	3	2.1	4	5.4	29	3.6
Caucasian	93	27.9	106	40.9	43	30.7	32	43.2	274	34.0
Chinese	10	3.0	3	1.2	1	0.7	2	2.7	16	2.0
Filipino	18	5.4	15	5.8	2	1.4	6	8.1	41	5.1
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	140	42.0	77	29.7	79	56.4	16	21.6	312	38.7
Hispanic, Latino	5	1.5	8	3.1			3	4.1	16	2.0
Japanese	5	1.5	1	0.4	1	0.7	2	2.7	9	1.1
Korean	3	0.9	1	0.4			1	1.4	5	0.6
Mixed, not Hawaiian	4	1.2	7	2.7	1	0.7	3	4.1	15	1.9
other	35	10.5	14	5.4	9	6.4	1	1.4	59	7.3
don't know, refused	9	2.7	16	6.2	1	0.7	4	5.4	30	3.7
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaiian or more?										
Yes	84	60.0	31	40.3	34	43.0	6	37.5	155	49.7
No	54	38.6	41	53.2	40	50.6	9	56.3	144	46.2
don't know, refused	2	1.4	5	6.5	5	6.3	1	6.3	13	4.2
Total	140	100.0	77	100.0	79	100.0	16	100.0	312	100.0
Current applicant to DHHL?										
Yes	23	27.4	10	31.3	20	57.1	4	66.7	57	36.3
No	58	69.0	21	65.6	14	40.0	2	33.3	95	60.5
don't know, refused	3	3.6	1	3.1	1	2.9			5	3.2
Total	84	100.0	32	100.0	35	100.0	6	100.0	157	100.0
Have you been a lessee in the past?										
Yes	7	8.3	4	12.9	9	26.5			20	12.9
No	73	86.9	24	77.4	23	67.6	6	100.0	126	81.3
don't know, refused	4	4.8	3	9.7	2	5.9			9	5.8
Total	84	100.0	31	100.0	34	100.0	6	100.0	155	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Of the unsheltered homeless in the State, individuals of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity account for thirty-seven percent of the homeless, well above the comparative ethnic composition of the population in the State of Hawaii (18%). Caucasians accounted for the next highest number of homeless, accounting for 32.6 percent of the homeless population.

Homeless persons of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity are concentrated in Hawaii County and the City and County of Honolulu. Among these individuals, about half reported having a blood quantum level of fifty percent or greater. Thirty seven percent of homeless persons who are at least 50 percent Hawaiian indicated that they currently have an application for a land grant in the process of being reviewed by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). Thirteen percent reported having been awarded land by DHHL in the past.

Demographic Characteristics of Unsheltered Homeless Persons

Statewide, well over half of the homeless persons were males (60.8%)[3]. Kauai County homeless people had the highest share of females at 43 percent. Homeless people are primarily long-term residents of the State. More than half of them (53%) were lifetime residents or people who had been here for 20 years or more. That is slightly higher than the comparable percentage for the general population. Newcomers (those here less than a year) made up 8.4 percent of the group, and about six percent were not US citizens.

Unsheltered homeless people were younger than the population at large and only about three percent was over 65. They were considerably less educated than the rest of the population. More than two-thirds had no education beyond high school. There were, however, PhDs among Hawaii's homeless population. Unsheltered homeless persons included many single-never-married persons (58%) and divorced persons (19%). Only 14 percent of those we interviewed were currently married. U.S. Veterans comprised 12.5 percent of the homeless persons.

Reasons for Homelessness

All homeless survey respondents were asked the reasons for their most recent term of homelessness. Results are shown in Table 8. Across the State, the major reasons for homelessness seem to be economic, substance abuse, and domestic. Eviction and problems paying rent accounted for 42 percent of all cases, and another 18 percent reported that unemployment was a reason for their current situation. Eviction was a larger problem in Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai Counties than on Oahu. In the very tight rental market of 2003 we might have expected that many homeless persons would have cited eviction and rents as reasons for homelessness. Comparison with previous homeless surveys suggests, however, that those two problems were major ones in 1999 as well.

Substance abuse was involved in the homelessness of about 16 percent of all survey respondents. Note that substance abuse is a much more salient problem for homeless persons in the County of Maui, where more than 30 percent of respondents named it as a reason for their most recent incidence of homelessness.

[3] Data in this section are taken from data tabulations presented in the appendix, especially Table C-10 and C-11.

For about 11 percent of the homeless persons in the survey, family conflict was an issue. The term includes domestic violence, as well as disagreements with those with whom the homeless person had been living.

Table 8. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
problem paying rent; evicted	123	36.9	114	44.0	62	44.3	30	42.3	329	41.0
family conflict/ family violence	30	9.0	25	9.7	17	12.1	19	26.8	91	11.3
government benefits stopped	9	2.7	1	0.4	4	2.9	1	1.4	15	1.9
alcohol or drug abuse	30	9.0	83	32.0	20	14.3	1	1.4	134	16.7
unemployment	75	22.5	53	20.5	30	21.4	13	18.3	171	21.3
stranded visitor or tourist	1	0.3	4	1.5	4	2.9	1	1.4	10	1.2
released from prison	10	3.0	19	7.3	10	7.1	1	1.4	40	5.0
released from hospital	6	1.8	1	0.4	2	1.4	3	4.2	12	1.5
released from military	1	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.7			3	0.4
my choice, I chose to live here	26	7.8	22	8.5	14	10.0	15	21.1	77	9.6
other	101	30.3	49	18.9	45	32.1	16	22.5	211	26.3
don't know, refused	17	5.1	12	4.6	4	2.9	2	2.8	35	4.4
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	71	100.0	803	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

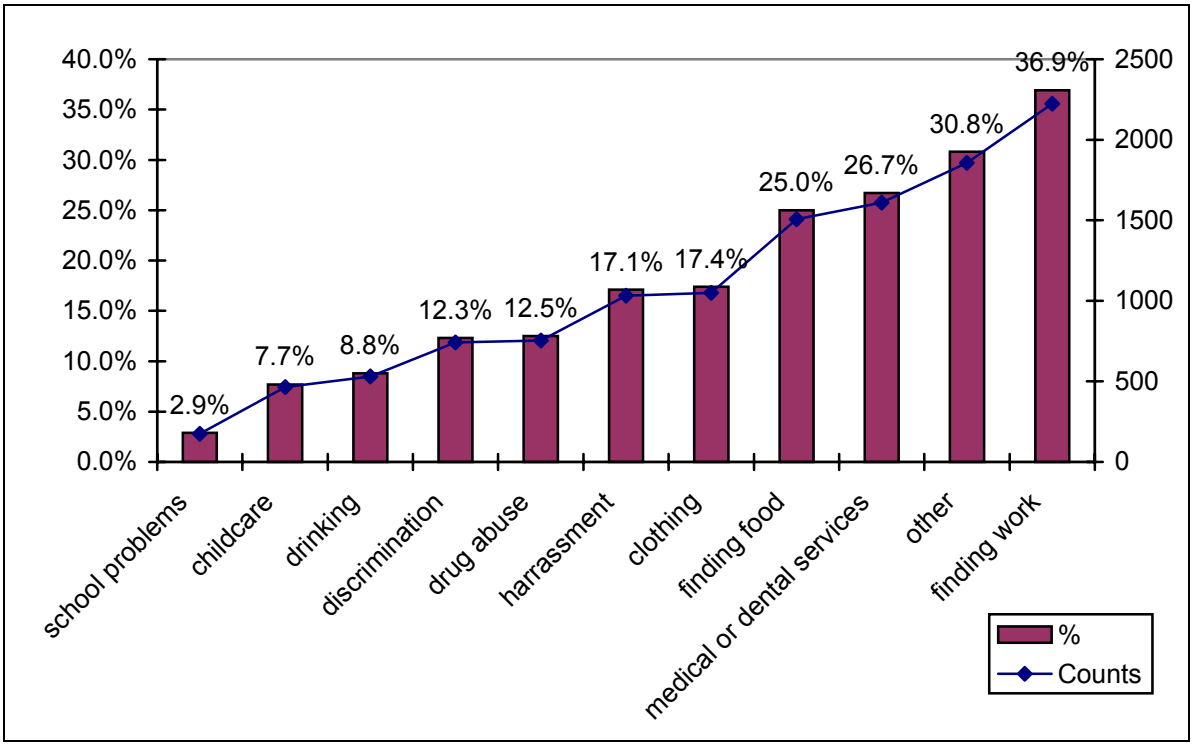
Just less than two percent of all homeless persons interviewed said they were homeless because their government benefits had been terminated. Seven percent were homeless because they had just been released from prison, hospitals or the military. And about ten percent of them said they were homeless by their own choice. That is, at least part of the reason for their homeless state is that they feel homelessness is their best option at this point in their lives.

Problems of Homeless Persons

After one becomes homeless, regardless of the reason, a number of problems can arise. The 2003 survey respondents named the major problems they had as homeless persons (See Figure 7). The most frequently encountered problem was finding work (37%). That is consistent with the finding that most homelessness in Hawaii is caused by economic problems including unemployment. About 17 percent of unsheltered homeless persons said that drinking was their major problem, and 9 percent mentioned drugs. That too is consistent with the 17 percent who said that alcohol and drugs were causes of their homelessness. Those classified as “other” primarily said that finding shelter was their biggest problem.

The remaining issues shown in Figure 7 seem to be common to homeless people regardless of the reasons for being homeless. They have problems finding medical and dental health care (27%) and clothing (17%). Those with children need childcare (8%) and have problems providing education (3%). Many also cited problems with discrimination (25%) and harassment (12%). Problems listed in 2003 were similar to those found in previous homeless surveys.

Figure 7. Primary Concerns Among Homeless Population, State of Hawaii



Resources

Despite serious setback common to homeless persons, they are not without resources (See Table 9). In 2003, the Hawaii study found that about 27 percent of survey respondents were employed. Only 39 percent of those were employed full-time, however. In 24 percent of the homeless groups we interviewed, another member of the group was employed. In all, about 30 percent of homeless people have some form of employment.

Unsheltered homeless persons who are not currently working most often cited a health problem or disability as the reason for their lack of gainful employment (29%). Many also reported that they were actively seeking employment but were unable to find a job. If we combine those who said “people won’t hire me” and those who said they were simply unable to find a job, the total is 31 percent of unemployed homeless persons. In addition, there were four percent who said they either did not want or need a job, and ten percent who said they were unemployable because of problems with alcohol or substance use.

In addition to jobs, about 44 percent of homeless survey respondents said they had received some money in the thirty days prior to the survey. For about two-thirds of those who received cash, the money came from either public assistance or social security. Others got some money from family or friends (15%), from the sale of goods or services (6%), or from panhandling (2%).

Table 9. Resources Among Homeless Population, State of Hawaii by County

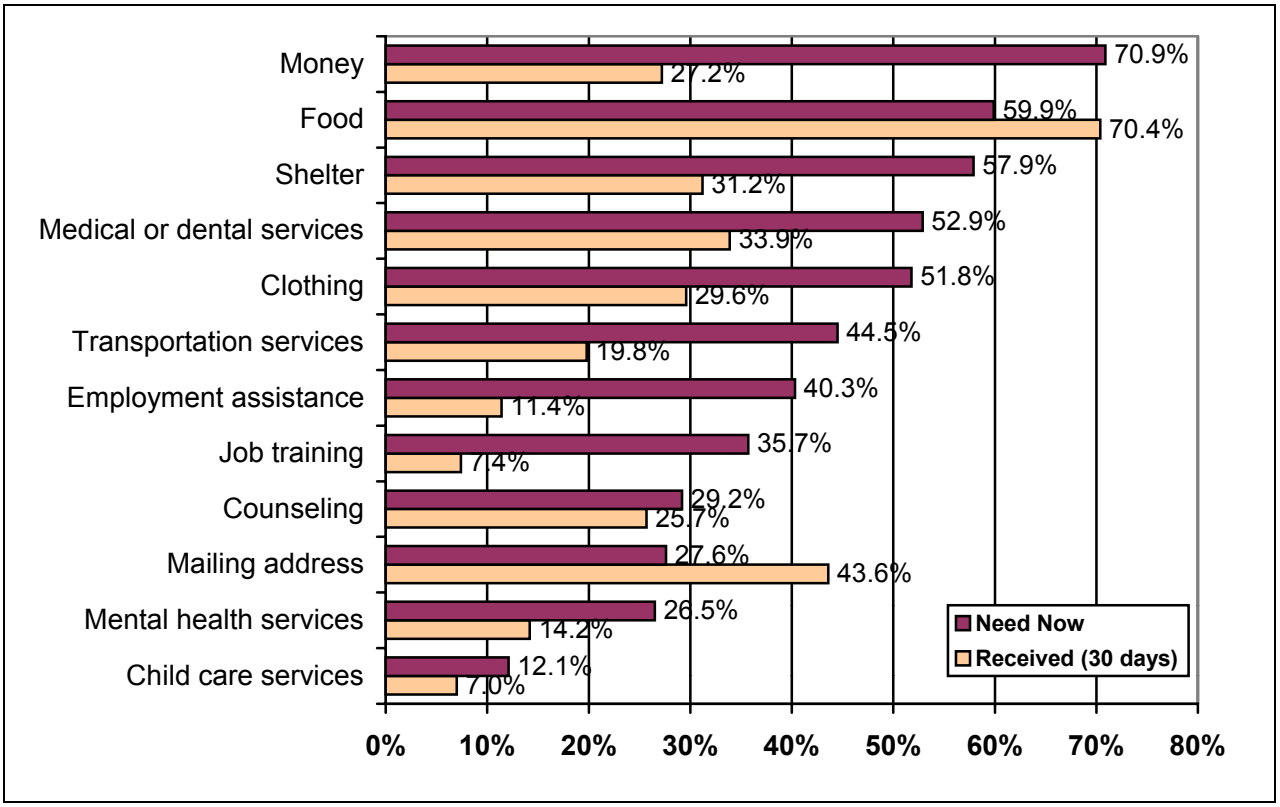
	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?										
yes	79	23.7	94	36.3	22	15.7	21	28.4	216	26.8
no	249	74.8	150	57.9	117	83.6	50	67.6	566	70.2
don't know, refused	5	1.5	15	5.8	1	0.7	3	4.1	24	3.0
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?										
full-time	24	27.9	52	50.5	13	50.0	4	18.2	93	39.2
part-time	27	31.4	27	26.2	6	23.1	6	27.3	66	27.8
occasional	28	32.6	15	14.6	3	11.5	11	50.0	57	24.1
don't know, refused	7	8.1	9	8.7	4	15.4	1	4.5	21	8.9
Total	86	100.0	103	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0	237	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?										
Yes	30	23.8	25	27.5	9	18.0	10	26.3	74	24.3
No	76	60.3	43	47.3	36	72.0	23	60.5	178	58.4
don't know, refused	20	15.9	23	25.3	5	10.0	5	13.2	53	17.4
Total	126	100.0	91	100.0	50	100.0	38	100.0	305	100.0
How many are employed?										
0			1	4.0			1	9.1	2	2.7
1	21	70.0	10	40.0	3	33.3	7	63.6	41	54.7
2	4	13.3	6	24.0	2	22.2	2	18.2	14	18.7
Three or more	5	16.7	8	32.0	2	22.2	1	9.1	16	21.3
unknown					2	22.2			2	2.7
Total	30	100.0	25	100.0	9	100.0	11	100.0	75	100.0
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?										
Yes	145	43.5	99	38.2	82	58.6	32	43.2	358	44.4
No	174	52.3	132	51.0	52	37.1	39	52.7	397	49.3
don't know, refused	14	4.2	28	10.8	6	4.3	3	4.1	51	6.3
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Where did that money come from?										
family or friend	27	19.1	11	11.3	12	14.8	3	8.3	53	14.9
savings			1	1.0					1	0.3
social security	35	24.8	22	22.7	22	27.2	14	38.9	93	26.2
sale of goods	4	2.8	1	1.0	1	1.2	4	11.1	10	2.8
sale of services	4	2.8	1	1.0	5	6.2			10	2.8
welfare, public assistance	54	38.3	50	51.5	29	35.8	8	22.2	141	39.7
pan handling	8	5.7							8	2.3
other	9	6.4	11	11.3	12	14.8	4	11.1	36	10.1
don't know, refused							3	8.3	3	0.8
Total	141	100.0	97	100.0	81	100.0	36	100.0	355	100.0
Why aren't you working now?										
people don't want to hire me	40	16.1	20	13.3	11	9.4	1	2.0	72	12.7
looking but cannot find a job	46	18.5	19	12.7	29	24.8	12	24.0	106	18.7
do not want to work	12	4.8	2	1.3	3	2.6	1	2.0	18	3.2
do not need to work	4	1.6					1	2.0	5	0.9
alcohol or drug use problem	13	5.2	35	23.3	5	4.3	1	2.0	54	9.5
Poor education	1	0.4	1	0.7	5	4.3	2	4.0	9	1.6
disability or health problem	70	28.1	34	22.7	41	35.0	19	38.0	164	29.0
Must stay with children	12	4.8	5	3.3	3	2.6	6	12.0	26	4.6
Other	46	18.5	34	22.7	17	14.5	7	14.0	104	18.4
don't know, refused	5	2.0			3	2.6			8	1.4
Total	249	100.0	150	100.0	117	100.0	50	100.0	566	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Services Needed

Figure 8 shows the relationship between the services needed and received by the homeless population ranked in order of need as reported by survey respondents. The gap analysis shows some disparity between the level of services provided and the perceived needs of the homeless population. The most needed services in 2003 were money, food, shelter, medical and dental services, clothing and transportation. Asked about services they had received from public or private agencies in the past 30 days, the homeless most often reported receiving food (69 percent), a mailing address (43 percent), and medical or dental services (33 percent).

Figure 8. Gaps Analysis of Services Received and Required by the Homeless Population

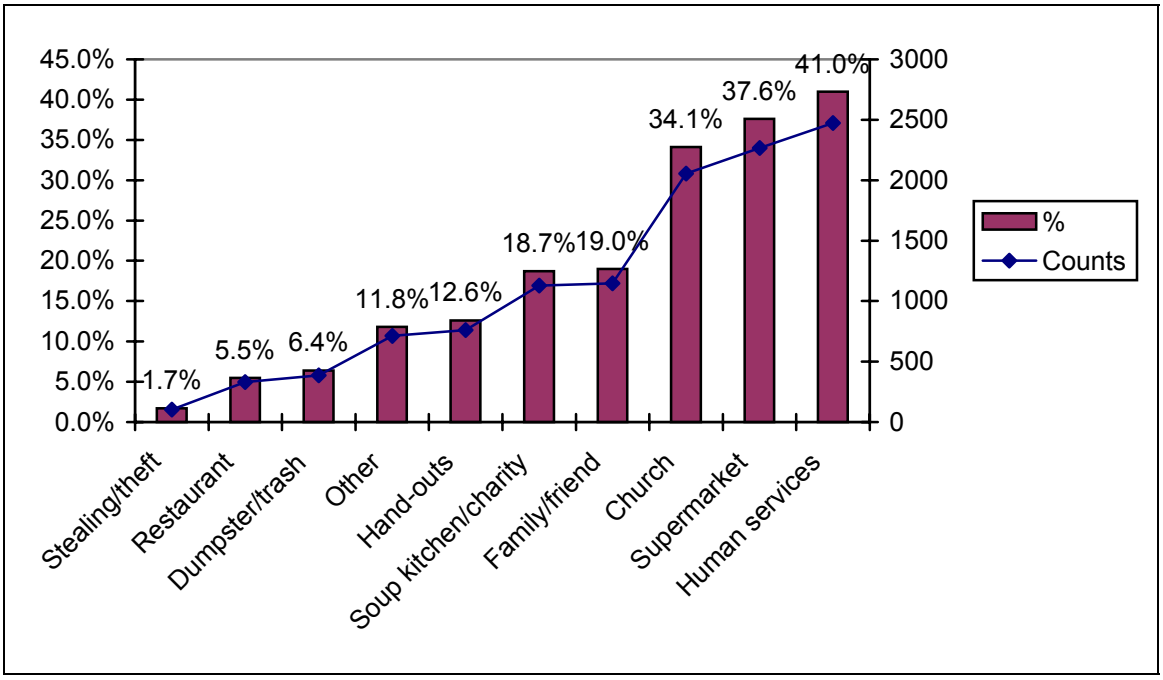


For nearly all the services covered by the survey, need exceeded supply as reported by unsheltered homeless people. The gaps in services were highest for money, job training, employment assistance, and shelter. For two services – food and a mailing address – the supply seems to have exceeded demand in 2003.

Sources of Food

When homeless persons in the State were asked where they got most of their food, there were three most common responses. About forty one percent reported obtaining it from human services. Approximately thirty eight percent said that most of their food is obtained from supermarkets, and about 34 percent obtained food from a church.

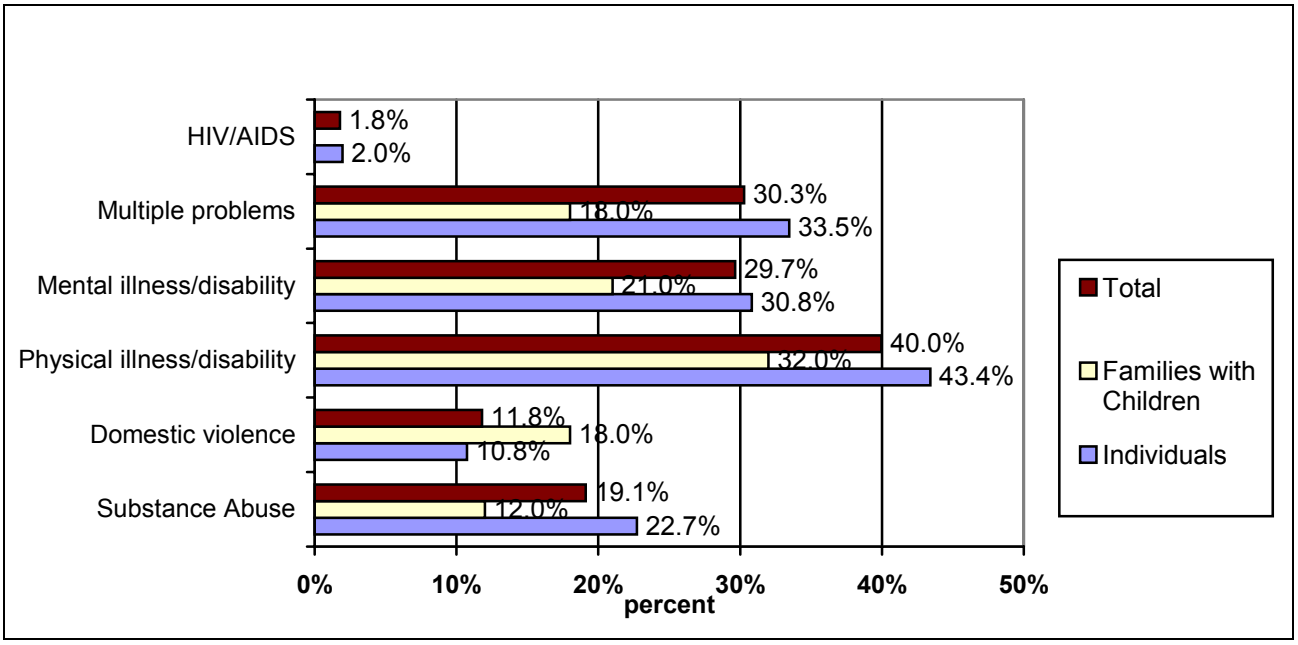
Figure 9. Sources of Food for Homeless Population, State of Hawaii



Homeless Subpopulations, 2003

The identification and calculation of sub-populations within the larger homeless population residing in the State can be used to determine the type and level of services that may be required. The data may also be applied toward the creation of prevention programs geared toward the sub-populations that have the largest number and are the easiest to treat. Figure 10 illustrates the breakdown of sub-populations found during external fielding. For the State, persons with physical illness or disability exhibited the largest sub-population making up 40 percent of the total homeless persons surveyed. Those suffering from mental illness or disability made up the second largest population (30%). Dual diagnosed, or people that exhibited multiple problems, also made up 30 percent of homeless.

Figure 10. Homeless Sub-Populations



When viewing these statistics it is important to note that there are certain factors concerning "self reported" data that should be carefully considered when dealing with questions that involve issues that are illegal, potentially embarrassing, extremely personal, or technical in nature. That is, survey data that involves sensitive questions asked of persons with a diminished capacity can produce data with a wide range of error. The same conflicting dynamics are also present when asking someone about their behavior in regards to illegal or controlled substances.

Figure 11. Homeless Children and Families

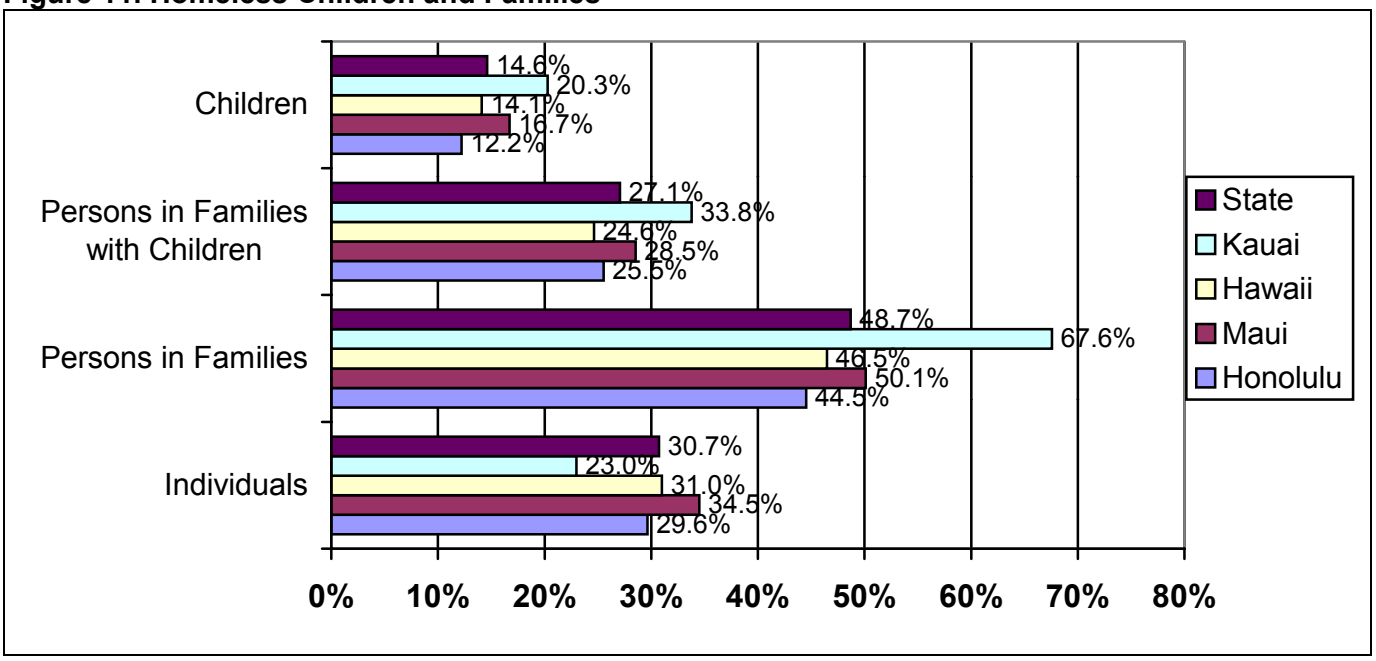


Table 10. Homeless Children and Families

	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
Total	3,297	1,153	1,243	336	6,029
Individuals	976	398	385	77	1,836
Persons In Families	1,467	577	578	227	2,849
Persons In Families with Children	841	329	306	114	1,590
Children	402	193	175	68	838
Persons in non-family groups	854	178	280	32	1,344

Hidden Homeless and At-Risk Homeless

Table 11 presents a comparable set of estimates for Hidden Homeless and At-Risk persons and households in Hawaii from 1992 to 2003. Estimates have been adjusted to include the official population and household counts for 1992 and 1997. Estimates of number of persons in households have been adjusted for 1997 to reflect actual households sizes.

Table 11: Hidden Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness, 1992 to 2003

	1992	1997	2003
Households	375,018	396,008	410,795
Hidden Homeless	17,618	26,929	41,007
At-risk	111,747	71,483	50,122
Adequately Housed	245,653	297,596	319,665
Persons	1,158,613	1,211,640	1,228,025
Hidden Homeless	90,506	144,022	228,449
At-risk	322,755	220,734	155,058
Adequately Housed	745,352	846,886	844,518
Persons per Household	3.09	3.06	2.99
Hidden Homeless	5.14	5.35	5.57
At-risk	2.89	3.10	3.09
Adequately Housed	3.03	2.87	2.64

Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003.
Note: Estimates of hidden homeless and at-risk of homelessness were also done as part of the 1999 Homeless study. Those numbers, though not exactly comparable to those that come out of the HHPS, are 76,635 hidden homeless, and 206,924 at-risk of homelessness for the State of Hawaii.

Interestingly, the number of hidden homeless has more than doubled in the last decade, while the number of at-risk homeless has declined by more than half. The increase in hidden homeless can be explained by a very tight housing market. Housing is less affordable, and it drives those that can least afford it out of the market.

CONCLUSIONS

The Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study 2003 found a total of 6,029 homeless persons in the State of Hawaii on any given day in late summer. We have noted that the number may be higher than for other months during the year since there is some indication of seasonality and that summer months have more homeless people than the rest of the year. Estimates of the numbers of hidden homeless persons and those at-risk of homelessness in 2003 were developed as part of a separate study. Table 12 summarizes all three types of homelessness.

Table 12. Homelessness in Hawaii, 2003

	Total Homeless Persons	Hidden Homeless	At-Risk of Homelessness
Total State	6,029	228,449	155,058
Hawaii	1,243	25,671	18,587
Honolulu	3,297	166,810	112,929
Kauai	336	12,969	6,100
Maui	1,153	22,999	17,441

The number of homeless persons in the State of Hawaii and each of its four counties were calculated as part of this study. The number of sheltered homeless persons was based on an unduplicated count of homeless persons in public shelters. The number of sheltered persons was calculated from survey data.

The number of hidden homeless persons was developed from survey data collected as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study (HHPS) Demand Survey, 2003. Hidden homeless persons are those who were doubled-up or sharing accommodations with others because they could not afford their own homes. Persons at-risk of homelessness were also counted in the HHPS Demand Survey. Those at-risk included people who reported that they would lose their housing units if the chief wage earner were without a job for three months.

Since 1992, the number of hidden homeless people in Hawaii has grown steadily from 90,506 in 1992, to 144,022 in 1997, and 228,449 in 2003. This was expected as the Hawaii housing market tightened after 1998. The number of persons at risk of homelessness, on the other hand, decreased from 322,755 in 1992 to 220,734 in 1997, and 155,058 in 2003. This reflects the increasing economic welfare of Hawaii's households over the last several years. As the economy improves, households are more comfortable, disposable income and saving increase, and confidence in continued employment grows.

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We cannot measure the exact change in the State's homeless population since 1999. Data collection methods in 2003 were different from those used in 1999. It is certain, however, that the homeless population of Hawaii has grown during the past four years. Two components of the 1999 and 2003 homeless studies can be accurately compared. First, the sheltered homeless population of the State was 1,219 persons in 1999 and 1,923 persons in 2003. Those figures were developed using the same methods in both studies. Figures for unsheltered homeless persons are not directly comparable. Based on the 524 interviews conducted in 1999 and the 894 interviews in 2003, there would have been about 1,952 unsheltered homeless persons in the State in 1999, and 4,106 in 2003. These data suggest that growth in homelessness in Hawaii was about 39 percent (9% for sheltered and 58% for unsheltered).

The major point of difference between the two estimation methods is the way that uncounted homeless persons are treated. The 1999 study assumed that the counts were accurate as taken. If the sweeps encountered 500 people, then there were exactly 500 homeless persons in Hawaii on the date of the sweeps[4]. The 2003 study assumed that the counts were a sample of total unsheltered homeless persons on Hawaii. The survey results were expanded to the larger population of homeless persons on Hawaii by referring to the percent of all interviewed persons who were sheltered the night before the interview[5]. By that method, the survey encountered about a third of the unsheltered homeless persons in the State.

Maui County and the City and County of Honolulu shelter a much higher percentage of its homeless, compared to Kauai County and Hawaii County. Although Maui County has only 2 shelters, the homeless shelters in Maui County can accommodate a large number of homeless people.

Table 13. Total Number of Homeless Persons in a Year

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	**State**
Point in time homeless count	3,297	1,243	1,153	336	**6,029**
% using outreach services	83.7%	88.4%	83.4%	62.0%	**82.8%**
Unique persons receiving outreach services (HMIS)	7,944	1,651	1,916	580	**12,091**
Total number of homeless persons in a year	9,495	1,868	2,298	935	**14,596**
Individuals	2,811	644	712	215	**4,382**
Persons In Families	4,225	936	1,069	632	**6,862**
Persons In Families with Children	2,421	532	565	316	**3,835**
Children	1,158	312	324	190	**1,984**
Persons in non-family groups	2,459	288	517	88	**3,352**

[4] Actually, not all of them were necessarily encountered. The fielding counts may have been augmented by estimates of unobserved homeless persons taken from experts in the area.

[5] See Appendix B.

In addition to the point in time estimates, the survey data in combination with HMIS data can be used to estimate the number of unique homeless persons in a given year. For the State of Hawaii, the point in time estimate is 6,029, but the total number in a given year is 14,596. The difference between these two numbers represents the "turnover" of homeless persons. There are people entering and exiting homelessness throughout the year.

The outlook for change in the homeless population suggests conditions may be ripe for an increase in homelessness. There are indications in Hawaii and elsewhere that homelessness is not counter cyclical with economic growth. Rather an increase in disposable income resulting from economic growth puts pressure on the housing market. Those with fewer resources will be squeezed out of the market. Current projections for the Hawaii economy are good.

The unusual nature of Hawaii's current housing market will only make matters worse. The current market is characterized by high prices and low availability, especially in the rental sector. Very low interest rates have decreased for-sale unit stocks and have driven rents to record-high levels. Increasing sales of Hawaii homes to out-of-state buyers has further reduced stock available to local residents and has shifted production toward that lucrative market segment. Over the next 12 to 24 months, sales to non-residents will cause an increase in pent-up demand similar to that which developed during the Japanese bubble economy.

Pent-up demand is experienced in the local economy as increasing household size, crowding, and doubling up. The exact impact on homelessness is hard to predict. Hawaii's cultural system allows for more generous extended family living and sharing space, so the relationship between decreasing housing availability and homelessness is very elastic. It is likely, however that increasing economic growth, decreasing stock at the lower end of the market, and extraordinarily high rents will cause at least some increase in homelessness in the next few years.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A: HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

Households

The household growth rate on Hawaii over the past decade exceeded the population growth rate. Total population of the State grew by about nine percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of households increased from 356,748 in 1990 to 403,240 in 2000 for a growth rate of 13 percent. As expected, the average household size dropped from 3.03 to 2.92 persons, indicating that crowding and doubling up had decreased. Housing Policy Studies in 1992 and 1997 showed clearly that household sizes were dropping throughout the decade as a result of increased household formation rates paired with a decreasing population growth rate. The estimated growth in households was unchanged between 2000 and 2002 and is expected to remain fairly constant for Hawaii throughout the next decade.

Since 1990 there has been a steady shift in the tenure of households in the State. Home ownership has been increasing. Census data show that the number of households living in owner occupied units rose 18.7 percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of renter households rose by only 6.7 percent. The effect of decreasing household size only emphasizes the difference. The number of persons living in owned units rose by 14.1 percent over the last decade. The number living in rented units rose by only 3.8 percent.

Vacancy Rates

By this point it should be clear that Census and Housing Policy Study data paint a picture of a very tight housing market in the State of Hawaii in 1990. The market was stagnant during the mid-nineties and began to recover by 1998. Vacancy rates are consistent with those findings. The owner vacancy rate grew from 0.7 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2000. For rental units, the 1990 vacancy rate was 5.5 percent in 1900 and 8.2 percent in 2000. The Census owner vacancy rate is consistent with the way local housing experts view the market. The renter vacancy rate is more difficult to understand. Most observers in Hawaii would question a rental vacancy rate as high as 8.2 percent in 2000. Further, the rapidly increasing rental vacancy rate appears only for the City and County of Honolulu. The other counties had much smaller increases in their rental vacancy rates. Population growth slowed dramatically during the nineties due to net out migration to the mainland and to other counties. But the poverty rate for Hawaii rose from 8.3 percent in 1990 to 10.7 percent in 2002 – a ten-year increase of 30 percent. This would suggest that the slow-growth population was comprised of more people who would need rental units. The inventory of rental units increased by no more that 6.7 percent, mostly in response to single family detached units being let by their owners. There was little or no production of new units for the rental market. It is possible that the Census counted some unoccupied non-resident units as rental vacancies.

Rental Market Conditions

Changes in the rental market in State HMA since 2000 have been dramatic. Overall, the number of available rental units is dropping. With increasing numbers of visitor arrivals more units are being absorbed for visitor use. Single-family rentals have also entered the home-ownership market as owners sell to the burgeoning number of buyers wishing to take advantage of low interest rates. The same factors that caused higher activity in the home ownership market have contributed to re-sales of multifamily rental projects, often resulting in higher rents. As a result, rents have skyrocketed in all counties. In Hawaii, however, that has not translated into increased production. Very high land and construction costs make even relatively high-end multifamily rental projects unprofitable. Since 1990 only limited rental development has occurred in the Hawaii and that has been mostly subsidized housing for the elderly. In the foreseeable future, we do not see much multifamily rental construction in State HMA.

Forecast Housing Demand

In the State HMA between 2003 and 2010, household growth will be about 32,500, or approximately 4,650 households per year. Production is not expected to match demand and the forecast shows that deficit units will range from 29,519 in 2003 to about 15,830 in 2010. This assumes that population growth will remain in the neighborhood of one percent per year, and that production – stimulated by continuing low interest rates and external demand – will remain a healthy 1.0 to 1.4 percent per annum. The deficit will be created by demand that runs ahead of total production minus units sold outside the state or transferred to the visitor industry. Total production is expected to be nearly all ownership units. Although it is arguable that the very high rents experienced in the HMA in 2003 might prompt some owners to enter the rental market, new production is not likely to include any units for the rental market. Demand, on the other hand, will be substantial for both owned and rented units. The Housing Policy Study 2003 showed that current demand is about 64 percent in the for-sale market and 32 percent in the rental market. Thus the unmet demand will be heavier in the rental market. Total demand is distributed evenly across HUD income categories. The deficit, however, will be much heavier among households below the median income. The housing model shows that State households with incomes below 80 percent of the HUD median (about 40 percent of the population) will account for approximately 58 percent of the unmet demand in 2003. The effect on low-end renters will be severe. Rental housing units for households below fifty percent of median income are produced by government housing agencies for subsidized housing programs. Very slow growth in these units will force low and very low income households into the private market, where availability is low and prices are high. Already the results are being noticed. Management of the Honolulu Section 8 Housing Voucher program report that, in 2000, about 82 percent of all voucher holders secured a unit in 30 days or less. By the second quarter of 2003, that figure had dropped to fifty percent of voucher holders. For the private sector market, expect continued health in the State using market, buoyed by low interest rates and out-of-state sales. In the latter half of the decade, even if non-resident sales should back off a bit, pent-up demand will support sales to local residents. In the rental market, the forecast predicts very tight conditions. For the lower end of both markets, expect very tight conditions and perhaps even and increase in homelessness.

Reviewing the data for the State of Hawaii from 1990 to the present, it is clear that several trends have shaped the market:

- Moderate increases in production of for-sale housing units, responding to the mid-market demand that was so strong in the early 1990s;
- Major decreases in pent-up demand during the nineties as population growth rates slowed;
- A residual willingness of Hawaii residents to consider moving out of state to areas with a lower housing costs;
- Increased interest by upper-income mainland US residents in Hawaii as a second home, and perhaps retirement, location;
- Low mortgage rates, spurring booms in refinancing and home ownership;
- Decreasing household sizes, due in part to an aging population; and
- Very low or no production of new rental units, even though demand is increasing.

Taken together, these trends have led to a very active real estate market and, in recent years, sharply increasing prices. Over the long term, prices should level off again, in part because mortgage rates will stabilize, in part because of the historical pattern of price increases and plateaus due to the small inventory in Hawaii markets. The longer-term issue of rental supplies remains. In 2003, the excess of demand over supply was evident in dramatically decreased availability and skyrocketing rents. Most portents for the future suggest those conditions will not change soon.

At the bottom of both the owner and renter markets major problems persist. In the current tight rental market, we might expect that limited production of new rental units will cause low-income households to be squeezed out of the market altogether.

APPENDIX B: RESEARCH METHODS & DESIGN COMPLIANCE

This study was conducted as an update to the 1999 Homeless Study. The research design was developed to match data processing procedures as closely as possible. There were several important differences initiated for the 2003 study: (1) the overall methodology was based on statistical sampling methods rather than numerical counts; (2) the sample was considerably larger than before, and more complex in design; and (3) counts incorporated homeless outreach surveys to assess the population characteristics and homeless conditions and to supplement the population counts; (4) the study and analysis was enhanced by the utilization of current administrative records as collected and stored by HCDCH from all of the affiliated shelters and outreach services.

The complex nature of the proposed survey design, and the accuracy required for developing population estimates of homeless persons will require that we apply high-precision survey methods and diligent effort at quality control. Our choice of basic methods is described below.

The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 was initially defined in the proposal[6] submitted by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. (SMS) in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP) [7] released by the Homeless Office of the Housing and Community Development CH (HCDCH). The purpose of this section is to describe that design and examine its compliance with two important documents related to acceptable procedures for conducting homeless research and developing estimates of the number of homeless persons in a jurisdiction. The first of those documents is *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless*[8], which we shall refer to as "the Manual". General compliance with this document was specified in the RFP as an essential element of the design for the 2003 study in Hawaii. The second document is the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs[9], a set of guidelines set forth by The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The latter document was issued after the proposal was submitted, and describes new HUD requirements for data to be included in Continuum of Care submissions.

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[6] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Prepared for The State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic development & Tourism, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns, County of Hawaii Office of Housing and Community Development, City & County of Honolulu Department of Community Services, and County of Kauai Housing Agency. Prepared by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc., November 14, 2002.

[7] State of Hawaii. Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Request for Proposals, 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Survey, RFP-HPS-2003-05.

[8] Burt, Martha R. *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless: A Manual for State and Local Jurisdictions*, 2nd Edition. Washing ton, D.C." The Urban Institute, June 1996.

[9] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003).

SMS reviewed the Manual and is familiar with its general guidelines as well as specific recommendations[10]. The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 does not follow strictly any of the models described in the Manual, but does comply fully with the specific recommendations of the Manual. The design is a combination of methods described in the Manual. We have also become familiar with the CoC document and have made minor adjustments to the design to assure compliance with its provisions.

Foundations

We began from HUD definitions in the CoC. The manual is an excellent source of information on several methods of conducting homeless studies. It is, however, a more generic treatment of the subject and definitely predates the CoC.

Sources

CoC definitions of the Homeless Population and Subpopulations[11] are the starting point for our project design. What is most relevant is HUD's requirement for developing estimates on those populations. Specifically, HUD requires that estimates of the size of those populations and subpopulations are required to be identified as having been derived from one or more of the following sources[12]:

1. administrative records,
2. enumerations,
3. statistically reliable samples,
4. estimates.

HUD specifies that, for the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program application, each set of data items reported must be marked as having been derived from one or more of the sources listed above.

Timing

Regardless of the data collection method, all estimates must be for "a one-day point in time[13]" that is "… only a one day/night count[14]" for all subpopulations, and that applicants must specify the method(s) used to develop population estimates. The interpretation of this requirement is important, especially in light of Burt's observations on the subject. The manual notes that the best time period for reducing duplication is a single night, but single-night blitzes generally result in biased point prevalence estimates and bias in estimating the characteristics of homeless

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[10] SMS is honored to have been part of the community of researchers involved in the early development of methods for counting homeless persons and to have being featured so generously in Martha Burt's Manual. See Burt, Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless, pp: iii, 12, 15, 37, 40-41, 53-54, A-8, 9.

[11] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003), page 12.

[12] HUD does not suggest that these are listed in the order of importance or a priori accuracy, although there is reason to surmise at least that "estimates" might be considered the least valid and reliable methods of developing population size estimates.

[13] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

[14] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p. 13. A clarification call to HUD found that any method is acceptable and that they prefer having the measurement taken on a single day across the entire State.

persons. The appropriate solution, according to the manual[15], is to use a slightly longer period (a week), and develop methods for reducing or eliminated duplication.

We have already received clarification from HUD that the "one-day" requirement does not refer to the entire state, but to individual populations.

We can effectively consider the total population of homeless persons in Hawaii (H) as being the sum of sheltered persons (H_s) and unsheltered persons (H_u). This conceptualization is consistent with HUD definitions and can be written simply as shown below.

$$H = H_s + H_u$$

In a similar fashion, the total number of sheltered persons (H_s) can be thought of as the sum of those sheltered homeless persons who are counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{sC}) and the number of sheltered persons who would likely be missed using any particular method (H_{sNC}). The relationship is shown below.

$$H_s = H_{sC} + H_{sNC}$$

The total number of unsheltered persons (H_u) is the sum of unsheltered homeless persons who can be counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{uC}) and the number of unsheltered persons who are not covered using any particular method (H_{uNC}).

$$H_u = H_{uC} + H_{uNC}$$

We stress that none of the methods listed by HUD are without error. Only sampling involves sampling error. All methods involve some level of non-sampling error[16]. In the case of counting the homeless, the error in any given method might be very large. Our discussion will be focused on reducing sources of error in Hawaii's estimates.

Administrative Records & Database

Hawaii's system of homeless record keeping is an excellent system that has produced unduplicated counts of homeless persons served since 1996. It was later expanded to include unduplicated counts of unsheltered homeless persons served. The expected utility of the system for developing estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations are shown in Figure B1.

[15] The Manual, p. 13, p.27.

[16] Note that experts consider non-sampling error to be much larger than sampling error for most survey methods. Furthermore, sampling error can be calculated and statistical adjustment of population estimates can be applied. Non-sampling error cannot be estimated or adjusted.

Figure B1. Population Estimates from Administrative Records

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good. Nearly all of the agencies providing shelter to Hawaii's homeless persons are part of the reporting system. Some may have missed a few reporting periods. There are sheltered homeless persons who would be missed using this method alone, and it would be impossible to estimate their number and the precision with which each estimate was developed.
H_{sNC}	Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. A procedure can be developed to include non-reporting agencies in the point-in-time reporting procedure. There may still be a very small number of agencies missed (those who shelter very small numbers of persons on a very irregular schedule).
H_{uC}	Very Good: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons who receive services from agencies that report to the Homeless Office can be considered to be accurate and unduplicated. As of this moment, we know of no reason to consider these counts to be less than accurate.
H_{uNC}	Fair to Poor: Any unsheltered persons who do not receive services from agencies reporting to the Homeless Division, those who do not receive services at all, and those who do not identify themselves as homeless when they receive services would be missed. This number may be very small. The important issue in considering the estimating procedure is that the error is unknown and precision estimates cannot be made.

Deriving homeless counts from administrative records has a unique advantage among these methods. Because records are kept on an ongoing basis over long periods of time, it allows us to evaluate the particular date on which estimates are based. Using historical records, one can determine if the specific point-in-time for any particular jurisdiction on a specific date in 2003 is typical or atypical of homeless counts for a day of the week, week, month, or year. In addition, the administrative records allow long-term and point-in-time comparison of homeless unduplicated counts and service demand from the homeless population.

Overall, the method of deriving population and subpopulation estimates from administrative records is very good. Only very minor errors would be expected for sheltered homeless persons. The chief problem is with unobserved unsheltered homeless persons whose numbers cannot be accurately estimated using the records. Using administrative records alone will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

Enumeration

Enumerations of homeless populations and subpopulations are usually developed as formal or less formal efforts to count the homeless in place. In all cases, the technique is sometimes referred to as a "sweep" since the counting effort must be done comprehensively over a very short period of time, usually one night.

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Figure B2. Population Estimates from Enumerations

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good to Excellent: Sheltered persons are captive populations for purposes of sampling or enumeration. The total number of agencies is known, and data can be gathered very effectively and efficiently from those agencies. As for administrative records, persons sheltered by agencies that are small, do not offer shelter on a regular basis, and are not registered with the Homeless Office, may be missed.
H_{sNC}	Fair to Poor: If the agencies are unknown, no estimates can be developed for their residents. No precision estimate will be available either.
H_{uC}	Poor to Good: In formal methods, enumeration begins with the map of the jurisdiction and therefore contains all unsheltered homeless persons. We can make a risky assumption that all can be effectively covered. Little matter, however, since the formal method is usually too expensive to be considered. In less formal methods, enumeration is carried out in a subset of geographic locations within the jurisdiction. If it is possible to identify any and all areas where homeless people will be at a point in time, the method is Very Good. In most cases, however, the locations are a subset of the total list of areas where homeless persons reside and the method is therefore reduced to a sample[17]. In fact, that sample is often (if not always) a convenience sample, forfeiting the ability to calculate precision estimates for the count.
H_{uNC}	Poor: Assuming a less formal (non-probability sample of areas) enumeration method, these persons are not counted, their number cannot be estimated by any formal, mathematical method, and no precision estimates can be developed.

Overall, developing population and subpopulation estimates from enumerations might be rated as good to very good. Minor errors are expected for sheltered homeless persons. Counts of observed unsheltered homeless persons are beset by a number of non-sampling errors. Counts for unobserved unsheltered homeless persons cannot be estimated and precision estimates are unavailable. Using the enumeration method will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

A major problem exists in the need to cover all possible locations for homeless persons in a single night. It involves the unlikely assumptions that: (1) the list of such locations is known; and (2) it is feasible to cover them in a single night.

Deriving homeless counts from enumeration does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

Statistically Reliable Samples

Statistically reliable probability samples of homeless persons in Hawaii can be developed for both the sheltered and unsheltered subpopulations. The probability issue is appropriately involved with sampling methods. The reliability issue is associated with sample error and therefore with sample size. Much more needs to be said about both of these issues. For now, we will consider a generic discussion of the sampling alternative that might be used to develop estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations as shown in Figure B3.

[17] See comments on H_{sNC} in Figure b3, below.

Figure B3. Population Estimates from Statistically Reliable Samples

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Excellent. It is possible to develop rigorous and precise samples of sheltered homeless persons in shelters. The method would probably involve two-stage sampling where primary sample units are shelter agencies and secondary sampling units are persons within agencies. The sampling frames can be developed with great accuracy and straightforward SRS or systematic sampling methods can be applied. Results would be accurate within sampling error and precision estimates are straightforward.
H_{sNC}	Very Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. For those that are not known, methods can be developed to estimate numbers of sheltered homeless based on information from other sources (interviews with homeless persons outside of shelters who have been sheltered in the past). Estimates are available and are accurate within sampling error.
H_{uC}	Very Good to Excellent: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons can be developed from geographic probability samples. Two-stage sampling would be required, sampling locations first and persons within locations in the second stage of sampling. Estimates can be developed and sample precision can be estimated. It is not necessary to cover every geographic area or every person within that area.
H_{uNC}	Very Good to Excellent: The number and characteristics of unsheltered persons who are not counted or interviewed can be estimated by employing standard sampling theory. Sample estimate are available and their precisions can be estimated.

Developing population and subpopulation estimates from statistically reliable probability samples will provide very good to excellent results. For all samples, any estimate developed from sample results will have some level of sampling error, but in every case an estimate is available and the precision estimate for that estimate can be calculated. Where estimates can be developed without sampling or non-sampling error, those estimates are preferred. Where other methods produce large or indeterminate non-sampling error, the known and controllable sampling error associated with statistically reliable samples are preferred.

Deriving homeless counts from samples does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

Estimates

We are not certain exactly what is meant by the term “estimates” as used in HUD documents[18]. It would appear from the obvious contrasts between administrative records, enumerations and sampling on the one hand; and “estimates” on the other hand, that the word is used to denote less rigorous approximations. Regardless of the population or subpopulation considered, estimations of this sort will be more subject to error. That error will not be known, and the relative precision of the estimates cannot be calculated.

[18] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

We believe that "estimates " as used in HUD documents, are always the least preferred method of developing population and subpopulation estimates.

The method used for the Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count project was a combination of three methods described above: administrative records, enumeration, and sampling[19]. The design was developed to provide estimates of homeless populations and subpopulations for each jurisdiction that:

1. optimize the precision of estimates for each subpopulation;
2. are consistent with CoC requirements for reporting data on homeless persons;
3. are consistent with the Manual in conceptual design and in specifics mentioned throughout this document; and
4. are comparable across jurisdictions.

Figure B4. Project Design for Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	**Administrative Records:** Lists of sheltered homeless persons (as defined by HUD) will be extracted from the Homeless Database. Numbers will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent estimation procedures.
H_{sNC}	**Enumeration:** Shelter providers who do not currently report to HCDCH will be contacted by SMS and agreement to will be secured to complete Homeless Database forms for the appointed day. Results will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent analyses[20].
H_{uC}	**Sample**: A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.
H_{uNC}	**Sample:** A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.

[19] Note: The methods described in our original proposal combined only enumeration and sampling. During the early phases of the project we came to better understand the existing records system and have incorporated it into our design.

[20] It may be advisable to treat the survey of non-reporting agencies as a sample. Should there be agencies that decline to report (even after all attempts to secure their cooperation), the sampling procedure would allow an estimate to be developed for the homeless persons they serve. If there is reason to believe that some agencies were not identified for this study, estimates for their clients can be developed as well.

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Homeless External Survey

Beginning from an appropriate sampling frame (see below), SMS designed a sampling plan for surveying homeless persons. The survey instruments were designed by SMS and delivered to the Homeless Office for review and approval. Copies of those instruments are attached as appendices to this report. Survey instruments contained types of information included in the original proposal[21]. The survey was an in-person intercept survey conducted among persons found in areas frequented by homeless persons. The outcome was: (1) a count of persons who were sheltered and unsheltered the night prior to the survey; (2) the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of homeless persons; (3) the personal, family, health, and employment condition of homeless persons; and (4) precursors of homelessness and indicators useful in developing estimates of annual homeless counts.

Sampling

Enumerations were used for both H_{sC} and H_{sNC}. Sampling was applied to surveys of the H_{uC} and H_{uNC}. A two-stage sampling procedure was applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons. The first sampling stage sampled geographic locations. The method was Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) using estimated number of homeless persons gathered on a given day as a Measure of Size (MOS). Locations and MOS estimates were gathered from experts on each island. Sampling was proportionate and designed to optimize allocation of effort across all geographic locations.

Second stage sampling selected individuals from each location. This occurred as follows: Upon arriving at the designated location, field workers first counted the number of persons in the area[22]. They then interviewed a predefined number of individuals in the area.

[21] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Figure 3.

[22] "Persons in the area" may include homeless persons according to HUD definitions, other types of "homeless" persons, and persons who are not homeless by any definition. We will interview all of these types. A completed interview, however, will be identified as an interview with a person who is homeless by HUD's definition.

Table B5. Sample Statistics

	Disproportionate Sample	
	Size	Error Est.
Initial Agency Survey	200	n.a.
Agency Shelter Counts	100	n.a.
Homeless Survey	954	2.6
Oahu	425	5.0
PUC	120	8.1
Central Oahu	77	8.3
East Honolulu	60	8.2
Leeward Oahu	83	8.3
Windward Oahu	85	8.3
Maui	276	4.2
Island of Maui	240	4.5
Hana	30	9.9
Makawao-Kula	47	9.9
Wailuku-Kahului	54	9.8
Paia-Haiku	11	6.9
Kihei-Makena	53	9.8
West Maui	45	9.8
Island of Molokai	23	9.8
Island of Lanai	13	9.0
Hawaii	179	4.7
South Kona-Kau	26	9.7
Puna	38	9.7
South & North Kona	42	9.7
North Hawaii	35	9.7
North Kona	38	9.8
Kauai	74	4.6
Waimea	13	9.4
Koloa	16	9.7
Lihue	15	9.7
Kawaihau	18	9.9
Hanalei	12	9.1

Estimating Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

The chief task of the analysis plan was estimating the homeless population and subpopulations for each jurisdiction. From the equations presented there, we can see that the entire population of homeless persons in the state[23] can be expressed as:

$$H = H_{sC} + H_{sNC} + H_u$$

That is, the total population of homeless persons is the sum of observed sheltered homeless persons, unobserved sheltered homeless persons, and unsheltered homeless persons. The estimate for H_{sC} will be calculated from the Homeless Database for all agencies reporting to the Homeless Office, and from the Shelter Survey for shelter agencies that do not report to the Homeless Office. The number of H_{sNC} will be estimated for shelter agencies that do not report any data in this project. We hope to cover all shelter agencies. If that is possible, then $H_{sNC} = 0$. If there are agencies that do not report any data, then H_{sNC} for each non-reporting agency will be estimated to be the mean for agencies of similar type and size.

The estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless persons can therefore be expressed as:

$$H_u = H - (H_{sC} + H_{sNC}),$$

and the problem of estimating the number of H_u reduces to the problem of estimating the total number of homeless persons in the state (or jurisdiction).
SMS developed the method of estimating H from survey data in the 1992 Homeless Study. It can be shown that the total number of homeless persons in the State can be expressed as:

$$H = \frac{H_{sC} + H_{sNC}}{h_s / h}, \text{ where}$$

H = the total number of homeless person in Hawaii;
H_{sC} = the total number of observed sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
H_{sNC} = the total number of unobserved sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
h = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the homeless survey; and
h_s = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the survey who slept in qualified sheltered the night before the survey occurred.

It is the use of this equation that prompts the use of enumeration for the elements in the numerator (unduplicated sheltered homeless persons on a specific night) and reasonably large, and unbiased samples of elements in the denominator (the percentage of qualified homeless persons who were in shelters the night before the interview took place). Reliable probability samples of homeless persons in the community will include both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons based on their status the prior evening. Those data can be applied to firm estimates of the number of sheltered homeless based on enumerations. The result is a sound estimate of the total number of homeless persons in the State.

[23] The logic for each county is identical. We have elected to present only the state estimating procedure here in order to simplify equations by eliminating subscripts for counties.

Perhaps equally important, the proposed method provides a solution to the most vexing problem in conducting point-in-time estimates of homeless persons – the feasibility of accurately counting homeless people at one point in time. The best planned project often fails on an inability to produce equally reliable counts across geographies with radically different densities of homeless persons. By typing sheltered status to a specific day, and extending the data collection period over three-to-five days, reliable estimates can be obtained even if the surveys cannot be completed in a single pass. Counts (as opposed to surveys) entail an additional problem of identifying persons as "homeless" (as defined by HUD) by observation alone. Because all of our subjects are questioned, we can qualify each subject as homeless according to a number of different definitions. This makes it possible to reliably estimate the number of persons in emergency and other shelter types.

Survey Instruments

All survey instruments were designed by SMS Research with input from the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), County Housing Departments, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.), and non-profit homeless agencies and organizations interests across the state. Drafts of the instruments were prepared by SMS Research and circulated among the members for review and approval. Several changes in content were suggested by the reviewers, and most of those changes were incorporated in the final survey instruments.

The survey instruments was then pre-tested. Twenty pre-test surveys were conducted among homeless persons utilizing the same methodology as would be employed for the actual survey. The purpose of the pre-test was to determine whether survey items were understandable to the target population, included the most appropriate response options, and was arranged in the proper order and format for effective inquiry. The survey content, format, and design were altered as a result of this pretest.

Selection and Training of Interviewers

Interviewers for the survey were selected for their experience and expertise in surveys of this type. For both agency surveys, the telephone follow-up contact was done either by SMS professional staff or by our regular, full-time interviewers. Consultation with the outreach staff, and other contacts with agency personnel, were done by the project manager or professional interview staff. Homeless interviews were done by SMS staff and volunteers from county agencies. In past homeless studies it has been advised that we use homeless persons themselves or part-time employees of homeless service agencies[24].

[24] SMS has trained homeless persons, halfway house inmates, and handicapped persons to successfully collect data in past years. In a recent public housing intercept survey, we have trained and used public housing residents

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Data Collection

SMS experience with past homeless studies suggests that we would be dealing with two populations with very special needs – homeless persons and homeless service agencies. The former group requires more than a modicum of understanding and care for obvious reasons. The latter are busy people who, while they welcome any effort to clarify the number and needs of the homeless, are dedicated to the welfare of their clients. Research efforts that detract from their work can be a real problem.

SMS made every effort possible to minimize respondent burden in all survey components. Mail surveys will be clearly presented and as short as possible. Telephone follow-ups were designed to gather the required information at the convenience of the respondent. Trained and experienced interviewers, local persons, and those with demonstrated sensitivity conducted homeless intercept surveys. Experienced staff was present to supervise all interview work.

Analysis

SMS Research uses SPSS PC+ version 10.0 for all analyses. The general analysis process includes review of the frequency distributions, generation of new variables and data transformations, and bivariate analyses designed to address research objectives of the study.

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APPENDIX C: DATA TABULATIONS & TABLES

Table C-1 Fielding Summary, City and County of Honolulu

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
Keaau	1	0	0	0				0	3
Waikomo	2	5	5	0	1	1		6	14
Pokai Bay	3	9	9	0	0	0		9	8
Sewers	4	12	11	1	2	1	1	25	35
Waianae Boat Harbor	5	10	10	0	0	0		18	20
Maile	6	3	3	0	1	1		4	8
Maile Beach	7	6	5	1	2	2		10	20
Lualualei	8	3	3	0	1	1		8	12
Maili Point	9	5	5	0	1	1		12	7
Depots	10	0	0	0		0		0	0
Nanakuli Beach	11	8	8	0	4	4		25	50
Nanakuli Flats	12	3	3	0	1	0	1	5	5
Tracks	13	8	8	0	3	1	2	15	30
Kehau Beach Park	14	5	5	0	0	0		5	10
Lake Wilson	15	0	0	0				0	5
Barbers Pt.	16	9	9	0	5	5		31	14
Hao Bush	17	7	7	0	2	2		23	13
Blaisdell Park	18	6	6	0	1	1		13	2
Lagoon Drive	19	6	6	0	0	0		50	150
Sand Island	20	7	7	0	5	4	1	50	100
I H S	21	75	75	0	14	11	3	256	150
Fort Street Mall	22	25	25	25	5	3	2	55	35
King St.	23	3	3	0	0	0		5	0
Ala Moana Park/Mall	24	27	27	0	5	5		83	60
Moiliili	25	3	3	0	0	0		50	0
Waikiki	26	5	5	0	1	0	1	103	50
Waikiki YO	27	12	12	0	2	2		15	10
Kawaiuki Beach Park	28	2	2	0	0	0		10	5
Kuliouou Park	29	2	2	0	1	1		5	0
Mauna Loa Bay	30	1	1	0	0	0		8	3
Waimanalo Beach Park	31	2	2	0	1	1		32	12
Kailua Beach Park near Buzz's	32	2	2	0	0	0		25	50
Kailua Beach Park/ concession	33	8	7	1	6	5	1	75	107
Kailua Laundry Mat	34	3	2	1	1	1		6	0
Heeia Park	35	2	2	0	2	1	1	5	0
Times Kaneohe	36	2	2	0	0	0		15	10
Hamakua Bridge	37	2	2	0	0	0		4	4
Kahaluu Bridge	38	2	2	0	0	0		8	6
McDonalds	39	1	1	0	0	0		10	10
Kokokahi YMCA	40	2	2	0	0	0		12	5
Kualoa Park	41	2	2	0	0	0		14	22
Swansey Beach Park	42	3	3	0	0	0		6	0
Hauula	43	3	3	0	0	0		10	20
Malaikahana	44	5	5	0	2	2		7	10
Kayaka	45	2	2	0	0	0		11	25
Boat Harbor	46	2	2	0	0	0		8	15
Haleiwa Beach	47	7	7	0	1	1		15	30
Mokulea	48	10	10	0	3	3		24	8
Farrignton Hwy	49	2	2	0	0	0		10	5
Enchanted Lakes Shopping Center	50	1	1	0	4	2	2	25	50
Safeway Kailua	51	1	1	0	0	0		3	100
Goodyear Bus Stop (Kailua)	52	1	1	0	0	0		1	0

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Table C-2 Fielding Summary, Maui County

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
St. Theresa's	8	12	11	1	2	2	0	3	25
Ahihi Bay	22a	7	7	0	1	1	0	9	8
Kamaole Beach Park	12	2	2	0	3	3	0	7	5
Behind Salvation Army Kihei	9a	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	5
Behind Maui Dive Shop	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Maipoina Park	4a	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mudflats	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	5
Ahihi Bay	22a	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Makena Beach	22b	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Little Beach	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	30	15
Makena Beach	22b	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Makena Landing	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	0
Star Market Kihei	8a	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	10
Kalama Beach Park	11	3	3	0	0	0	0	30	10
End of theWorld-La Perouse	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Makena Beach	22b	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5
Wailea Beach	22c	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2
Kalama Beach Park	11	5	5	0	1	0	1	25	0
Makena Beach Park	22b	1	1	0	0	0	0	38	0
Waimahaihai Beach	6	2	2	0	3	3	0	30	0
Mudflats	19	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Waimea	19a	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	9
behind Azeka Plaza	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale Nanea	21a	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	3
Kenoli Rd/Aliilani Pl	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	8
Mala Warf	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	8
McDonalds Lahaina	36a	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Salvation Army Lahaina	41	6	6	0	2	2	0	11	5
behind aquatic center	29	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	10
lahaina town	43	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	10
Hanakao'o Beach Park	37	1	1	0	0	0	0	25	10
Camp Pecusa	25	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ukumehame	24	2	2	0	1	0	1	22	10
Foodland Area Lahaina	43a	1	1	0	0	0	0	15	10
Laniupoko	26	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	4
Camp Pecusa	25	2	1	1	0	0	0	8	6
Harvest Chapel	42	4	3	1	1	1	0	3	50
Baby Beach	35	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Banyan Tree Park	28	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	0

Table C-2 Fielding Summary, Maui County (cont)

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
Kanaha Beach Park-2nd	52	5	5	0	1	1	0	10	30
Kanaha Industial	52a	3	3	0	1	0	1	3	2
Behind sears	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kahului Shopping Center	53a	7	5	2	0	0	0	25	8
Maui Mall	53b	2	2	0	2	2	0	15	10
Across Kahului Library	55	4	4	0	0	0	0	9	4
Salvation Army Kahului	55a	4	4	0	7	7	0	15	0
Maui Mall	53b	3	3	0	1	0	1	5	0
Kanaha 1st	52	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	9
Ka Hale A Ke Ola	58	121	121	0	0				
Sprecklesville	59	2	2	0	2	2	0	8	6
Haiku Shopping Center	65	4	2	2	1	1	0	10	20
Twin Falls	66	1	1	0	1	1	0	25	15
H-Poko	71	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Haiku Shopping Center	65	1	1	0	3	3	0	20	10
Paia Town	60	12	10	2	8	8	0	6	20
Paia Bay	61	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	10
Baldwin	63	5	1	4	1	1	0	15	20
Paia Town	60	3	2	1	0	0	0	10	50
Makawao Library	68a	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	50
Makawao Parking Lot	68	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	30
Sherwood Forest	49	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
Waihee Beach Park	47	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
Molokai									
Baseball Park	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
Kawela beach- Park 1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kaunakakai Harbor	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	5
Baseball Park	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Lanai									
Manele Bay	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	50	15
shipwreck beach	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Maui County Totals		**280**	**262**	**18**	**48**	**41**	**7**	**640**	**588**

Table C-3 Fielding Summary, East Hawaii

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
OSM Office	E001	0	0	0	0			0	0
Hilo (A thru J)	E002	20	15	5	0			126	6
Hilo Bus Stop	E003	0	0	0	0			16	0
Salvation Army (Meals)	E005	9	9	0	0			100	0
Under His Wings (Meals)	E006	0	0	0	0			63	
Breakwall	E007	0	0	0	0			0	0
Keaukaha (A to C)	E008	0	0	0	0			13	0
Puu Maile	E009	19	19	0	0			49	50
Wainaku(A to C)	E010	0	0	0	0			6	2
Papaikou	E011	0	0	0	0			0	0
Pepeekeo	E012	0	0	0	0			0	0
Kolekole	E013	1	1	0	0			1	10
Laupahoehoe	E014	4	2	2	0			25	12
Waipio	E016	6	4	2	0			40	20
Keaau	E017	0	0	0	0			0	0
Kurtistown	E018	0	0	0	0			0	0
Hawaiian Acres	E019	4	4	0	0			10	625
Mt. View	E020	0	0	0	0			0	0
Glenwood	E021	0	0	0	0			10	60
Volcano (A & B)	E022	0	0	0	0			45	210
Fern Acres	E023	0	0	0	0			10	275
HPP (A to D)	E024	0	0	0	0			1	45
Ainaloa (A & B)	E025	0	0	0	0			10	57
Hawaiian Beaches	E026	0	0	0	0			0	0
Pahoa(A to D)	E027	14	14	0	4			55	0
Pohoiki (A & B)	E029	5	4	1	0			16	50
Vacationland	E030	0	0	0	0			0	0
Kapoho (A to C)	E031	0	0	0	0			0	27
Kehena	E033	0	0	0	0			0	5
Other (A to E)	E034	3	2	1	0			62	939
East Hawaii Totals		**85**	**74**	**11**	**4**			**658**	**2393**

Table C-4 Fielding Summary, West Hawaii

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
CAV Office (A & B)	W001	6	6	0	1			10	0
Keahou	W002	0	0	0	0			5	0
Kailua	W003	1	1	0	0			1	0
Hale Halawai	W004	0	0	0	0			5	0
Old Airport	W005	6	6	0	8			16	0
OTEC/Pine Trees	W006	0	0	0	0			0	16
Kainaliu/Honalo	W007	0	0	0	0			4	0
Triangle Park	W008	34	34	0	4			55	2
Mahukona	W009	0	0	0	9			9	0
Hawi	W010	1	1	0	0			5	0
Pololu	W011	0	0	0	16			16	0
Kapaau	W012	2	2	0	2			4	0
67/69	W013	0	0	0	0			0	0
Spencer Beach	W014	1	1	0	16			17	0
Waikoloa	W015	0	0	0	0			0	0
Waimea	W016	3	3	0	1			5	0
Kealakekua	W017	0	0	0	0			0	0
Captain Cook	W018	0	0	0	0			5	0
Honaunau	W019	0	0	0	0			15	10
Napoopoo/Keei	W020	0	0	0	0			0	0
Hookena	W021	1	1	0	2			40	20
HOVE	W022	0	0	0	0			0	0
Milolii	W023	0	0	0	0			0	0
South Point	W024	0	0	0	0			0	0
Whittington Beach	W025	1	1	0	2			7	0
Naalehu	W026	1	1	0	0			2	0
Kawa Bay	W027	3	3	0	2			5	0
Punaluu	W028	1	1	0	3			12	0
Punaluu	W028S	0	0	0	1			5	0
Pahala	W029	0	0	0	0			0	0
Other (Kawaihae Harbor)	W030	10	10	0	0			50	0
West Hawaii Totals		**71**	**71**	**0**	**67**			**293**	**48**
Big Island Totals		**156**	**145**	**11**	**71**			**951**	**2441**

Table C-5 Fielding Summary, Kauai

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
HANAMAULU BEACH PARK		11	8	3	16	15	1	25	50
SALVATION ARMY		8	4	4	6	6	0	8	25
YWCA FAMILY SHELTER		4	4	0	0	0	0	12	12
ST MICHAELS CHURCH		2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
NAWILIWILI HARBOR		2	1	1	2	1	1	3	6
DEPT MENTAL HEALTH		5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
WILCOX HOSPITAL		*			0			3	3
POLIHALE BEACH PARK		5	3	2	9	8	1	7	28
KEKAHA BEACH		3	2	1	8	8	0	4	22
SALT POND BEACH PARK		5	3	2	6	6	0	9	21
LUCY WRIGHT BEACH PARK		6	4	2	7	7	0	11	17
KILAUEA FARMS		**							22
ANINI BEACH PARK		22	18	4	18	15	3	31	75
HAENA BEACH PARK		12	9	3	13	12	1	13	45
KALALAU VALLEY		**							25
HANALEI TOWN CENTER		5	3	2	5	5	0	4	17
HANALEI PAVILLION		2	1	1	4	3	1	1	6
ANAHOLA BEACH PARK		5	4	1	11	10	1	10	29
KAPAA BEACH PARK		3	2	1	4	4	0	2	10
MAHELONA HOSPITAL		*						1	1
Kauai Totals		**100**	**72**	**28**		**101**	**9**	**150**	**426**

Table C6. Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, State of Hawaii

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you homeless or 'houseless' these days?						
yes	746	92.6	11	12.6	757	84.8
depends, not sure	48	6.0	19	21.8	67	7.5
no	12	1.5	57	65.5	69	7.7
Where did you sleep last night?						
my house	2	0.2	16	18.4	18	2.0
homeless shelter	180	22.3			180	20.2
other public facility	23	2.9	2	2.3	25	2.8
outside, unsheltered	190	23.6			190	21.3
someone else's house	37	4.6	7	8.0	44	4.9
car or truck	105	13.0			105	11.8
church, school, etc.	5	0.6			5	0.6
tent, cave, garage	9	1.1			9	1.0
other	152	18.9			152	17.0
no response	5	0.6			5	0.6
not asked	88	10.9	3	3.4	91	10.2
How many different places have you slept in the past 30 days?						
one	327	40.6	13	14.9	340	38.1
two	135	16.7	7	8.0	142	15.9
three	80	9.9	3	3.4	83	9.3
four	51	6.3	1	1.1	52	5.8
five	49	6.1			49	5.5
six	21	2.6			21	2.4
seven or more	117	14.5			117	13.1
other	13	1.6			13	1.5
don't know, refused	7	0.9			7	0.8
no response	4	0.5	10	11.5	14	1.6
not asked	2	0.2	53	60.9	55	6.2
Total	806	100.0	87	100.0	893	100.0

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Table C6 Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, State of Hawaii (cont)

		Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Did you have a home in the past year?							
	yes	380	47.1	18	20.7	398	44.6
	no	401	49.8	2	2.3	403	45.1
	no response	21	2.6	14	16.1	35	3.9
	not asked	4	0.5	53	60.9	57	6.4
Do you have a home?							
	yes	20	2.5	67	77.0	87	9.7
	no	40	5.0			40	4.5
	don't know, refused	2	0.2			2	0.2
	no response	37	4.6	7	8.0	44	4.9
	not asked	707	87.7	13	14.9	720	80.6
Where is your home?							
	this island	37	4.6	61	70.1	98	11.0
	another island	1	0.1	4	4.6	5	0.6
	another state	1	0.1	3	3.4	4	0.4
	did not say	2	0.2			2	0.2
	no response	40	5.0	6	6.9	46	5.2
	not asked	725	90.0	13	14.9	738	82.6
What kind of housing unit is it?							
	house	5	0.6	46	52.9	51	5.7
	apartment/condo/town home	2	0.2	19	21.8	21	2.4
	garage	1	0.1			1	0.1
	tent	1	0.1			1	0.1
	vehicle	8	1.0			8	0.9
	tent	2	0.2			2	0.2
	shelter, church, clinic, dorm	31	3.8	1	1.1	32	3.6
	other	4	0.5	1	1.1	5	0.6
	no response	39	4.8	6	6.9	45	5.0
	not asked	713	88.5	14	16.1	727	81.4
	Total	806	100.0	87	100.0	893	100.0

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Table C7. Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, State of Hawaii

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How many of the last seven nights did you sleep there?						
none	3	0.4	4	4.6	7	0.8
1	1	0.1			1	0.1
2	2	0.2	1	1.1	3	0.3
3	3	0.4	1	1.1	4	0.4
4	2	0.2	3	3.4	5	0.6
5			4	4.6	4	0.4
6	2	0.2	6	6.9	8	0.9
7	34	4.2	44	50.6	78	8.7
no response	1	0.1			1	0.1
not asked	42	5.2	11	12.6	53	5.9
Why didn't you sleep there last night?						
too far to commute			3	3.4	3	0.3
family conflict or dissolution	4	0.5			4	0.4
alcohol or drug abuse	4	0.5	1	1.1	5	0.6
eviction	1	0.1			1	0.1
financial reason	1	0.1	1	1.1	2	0.2
like to move around			1	1.1	1	0.1
visitor, tourist			5	5.7	5	0.6
other	2	0.2	8	9.2	10	1.1
no response	47	5.8	49	56.3	96	10.8
not asked	747	92.7	19	21.8	766	85.8
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?						
yes	424	52.6	16	26.2	440	50.7
no	367	45.5	7	11.5	374	43.1
don't know, refused	15	1.9	38	62.3	53	6.1
Total	806	100.0	87	100.0	893	100.0

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Table C8. Structural Characteristics of Homeless Groups, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
In the past 30 days, have you received any services from your local outreach agency?										
yes	194	60.6	102	40.5	94	68.1	39	54.2	429	54.9
no	118	36.9	134	53.2	43	31.2	33	45.8	328	41.9
never heard of them	6	1.9	2	0.8	1	0.7			9	1.2
no response	2	0.6	14	5.6					16	2.0
County										
Honolulu	333	100.0							333	100.0
Maui			259	100.0					259	100.0
Hawaii					140	100.0			140	100.0
Kauai							74	100.0	74	100.0
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?										
alone	203	61.0	168	64.9	88	62.9	34	45.9	493	61.2
member of a family	75	22.5	69	26.6	32	22.9	31	41.9	207	25.7
member of a small group	45	13.5	18	6.9	18	12.9	5	6.8	86	10.7
other	10	3.0	4	1.5	2	1.4	4	5.4	20	2.5
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Weighted by Group Size: Data represent total homeless persons represented by interviews.

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Table C9. History of Homelessness, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?										
yes	203	61.0	129	49.8	52	37.1	40	54.1	424	52.6
no	125	37.5	123	47.5	87	62.1	32	43.2	367	45.5
don't know, refused	5	1.5	7	2.7	1	0.7	2	2.7	15	1.9
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?										
first time	106	31.8	79	30.5	14	10.0	30	42.3	229	28.5
second	139	41.7	75	29.0	64	45.7	15	21.1	293	36.5
third	38	11.4	58	22.4	23	16.4	11	15.5	130	16.2
fourth	10	3.0	18	6.9	8	5.7	3	4.2	39	4.9
fifth	5	1.5	7	2.7	6	4.3	2	2.8	20	2.5
sixth	3	0.9	2	0.8	3	2.1	1	1.4	9	1.1
seventh	2	0.6	1	0.4	2	1.4			5	0.6
eighth	16	4.8	8	3.1	11	7.9	4	5.6	39	4.9
other	4	1.2	1	0.4	5	3.6	5	7.0	15	1.9
unknown	10	3.0	10	3.9	4	2.9			24	3.0
How long have you been homeless this time?										
1 to 6 days	6	1.8	45	17.4	2	1.4	3	4.1	56	6.9
1 to 3 weeks	16	4.8	22	8.5	9	6.4	3	4.1	50	6.2
1 to six months	106	31.8	67	25.9	39	27.9	26	35.1	238	29.5
6 months to 1 year	55	16.5	38	14.7	35	25.0	15	20.3	143	17.7
1 or 2 years	54	16.2	37	14.3	19	13.6	7	9.5	117	14.5
2 to 5 years	46	13.8	21	8.1	22	15.7	10	13.5	99	12.3
more than 5 years	43	12.9	19	7.3	5	3.6	7	9.5	74	9.2
other	1	0.3	1	0.4	3	2.1			5	0.6
don't know refused	6	1.8	9	3.5	6	4.3	3	4.1	24	3.0
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?										
yes	103	30.9	56	21.6	43	30.7	13	17.6	215	26.7
no	210	63.1	186	71.8	94	67.1	54	73.0	544	67.5
don't know, refused	20	6.0	17	6.6	3	2.1	7	9.5	47	5.8
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness										
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	212	63.7	175	67.6	79	56.4	44	59.5	510	63.3
4 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	121	36.3	84	32.4	61	43.6	29	39.2	295	36.6
unknown							1	1.4	1	0.1
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C10. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii										
less than 1 year	11	3.3	40	15.4	6	4.3	12	16.2	69	8.6
1 to 6 years	35	10.5	42	16.2	28	20.0	16	21.6	121	15.0
6 to 20 years	56	16.8	50	19.3	35	25.0	21	28.4	162	20.1
20 years or more (not lifetime)	59	17.7	24	9.3	16	11.4	4	5.4	103	12.8
Lifetime	165	49.5	90	34.7	54	38.6	19	25.7	328	40.7
don't know, refused	7	2.1	13	5.0	1	0.7	2	2.7	23	2.9
What is your marital status?										
single, never married	172	51.7	161	62.2	71	50.7	32	43.2	436	54.1
Married	55	16.5	27	10.4	14	10.0	12	16.2	108	13.4
Widowed	12	3.6	2	0.8	5	3.6	1	1.4	20	2.5
Separated	29	8.7	12	4.6	13	9.3	4	5.4	58	7.2
Divorced	59	17.7	41	15.8	33	23.6	17	23.0	150	18.6
don't know, refused	6	1.8	16	6.2	4	2.9	8	10.8	34	4.2
What is the highest level of education you completed?										
grade 8	42	12.6	32	12.4	31	22.1	4	5.4	109	13.5
grade 12	188	56.5	134	51.7	63	45.0	46	62.2	431	53.5
some college	54	16.2	52	20.1	27	19.3	15	20.3	148	18.4
college graduate	22	6.6	18	6.9	8	5.7	4	5.4	52	6.5
some graduate school			3	1.2	3	2.1			6	0.7
graduate degree	6	1.8	1	0.4	1	0.7	1	1.4	9	1.1
don't know, refused	21	6.3	19	7.3	7	5.0	4	5.4	51	6.3
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C11. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your age?										
18 to 24	23	6.9	19	7.3	9	6.4	8	10.8	59	7.3
25 to 34	56	16.8	84	32.4	40	28.6	11	14.9	191	23.7
34 to 39	46	13.8	37	14.3	17	12.1	12	16.2	112	13.9
40 to 44	59	17.7	38	14.7	26	18.6	18	24.3	141	17.5
46 to 49	62	18.6	34	13.1	25	17.9	6	8.1	127	15.8
50 to 54	33	9.9	12	4.6	11	7.9	11	14.9	67	8.3
55 to 64	33	9.9	12	4.6	10	7.1	5	6.8	60	7.4
65 and over	9	2.7	7	2.7	2	1.4	1	1.4	19	2.4
don't know, refused	12	3.6	16	6.2			2	2.7	30	3.7
U.S. Citizen?										
yes	291	87.4	233	90.0	138	98.6	72	97.3	734	91.1
no	34	10.2	15	5.8	2	1.4			51	6.3
don't know, refused	8	2.4	11	4.2			2	2.7	21	2.6
Are you a veteran of the armed services?										
yes	49	14.7	24	9.3	16	11.4	10	13.5	99	12.3
no	252	75.7	209	80.7	121	86.4	61	82.4	643	79.8
don't know, refused	32	9.6	26	10.0	3	2.1	3	4.1	64	7.9
Year discharged from service										
1960 to 1980	26	53.1	14	56.0	7	43.8	5	50.0	52	52.0
1981 to 1991	11	22.4	5	20.0	3	18.8	2	20.0	21	21.0
1992 to 1999	1	2.0	1	4.0			2	20.0	4	4.0
2000 to 2003	1	2.0					1	10.0	2	2.0
no response	10	20.4	5	20.0	6	37.5			21	21.0
Gender										
male	208	62.5	160	61.8	83	59.3	37	50.0	488	60.5
female	108	32.4	87	33.6	55	39.3	32	43.2	282	35.0
not recorded	17	5.1	12	4.6	2	1.4	5	6.8	36	4.5
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C12. Employment of Homeless, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?										
yes	79	23.7	94	36.3	22	15.7	21	28.4	216	26.8
no	249	74.8	150	57.9	117	83.6	50	67.6	566	70.2
don't know, refused	5	1.5	15	5.8	1	0.7	3	4.1	24	3.0
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?										
full-time	24	27.9	52	50.5	13	50.0	4	18.2	93	39.2
part-time	27	31.4	27	26.2	6	23.1	6	27.3	66	27.8
occasional	28	32.6	15	14.6	3	11.5	11	50.0	57	24.1
don't know, refused	7	8.1	9	8.7	4	15.4	1	4.5	21	8.9
Total	86	100.0	103	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0	237	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?										
yes	30	23.8	25	27.5	9	18.0	10	26.3	74	24.3
no	76	60.3	43	47.3	36	72.0	23	60.5	178	58.4
don't know, refused	20	15.9	23	25.3	5	10.0	5	13.2	53	17.4
Total	126	100.0	91	100.0	50	100.0	38	100.0	305	100.0
How many are employed?										
0			1	4.0			1	9.1	2	2.7
1	21	70.0	10	40.0	3	33.3	7	63.6	41	54.7
2	4	13.3	6	24.0	2	22.2	2	18.2	14	18.7
3	1	3.3	2	8.0	1	11.1			4	5.3
4	1	3.3	4	16.0	1	11.1	1	9.1	7	9.3
5 or more	3	10.0	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.7
unknown					2	22.2			2	2.7
Total	30	100.0	25	100.0	7	100.0	11	100.0	73	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C13. Employment of Homeless, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?										
yes	145	43.5	99	38.2	82	58.6	32	43.2	358	44.4
No	174	52.3	132	51.0	52	37.1	39	52.7	397	49.3
don't know, refused	14	4.2	28	10.8	6	4.3	3	4.1	51	6.3
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Where did that money come from?										
family or friend	27	19.1	11	11.3	12	14.8	3	8.3	53	14.9
savings			1	1.0					1	0.3
social security	35	24.8	22	22.7	22	27.2	14	38.9	93	26.2
sale of goods	4	2.8	1	1.0	1	1.2	4	11.1	10	2.8
sale of services	4	2.8	1	1.0	5	6.2			10	2.8
welfare, public assistance	54	38.3	50	51.5	29	35.8	8	22.2	141	39.7
pan handling	8	5.7							8	2.3
Other	9	6.4	11	11.3	12	14.8	4	11.1	36	10.1
don't know, refused							3	8.3	3	0.8
Total	141	100.0	97	100.0	81	100.0	36	100.0	355	100.0
Why aren't you working now?										
people don't want to hire me	40	16.1	20	13.3	11	9.4	1	2.0	72	12.7
looking but cannot find a job	46	18.5	19	12.7	29	24.8	12	24.0	106	18.7
do not want to work	12	4.8	2	1.3	3	2.6	1	2.0	18	3.2
do not need to work	4	1.6					1	2.0	5	0.9
alcohol or drug use problem	13	5.2	35	23.3	5	4.3	1	2.0	54	9.5
poor education	1	0.4	1	0.7	5	4.3	2	4.0	9	1.6
disability or health problem	70	28.1	34	22.7	41	35.0	19	38.0	164	29.0
must stay with children	12	4.8	5	3.3	3	2.6	6	12.0	26	4.6
other	46	18.5	34	22.7	17	14.5	7	14.0	104	18.4
don't know, refused	5	2.0			3	2.6			8	1.4
Total	249	100.0	150	100.0	117	100.0	50	100.0	566	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C14. Source of Food, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where do you get most of your food?										
Family/friend	66	20.3	31	12.5	34	24.6	18	24.3	149	19.0
Supermarket	66	20.3	114	46.0	76	55.1	39	52.7	295	37.6
Hand-outs	55	16.9	15	6.0	22	15.9	7	9.5	99	12.6
Restaurant	15	4.6	22	8.9	3	2.2	3	4.1	43	5.5
Church	148	45.5	41	16.5	56	40.6	23	31.1	268	34.1
Human services	164	50.5	80	32.3	48	34.8	30	40.5	322	41.0
Dumpster/trash	22	6.8	15	6.0	6	4.3	7	9.5	50	6.4
Soup kitchen/charity	45	13.8	39	15.7	37	26.8	26	35.1	147	18.7
Stealing/theft	5	1.5	5	2.0	2	1.4	1	1.4	13	1.7
Other	28	8.6	25	10.1	28	20.3	12	16.2	93	11.8
do not know/refused			1	0.4			2	2.7	3	0.4
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C15. Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless										
finding work	107	32.1	110	42.5	59	42.1	20	28.2	296	36.9
childcare	16	4.8	33	12.7	8	5.7	5	7.0	62	7.7
school problems	6	1.8	7	2.7	8	5.7	2	2.8	23	2.9
clothing	56	16.8	21	8.1	46	32.9	17	23.9	140	17.4
medical or dental services	63	18.9	75	29.0	54	38.6	22	31.0	214	26.7
finding food	81	24.3	36	13.9	62	44.3	22	31.0	201	25.0
discrimination	34	10.2	32	12.4	23	16.4	10	14.1	99	12.3
harassment	74	22.2	33	12.7	19	13.6	11	15.5	137	17.1
drinking	21	6.3	29	11.2	17	12.1	4	5.6	71	8.8
drug abuse	18	5.4	62	23.9	15	10.7	5	7.0	100	12.5
other	114	34.2	61	23.6	38	27.1	34	47.9	247	30.8
don't know, refused	19	5.7	11	4.2	1	0.7			31	3.9
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C16. Structural Characteristics of Homelessness, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?										
alone	203	61.0	168	64.9	88	62.9	34	45.9	493	61.2
member of a family	75	22.5	69	26.6	32	22.9	31	41.9	207	25.7
member of a small group	45	13.5	18	6.9	18	12.9	5	6.8	86	10.7
other	10	3.0	4	1.5	2	1.4	4	5.4	20	2.5
Including yourself, how many people are there in your family or group?										
1	207	62.2	168	64.9	90	64.3	34	45.9	499	61.9
2	41	12.3	24	9.3	17	12.1	15	20.3	97	12.0
3	33	9.9	13	5.0	9	6.4	11	14.9	66	8.2
4	14	4.2	24	9.3	5	3.6	3	4.1	46	5.7
5 or more	33	9.9	17	6.6	18	12.9	6	8.1	74	9.2
no response	5	1.5	13	5.0	1	0.7	5	6.8	24	3.0
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C17. Structural Characteristics of Homelessness, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage or adoption?										
0	39	11.7	16	6.2	21	15.0	5	6.8	81	10.0
1	22	6.6	13	5.0	13	9.3	10	13.5	58	7.2
2	16	4.8	17	6.6	5	3.6	11	14.9	49	6.1
3	8	2.4	13	5.0	1	0.7	3	4.1	25	3.1
4	6	1.8	9	3.5	7	5.0	2	2.7	24	3.0
5 or more	18	5.4	6	2.4	5	3.5	4	5.4	33	4.0
not asked, singles	203	61.0	168	64.9	86	61.4	34	45.9	491	60.9
no response	21	6.3	17	6.6	2	1.4	5	6.8	45	5.6
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Number adults in group										
0	1	0.8					1	2.8	2	0.7
1	8	6.5	13	14.9	6	11.8	1	2.8	28	9.4
2	51	41.5	39	44.8	20	39.2	22	61.1	132	44.4
3	26	21.1	6	6.9	4	7.8	7	19.4	43	14.5
4	11	8.9	11	12.6	5	9.8			27	9.1
5 or more	23	18.7	9	10.2	13	25.4	4	11.2	49	16.3
Don't know/Refused	3	2.4	9	10.3	3	5.9	1	2.8	16	5.4
Total	123	100	87	100	51	100	36	100	297	100

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C18. Structural Characteristics of Homelessness, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How many are children under the age of 6?										
0	92	73.0	52	59.8	37	68.5	23	63.9	204	67.3
1	19	15.1	13	14.9	9	16.7	8	22.2	49	16.2
2	7	5.6	16	18.4	6	11.1	2	5.6	31	10.2
3	6	4.8	4	4.6	2	3.7	3	8.3	15	5.0
5	1	0.8	2	2.3					3	1.0
8	1	0.8							1	0.3
How many are children 7 to 17 years old?										
0	109	87.9	77	88.5	41	80.4	29	80.6	256	85.9
1	11	8.9	9	10.3	7	13.7	6	16.7	33	11.1
2	4	3.2			3	5.9	1	2.8	8	2.7
3			1	1.1					1	0.3
How many are 60 years of age or older?										
0	107	87.0	85	97.7	41	82.0	33	91.7	266	89.9
1	11	8.9	1	1.1	5	10.0	3	8.3	20	6.8
2	3	2.4	1	1.1	2	4.0			6	2.0
3	1	0.8							1	0.3
4					2	4.0			2	0.7
6	1	0.8							1	0.3
How many are males?										
0	15	12.2	18	20.7	7	14.0	4	11.1	44	14.9
1	45	36.6	32	36.8	13	26.0	20	55.6	110	37.2
2	32	26.0	21	24.1	17	34.0	9	25.0	79	26.7
3	18	14.6	6	6.9	7	14.0			31	10.5
4	6	4.9	6	6.9	2	4.0	2	5.6	16	5.4
5 or more	7	5.7	4	4.5	4	8	1	2.8	16	5.3
Total	123	100.0	87	100.0	50	100.0	36	100.0	296	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C19. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident, State of Hawaii by County

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?										
problem paying rent; evicted	123	36.9	114	44.0	62	44.3	30	42.3	329	41.0
family conflict/ family violence	30	9.0	25	9.7	17	12.1	19	26.8	91	11.3
government benefits stopped	9	2.7	1	0.4	4	2.9	1	1.4	15	1.9
alcohol or drug abuse	30	9.0	83	32.0	20	14.3	1	1.4	134	16.7
unemployment	75	22.5	53	20.5	30	21.4	13	18.3	171	21.3
stranded visitor or tourist	1	0.3	4	1.5	4	2.9	1	1.4	10	1.2
released from prison	10	3.0	19	7.3	10	7.1	1	1.4	40	5.0
released from hospital	6	1.8	1	0.4	2	1.4	3	4.2	12	1.5
released from military	1	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.7			3	0.4
my choice, I chose to live here	26	7.8	22	8.5	14	10.0	15	21.1	77	9.6
other	101	30.3	49	18.9	45	32.1	16	22.5	211	26.3
don't know/refused	4	1.2	1	0.4	3	2.1	2	2.8	10	1.2
no response	13	3.9	11	4.2	1	0.7			25	3.1
Total	333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C20. Problem Indicators in Homeless Groups, State of Hawaii by County

		Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse	yes	57	8.3	131	26.9	37	13.0	2	1.4	227	14.2
	no	628	91.7	356	73.1	247	87.0	146	98.6	1377	85.8
Group Total		685	100.0	487	100.0	284	100.0	148	100.0	1604	100.0
Any indication of family violence or abuse	yes	77	11.2	42	8.6	29	10.2	39	26.4	187	11.7
	no	608	88.8	445	91.4	255	89.8	109	73.6	1417	88.3
Group Total		685	100.0	487	100.0	284	100.0	148	100.0	1604	100.0
Any indication of physical illness or disability	yes	295	43.1	141	29.0	113	39.8	64	43.2	613	38.2
	no	390	56.9	346	71.0	171	60.2	84	56.8	991	61.8
Group Total		685	100.0	487	100.0	284	100.0	148	100.0	1604	100.0
Any indication of mental illness or disability	yes	228	33.3	79	16.2	121	42.6	52	35.1	480	29.9
	no	457	66.7	408	83.8	163	57.4	96	64.9	1124	70.1
Group Total		685	100.0	487	100.0	284	100.0	148	100.0	1604	100.0
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group	yes	191	27.9	100	20.5	91	32.0	44	29.7	426	26.6
	no	494	72.1	387	79.5	193	68.0	104	70.3	1178	73.4
Group Total		685	100.0	487	100.0	284	100.0	148	100.0	1604	100.0
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?	yes	6	0.9	2	0.4	12	4.2			20	1.4
	no	679	99.1	485	99.6	272	95.8			1436	98.6
Group Total		685	100.0	487	100.0	284	100.0			1456	100.0

Data represent total unsheltered homeless persons represented by interviews.

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Table C21. Problem Indicators of Homeless Persons, State of Hawaii by County

		Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse	yes	38	11.4	89	34.4	25	17.9	2	2.7	154	19.1
	no	295	88.6	170	65.6	115	82.1	72	97.3	652	80.9
Group Total		333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Any indication of family violence or abuse	yes	33	9.9	26	10.0	17	12.1	19	25.7	95	11.8
	no	300	90.1	233	90.0	123	87.9	55	74.3	711	88.2
Group Total		333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Any indication of physical illness or disability	yes	162	48.6	68	26.3	56	40.0	36	48.6	322	40.0
	no	171	51.4	191	73.7	84	60.0	38	51.4	484	60.0
Group Total		333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Any indication of mental illness or disability	yes	109	32.7	41	15.8	57	40.7	32	43.2	239	29.7
	no	224	67.3	218	84.2	83	59.3	42	56.8	567	70.3
Group Total		333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group	yes	109	32.7	57	22.0	50	35.7	28	37.8	244	30.3
	no	224	67.3	202	78.0	90	64.3	46	62.2	562	69.7
Group Total		333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0	74	100.0	806	100.0
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?	yes	5	1.5	2	0.8	6	4.3			13	1.8
	no	328	98.5	257	99.2	134	95.7			719	98.2
Group Total		333	100.0	259	100.0	140	100.0			732	100.0

Data represent total homeless persons represented by interviews.

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APPENDIX D: ESTIMATES

Table E-1: Homeless Persons, State of Hawaii
Point-in-Time Counts, 2003

	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records[a]		From Agency Interviews[b]				
	transitional	emergency	transitional	emergency	Counts[c]	Survey Estimate[d]	
Best estimate	1,238	623	-	62	1,267	2,839	6,029

a. Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Homeless Management Information System.
b. Interviews conducted with shelter managers who do not currently report to HMIS.
c. Persons covered by homeless interviews conducted for this study.
d. Estimated number of homeless persons in the field, an expansion of survey data to total homeless population.

Data		Comment
Shelter Estimates		Number of homeless persons sheltered in shelters that reported to HCDCH HMIS on the nights preceding homeless interviewing. Estimates for non-reporting shelters were taken from interviews with shelter operators.
HMIS	1,861	
Transitional	1,238	
Emergency	623	
Survey		
Total persons present at sites	3,366	Total persons present at interview sites.
Interviews attempted	1,207	Individuals and family/group heads approached for interview.
interviews completed	894	Interviews conducted with individuals or family/group heads.
interviews not completed	313	Total individuals or family/group heads not interviewed.
declined	280	Individuals or family/group heads declining the interview.
not lucid	33	Mostly individuals who were not able to complete the interview.
Interviewed persons /groups not homeless	86	Number of individuals or family/group heads not homeless.
Interviews with homeless persons/groups	808	Homeless individuals or family/group heads homeless on that day.
Number persons covered by interviews	1,617	Number of individuals and family/group members homeless.
Average group size	2.00	Calculated: Homeless persons divided by number interviews.
Num. persons sheltered previous night	350	Estimate from survey data.
Percent homeless persons sheltered	21.65%	Sheltered persons divided by total persons in interviews.
Estimated sample error	0.0046	Sample error of proportion, p = percent homeless, 90% confidence.

APPENDIX E. COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS AND AGENCIES INTERVIEWED

Table E-1. County Advisory Board Members

	Members	Organization
Hawaii	Brandee Cachola	Care-a-Van
	Pauline Pavao	Salvation Army
	Maxi Parong	Salvation Army - Hilo
	Ron Hochuli	Kawaihae Transitional Center
	Rex Jitchaku	Housing & Comm. Development
	Steve Bader	East Hawaii Coalition
	Comm Officer	Hawaii Police Department
Kauai	Stephanie Fernandes	Kauai Economic Opportunity
	Mitham Clement	Salvation Army
	Tina Rapozo	Department of Human Services
	Lynette Medrano-Stine	Catholic Charities
	Mary Francis Graham	Kauai Mental Health Center
	Laurie Sakai-Higley	Department of Human Services
Maui	Tim Terry	Ka Lima O Maui
	Brad Hickle	Maui Police Department
	Scott Migita	Maui Police Department
	Mike Davis	Ka Hale A Ke Ola
Oahu	Holly Holowach	US Vets
	Trish Glancey	Waikiki Health Center
	Debra Smith	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Audrey Floyd	Angel Network Charities
	Aaron Whyne	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Melia Hayashi	WCCHC
	Jermaine Turner	Waianae Community Outreach
	Reck Navaro	Women Health Center
	Laura Thielen	Health Care Hawaii
	Alika Campbell	Halekipa/Youth Outreach
	Michael Ullman	I H S
	Sarah Lindsey	Hoomaukeola
	Tulu Toa	Waianae Community Outreach

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Table E-2. Continuum of Care Members Interviewed

Shelters Interviewed
County of Hawaii
Family Crisis Shelter, Inc.
Hale Lehua
Ka Hale `O Kawaihae
Kawaihae Emergency
Surf
Hale Alanoe MHK
Patch Place, Hilo
Kihei Pua Transitional Shelter
Kiehi Pua Emergency Shelter
County of Kauai
KEO-Komohana Group Home
KEO-Lihue Court
County of Maui
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Transitional Shelter
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Emergency Shelter
MHK Maui Crisis-Transitional
City & County of Honolulu
Angel Network Charities (Calvary BTS)
Gregory House
Hale Kipa TLP-Womens
Na Kolea
Vancouver House
Kulaokahua
Loli`ana Hale
Ma'ili Land
Ohana Ola O Kahumana
Onemalu Emergency Shelter
Onemalu at Kalaeloa
Peki Imua
Safe Haven Transitional Shelter MHK
Supp. Living/Therap. Living
Weinberg Village Waianae
Weinberg Village Waimanalo (Holo Loa`a)
Hale Kipa TLP-Mens
IHS/Kaa'ahi
IHS/Sumner
Safe Haven - Safe Care

APPENDIX F: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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2003 HOMELESS SURVEY v.1

This Section for Interviewer Use Only		
INTERVIEWER NAME:	ISLAND:	DATE:
START TIME:	FINISH TIME:	SITE NUMBER:

Q1. Are you homeless or "houseless" these days?

Yes ..... ☐
Depends, not sure ..... ☐

No ..... ☐

Q2. Where did you sleep last night?
My house / home (Go to Q6) ..... ☐
Homeless shelter ..... ☐
Other public facility ..... ☐
Outside Unsheltered ..... ☐
Someone else's house ..... ☐
Car or truck ..... ☐
Abandoned building ..... ☐
Church, school, etc. ..... ☐
Tent, cave, garage ..... ☐
Did not sleep ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
No response ..... ☐

Q3. How many different places have you slept in the past 30-days?
One (1) ..... ☐
Two (2) ..... ☐
Three (3) ..... ☐
Four (4) ..... ☐
Five (5) ..... ☐
Six (6) ..... ☐
Seven (7) or more ..... ☐
Other _____ ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused ..... ☐

Q4. Did you have a home in the past year?
Yes] ..... ☐
No ..... ☐

(Go to Q10)

Q5. Do you have a home?
Yes ..... ☐
No (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q6. Where is your home ?
This island ..... ☐
Another island ..... ☐
Another state ..... ☐
Did not say ..... ☐

Q7. What kind of housing unit is it?
House ..... ☐
Apartment/Condo/Town home ..... ☐
Abandoned Building (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Garage (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Tent (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Mobile/Auto (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Shelter, Church, Clinic, Dorm (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q8. How many of the last 7-nights did you sleep there? ☐ Number of nights
(Use 9 for "no response". If 7, thank and terminate)

Q9. Why didn't you sleep there last night?
Too far to commute (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Family Conflict/Dissolution (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Alcohol / Drug Abuse (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Eviction (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Disaster (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Financial Reason (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Like to move around (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Visitor/Tourist (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐

Q10. Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?
Alone (Go to Q17) ..... ☐
Member of Family ..... ☐
Member of Small Group ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
Don't know / Refused ..... ☐

	# of Persons
Q11. Including yourself, how many people are in your family or group?	☐ ☐
Q12. How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage, or adoption?	☐ ☐
Q13. How many are children under the age of 6?	☐ ☐
Q14. How many are children 7 to 17 years old?	☐ ☐
Q15. How many are 60 years of age or older?	☐ ☐
Q16. How many are males?	☐ ☐

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INFORMATION ON HOMELESSNESS

Q17. Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?
- Yes (Go to Q19) ☐
- No ☐

Q18. How many times have you been homeless in the last two (2) years?
- Once (1) ☐
- Two (2) ☐
- Three (3) ☐
- Four (4) ☐
- Five (5) ☐
- Six (6) ☐
- Seven (7) or more times ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q19. How did you become homeless this time? (Check all that apply)
- Problems paying rent/evicted ☐
- Domestic Violence ☐
- Government Benefits ☐
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse ☐
- Unemployment ☐
- Visitor/Tourist ☐
- Released from Prison ☐
- Released from Hospital ☐
- Released from Military ☐
- My choice, I chose to live here ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q20. How long have you been homeless this time?
- 1 to 6 days ☐
- 1 to 3 weeks ☐
- 1 to 6 months ☐
- 6 months to 1 year ☐
- 1 to 2 years ☐
- 2 to 5 years ☐
- More than 5 years ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q21. Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

INFORMATION ON RESOURCES

Q22. Do you have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q24) ☐

Q23. Is it a full-time, part-time, or occasional work?
- Full-Time ☐
- Part-Time ☐
- Occasional ☐

ASK ONLY IF A FAMILY OR GROUP:

Q24. Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q26) ☐

Q25. How many are employed? [ ][ ] Number of people

Q26. [Aside from a job], did you receive any money in the last 30-days?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q28) ☐

Q27. Where did that money come from? [PROBE] Anywhere else?
- Family/Friend ☐
- Savings ☐
- Social Security ☐
- Sale of goods ☐
- Sale of services ☐
- Welfare/Public Assistance ☐
- Pan Handling ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q28. Why aren't you working now?
- People don't want to hire me ☐
- Looking but cannot find a job ☐
- Do not want to work ☐
- Do not need to work ☐
- Alcohol/Drug use problem ☐
- Poor education ☐
- Disability or health problem ☐
- Must stay with children ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

NEEDS & SERVICES

Q29. Since you have become homeless, what have been your major problems? (Check all that apply)
- Finding Work ☐
- Childcare ☐
- School Problems ☐
- Clothing ☐
- Medical/Dental ☐
- Finding Food ☐
- Discrimination ☐
- Harassment ☐
- Drinking ☐
- Drug Abuse ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q30. Do you currently have health insurance?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q31. How many members of your group are covered by health insurance? [ ][ ] Number of people

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Q32. Where do you get most of your food? (Check all that apply)

- Family/Friend ☐
- Supermarket ☐
- Hand-outs ☐
- Restaurant ☐
- Church ☐
- Human Services ☐
- Dumpster/Trash ☐
- Soup Kitchen/Charity ☐
- Stealing/Theft ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q33. Think about the past 2 weeks…

	Yes	No	No answer
Did you ever run out of money to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever eat less than you should because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever go hungry because you had to share the food with someone else in your family?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever received money from a church, charity, friend, or government or private agency to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever get food from a foodbank, church, or other meal program?	☐	☐	☐

Q34. In the past 30 days, have you received any services from (name of local outreach agency)?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Never heard of them ☐
- No response ☐

Q35. Are you currently taking medications for a physical illness or condition?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q36. Do you have any physical illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q37. Are you currently taking medications for mental or emotional problems?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q38. Do you have any mental illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q39. I am going to read a list of services, starting with shelter. Have you received (see list below) from a public or private agency in the last 30-days? Do you need to get (same item) from an agency now but are not receiving it?

Service	In the past 30-days		Need now	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Shelter	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Food	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐	☐
Child Care Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Employment Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐	☐
Medical/Dental Care	☐	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Money	☐	☐	☐	☐

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Q40. How long have you lived in Hawaii?
- Less than 1 year ☐
- 1 to 6 years ☐
- 6 to 20 years ☐
- 20 or more years (not life) ☐
- Lifetime ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q41. What is your ethnic background? (Check all that apply)
- Black ☐
- Caucasian ☐
- Chinese ☐
- Filipino ☐
- Hawaiian/part Hawaiian ☐
- Hispanic/Latino ☐
- Japanese ☐
- Korean ☐
- Mixed/non Hawaiian ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

FOR HAWAIIANS ONLY:

Q42. Are you or anyone else in your group 50% Hawaiian or more?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q45) ☐

Q43. Are you, or is any member of your group, an applicant for a land award from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q44. Have you been a lessee in the past?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q45. What is your marital status?
- Single, Never married ☐
- Married ☐
- Widowed ☐
- Separated ☐
- Divorced ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q46. What is the highest level of education you completed?
- Grade 8 ☐
- Grade 12 ☐
- Some college ☐
- College Graduate ☐
- Some Graduate School ☐
- Grad School Graduate ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q47. What is your age?
- 16 to 21 ☐
- 22 to 34 ☐
- 35 to 39 ☐
- 40 to 44 ☐
- 45 to 49 ☐
- 50 to 54 ☐
- 55 to 61 ☐
- 62 and over ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q48. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q49. Are you a veteran of the armed services?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q50. In what year were you discharged? [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Q51. Have you or any member of your party been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by a medical professional?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q52. Record gender. [DO NOT ASK]
- Male ☐
- Female ☐

POST INTERVIEW
(Do not ask these questions)

Q53. Was this person lucid and coherent during the entire interview?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q54. Did you encounter a language or communication problem during this interview?
- Yes ☐
- No

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Agency Survey

STATE OF HAWAI`I
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai`i (HCDCH)
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)

COUNTY OF MAUI
Department of Housing & Human Concerns

COUNTY OF HAWAI`I
Office of Housing & Community Development

City and County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services

COUNTY OF KAUAI
Housing Agency

<<Name>>
<<Street>>
<<City>>, <<State>> <<Zipcode>>

The State of Hawai'I, in conjunction with the local county governments, would like your cooperation and kind assistance in our efforts to assess the size and needs of the homeless population in your area. The information provided will be used to better understand the homelessness in Hawaii. Your name will not be released with any information you provide, and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your agency and complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai'i, Department o Hawaiian Homelands, City and County of Honolulu, County of Maui, County of Kauai, and the County of Hawai'i.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SURVEY OF AGENCIES SERVING HOMELESS PERSONS

AGENCY INFORMATION

Please identify your agency and a contact person who is easily accessible and knowledgeable about your programs.

Agency Name: _____ Years in Business: _____

Contact Person: _____ Email: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Sources of Funding: (**X** all that apply)

- ☐ Federal Funding
- ☐ State Funding
- ☐ City & County Funding
- ☐ Charitable Agencies
- ☐ Direct Contributions
- ☐ Other

If any of your services are provided as a joint agreement with another agency, please identify that agency here:

SERVICES PROVIDED

Q1. Do you provide services for homeless persons?

☐ Yes ☐ No ➔ [End survey. Thank you for participating in our survey. Please return this form via the postage-paid envelope.]

Q2. Which of these services do you provide to homeless persons? (**X** one box per row)

Service Offerings	*Do not provide this service*	*Provide to homeless among others*	*Provide primarily for homeless persons*
Support Services Offered	☐	☐	☐
Providing Food	☐	☐	☐
Financial Assistance	☐	☐	☐
Medical Care	☐	☐	☐
Dental Care	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐
Case Management	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐
Medication	☐	☐	☐
Transport	☐	☐	☐
Employment	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐
Childcare	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐
Shelter	☐ [skip to Q4]	☐	☐
Other ( )			

Q3. **Which type of shelter or housing do you provide?** (**x** all that apply)

- ☐ **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)
- ☐ **Permanent Supportive Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)
- ☐ **Special Purpose Shelters** (homeless housing offering specialized services such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food etc.)
- ☐ **Support Services** (services other than housing such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food provider, etc.)

Q4. **What is your average usage of these services by homeless persons in one day?**

	Average Daily Service Utilization by Homeless Persons [in percent %]			
Support Services Offered	*Provide for homeless persons*	*Provide to others*	*Do not provide this service*	Should equal 100%
Providing Food	%	%	☐	
Financial Assistance	%	%	☐	
Medical Care	%	%	☐	
Dental Care	%	%	☐	
Clothing	%	%	☐	
Mailing Address	%	%	☐	
Medication	%	%	☐	
Transport	%	%	☐	
Employment	%	%	☐	
Mental Health Services	%	%	☐	
Childcare	%	%	☐	
Counseling	%	%	☐	
Job Training	%	%	☐	
Case Management	%	%	☐	
Shelter	%	%	☐	
Other ( )	%	%	☐	

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of BEDS available to homeless persons. Count your MAXIMUM CAPACITY, and not the number of people served. If your program uses rooms, apartments, or subdivided units, indicate the maximum number of persons that can be normally accommodated in a non-emergency situation.

Q5. **Emergency Housing** (**temporary homeless shelter provided as an entry point into critical services**)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of emergency housing beds	

Q6. **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of transitional housing beds	

Q7. **Permanent Supporting Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of permanent supportive housing beds	

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Q8. **Special Purpose Shelters** (housing for those abused, undergoing special treatment for mental/physical issues)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of treatment housing beds	

Q9. **Types of homeless persons served** (check all that apply)

- ☐ Single men
- ☐ Single women
- ☐ Single children (under 18)
- ☐ Adult couples without children
- ☐ Single parent families
  - ☐ Mother with child(ren)
  - ☐ Father with child(ren)
- ☐ 2-parent families with children

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN OUR SURVEY.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

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HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII

Dear <<NAME>>,

Thank you for your participation in the Housing and Community Development Corporation (HCDCH) study of homelessness in Hawaii. Since you have indicated on the previous agency survey that your organization provides shelter and housing services to homeless persons, we kindly ask that you fill-out this follow-up questionnaire.

The information provided will be used to better estimate the population size of Hawaii's homeless. Your name will not be released with any information you provide and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please take the time to read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your service agency. You may also provide comments on a separate piece of paper. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of HCDCH.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SHELTER & HOUSING PROVIDER SURVEY

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of homeless persons sheltered on <<countdate>>. Count the number of people served according to the descriptions below.

Q10. **On <<countdate>>, how many people did you serve who were:**

		Male	Female
Single Individuals			
Unaccompanied youth (under 18)			
Adult couples without children			
2-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
1-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
Non-related groups (3 adults or more per group)			
Accompanied children			
Other (1)			
Other (2)			

THANK YOU FOR TAKING OUR SURVEY

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Beyond Information. Intelligence.

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Report

Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2003

Prepared for:

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Department of Community Services

***SMS** Affiliations and Associations:*

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Latham Synchronized Relationship Marketing
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3i Marketing & Communications

Prepared by:

***SMS* Research & Marketing Services, Inc.**
April, 2004

Beyond Information. Intelligence.

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April 30, 2004

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Aloha:

It is with pleasure that SMS Research presents this report of the findings of the 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Assessment. We believe the results will be an important tool to be used by those who will plan for and develop new programs for Hawaii's Homeless population.

We thank you for the opportunity to have been involved in this challenging and worthwhile project, and for providing a chance to work with some truly awe inspiring people. Any acknowledgements cannot do justice to the work and effort contributed by your staff, the County Advisory Board members, and agency and service providers throughout the County.

It has been a pleasure serving you during the course of this project. Please call upon us should the need for our assistance arise as you work toward solutions to the problem of the homeless in Hawaii.

Sincerely,

James E. Dannemiller
President

SMS Affiliations and Associations:

Alan Barker Associates
Experian
Hospitality Advisors, LLC
International Survey Research
Latham Synchronized Relationship Marketing
Mediamark Research Inc.
NCQA Certified
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our gratitude goes out to many people who have contributed generously in terms of their time, advice and counsel, funding, and other resources to make this study possible. The staff of HCDCH, the Country Housing offices, homeless shelters and agencies, and the Advisory Boards provided valuable input into the design, analysis, and interpretation of the results. Their collective comments provided us with rare insight into the problems of homelessness in the State of Hawaii.

Many people went out of their way to help us conduct interviews, with homeless persons, and their continued support of this project is deeply appreciated. Above all, those listed below are distinguished by their commitment to the successful resolution of Hawaii's Homeless problems.

On behalf of SMS, I would like to thank the following persons, public and private agencies, and organizations for their cooperation in making this project a success. They helped us get forms completed on time, gave us the information we needed and even introduced us to the homeless people in the area to ease the assessment process.

City & County of Honolulu

WAIKIKI HEALTH CENTER

Trish Glancey
Cindy Gilman
Michelle Quon
Naty Hopewell

KALIHI-PALAMA HEALTH CENTER, HEALTHCARE FOR THE HOMELESS PROJECT

Debra Smith
Rick Navaro
Aaron Whyne
Jermaine Turner
Laura Thielen
Riya Davis

ANGEL NETWORK CHARITIES

Audrey Floyd

WAIANAE COAST COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTER

Melia Hayashi

U.S. VETERANS INITIATIVE

Holly Holowach
Gemini Burke

HO`OMAU KE OLA

Sara Lindsey

WAIANAE COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Tulu Toa

HALE KIPA, WAIKIKI YOUTH OUTREACH

Alika Campbell

HONOLULU COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM (HCAP), WINDWARD

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INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SERVICES, INC.

Michael Ullman
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Ford Kubo
Seuao Kaio

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

In 2003, the County Housing Offices of Maui, Kauai, Hawaii, and the City and County of Honolulu, in conjunction with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL), Department of Business, Economics Development & Tourism (DBEDT), and the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) commissioned a study of the homeless population in the State of Hawaii. This study was patterned after the 1992 study of homelessness, but had an expanded scope that included a review of homelessness and its relation to housing issues. This year's study also incorporates administrative records and survey data from the shelters and agencies collected from HCDCH.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objective of this study is to provide Oahu's policy makers and human services program managers with accurate information on the extent, characteristics, and causes of homelessness in the County. It is intended to provide more detailed information and expand the context in which homelessness is measured.

Central to the project objective was meeting the need for particular measurements including homeless population estimates, geographic distribution, ethnic composition, needs assessment, and identification of key sub-populations. Underlying these priorities was the goal of re-measuring the extent of the homeless population in Hawaii, and to expand on earlier work aimed at understanding the nature of the homeless problem. Specific project tasks included:

Homelessness

- Determine the number and living conditions of the homeless population and provide accurate counts for each island
- Estimate the number of homeless individuals who are not being served by public or private agencies/organizations in Hawaii
- Provide information on the potential causes and effects of homelessness that will permit more effective and efficient program and policy planning

Geographic Distribution

- Determine the geographic distribution and living conditions of the homeless population for long-term planning, capital budgeting, and policy making. Within this report, the homeless populations are reported by county, and the sub-areas of the County.

Ethnic Composition

- Determine the ethnic composition of the homeless population in the State of Hawaii

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Sub-Populations

- Identification of key sub-populations
- Describe defined sub-populations within the overall homeless population. The sub-populations specifically addressed include:
    - Mentally Ill
    - Substance Abusers
    - Victims of Domestic Violence
    - Elderly
    - Dual-Diagnosed
    - Persons with HIV/AIDS
    - Veterans
    - Youths
    - Chronic Homeless

Precariously Housed & Hidden Homeless

- Determine the number and characteristics of the families and individuals who are potentially at risk
- Provide information on causes and effects of the at-risk homeless population to support programs and objectives aimed at alleviating "hidden homeless."

THE STUDY

The study was divided into six phases; the agency survey, expert interviews, HMIS database analysis, shelter count surveys, external fielding, and telephone interviews.

Agency Survey

Using the list of all agencies that provide health and social services to the people of Hawaii (including the homeless), SMS conducted a survey of agencies to identify those that provide shelter to homeless persons. The survey was a mail survey with a telephone follow-up. The outcome produced was: (1) an updated list of all agencies providing shelter to homeless persons in 2003; and (2) a base list of all services available to homeless persons from all agencies with estimates of capacity and current utilization. This survey sought to classify each type of agency or organization by the type and level of service that they provided to the homeless population.

Table 1. Agency Survey Yields – 1st and 2nd Rounds

	Sent	Received	Response Rate
Oahu	171	64	37%
Maui	62	20	32%
Hawaii	51	20	39%
Kauai	27	7	26%
State	311	111	36%
With complete data		104	34%

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A total of 171 surveys were sent to qualifying agencies and organizations that have any contact with the homeless population within the county. Of the mailed surveys, 64 viable surveys were received resulting in a 37 percent response rate for the City and County of Honolulu.

Sole reliance on "shelter" counts of the homeless population would be biased by areas with lack of shelters and would not provide a reliable estimate of the homeless population. Therefore, it was decided that all social service providers that have contact with the homeless population would be surveyed. These providers included homeless shelters, service boards, food providers, community action agencies, domestic violence and family abuse centers, rehabilitation centers, Salvation Army, and outreach service agencies.

Shelter, Agency, Continuum of Care Interviews

This portion of the study included interviews with the experts in the field of homelessness, including those who provide shelter, outreach, medical, or other assorted services for the homeless population on Oahu. The primary objective of these interviews was to bring coherence and alignment of the study objectives with the concerns of the homeless experts. Experts representing a cross section of the agencies and organizations involved in the fight against homelessness from Oahu were selected to form a County Advisory Board (CAB).

The CABs were informal groups of people with knowledge and expertise in homelessness in each county. They were selected because of their knowledge of where homeless people congregate, and willingness to help. The list of CAB members is in Appendix E.

The CABs, in conjunction with City & County representatives, assisted SMS in fine-tuning our survey instruments, methodology, and timing for the outreach survey with respect to the community and homeless expert concerns. The interviews and CABs were critical in identifying locations where homeless persons could be located during the outreach portion of the study. Advisory board members also provided advanced notice to the homeless populations and brought our interviewers "street credibility" so that interviews could be conducted in a timely and efficient manner. Their kind assistance enabled the sometimes attention averse members of the homeless population to participate in the study.

Interviews with the Continuum of Care member agencies also played a key role in the assessment of current service levels provided to the homeless population on Oahu. This data, when coupled with outreach survey data on the services utilized by the homeless population help to formulate a needs analysis to determine if any gaps in services could be identified. These interviews were conducted both in person and over the phone. The list of interview subjects is in Appendix E.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS Database)

HCDCH has developed a database of the homeless population served in the State of Hawaii as an initial step towards the institution of a full online system as recommended by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This database is created through the execution of intake interviews and surveys at selected homeless shelters. These intake forms assess the demographic, socio-economic, and housing characteristics of the homeless population being served. Exit surveys are also used to determine length of stay and, to a lesser extent, migration patterns. These surveys are completed for every person served on a daily basis and mailed to HCDCH headquarters on Oahu for processing and entry into the main database.

Although the HMIS database contains comprehensive information on homeless persons, it does have some limitations. Not all shelters share data with HMIS, so the database does not comprehensively cover all sheltered homeless in Hawaii. Also, it took some time for shelters to put systems in place so they could share their information with HMIS, so the first few years of implementation contains data from a partial list of shelters.

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Table 2. HMIS Data Fields

Demographic	Socio-Economic	Other
Adults	County	Number Served
Children	Education Types	Times Served
Singles	Education Levels	Medical History
Families	Length Homeless	Substance Abuse History
Age	Times Homeless	Mental Health History
Gender	Cause of Homeless	Referral Source
Ethnicity	Income Sources	Services Required
Relationships	Resources Source	Medical Referrals
Marital Status	Resources Upon Exit	Means of Travel to Hawaii
Citizenship	Housing Status	Travel Funding
Veteran	Type of Housing	Destination After Exit
Family Status	Housing Payment Delinquency	Reason of Exit
Hawaii Residency	Avg Length of Stay	Exit Location

The information contained within the database became the basis for determining the total count, demographic characteristics, statewide distribution by county, and services rendered at a given point-in-time. The data also provided a single number count of the homeless population staying in a shelter on a particular date. The results of the outreach count provided the unsheltered population on the date of external fielding. HMIS data appear throughout this report.

Shelter Counts

Shelters not participating in the HMIS database were asked to provide shelter counts for individuals and family groups during the fielding period in the same formats as used for the HMIS. Those data were used, in combination with HMIS data, to estimate the total number of sheltered homeless persons.

External Fielding

SMS, in cooperation with government housing agencies and homeless service providers, conducted an external point-in-time count of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. External fielding consisted of a site count and homeless interviews. In total, 355 homeless interviews were conducted throughout the City & County of Honolulu at 60 locations. Those interviews covered a total of 689 homeless persons.

Telephone Interviews

A telephone survey of Hawaii residents was conducted to assess the segments of the population that can be considered hidden homeless and precariously housed (at-risk) households, their characteristics, and housing situation. That survey was conducted as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003 (HHPS). The survey was conducted during April, 2003 and reported in the general report for the HHPS. The base data have been incorporated in this report as well. This was part of the Hawaii Housing and Policy Study.

Table 3. Definitions Used in this Report

Homeless

There is more than one definition of homelessness, although the definitions vary in small ways. The following is the official definition of homelessness for Hawaii from Section 201G-451 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes:

Homeless means:

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

(2) An individual or family who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

(A) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;

(B) An institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

(C) A public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as sleeping accommodations for human beings.

This term does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an act of Congress or a state law.

Unsheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons having a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for persons (including beaches, parks, automobiles, caves, benches, and abandoned or vacant buildings)

Sheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons who lack fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and stay at a supervised public or private shelter design to provide temporary alleviation of homelessness through the provision of living accommodations (emergency, transitional, or other) or that is an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized.

Hidden Homeless

A person or group of persons who…:

- share accommodations with other groups in the same household who without the generosity of the host family would be homeless.
- Are "doubled-up" (two or more families or groups or persons related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Are "sharing" (two or more families or groups or persons not related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Persons who depend upon public assistance for their shelter payments each month.

Precariously Housed or At-Risk

Person or persons who could become homeless in less than three-months if they lost their primary source of income.

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Shelter

A publicly or privately run supervised institution designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

Outreach Agency

A publicly or privately run organization providing food, clothing, medical care, and other related assistance out in the public domain.

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HOMELESS POPULATION - CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

The City & County of Honolulu Homeless Point-in-Time Study of 2003 estimates ***the total number of homeless persons on Oahu to be 3,297*** on any given day in August or September. This is a notable increase over the homeless estimate for Oahu in 1999 (see Conclusions). A substantial part of that difference is likely to result from different methods used in 1999. In 1992, the study was conducted in a manner very similar to that used for the 2003 survey. In 1999, the estimate was based on an enumeration of homeless persons encountered in a single sweep with some additional estimate based on expert testimony.

Table 4. Homeless Counts, City & County of Honolulu & State of Hawaii, 2003

County	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records		Not in HMIS Database				
	Transitional	Emergency	Transitional	Emergency	Counts	Survey Estimate	
Honolulu	**824**	**420**	**-**	**-**	**572**	**1,481**	**3,297**
Maui	253	93	-	54	270	483	1,153
Hawaii	139	110	-	-	272	722	1,243
Kauai	22	-	-	8	153	153	336
State	1,238	623	-	62	1,267	2,839	6,029

	Individuals	Persons in families	Persons in families with children	Person in non-family groups	Total
Sheltered					
Honolulu	506	738	495	-	1,244
Maui	133	264	164	2	399
Hawaii	-	249	208	-	249
Kauai	-	30	30	-	30
State	639	1,281	897	2	1,922
Unsheltered					
Honolulu	470	729	346	854	2,053
Maui	265	313	165	176	754
Hawaii	385	329	98	280	994
Kauai	77	197	84	32	306
State	1,197	1,568	693	1,342	4,107

Table 4 shows the distribution of Oahu homeless persons by type in August of 2003. The distribution is somewhat different form that in other counties owning to the relatively large capacity of transitional and emergency shelters on Oahu. About thirty-eight percent homeless persons in the City & County of Honolulu were sheltered at the time of the study. In August of 2003, the City & County had 16 transitional shelters and four emergency shelters reporting data to HCDCH. Total capacity of these shelters is estimated at about 900 individuals. The usual occupancy of shelters reporting to HCDCH is about 790 people. Shelter on the nights prior to

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the homeless survey was 851. It has been suggested that the percentage of homeless persons sheltered may be lower in summer months due to drier weather. The figures from the HMIS show that the summer months had lower shelter counts from 1998 through 2000. In 2001 the counts were nearly the same as for other months, and in 2002 the summer counts were higher (851 per month versus 799 in other months of the year).

The counts and estimates for unsheltered homeless were both developed from the results of the Homeless Point-in-Time Survey, 2003. The Oahu survey team completed 355 interviews with homeless respondents. Those interviews covered a total of 689 homeless persons. In addition, the survey covered 572 unsheltered homeless and provided information supporting an estimate of 1,481 additional unsheltered homeless people who were not covered by the survey[1]. According to the survey method, the unobserved homeless persons include persons who:

- were away from the interview sites at the time of the fielding visit;
- were at interview sites but refused the interview;
- were at the interview sites but incapable of providing answers to survey questions;
- were located in non-traditional shelter situations throughout the Oahu population (living in garages, tents, etc.) at sites other than our interview sites.

The data show that, in the late summer of 2003, about 38 percent of Oahu's homeless people were sheltered and the remaining 62 percent were unsheltered on any given night. That pattern is very similar to the situation on Maui, where shelter space is available, and very different from Kauai and Hawaii, where shelter space is limited. The number of persons sheltered seems to reflect the number of shelter spaces available and the fluctuation in homeless population is found primarily in the unsheltered segment.

Table 5. Individuals Served by Outreach by County

	4th Qtr 2002	1st Qtr 2003	2nd Qtr 2003	3rd Qtr 2003	4th Qtr 2003
Honolulu	**1,536**	**2,209**	**2,374**	**3,310**	**3,765**
Maui	396	401	427	403	454
Hawaii	307	429	448	497	497
Kauai	234	269	244	208	250
State	2,473	3,308	3,493	4,418	4,966

Table 5 shows the number of individuals receiving outreach services by county in each quarter. The City and County of Honolulu has increased by large amounts over the past year, and now serves over 3,700 individuals every quarter. The counts represent unique individuals in each quarter, although the same person may be in multiple quarters.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

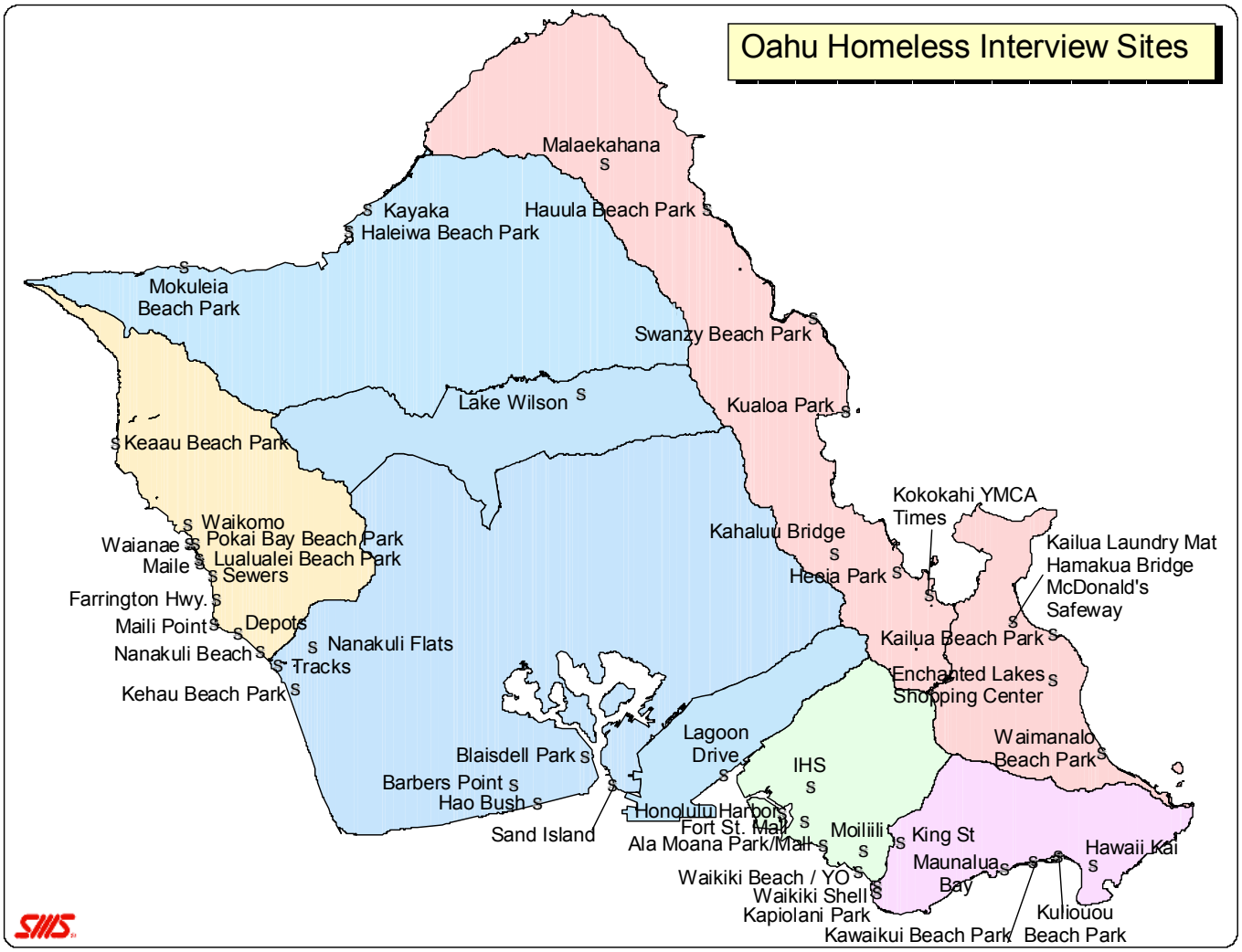
The following section covers the geographic distribution of the homeless population in relation to the sites assessed during the external fielding portion of the study. The City & County of

[1] The analysis plan shown in Appendix A describes the method of estimation. Briefly, the survey uses the percentage of homeless that stayed in a shelter the previous night from the survey and extrapolates from that the total number of homeless, including those not surveyed or observed at major homeless gathering places.

Honolulu specified that the Island of Oahu was to be broken down into five districts; the Primary Urban Center (PUC), Central Oahu, East Honolulu, Leeward Oahu, and Windward Oahu. Figure 1 shows the location of homeless people by location of the interview. Further data from the survey will be presented according to the geographic divisions shown there.

A total of 60 sites were identified by key agencies, organizations, and experts serving the homeless on Oahu. Members of the unsheltered homeless population were interviewed and counted at 58 of those sites. Fourteen sites were located in the PUC and 166 interviews covering 284 homeless persons were conducted at those sites. East Honolulu had 4 sites and resulted in 7 interviews covering 12 homeless persons. Central Oahu interviews were conducted at 13 sites and resulted in 72 interviews covering 147 persons. Windward Oahu also had 17 sites and 111 homeless persons in 47 interviews). The Leeward coast netted 63 interviews covering 135 homeless people at 12 interview sites.

Figure 1. Interview Locations for Homeless Point-In-Time Count, City & County of Honolulu



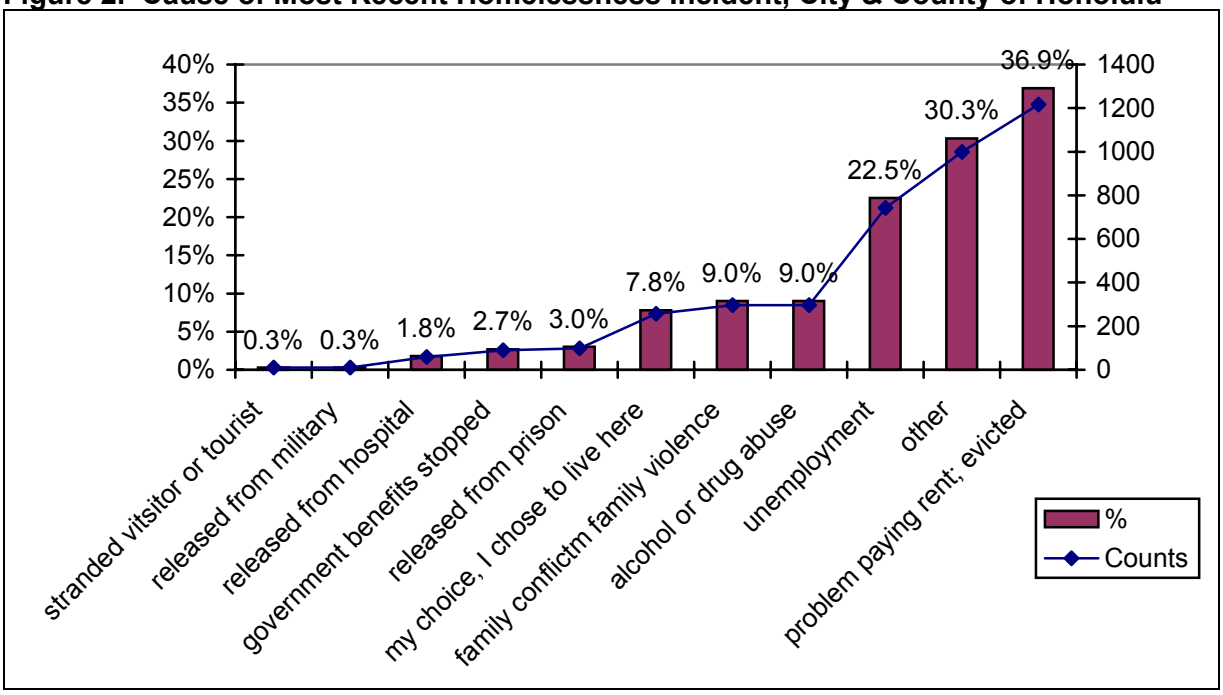
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMELESS

The homeless persons interviewed on Oahu represent an unbiased sample of homeless persons found at places where the homeless congregate. The survey data are comparable on a percentage basis with surveys conducted in the past because sampling and fielding operations for all surveys have been the same since 1992.

Reasons for Homelessness

All homeless survey respondents were asked the reasons for their most recent term of homelessness. Results are shown in Figure 2. In the City & County of Honolulu, the major reasons for homelessness seem to be economic and domestic. Eviction and problems paying rent accounted for 37 percent of all cases, and another 23 percent reported that unemployment was a reason for their current situation. In the very tight rental market of 2003 we might have expected more homeless persons would have cited eviction and rents as reasons for homelessness. Comparison with previous homeless surveys suggests, however, that those two problems were major ones in 1999 as well.

Figure 2. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident, City & County of Honolulu



Relatively few homeless persons reported that they were now homeless because they had recently been release from hospitals, prisons, or military service. Alcohol and drug abuse were reported as causes for homeless by less than nine percent of respondents. Also important was the finding that less than 3 percent of Oahu homeless persons claimed that the loss of benefits from federally funded programs was a cause for their most recent period of homelessness.

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Homeless History

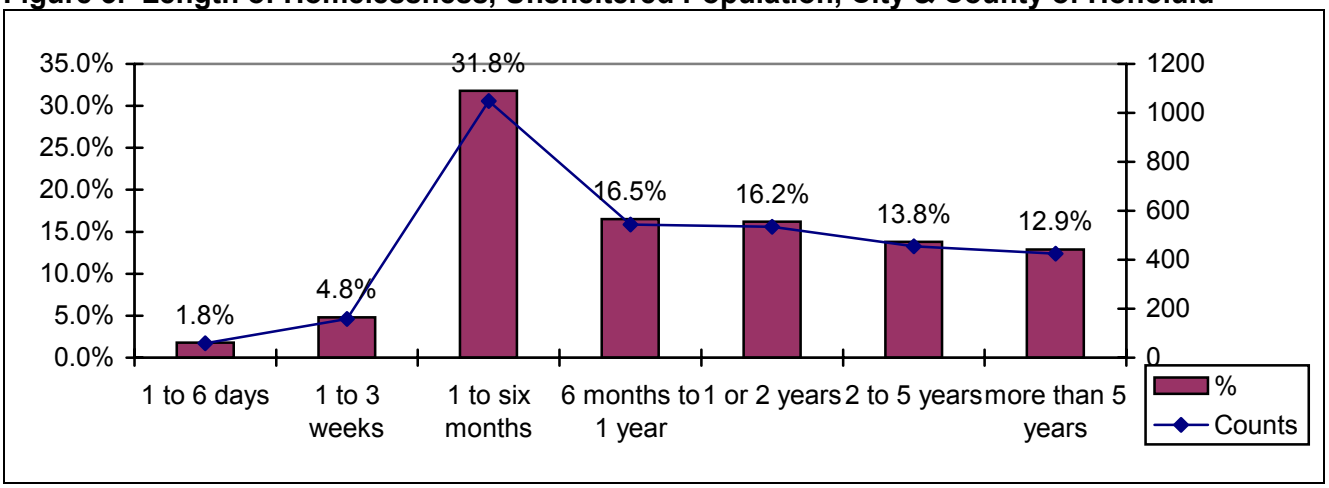
About 61 percent of survey respondents claimed that this was their first time being homeless. Most of those who reported more than one instance of homelessness in the last 24 months said this was the second time (42%). However, nearly 11 percent reported being homeless four or more times in the last two years.

Among all the homeless individuals in the survey, about 64 percent had been homeless fewer than three times and the duration of their homelessness was less than 2 years. The remaining 36 percent had a more chronic problem.

Duration of Homelessness

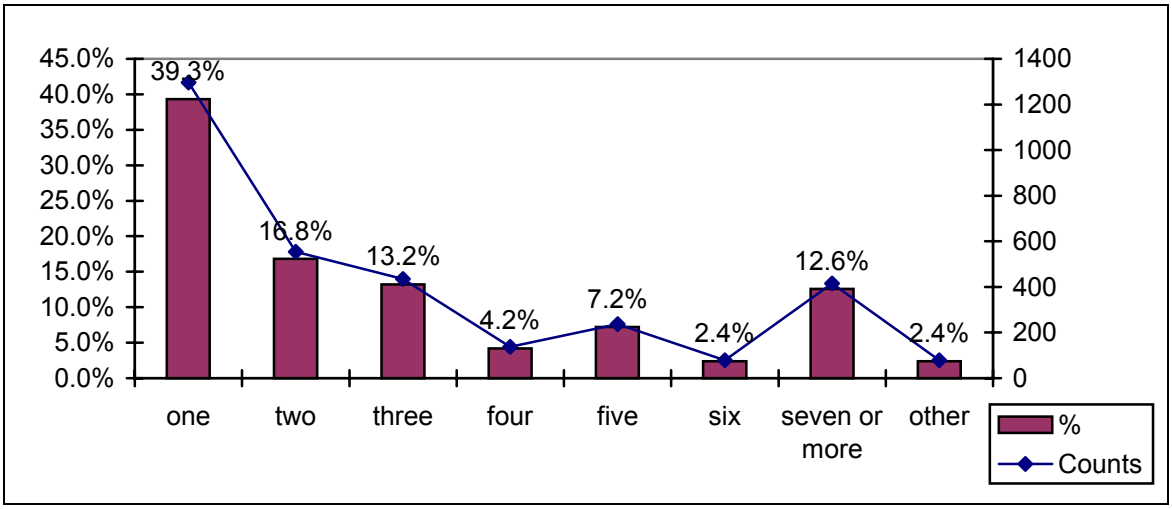
Slightly less than 40 percent of the homeless persons on Oahu reported having been homeless for less than six months. Almost 13 percent have been homeless more than 5 years.

Figure 3. Length of Homelessness, Unsheltered Population, City & County of Honolulu



The task of securing a stable place to sleep is an important one for homeless persons. According to this year's survey, about 38 percent of Oahu's unsheltered homeless were able to do that (See Figure 4). Another 30 percent were able to keep their movement down to two or three different places in the last month. Thirteen percent used seven or more sleeping places in a thirty-day period.

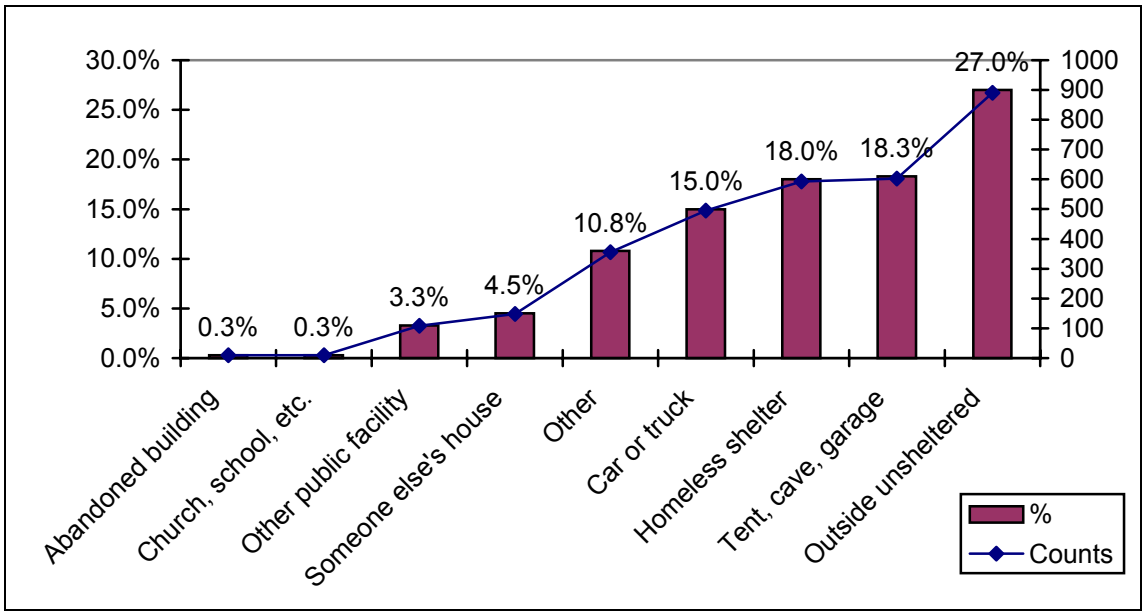
Figure4. Number of Places Slept in Past Week, Unsheltered Homeless, City & County of Honolulu



Location

Figure 5 shows the places where Oahu's unsheltered homeless spent the night prior to their interview. The plurality (27%) slept outdoors without any shelter at all. About 18 percent slept in a tent, garage, cave, or other non-traditional shelter, and about 15 percent slept in a vehicle. This data pattern indicates that the homeless population on Oahu tends to rotate among a few exposed locations outdoors.

Figure 5. Location Slept Last Night, Unsheltered Homeless, City & County of Honolulu



Group Structure

City & County of Honolulu homeless persons were much more likely to be single persons rather than members of family or non-family groups. The distribution was similar to that on other islands. About 23 percent of Oahu homeless were found in family groups and 14 percent in non-family groups.

Figure 6. Group Structure Among Unsheltered Homeless Population, City & County of Honolulu

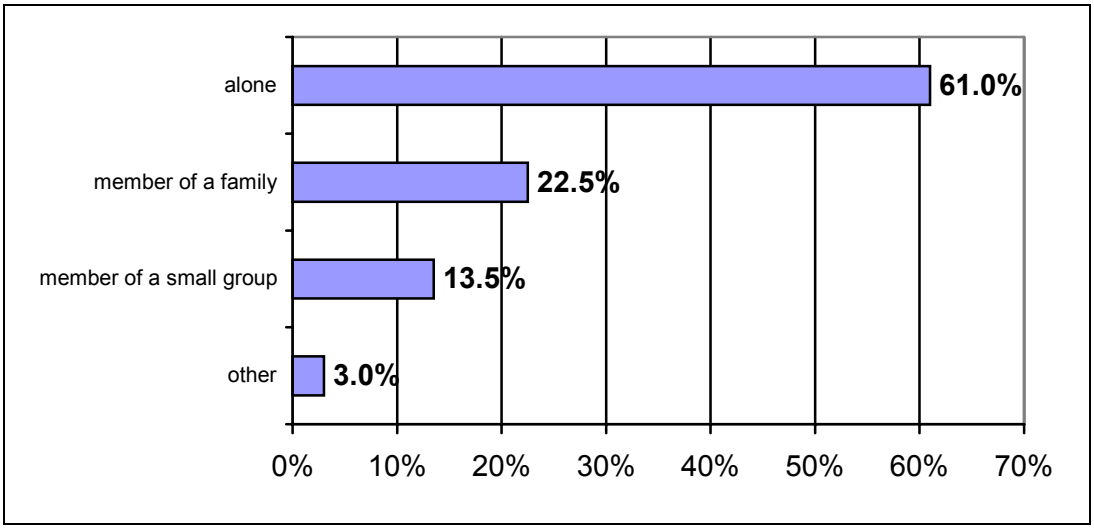


Table 6. Ethnicity Among Homeless, City & County of Honolulu by District

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your ethnic background?												
Black			1	1.4	9	5.7	1	16.7			11	3.3
Caucasian	7	11.9	16	23.2	49	31.2	4	66.7	17	40.5	93	27.9
Chinese	2	3.4	1	1.4	7	4.5					10	3.0
Filipino	1	1.7	5	7.2	11	7.0			1	2.4	18	5.4
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	47	79.7	36	52.2	38	24.2			19	45.2	140	42.0
Hispanic, Latino			1	1.4	4	2.5					5	1.5
Japanese			1	1.4	4	2.5					5	1.5
Korean					3	1.9					3	0.9
Mixed, not Hawaiian									4	9.5	4	1.2
other	2	3.4	4	5.8	28	17.8	1	16.7			35	10.5
don't know, refused			4	5.8	4	2.5			1	2.4	9	2.7
Total	59	100	69	100	157	100	6	100	42	100	333	100
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaii or more?												
Yes	30	63.8	24	66.7	23	60.5			7	36.8	84	60.0
No	17	36.2	11	30.6	14	36.8			12	63.2	54	38.6
don't know, refused			1	2.8	1	2.6					2	1.4
Total	47	100.0	36	100.0	38	100.0			19	100.0	140	100.0
Are you or anyone in your group an applicant for a land award from DHHL?												
Yes	11	36.7	9	37.5	2	8.7			1	14.3	23	27.4
No	19	63.3	15	62.5	19	82.6			5	71.4	58	69.0
don't know, refused					2	8.7			1	14.3	3	3.6
Total	30	100.0	24	100.0	23	100.0			7	100.0	84	100.0
Have you been a lessee in the past?												
Yes	3	10.0	2	8.3	2	8.7					7	8.3
No	26	86.7	22	91.7	19	82.6			6	85.7	73	86.9
don't know, refused	1	3.3			2	8.7			1	14.3	4	4.8
Total	30	100.0	24	100.0	23	100.0			7	100.0	84	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

About 42 percent of the homeless on Oahu, were individuals of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity. That is noticeably higher than the proportion of Hawaiian and Part Hawaiians people in the Oahu population at large. Among their number, at least 27 percent reported that they were applicants for Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) land awards and eight percent had been a DHHL lessee at some time in the past. The second largest group was the Caucasians, who accounted for 28 percent of the homeless population.

Homeless persons of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity are concentrated in the Leeward Oahu (80 percent), Central Oahu (52 percent), and Windward Oahu (45 percent) areas of Oahu. The percentage of Hawaiians in Urban Honolulu was much lower at 24 percent. Among these individuals, 60 percent reported having a blood quantum level of fifty percent or greater.

Other Demographic Characteristics

The ages of Oahu's homeless people were spread out over all age ranges. Note that these figures reflect the ages of the persons interviewed. Consistent with their status as single or groups, only about 17 percent of Oahu homeless persons were married at the time of the survey. Most (52%) had never been married and 26 percent were either divorced or separated.

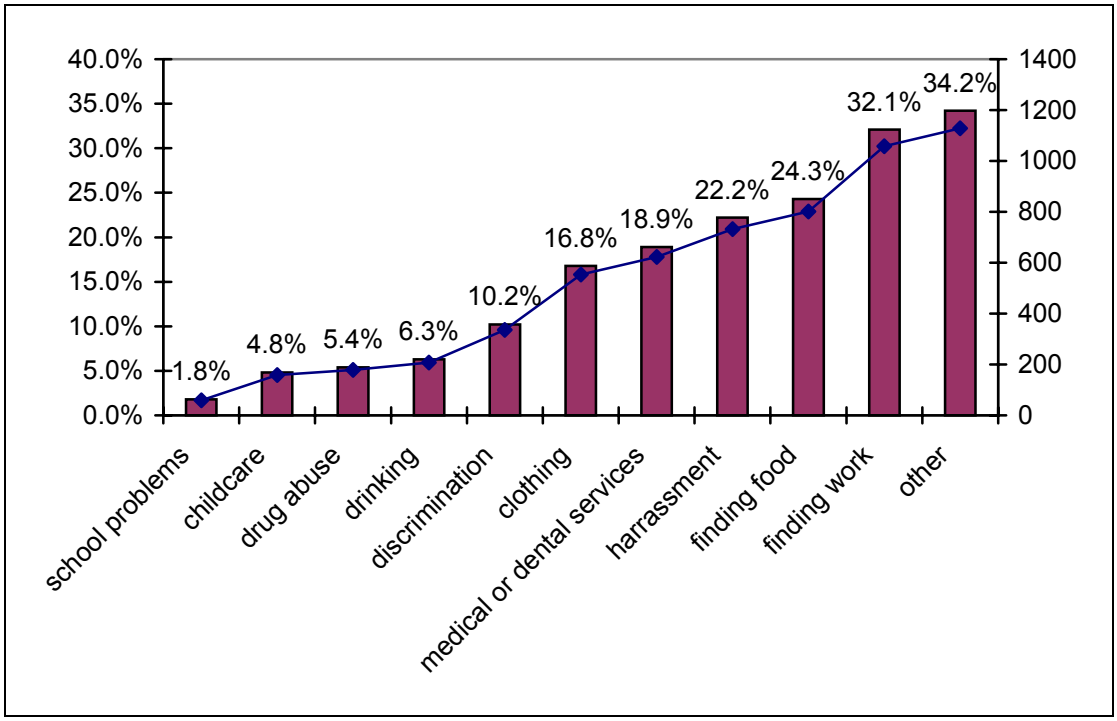
Table 7. Demographic Characteristics Among Homeless, City & County of Honolulu by District

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in HI?												
less than 1 year			1	1.4	10	6.4					11	3.3
1 to 6 years			3	4.3	26	16.6	1	16.7	5	11.9	35	10.5
6 to 20 years	5	8.5	10	14.5	30	19.1	2	33.3	9	21.4	56	16.8
20 years or more (not lifetime)	5	8.5	9	13.0	36	22.9	1	16.7	8	19.0	59	17.7
lifetime	49	83.1	44	63.8	51	32.5	2	33.3	19	45.2	165	49.5
don't know, refused			2	2.9	4	2.5			1	2.4	7	2.1
What is your marital status?												
single, never married	26	44.1	33	47.8	85	54.1	5	83.3	23	54.8	172	51.7
married	16	27.1	16	23.2	14	8.9	1	16.7	8	19.0	55	16.5
widowed	4	6.8	4	5.8	3	1.9			1	2.4	12	3.6
separated	2	3.4	4	5.8	17	10.8			6	14.3	29	8.7
divorced	11	18.6	10	14.5	34	21.7			4	9.5	59	17.7
don't know, refused			2	2.9	4	2.5					6	1.8
Level of education?												
grade 8	9	15.3	3	4.3	24	15.3			6	14.3	42	12.6
grade 12	42	71.2	46	66.7	69	43.9	4	66.7	27	64.3	188	56.5
some college	4	6.8	11	15.9	33	21.0	1	16.7	5	11.9	54	16.2
college graduate	3	5.1	4	5.8	12	7.6	1	16.7	2	4.8	22	6.6
graduate degree	1	1.7			4	2.5			1	2.4	6	1.8
don't know, refused			5	7.2	15	9.6			1	2.4	21	6.3
Age												
18 to 24	2	3.4	4	5.8	15	9.6			2	4.8	23	6.9
25 to 34	13	22.0	7	10.1	29	18.5	1	16.7	6	14.3	56	16.8
34 to 39	11	18.6	11	15.9	16	10.2	1	16.7	7	16.7	46	13.8
40 to 44	13	22.0	15	21.7	20	12.7	3	50.0	8	19.0	59	17.7
46 to 49	10	16.9	14	20.3	29	18.5			9	21.4	62	18.6
50 to 54	3	5.1	6	8.7	20	12.7	1	16.7	3	7.1	33	9.9
55 to 64	4	6.8	9	13.0	16	10.2			4	9.5	33	9.9
65 and over	2	3.4	1	1.4	5	3.2			1	2.4	9	2.7
don't know, refused	1	1.7	2	2.9	7	4.5			2	4.8	12	3.6
U.S. Citizen?												
yes	54	91.5	65	94.2	125	79.6	6	100.0	41	97.6	291	87.4
no	5	8.5	2	2.9	26	16.6			1	2.4	34	10.2
don't know, refused			2	2.9	6	3.8					8	2.4
Are you a veteran?												
yes	6	10.2	13	18.8	24	15.3	1	16.7	5	11.9	49	14.7
no	53	89.8	54	78.3	103	65.6	5	83.3	37	88.1	252	75.7
don't know, refused			2	2.9	30	19.1					32	9.6
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

About 62% of homeless persons on Oahu were males. Oahu's unsheltered homeless population in 2003 were largely lifetime residents (50%) and U.S. citizens (87%). About 15 percent were veterans of military service.

Figure 7. Primary Concerns Among Homeless Population, City & County of Honolulu



The list of problems or concerns encountered by homeless persons in the City & County of Honolulu is summarized in Figure 7. The list reads much the same as for other counties in Hawaii and is similar to past homeless studies. One difference for Oahu in 2003 was a higher percentage of homeless people who were concerned about finding work (32%). Only about 24 percent of all homeless persons interviewed were employed at the time of the survey, and only 28 percent of those were employed full-time (See Figure 8). The vast majority of those that had an "Other" primary concern usually said housing was their biggest problem, and there were a small number that said depression was their biggest problem.

Another unusual finding was that one most frequently mentioned problem was harassment (22%). This was not consistent with other islands nor with past surveys. The survey did not press further into the issue, but we know from fielding results that several of the sites at which we interviewed had been visited by police during the week or so before the survey. This does not rule out the possibility that harassment from the general population may have increased since 1999.

Relatively low ratings for school problems and childcare were consistent with the fact that most unsheltered homeless were not found in family groups. The survey was conducted during the summer months so school was not an immediate issue.

Table 8. Employment Among Homeless, City & County of Honolulu by District

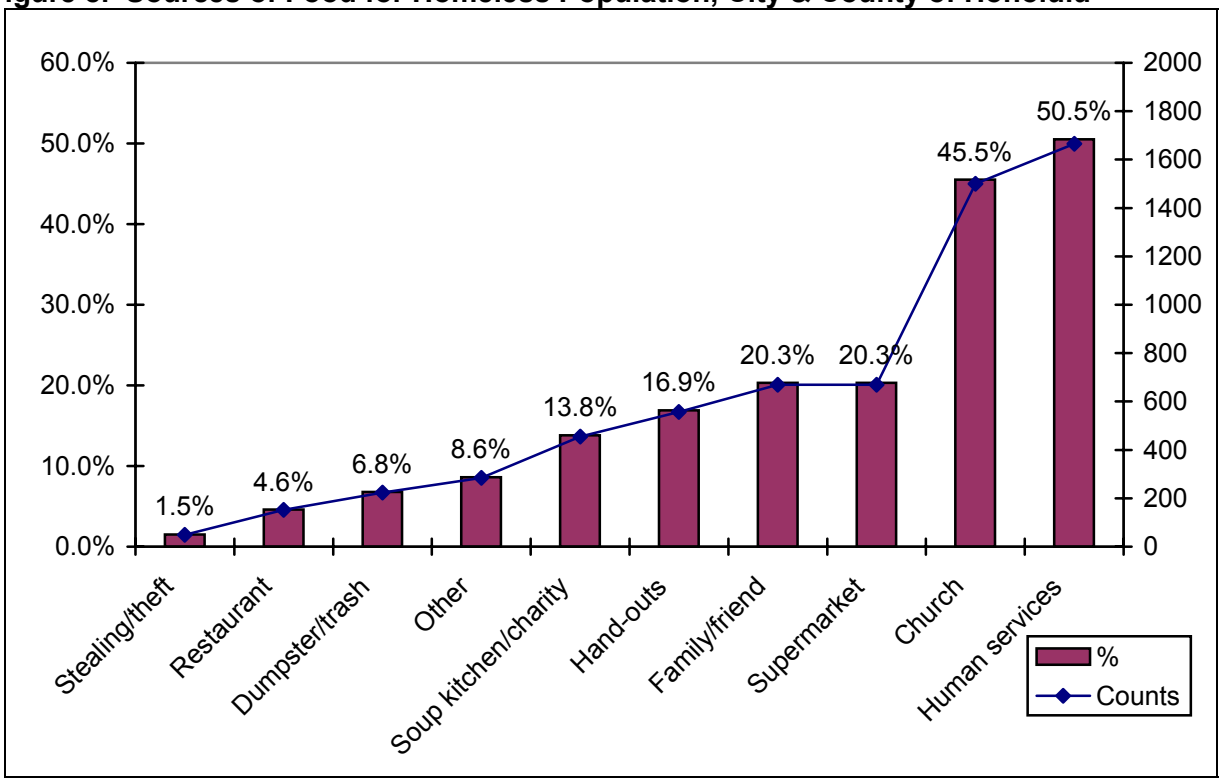
	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?												
Yes	7	11.9	23	33.3	33	21.0	2	33.3	14	33.3	79	23.7
no	51	86.4	46	66.7	120	76.4	4	66.7	28	66.7	249	74.8
don't know, refused	1	1.7			4	2.5					5	1.5
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?												
full-time	3	33.3	7	29.2	11	30.6			3	20.0	24	27.9
part-time	2	22.2	11	45.8	9	25.0			5	33.3	27	31.4
occasional	2	22.2	5	20.8	13	36.1	2	100.0	6	40.0	28	32.6
Total	7	100.0	23	100.0	33	100.0	2	100.0	14	100.0	79	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job?												
Yes	6	16.7	6	21.4	10	24.4			8	40.0	30	23.8
No	28	77.8	16	57.1	22	53.7	1	100.0	9	45.0	76	60.3
don't know, refused	2	5.6	6	21.4	9	22.0			3	15.0	20	15.9
Total	36	100.0	28	100.0	41	100.0	1	100.0	20	100.0	126	100.0
How many are employed?												
1	5	83.3	5	83.3	5	50.0			6	75.0	21	70.0
2					4	40.0					4	13.3
3 or more	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	10.0			2	25.0	5	16.5
Total	6	100.0	6	100.0	10	100.0			8	100.0	30	100.0
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?												
Yes	25	42.4	24	34.8	74	47.1	2	33.3	20	47.6	145	43.5
No	33	55.9	43	62.3	73	46.5	4	66.7	21	50.0	174	52.3
don't know, refused	1	1.7	2	2.9	10	6.4			1	2.4	14	4.2
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0
Where did that money come from?												
family or friend	7	29.2	6	25.0	10	13.9			4	21.1	27	19.1
social security	5	20.8	8	33.3	21	29.2			1	5.3	35	24.8
sale of goods	1	4.2	1	4.2					2	10.5	4	2.8
sale of services	1	4.2	2	8.3					1	5.3	4	2.8
welfare, public assistance	6	25.0	4	16.7	34	47.2			10	52.6	54	38.3
pan handling	2	8.3	1	4.2	2	2.8	2	100.0	1	5.3	8	5.7
other	2	8.3	2	8.3	5	6.9					9	6.4
Total	24	100.0	24	100.0	72	100.0	2	100.0	19	100.0	141	100.0
Why aren't you working now?												
people don't want to hire me	10	19.6	9	19.6	15	12.5	1	25.0	5	17.9	40	16.1
looking but cannot find a job	13	25.5	5	10.9	22	18.3	1	25.0	5	17.9	46	18.5
do not want to work	1	2.0	3	6.5	5	4.2	1	25.0	2	7.1	12	4.8
do not need to work	2	3.9	1	2.2	1	0.8					4	1.6
alcohol or drug problem	4	7.8	3	6.5	6	5.0					13	5.2
Poor education					1	0.8					1	0.4
disability or health problem	11	21.6	16	34.8	36	30.0			7	25.0	70	28.1
must stay with children	3	5.9	2	4.3	5	4.2			2	7.1	12	4.8
other	7	13.7	7	15.2	28	23.3			4	14.3	46	18.5
don't know, refused					1	0.8	1	25.0	3	10.7	5	2.0
Total	51	100.0	46	100.0	120	100.0	4	100.0	28	100.0	249	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

As noted above, about 24 percent of the homeless on Oahu are currently employed, only 28 percent full-time. About 44 percent of the members of this population have income sources other than employment. That income came largely from three sources: public assistance (38%), social security (25%), and help from family and friends (19%).

Those individuals who were not employed most often cited a health problem or disability (28%) as the reason for their lack of gainful employment. The total number who indicated that they just couldn't find a job[2] was 19%. Relatively few reported that they had problems with alcohol or drug abuse (5%).

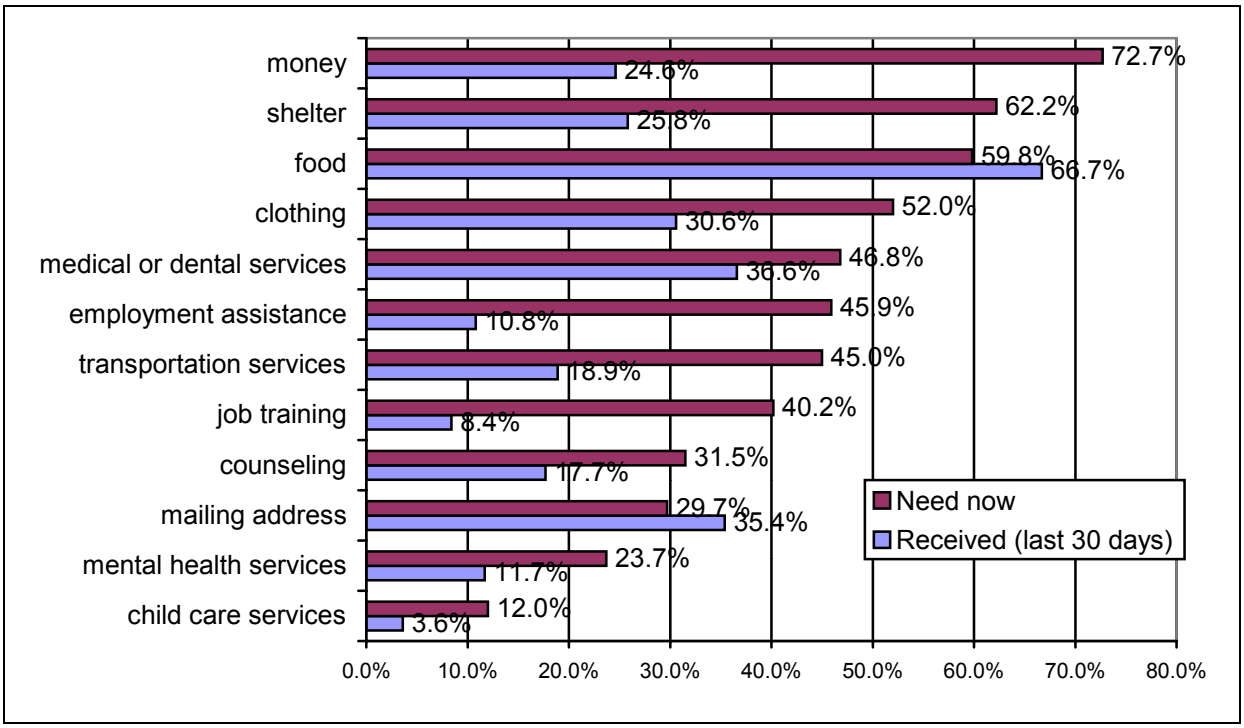
Figure 8. Sources of Food for Homeless Population, City & County of Honolulu



When unsheltered homeless persons on Oahu were asked where they got most of their food, about half (51 percent) reported obtaining it from a human services agency. Approximately forty six percent said that most of their food is provided by churches.

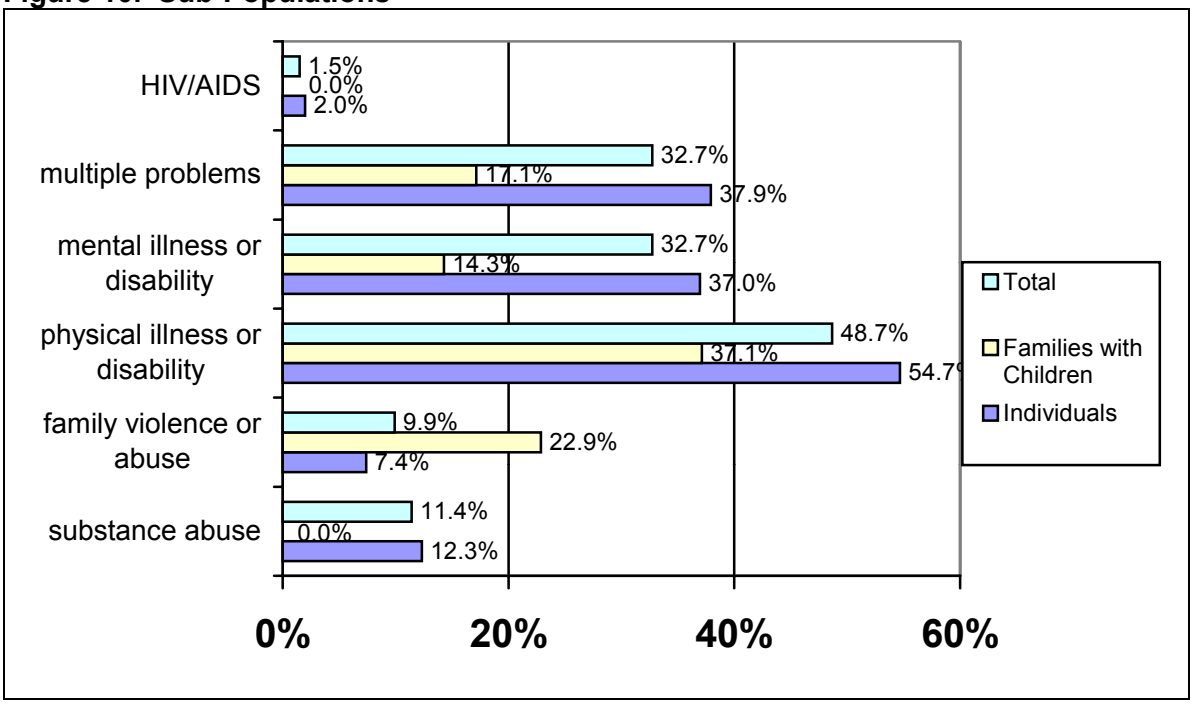
[2] Responses included "people don't want to hire me" and "looking but cannot find a job".

Figure 9. Gaps Analysis of Services Received and Required by the Homeless



When asked about the kinds of services they had received from any public or private agency within the past 30 days, the homeless population on Oahu most often reported receiving food (67 percent) and medical or dental services (37 percent). Figure 9 shows the relationship between the services needed and received by the homeless population ranked in order of need as reported by survey respondents. The gap analysis shows some disparity between the level of services provided and the perceived needs of the homeless population. The gaps in services provided were highest in the money, shelter, employment and job assistance categories.

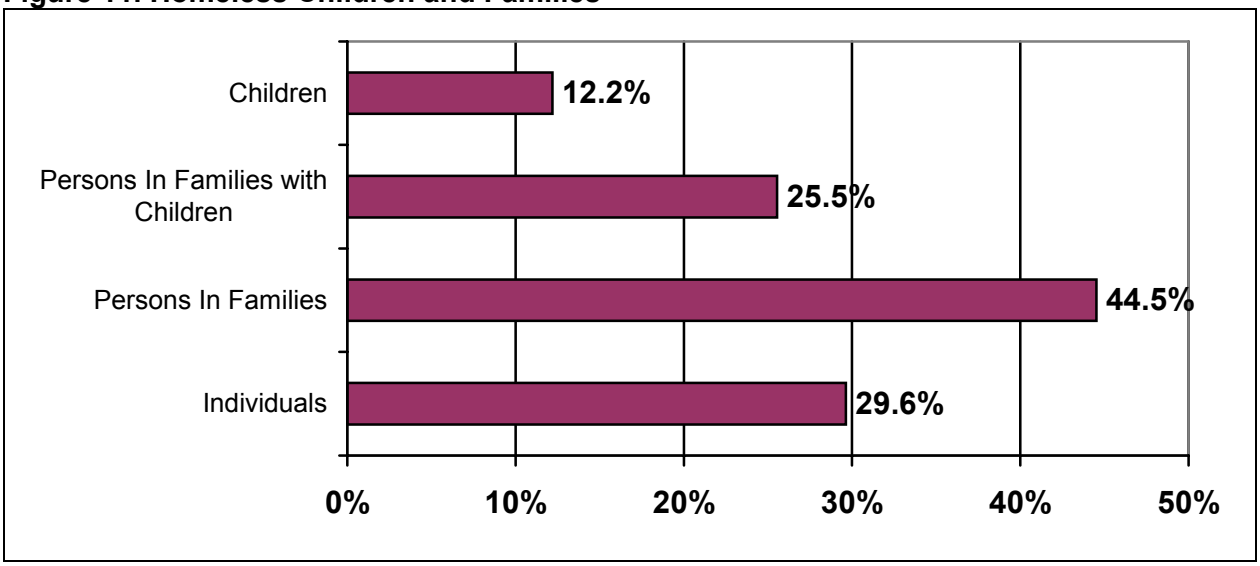
Figure 10. Sub-Populations



The identification and calculation of sub-populations within the larger homeless population residing on Oahu can be used to determine the type and level of services that may be required. The data may also be applied toward the creation of prevention programs geared toward the sub-populations that have the largest number and are the easiest to treat. Figure 10 (above) illustrates the breakdown of sub-populations found during external fielding. For the City & County of Honolulu, persons with physical illness or disability exhibited the largest sub-population making up 49% of the total homeless persons surveyed. Those suffering from mental illness made up the second largest population (33 percent), and dual diagnosed (33percent) were also high. The low number of homeless persons reporting to be users of drugs and alcohol was supported by the HMIS database, which produced similarly low numbers for this sub-population.

When viewing these statistics it is important to note that there are certain factors concerning "self reported" data that should be carefully considered when dealing with questions that involve issues that are illegal, potentially embarrassing, extremely personal, or technical in nature. That is, survey data that involves sensitive questions asked of persons with a diminished capacity can produce data with a wide range of error. The same conflicting dynamics are also present when asking someone about their behavior in regards to illegal or controlled substances.

Figure 11. Homeless Children and Families



About 12% of Honolulu's homeless are children (under 18 years of age), the lowest percentage of any of the counties. Almost half of homeless people (45%) are homeless as members of a family, and 26% of homeless are persons in families with children.

Table 9. Homeless Children and Families

	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
Total	3,297	1,153	1,243	336	6,029
Individuals	976	398	385	77	1,836
Persons In Families	1,467	577	578	227	2,849
Persons In Families with Children	841	329	306	114	1,590
Children	402	193	175	68	838
Persons in non-family groups	854	178	280	32	1,344

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Table 10. Hidden Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness, 1992 to 2003, Honolulu

	1992	1997	2003
Households	281,136	286,283	292,003
Hidden Homeless	13,765	18,291	29,578
At-Risk	82,692	50,875	36,454
Adequately Housed	184,679	156,959	225,971
Persons	863,959	886,711	879,305
Hidden Homeless	70,032	105,524	166,810
At-risk	239,931	157,899	112,929
Adequately Housed	553,996	623,288	599,566
Persons per Household	3.07	3.10	3.01
Hidden Homeless	5.09	5.77	5.64
At-risk	2.90	3.10	3.10
Adequately Housed	3.00	2.87	2.65

Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003.
Note: The number of hidden homeless and at-risk of homelessness was also calculated as part of the 1999 Homeless Study. The numbers, although not exactly comparable with the HHPS, are 52,349 hidden homeless and 148,321 at-risk of homelessness in the City and County of Honolulu.

Interestingly, the number of hidden homeless has more than doubled in the last decade, while the number of at-risk homeless has declined by more than half. The increase in hidden homeless can be explained by a very tight housing market. Housing is less affordable, and it drives those that can least afford it out of the market.

CONCLUSIONS

The Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study 2003 found a total of 3,297 homeless persons in the City & County of Honolulu on any given day in August. We have noted that the number may be higher than for other months during the year since there is some indication of seasonality and that summer months have more homeless people than the rest of the year. Oahu's homeless population is about thirty eight percent sheltered and 62 percent unsheltered.

Estimates of the numbers of hidden homeless persons and those at-risk of homelessness in 2003 were developed as part of a separate study. Table 11 summarizes all three types of homelessness.

Table 11. Homelessness in the City and County of Honolulu & State of Hawaii, 2003

	Total Homeless Persons	Hidden Homeless	At-Risk of Homelessness
Total State	6,029	228,449	155,058
Hawaii	1,243	25,671	18,587
Honolulu	**3,297**	**166,810**	**112,929**
Kauai	336	12,969	6,100
Maui	1,153	22,999	17,441

* Number of persons in households where some hidden homless persons reside.

The number of homeless persons in the County was calculated as part of this study. The number of sheltered homeless persons was based on an unduplicated count of homeless persons in public shelters. The number of unsheltered persons was calculated from survey data.

The number of hidden homeless persons was developed from survey data collected as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study (HHPS) Demand Survey, 2003. Hidden homeless persons are those who were doubled-up or sharing accommodations with others because they could not afford their own homes. Persons at-risk of homelessness were also counted in the HHPS Demand Survey. Those at-risk included people who reported that they would lose their housing units in three months if they lost their primary source of income.

Since 1992, the number of hidden homeless people on Oahu has grown steadily from 70,032 in 1992, to 105,524 in 1997, and 166,810 in 2003. This was expected as the housing market tightened after 1998. The number of persons at risk of homelessness, on the other hand, decreased from 239,931 in 1992 to 157,899 in 1997, and 112,929 in 2003. This reflects the increasing economic welfare of Oahu households over the last several years. As the economy improves, households are more comfortable, disposable income and saving increase, and confidence in continued employment grows.

We cannot measure the exact change in Oahu's homeless populating since 1999. Data collection methods in 2003 were different from those used in 1999. Where the numbers are comparable, data suggest that the total number of homeless persons on Oahu is higher in 2003. First, the sheltered homeless population of Oahu was 869 persons in 1999 and 1,244 persons in 2003. Those figures were developed using the same methods.

The major point of difference between the two estimation methods is the way that unobserved homeless persons were treated. The 1999 study assumed that the counts were accurate as taken. If the sweeps encountered 900 people, then there were exactly 900 homeless persons on Oahu on the date of the sweeps. The 2003 study assumed that the counts were a sample of total unsheltered homeless persons on Oahu. The survey results were expanded to the larger population of homeless persons on Oahu by referring to the percent of all interviewed persons who were sheltered the night before the interview[3]. Thus, the estimate of homeless persons in the 1999 report is not comparable to the number of homeless persons in this report.

Table 12. Total Number of Homeless Persons in a Year

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	State
Point in time homeless count	3,297	1,243	1,153	336	6,029
% using outreach services	83.7%	88.4%	83.4%	62.0%	82.8%
Unique persons receiving outreach services (HMIS)	7,944	1,651	1,916	580	12,091
Total number of homeless persons in a year	9,495	1,868	2,298	935	14,596
Individuals	2,811	644	712	215	4,382
Persons In Families	4,225	936	1,069	632	6,862
Persons In Families with Children	2,421	532	565	316	3,835
Children	1,158	312	324	190	1,984
Persons in non-family groups	2,459	288	517	88	3,352

In addition to the point in time estimates, the survey data in combination with HMIS data can be used to estimate the number of unique homeless persons in a given year. For the City and County of Honolulu, the point in time estimate is 3,297, but the total number in a given year is 9,495. The difference between these two numbers represents the "turnover" of homeless persons. There are people entering and exiting homelessness throughout the year.

To the extent that transitional shelter is an important part of programs to reduce or eliminate homelessness, the City & County of Honolulu might expect to make better progress against homelessness than some of the other counties. Shelter capacity is relatively high at about 38

[3] See Appendix B.

percent of the estimated population. More important, more than half of homeless shelter capacity on Oahu is transitional shelter. Outreach services reach about 60 percent of the unsheltered homeless population in any given month, and the City and County of Honolulu provides outreach services to more people at-risk of becoming homeless than other counties. Together, these observations suggest that Oahu has greater resources devoted to early intervention as well as transition out of homelessness. Although evidence suggests that Oahu's homeless growth rate is very low, the City & County must deal with the largest proportion of the State's homeless people. There is still a question whether the level of resources available within the County is sufficient to begin reducing the number of homeless people who live there.

The outlook for change in the homeless population suggests conditions may be ripe for an increase in homelessness. There are indications in Hawaii and elsewhere that homelessness is not counter cyclical with economic growth. Rather an increase in disposable income resulting from economic growth puts pressure on the housing market. Those with fewer resources will be squeezed out of the market. Current projections for the Hawaii economy are good, although Oahu's economy may grow slower than the State as a whole.

The unusual nature of Hawaii's current housing market will only make matters worse. The current market is characterized by high prices and low availability, especially in the rental sector. Very low interest rates have decreased for-sale unit stocks and have driven rents to record-high levels. Increasing sales of Hawaii homes to out-of-state buyers has further reduced stock available to local residents and has shifted production toward that lucrative market segment. Over the next 12 to 24 months, sales to non-residents will cause an increase in pent-up demand similar to that which developed during the Japanese bubble economy.

Pent-up demand is experienced in the local economy as increasing household size, crowding, and doubling up. The exact impact on homelessness is hard to predict. Hawaii's cultural system allows for more generous extended family living and sharing space, so the relationship between decreasing housing availability and homelessness is very elastic. It is likely, however that increasing economic growth, decreasing stock at the lower end of the market, and extraordinarily high rents will cause at least some increase in homelessness in the next few years.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE STATE & CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Households

The household growth rate on Hawaii over the past decade exceeded the population growth rate. Total population of the State grew by about nine percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of households increased from 356,748 in 1990 to 403,240 in 2000 for a growth rate of 13 percent. As expected, the average household size dropped from 3.03 to 2.92 persons, indicating that crowding and doubling up had decreased. Housing Policy Studies in 1992 and 1997 showed clearly that household sizes were dropping throughout the decade as a result of increased household formation rates paired with a decreasing population growth rate. The estimated growth in households was unchanged between 2000 and 2002 and is expected to remain fairly constant for Hawaii throughout the next decade.

Since 1990 there has been a steady shift in the tenure of households in the State. Home ownership has been increasing. Census data show that the number of households living in owner occupied units rose 18.7 percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of renter households rose by only 6.7 percent. The effect of decreasing household size only emphasizes the difference. The number of persons living in owned units rose by 14.1 percent over the last decade. The number living in rented units rose by only 3.8 percent.

Vacancy Rates

Census and Housing Policy Study data paint a picture of a very tight housing market in the State of Hawaii in 1990. The market was stagnant during the mid-nineties and began to recover by 1998. Vacancy rates are consistent with those findings. The owner vacancy rate grew from 0.7 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2000. For rental units, the 1990 vacancy rate was 5.5 percent in 1900 and 8.2 percent in 2000. The Census owner vacancy rate is consistent with the way local housing experts view the market. The renter vacancy rate is more difficult to understand. Most observers in Hawaii would question a rental vacancy rate as high as 8.2 percent in 2000. Further, the rapidly increasing rental vacancy rate appears only for the City and County of Honolulu. The other counties had much smaller increases in their rental vacancy rates. Population growth slowed dramatically during the nineties due to net out migration to the mainland and to other counties. But the poverty rate for Hawaii rose from 8.3 percent in 1990 to 10.7 percent in 2002 – a ten-year increase of 30 percent. This would suggest that the slow-growth population was comprised of more people who would need rental units. The inventory of rental units increased by no more that 6.7 percent, mostly in response to single family detached units being let by their owners. There was little or no production of new units for the rental market. It is possible that the Census counted some unoccupied non-resident units as rental vacancies.

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Rental Market Conditions

Changes in the rental market in State HMA since 2000 have been dramatic. Overall, the number of available rental units is dropping. With increasing numbers of visitor arrivals more units are being absorbed for visitor use. Single-family rentals have also entered the home-ownership market as owners sell to the burgeoning number of buyers wishing to take advantage of low interest rates. The same factors that caused higher activity in the home ownership market have contributed to re-sales of multifamily rental projects, often resulting in higher rents. As a result, rents have skyrocketed in all counties. In Hawaii, however, that has not translated into increased production. Very high land and construction costs make even relatively high-end multifamily rental projects unprofitable. Since 1990 only limited rental development has occurred in the Hawaii and that has been mostly subsidized housing for the elderly. In the foreseeable future, we do not see much multifamily rental construction in State HMA. Our assumption for modeling is for no new production of rental units.

Forecast Housing Demand

In the State HMA between 2003 and 2010, household growth will be about 32,500, or approximately 4,650 households per year. Production is not expected to match demand and the forecast shows that deficit units will range from 29,519 in 2003 to about 15,830 in 2010. This assumes that population growth will remain in the neighborhood of one percent per year, and that production – stimulated by continuing low interest rates and external demand – will remain a healthy 1.0 to 1.4 percent per annum. The deficit will be created by demand that runs ahead of total production minus units sold outside the state or transferred to the visitor industry. Total production is expected to be nearly all ownership units. Although it is arguable that the very high rents experienced in the HMA in 2003 might prompt some owners to enter the rental market, new production is not likely to include any units for the rental market. Demand, on the other hand, will be substantial for both owned and rented units. The Housing Policy Study 2003 showed that current demand is about 64 percent in the for-sale market and 32 percent in the rental market. Thus the unmet demand will be heavier in the rental market. Total demand is distributed evenly across HUD income categories. The deficit, however, will be much heavier among households below the median income. The housing model shows that State households with incomes below 80 percent of the HUD median (about 40 percent of the population) will account for approximately 58 percent of the unmet demand in 2003. The effect on low-end renters will be severe. Rental housing units for households below fifty percent of median income are produced by government housing agencies for subsidized housing programs. Very slow growth in these units will force low and very low income households into the private market, where availability is low and prices are high. Already the results are being noticed. Management of the Honolulu Section 8 Housing Voucher program report that, in 2000, about 82 percent of all voucher holders secured a unit in 30 days or less. By the second quarter of 2003, that figure had dropped to fifty percent of voucher holders. For the private sector market, expect continued health in the State using market, buoyed by low interest rates and out-of-state sales. In the latter half of the decade, even if non-resident sales should back off a bit, pent-up demand will support sales to local residents. In the rental market, the forecast predicts very tight conditions. For the lower end of both markets, expect very tight conditions and perhaps even and increase in homelessness.

Reviewing the data for the State of Hawaii from 1990 to the present, it is clear that several trends have shaped the market:

- Moderate increases in production of for-sale housing units, responding to the mid-market demand that was so strong in the early 1990s;
- Major decreases in pent-up demand during the nineties as population growth rates slowed
- A residual willingness of Hawaii residents to consider moving out of state to areas with a lower housing costs;
- Increased interest by upper-income mainland US residents in Hawaii as a second home, and perhaps retirement, location;
- Low mortgage rates, spurring booms in refinancing and home ownership;
- Decreasing household sizes, due in part to an aging population; and
- Very low or no production of new rental units, even though demand is increasing.

Taken together, these trends have led to a very active real estate market and, in recent years, sharply increasing prices. Over the long term, prices should level off again, in part because mortgage rates will stabilize, in part because of the historical pattern of price increases and plateaus due to the small inventory in Hawaii markets. The longer-term issue of rental supplies remains. In 2003, the excess of demand over supply was evident in dramatically decreased availability and skyrocketing rents. Most portents for the future suggest those conditions will not change soon.

At the bottom of both the owner and renter markets major problems persist. In the current tight rental market, we might expect that limited production of new rental units will cause low-income households to be squeezed out of the market altogether.

APPENDIX B: RESEARCH METHODS & DESIGN COMPLIANCE

This study was conducted as an update to the 1999 Homeless Study. The research design was developed to match data processing procedures as closely as possible. There were several important differences initiated for the 2003 study: (1) the overall methodology was based on statistical sampling methods rather than numerical counts; (2) the sample was considerably larger than before, and more complex in design; and (3) counts incorporated homeless outreach surveys to assess the population characteristics and homeless conditions and to supplement the population counts; (4) the study and analysis was enhanced by the utilization of current administrative records as collected and stored by HCDCH from all of the affiliated shelters and outreach services.

The complex nature of the proposed survey design, and the accuracy required for developing population estimates of homeless persons will require that we apply high-precision survey methods and diligent effort at quality control. Our choice of basic methods is described below.

The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 was initially defined in the proposal[4] submitted by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. (SMS) in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP) [5] released by the Homeless Office of the Housing and Community Development CH (HCDCH). The purpose of this section is to describe that design and examine its compliance with two important documents related to acceptable procedures for conducting homeless research and developing estimates of the number of homeless persons in a jurisdiction. The first of those documents is *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless*[6], which we shall refer to as "the Manual". General compliance with this document was specified in the RFP as an essential element of the design for the 2003 study in Hawaii. The second document is the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs[7], a set of guidelines set forth by The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The latter document was issued after the proposal was submitted, and describes new HUD requirements for data to be included in Continuum of Care submissions.

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[4] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Prepared for The State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic development & Tourism, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns, County of Hawaii Office of Housing and Community Development, City & County of Honolulu Department of Community Services, and County of Kauai Housing Agency. Prepared by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc., November 14, 2002.

[5] State of Hawaii. Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Request for Proposals, 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Survey, RFP-HPS-2003-05.

[6] Burt, Martha R. *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless: A Manual for State and Local Jurisdictions*, 2nd Edition. Washing ton, D.C." The Urban Institute, June 1996.

[7] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003).

SMS reviewed the Manual and is familiar with its general guidelines as well as specific recommendations[8]. The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 does not follow strictly any of the models described in the Manual, but does comply fully with the specific recommendations of the Manual. The design is a combination of methods described in the Manual. We have also become familiar with the CoC document and have made minor adjustments to the design to assure compliance with its provisions.

Foundations

We began from HUD definitions in the CoC. The manual is an excellent source of information on several methods of conducting homeless studies. It is, however, a more generic treatment of the subject and definitely predates the CoC.

Sources

CoC definitions of the Homeless Population and Subpopulations[9] are the starting point for our project design. What is most relevant is HUD's requirement for developing estimates on those populations. Specifically, HUD requires that estimates of the size of those populations and subpopulations are required to be identified as having been derived from one or more of the following sources[10]:

1. administrative records,
2. enumerations,
3. statistically reliable samples,
4. estimates.

HUD specifies that, for the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program application, each set of data items reported must be marked as having been derived from one or more of the sources listed above.

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[8] SMS is honored to have been part of the community of researchers involved in the early development of methods for counting homeless persons and to have being featured so generously in Martha Burt's Manual. See Burt, Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless, pp: iii, 12, 15, 37, 40-41, 53-54, A-8, 9.

[9] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003), page 12.

[10] HUD does not suggest that these are listed in the order of importance or a priori accuracy, although there is reason to surmise at least that "estimates" might be considered the least valid and reliable methods of developing population size estimates.

Timing

Regardless of the data collection method, all estimates must be for "a one-day point in time[11]" that is "… only a one day/night count[12]" for all subpopulations, and that applicants must specify the method(s) used to develop population estimates. The interpretation of this requirement is important, especially in light of Burt's observations on the subject. The manual notes that the best time period for reducing duplication is a single night, but single-night blitzes generally result in biased point prevalence estimates and bias in estimating the characteristics of homeless persons. The appropriate solution, according to the manual[13], is to use a slightly longer period (a week), and develop methods for reducing or eliminated duplication.

We have already received clarification from HUD that the "one-day" requirement does not refer to the entire state, but to individual populations.

We can effectively consider the total population of homeless persons in Hawaii (H) as being the sum of sheltered persons (H_s) and unsheltered persons (H_u). This conceptualization is consistent with HUD definitions and can be written simply as shown below.

$$H = H_s + H_u$$

In a similar fashion, the total number of sheltered persons (H_s) can be thought of as the sum of those sheltered homeless persons who are counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{sC}) and the number of sheltered persons who would likely be missed using any particular method (H_{sNC}). The relationship is shown below.

$$H_s = H_{sC} + H_{sNC}$$

The total number of unsheltered persons (H_u) is the sum of unsheltered homeless persons who can be counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{uC}) and the number of unsheltered persons who are not covered using any particular method (H_{uNC}).

$$H_u = H_{uC} + H_{uNC}$$

We stress that none of the methods listed by HUD are without error. Only sampling involves sampling error. All methods involve some level of non-sampling error[14]. In the case of counting the homeless, the error in any given method might be very large. Our discussion will be focused on reducing sources of error in Hawaii's estimates.

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[11] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

[12] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p. 13. A clarification call to HUD found that any method is acceptable and that they prefer having the measurement taken on a single day across the entire State.

[13] The Manual, p. 13, p.27.

[14] Note that experts consider non-sampling error to be much larger than sampling error for most survey methods. Furthermore, sampling error can be calculated and statistical adjustment of population estimates can be applied. Non-sampling error cannot be estimated or adjusted.

Administrative Records & Database

Hawaii's system of homeless record keeping is an excellent system that has produced unduplicated counts of homeless persons served since 1996. It was later expanded to include unduplicated counts of unsheltered homeless persons served. The expected utility of the system for developing estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations are shown in Figure B1.

Figure B1. Population Estimates from Administrative Records

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good. Nearly all of the agencies providing shelter to Hawaii's homeless persons are part of the reporting system. Some may have missed a few reporting periods. There are sheltered homeless persons who would be missed using this method alone, and it would be impossible to estimate their number and the precision with which each estimate was developed.
H_{sNC}	Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. A procedure can be developed to include non-reporting agencies in the point-in-time reporting procedure. There may still be a very small number of agencies missed (those who shelter very small numbers of persons on a very irregular schedule).
H_{uC}	Very Good: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons who receive services from agencies that report to the Homeless Office can be considered to be accurate and unduplicated. As of this moment, we know of no reason to consider these counts to be less than accurate.
H_{uNC}	Fair to Poor: Any unsheltered persons who do not receive services from agencies reporting to the Homeless Division, those who do not receive services at all, and those who do not identify themselves as homeless when they receive services would be missed. This number may be very small. The important issue in considering the estimating procedure is that the error is unknown and precision estimates cannot be made.

Deriving homeless counts from administrative records has a unique advantage among these methods. Because records are kept on an ongoing basis over long periods of time, it allows us to evaluate the particular date on which estimates are based. Using historical records, one can determine if the specific point-in-time for any particular jurisdiction on a specific date in 2003 is typical or atypical of homeless counts for a day of the week, week, month, or year. In addition, the administrative records allow long-term and point-in-time comparison of homeless unduplicated counts and service demand from the homeless population.

Overall, the method of deriving population and subpopulation estimates from administrative records is very good. Only very minor errors would be expected for sheltered homeless persons. The chief problem is with unobserved unsheltered homeless persons whose numbers cannot be accurately estimated using the records. Using administrative records alone will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

Enumeration

Enumerations of homeless populations and subpopulations are usually developed as formal or less formal efforts to count the homeless in place. In all cases, the technique is sometimes referred to as a "sweep" since the counting effort must be done comprehensively over a very short period of time, usually one night.

Figure B2. Population Estimates from Enumerations

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good to Excellent: Sheltered persons are captive populations for purposes of sampling or enumeration. The total number of agencies is known, and data can be gathered very effectively and efficiently from those agencies. As for administrative records, persons sheltered by agencies that are small, do not offer shelter on a regular basis, and are not registered with the Homeless Office, may be missed.
H_{sNC}	Fair to Poor: If the agencies are unknown, no estimates can be developed for their residents. No precision estimate will be available either.
H_{uC}	Poor to Good: In formal methods, enumeration begins with the map of the jurisdiction and therefore contains all unsheltered homeless persons. We can make a risky assumption that all can be effectively covered. Little matter, however, since the formal method is usually too expensive to be considered. In less formal methods, enumeration is carried out in a subset of geographic locations within the jurisdiction. If it is possible to identify any and all areas where homeless people will be at a point in time, the method is Very Good. In most cases, however, the locations are a subset of the total list of areas where homeless persons reside and the method is therefore reduced to a sample[15]. In fact, that sample is often (if not always) a convenience sample, forfeiting the ability to calculate precision estimates for the count.
H_{uNC}	Poor: Assuming a less formal (non-probability sample of areas) enumeration method, these persons are not counted, their number cannot be estimated by any formal, mathematical method, and no precision estimates can be developed.

Overall, developing population and subpopulation estimates from enumerations might be rated as good to very good. Minor errors are expected for sheltered homeless persons. Counts of observed unsheltered homeless persons are beset by a number of non-sampling errors. Counts for unobserved unsheltered homeless persons cannot be estimated and precision estimates are unavailable. Using the enumeration method will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

A major problem exists in the need to cover all possible locations for homeless persons in a single night. It involves the unlikely assumptions that: (1) the list of such locations is known; and (2) it is feasible to cover them in a single night.

Deriving homeless counts from enumeration does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

[15] See comments on H_{sNC} in Figure b3, below.

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Statistically Reliable Samples

Statistically reliable probability samples of homeless persons in Hawaii can be developed for both the sheltered and unsheltered subpopulations. The probability issue is appropriately involved with sampling methods. The reliability issue is associated with sample error and therefore with sample size. Much more needs to be said about both of these issues. For now, we will consider a generic discussion of the sampling alternative that might be used to develop estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations as shown in Figure B3.

Figure B3. Population Estimates from Statistically Reliable Samples

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Excellent. It is possible to develop rigorous and precise samples of sheltered homeless persons in shelters. The method would probably involve two-stage sampling where primary sample units are shelter agencies and secondary sampling units are persons within agencies. The sampling frames can be developed with great accuracy and straightforward SRS or systematic sampling methods can be applied. Results would be accurate within sampling error and precision estimates are straightforward.
H_{sNC}	Very Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. For those that are not known, methods can be developed to estimate numbers of sheltered homeless based on information from other sources (interviews with homeless persons outside of shelters who have been sheltered in the past). Estimates are available and are accurate within sampling error.
H_{uC}	Very Good to Excellent: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons can be developed from geographic probability samples. Two-stage sampling would be required, sampling locations first and persons within locations in the second stage of sampling. Estimates can be developed and sample precision can be estimated. It is not necessary to cover every geographic area or every person within that area.
H_{uNC}	Very Good to Excellent: The number and characteristics of unsheltered persons who are not counted or interviewed can be estimated by employing standard sampling theory. Sample estimate are available and their precisions can be estimated.

Developing population and subpopulation estimates from statistically reliable probability samples will provide very good to excellent results. For all samples, any estimate developed from sample results will have some level of sampling error, but in every case an estimate is available and the precision estimate for that estimate can be calculated. Where estimates can be developed without sampling or non-sampling error, those estimates are preferred. Where other methods produce large or indeterminate non-sampling error, the known and controllable sampling error associated with statistically reliable samples are preferred.

Deriving homeless counts from samples does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

Estimates

We are not certain exactly what is meant by the term "estimates" as used in HUD documents[16]. It would appear from the obvious contrasts between administrative records, enumerations and sampling on the one hand; and "estimates" on the other hand, that the word is used to denote less rigorous approximations. Regardless of the population or subpopulation considered, estimations of this sort will be more subject to error. That error will not be known, and the relative precision of the estimates cannot be calculated.

We believe that "estimates " as used in HUD documents, are always the least preferred method of developing population and subpopulation estimates.

The method used for the Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count project was a combination of three methods described above: administrative records, enumeration, and sampling[17]. The design was developed to provide estimates of homeless populations and subpopulations for each jurisdiction that:

1. optimize the precision of estimates for each subpopulation;
2. are consistent with CoC requirements for reporting data on homeless persons;
3. are consistent with the Manual in conceptual design and in specifics mentioned throughout this document; and
4. are comparable across jurisdictions.

Figure B4. Project Design for Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	**Administrative Records:** Lists of sheltered homeless persons (as defined by HUD) will be extracted from the Homeless Database. Numbers will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent estimation procedures.
H_{sNC}	**Enumeration:** Shelter providers who do not currently report to HCDCH will be contacted by SMS and agreement to will be secured to complete Homeless Database forms for the appointed day. Results will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent analyses[18].
H_{uC}	**Sample**: A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.
H_{uNC}	**Sample:** A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.

[16] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

[17] Note: The methods described in our original proposal combined only enumeration and sampling. During the early phases of the project we came to better understand the existing records system and have incorporated it into our design.

[18] It may be advisable to treat the survey of non-reporting agencies as a sample. Should there be agencies that decline to report (even after all attempts to secure their cooperation), the sampling procedure would allow an estimate to be developed for the homeless persons they serve. If there is reason to believe that some agencies were not identified for this study, estimates for their clients can be developed as well.

Homeless External Survey

Beginning from an appropriate sampling frame (see below), SMS designed a sampling plan for surveying homeless persons. The survey instruments were designed by SMS and delivered to the Homeless Office for review and approval. Copies of those instruments are attached as appendices to this report. Survey instruments contained types of information included in the original proposal[19]. The survey was an in-person intercept survey conducted among persons found in areas frequented by homeless persons. The outcome was: (1) a count of persons who were sheltered and unsheltered the night prior to the survey; (2) the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of homeless persons; (3) the personal, family, health, and employment condition of homeless persons; and (4) precursors of homelessness and indicators useful in developing estimates of annual homeless counts.

Sampling

Enumerations were used for both H_{sC} and H_{sNC}. Sampling was applied to surveys of the H_{uC} and H_{uNC}. A two-stage sampling procedure was applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons. The first sampling stage sampled geographic locations. The method was Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) using estimated number of homeless persons gathered on a given day as a Measure of Size (MOS). Locations and MOS estimates were gathered from experts on each island. Sampling was proportionate and designed to optimize allocation of effort across all geographic locations.

Second stage sampling selected individuals from each location. This occurred as follows: Upon arriving at the designated location, field workers first counted the number of persons in the area[20]. They then interviewed a predefined number of individuals in the area.

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[19] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Figure 3.

[20] "Persons in the area" may include homeless persons according to HUD definitions, other types of "homeless" persons, and persons who are not homeless by any definition. We will interview all of these types. A completed interview, however, will be identified as an interview with a person who is homeless by HUD's definition.

Table B5. Sample Statistics

	Disproportionate Sample	
	Size	Error Est.
Initial Agency Survey	200	n.a.
Agency Shelter Counts	100	n.a.
Homeless Survey	954	2.6
Oahu	425	5.0
PUC	120	8.1
Central Oahu	77	8.3
East Honolulu	60	8.2
Leeward Oahu	83	8.3
Windward Oahu	85	8.3
Maui	276	4.2
Island of Maui	240	4.5
Hana	30	9.9
Makawao-Kula	47	9.9
Wailuku-Kahului	54	9.8
Paia-Haiku	11	6.9
Kihei-Makena	53	9.8
West Maui	45	9.8
Island of Molokai	23	9.8
Island of Lanai	13	9.0
Hawaii	179	4.7
South Kona-Kau	26	9.7
Puna	38	9.7
South & North Kona	42	9.7
North Hawaii	35	9.7
North Kona	38	9.8
Kauai	74	4.6
Waimea	13	9.4
Koloa	16	9.7
Lihue	15	9.7
Kawaihau	18	9.9
Hanalei	12	9.1

Estimating Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

The chief task of the analysis plan was estimating the homeless population and subpopulations for each jurisdiction. From the equations presented there, we can see that the entire population of homeless persons in the state[21] can be expressed as:

$$H = H_{sC} + H_{sNC} + H_u$$

[21] The logic for each county is identical. We have elected to present only the state estimating procedure here in order to simplify equations by eliminating subscripts for counties.

That is, the total population of homeless persons is the sum of observed sheltered homeless persons, unobserved sheltered homeless persons, and unsheltered homeless persons. The estimate for H_{sC} will be calculated from the Homeless Database for all agencies reporting to the Homeless Office, and from the Shelter Survey for shelter agencies that do not report to the Homeless Office. The number of H_{sNC} will be estimated for shelter agencies that do not report any data in this project. We hope to cover all shelter agencies. If that is possible, then $H_{sNC} = 0$. If there are agencies that do not report any data, then H_{sNC} for each non-reporting agency will be estimated to be the mean for agencies of similar type and size.

The estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless persons can therefore be expressed as:

$$H_u = H - (H_{sC} + H_{sNC}),$$

and the problem of estimating the number of H_u reduces to the problem of estimating the total number of homeless persons in the state (or jurisdiction).
SMS developed the method of estimating H from survey data in the 1992 Homeless Study. It can be shown that the total number of homeless persons in the State can be expressed as:

$$H = \frac{H_{sC} + H_{sNC}}{h_s / h}, \text{ where}$$

H = the total number of homeless person in Hawaii;
H_{sC} = the total number of observed sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
H_{sNC} = the total number of unobserved sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
h = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the homeless survey; and
h_s = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the survey who slept in qualified sheltered the night before the survey occurred.

It is the use of this equation that prompts the use of enumeration for the elements in the numerator (unduplicated sheltered homeless persons on a specific night) and reasonably large, and unbiased samples of elements in the denominator (the percentage of qualified homeless persons who were in shelters the night before the interview took place). Reliable probability samples of homeless persons in the community will include both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons based on their status the prior evening. Those data can be applied to firm estimates of the number of sheltered homeless based on enumerations. The result is a sound estimate of the total number of homeless persons in the State.

Perhaps equally important, the proposed method provides a solution to the most vexing problem in conducting point-in-time estimates of homeless persons – the feasibility of accurately counting homeless people at one point in time. The best planned project often fails on an inability to produce equally reliable counts across geographies with radically different densities of homeless persons. By typing sheltered status to a specific day, and extending the data collection period over three-to-five days, reliable estimates can be obtained even if the surveys cannot be completed in a single pass. Counts (as opposed to surveys) entail an additional problem of identifying persons as “homeless” (as defined by HUD) by observation alone. Because all of our subjects are questioned, we can qualify each subject as homeless according to a number of different definitions. This makes it possible to reliably estimate the number of persons in emergency and other shelter types.

Survey Instruments

All survey instruments were designed by SMS Research with input from the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), County Housing Departments, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.), and non-profit homeless agencies and organizations interests across the state. Drafts of the instruments were prepared by SMS Research and circulated among the members for review and approval. Several changes in content were suggested by the reviewers, and most of those changes were incorporated in the final survey instruments.

The survey instruments was then pre-tested. Twenty pre-test surveys were conducted among homeless persons utilizing the same methodology as would be employed for the actual survey. The purpose of the pre-test was to determine whether survey items were understandable to the target population, included the most appropriate response options, and was arranged in the proper order and format for effective inquiry. The survey content, format, and design were altered as a result of this pretest.

Selection and Training of Interviewers

Interviewers for the survey were selected for their experience and expertise in surveys of this type. For both agency surveys, the telephone follow-up contact was done either by SMS professional staff or by our regular, full-time interviewers. Consultation with the outreach staff, and other contacts with agency personnel, were done by the project manager or professional interview staff. Homeless interviews were done by SMS staff and volunteers from county agencies. In past homeless studies it has been advised that we use homeless persons themselves or part-time employees of homeless service agencies[22].

Data Collection

SMS experience with past homeless studies suggests that we would be dealing with two populations with very special needs – homeless persons and homeless service agencies. The former group requires more than a modicum of understanding and care for obvious reasons. The latter are busy people who, while they welcome any effort to clarify the number and needs of the homeless, are dedicated to the welfare of their clients. Research efforts that detract from their work can be a real problem.

SMS made every effort possible to minimize respondent burden in all survey components. Mail surveys will be clearly presented and as short as possible. Telephone follow-ups were designed to gather the required information at the convenience of the respondent. Trained and experienced interviewers, local persons, and those with demonstrated sensitivity conducted homeless intercept surveys. Experienced staff was present to supervise all interview work.

Analysis

SMS Research uses SPSS PC+ version 10.0 for all analyses. The general analysis process includes review of the frequency distributions, generation of new variables and data transformations, and bivariate analyses designed to address research objectives of the study.

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[22] SMS has trained homeless persons, halfway house inmates, and handicapped persons to successfully collect data in past years. In a recent public housing intercept survey, we have trained and used public housing residents

APPENDIX C: DATA TABULATIONS & TABLES

Table C1. Fielding Summary Table

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
Keaau	1	0	0	0				0	3
Waikomo	2	5	5	0	1	1		6	14
Pokai Bay	3	9	9	0	0	0		9	8
Sewers	4	12	11	1	2	1	1	25	35
Waianae Boat Harbor	5	10	10	0	0	0		18	20
Maile	6	3	3	0	1	1		4	8
Maile Beach	7	6	5	1	2	2		10	20
Lualualei	8	3	3	0	1	1		8	12
Maili Point	9	5	5	0	1	1		12	7
Depots	10	0	0	0		0		0	0
Nanakuli Beach	11	8	8	0	4	4		25	50
Nanakuli Flats	12	3	3	0	1	0	1	5	5
Tracks	13	8	8	0	3	1	2	15	30
Kehau Beach Park	14	5	5	0	0	0		5	10
Lake Wilson	15	0	0	0				0	5
Barbers Pt.	16	9	9	0	5	5		31	14
Hao Bush	17	7	7	0	2	2		23	13
Blaisdell Park	18	6	6	0	1	1		13	2
Lagoon Drive	19	6	6	0	0	0		50	150
Sand Island	20	7	7	0	5	4	1	50	100
I H S	21	75	75	0	14	11	3	256	150
Fort Street Mall	22	25	25	25	5	3	2	55	35
King St.	23	3	3	0	0	0		5	0
Ala Moana Park/Mall	24	27	27	0	5	5		83	60
Moiliili	25	3	3	0	0	0		50	0
Waikiki	26	5	5	0	1	0	1	103	50
Waikiki YO	27	12	12	0	2	2		15	10
Kawaiuki Beach Park	28	2	2	0	0	0		10	5
Kuliouou Park	29	2	2	0	1	1		5	0
Mauna Loa Bay	30	1	1	0	0	0		8	3
Waimanalo Beach Park	31	2	2	0	1	1		32	12
Kailua Beach Park near Buzz's	32	2	2	0	0	0		25	50
Kailua Beach Park/ concession	33	8	7	1	6	5	1	75	107
Kailua Laundry Mat	34	3	2	1	1	1		6	0
Heeia Park	35	2	2	0	2	1	1	5	0
Times Kaneohe	36	2	2	0	0	0		15	10
Hamakua Bridge	37	2	2	0	0	0		4	4
Kahaluu Bridge	38	2	2	0	0	0		8	6
McDonalds	39	1	1	0	0	0		10	10
Kokokahi YMCA	40	2	2	0	0	0		12	5
Kualoa Park	41	2	2	0	0	0		14	22
Swansey Beach Park	42	3	3	0	0	0		6	0
Hauula	43	3	3	0	0	0		10	20
Malaikahana	44	5	5	0	2	2		7	10
Kayaka	45	2	2	0	0	0		11	25
Boat Harbor	46	2	2	0	0	0		8	15
Haleiwa Beach	47	7	7	0	1	1		15	30
Mokulea	48	10	10	0	3	3		24	8
Farrignton Hwy	49	2	2	0	0	0		10	5
Enchanted Lakes Shopping Center	50	1	1	0	4	2	2	25	50
Safeway Kailua	51	1	1	0	0	0		3	100
Goodyear Bus Stop (Kailua)	52	1	1	0	0	0		1	0

Continued on next page.

Table C1. Fielding Summary Table (cont.)

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
Hawaii Kai	53	2	2	0	0	0		2	0
Kapiolani Blvd	54	4	4	0	3	3		68	100
Waikiki Shell	55	1	1	0	1	0	1	12	14
Saint Peter & Paul Church	56	6	6	0	0	0		6	0
Salvation Army	57	2	2	0	0	0		2	0
Wahiawa Bridge	58	4	4	0	2	2		7	0
St. Louis Heights	59	3	3	0	0	0		12	10
Kaimuki Park	60	1	1	0	1	0	1	15	3
Total all sites	60	355	351	29	84	67	17	1,349	1,435

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Table C2. Defining homeless status from survey data, City and County of Honolulu

		Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you homeless or 'houseless' these days?	yes	304	91.3	8	36.4	312	87.9
	depends, not sure	22	6.6	5	22.7	27	7.6
	no	7	2.1	9	40.9	16	4.5
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
Where did you sleep last night?	my house	2	0.6	5	22.7	7	2.0
	homeless shelter	60	18.0			60	16.9
	other public facility	11	3.3			11	3.1
	outside, unsheltered	90	27.0			90	25.4
	someone else's house	15	4.5	6	27.3	21	5.9
	car or truck	50	15.0			50	14.1
	abandoned building	1	0.3			1	0.3
	church, school, etc.	1	0.3			1	0.3
	tent, cave, garage	61	18.3			61	17.2
	other	36	10.8	1	4.5	37	10.4
	no response	6	1.8	1	4.5	7	2.0
	not asked			9	40.9	9	2.5
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
How many different places have you slept in the past 30 days?	One	131	39.3	3	13.6	134	37.7
	Two	56	16.8	4	18.2	60	16.9
	Three	44	13.2	2	9.1	46	13.0
	Four	14	4.2	1	4.5	15	4.2
	Five	24	7.2			24	6.8
	Six	8	2.4			8	2.3
	seven or more	42	12.6			42	11.8
	other	8	2.4			8	2.3
	don't know, refused	5	1.5			5	1.4
	no response	1	0.3	3	13.6	4	1.1
	not asked			9	40.9	9	2.5
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
Did you have a home in the past year?	Yes	157	47.1	10	45.5	167	47.0
	No	167	50.2	1	4.5	168	47.3
	no response	7	2.1	2	9.1	9	2.5
	not asked	2	0.6	9	40.9	11	3.1
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
Do you have a home?	Yes	5	1.5	9	40.9	14	3.9
	No	17	5.1			17	4.8
	no response	19	5.7	4	18.2	23	6.5
	not asked	292	87.7	9	40.9	301	84.8
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0

Data describe survey respondents; some were individual and some were members of their family or group

Table C2. Defining homeless status from survey data, City and County of Honolulu (cont.)

		Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where is your home?	this island	10	3.0	10	45.5	20	5.6
	another state	1	0.3			1	0.3
	no response	21	6.3	3	13.6	24	6.8
	not asked	301	90.4	9	40.9	310	87.3
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
What kind of housing unit is it?	house	2	0.6	5	22.7	7	2.0
	apartment/condo/town home			5	22.7	5	1.4
	abandoned building	1	0.3			1	0.3
	Tent	4	1.2			4	1.1
	vehicle	2	0.6			2	0.6
	no response	21	6.3	3	13.6	24	6.8
	not asked	303	91.0	9	40.9	312	87.9
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
How many of the last seven nights did you sleep there?	2	2	0.6			2	0.6
	4	1	0.3			1	0.3
	5			1	4.5	1	0.3
	6	1	0.3	1	4.5	2	0.6
	7	2	0.6	6	27.3	8	2.3
	no response	23	6.9	5	22.7	28	7.9
	not asked	304	91.3	9	40.9	313	88.2
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
Why didn't you sleep there last night?	family conflict or dissolution	3	0.9			3	0.8
	other			2	9.1	2	0.6
	no response	25	7.5	11	50.0	36	10.1
	not asked	305	91.6	9	40.9	314	88.5
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?	Yes	203	61.0	9	40.9	212	59.7
	No	125	37.5	1	4.5	126	35.5
	don't know, refused	5	1.5	12	54.5	17	4.8
	Total	333	100.0	22	100.0	355	100.0

Data describe survey respondents; some were individual and some were members of their family or group

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Table C3. Structural Characteristics of Homeless Groups, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Have you received any services from your local outreach agency?												
yes	38	65.5	42	62.7	95	64.2			19	46.3	194	60.6
No	19	32.8	23	34.3	51	34.5	6	100.0	19	46.3	118	36.9
never heard of them	1	1.7	2	3.0	1	0.7			2	4.9	6	1.9
no response					1	0.7			1	2.4	2	0.6
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?												
alone	23	39.0	41	59.4	113	72.0	5	83.3	21	50.0	203	61.0
member of a family	19	32.2	17	24.6	24	15.3	1	16.7	14	33.3	75	22.5
member of a small group	15	25.4	10	14.5	14	8.9			6	14.3	45	13.5
other	2	3.4	1	1.4	6	3.8			1	2.4	10	3.0
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Weighted by Group Size: Data represent total homeless persons represented by interviews.

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Table C4. History of Homeless, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?												
yes	26	44.1	41	59.4	104	66.2	5	83.3	27	64.3	203	61.0
no	31	52.5	27	39.1	51	32.5	1	16.7	15	35.7	125	37.5
don't know, refused	2	3.4	1	1.4	2	1.3					5	1.5
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?												
first time	4	6.8	16	23.2	75	47.8	1	16.7	10	23.8	106	31.8
second	33	55.9	37	53.6	42	26.8	5	83.3	22	52.4	139	41.7
third	6	10.2	8	11.6	19	12.1			5	11.9	38	11.4
fourth	4	6.8	1	1.4	5	3.2					10	3.0
fifth					4	2.5			1	2.4	5	1.5
sixth	1	1.7			1	0.6			1	2.4	3	0.9
seventh	2	3.4									2	0.6
eighth	9	15.3	4	5.8	2	1.3			1	2.4	16	4.8
other					3	1.9			1	2.4	4	1.2
unknown			3	4.3	6	3.8			1	2.4	10	3.0
How long have you been homeless this time?												
1 to 6 days	1	1.7	1	1.4	4	2.5					6	1.8
1 to 3 weeks	1	1.7	2	2.9	9	5.7			4	9.5	16	4.8
1 to six months	18	30.5	18	26.1	54	34.4	1	16.7	15	35.7	106	31.8
6 months to 1 year	6	10.2	17	24.6	23	14.6	1	16.7	8	19.0	55	16.5
1 or 2 years	17	28.8	12	17.4	18	11.5	1	16.7	6	14.3	54	16.2
2 to 5 years	9	15.3	8	11.6	24	15.3	1	16.7	4	9.5	46	13.8
more than 5 years	7	11.9	9	13.0	21	13.4	2	33.3	4	9.5	43	12.9
other					1	0.6					1	0.3
don't know refused			2	2.9	3	1.9			1	2.4	6	1.8
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?												
yes	21	35.6	19	27.5	51	32.5	3	50.0	9	21.4	103	30.9
no	36	61.0	46	66.7	95	60.5	3	50.0	30	71.4	210	63.1
don't know, refused	2	3.4	4	5.8	11	7.0			3	7.1	20	6.0
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness												
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	35	59.3	48	69.6	97	61.8	3	50.0	29	69.0	212	63.7
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	24	40.7	21	30.4	60	38.2	3	50.0	13	31.0	121	36.3
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C5. Demographic Characteristics, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii												
less than 1 year			1	1.4	10	6.4					11	3.3
1 to 6 years			3	4.3	26	16.6	1	16.7	5	11.9	35	10.5
6 to 20 years	5	8.5	10	14.5	30	19.1	2	33.3	9	21.4	56	16.8
20 years or more (not lifetime)	5	8.5	9	13.0	36	22.9	1	16.7	8	19.0	59	17.7
lifetime	49	83.1	44	63.8	51	32.5	2	33.3	19	45.2	165	49.5
don't know, refused			2	2.9	4	2.5			1	2.4	7	2.1
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0
What is your ethnic background?												
Black			1	1.4	9	5.7	1	16.7			11	3.3
Caucasian	7	11.9	16	23.2	49	31.2	4	66.7	17	40.5	93	27.9
Chinese	2	3.4	1	1.4	7	4.5					10	3.0
Filipino	1	1.7	5	7.2	11	7.0			1	2.4	18	5.4
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	47	79.7	36	52.2	38	24.2			19	45.2	140	42.0
Hispanic, Latino			1	1.4	4	2.5					5	1.5
Japanese			1	1.4	4	2.5					5	1.5
Korean					3	1.9					3	0.9
Mixed, not Hawaiian									4	9.5	4	1.2
other	2	3.4	4	5.8	28	17.8	1	16.7			35	10.5
don't know, refused			4	5.8	4	2.5			1	2.4	9	2.7
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaii or more?												
Yes	30	63.8	24	66.7	23	60.5			7	36.8	84	60.0
No	17	36.2	11	30.6	14	36.8			12	63.2	54	38.6
don't know, refused			1	2.8	1	2.6					2	1.4
Total	47	100.0	36	100.0	38	100.0	0	100.0	19	100.0	140	100.0
Are you or anyone in your group an applicant for a land award from DHHL?												
Yes	11	36.7	9	37.5	2	8.7			1	14.3	23	27.4
No	19	63.3	15	62.5	19	82.6			5	71.4	58	69.0
don't know, refused					2	8.7			1	14.3	3	3.6
Total	30	100.0	24	100.0	23	100.0	0	100.0	7	100.0	84	100.0
Have you been a lessee in the past?												
yes	3	10.0	2	8.3	2	8.7					7	8.3
no	26	86.7	22	91.7	19	82.6			6	85.7	73	86.9
don't know, refused	1	3.3			2	8.7			1	14.3	4	4.8
Total	30	100.0	24	100.0	23	100.0	0	100.0	7	100.0	84	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C5. Demographic Characteristics, City and County of Honolulu (cont.)

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your marital status?												
single, never married	26	44.1	33	47.8	85	54.1	5	83.3	23	54.8	172	51.7
married	16	27.1	16	23.2	14	8.9	1	16.7	8	19.0	55	16.5
widowed	4	6.8	4	5.8	3	1.9			1	2.4	12	3.6
separated	2	3.4	4	5.8	17	10.8			6	14.3	29	8.7
divorced	11	18.6	10	14.5	34	21.7			4	9.5	59	17.7
don't know, refused			2	2.9	4	2.5					6	1.8
What is the highest level of education?												
grade 8	9	15.3	3	4.3	24	15.3			6	14.3	42	12.6
grade 12	42	71.2	46	66.7	69	43.9	4	66.7	27	64.3	188	56.5
some college	4	6.8	11	15.9	33	21.0	1	16.7	5	11.9	54	16.2
college graduate	3	5.1	4	5.8	12	7.6	1	16.7	2	4.8	22	6.6
graduate degree	1	1.7			4	2.5			1	2.4	6	1.8
don't know, refused			5	7.2	15	9.6			1	2.4	21	6.3
Age												
18 to 24	2	3.4	4	5.8	15	9.6			2	4.8	23	6.9
25 to 34	13	22.0	7	10.1	29	18.5	1	16.7	6	14.3	56	16.8
34 to 39	11	18.6	11	15.9	16	10.2	1	16.7	7	16.7	46	13.8
40 to 44	13	22.0	15	21.7	20	12.7	3	50.0	8	19.0	59	17.7
46 to 49	10	16.9	14	20.3	29	18.5			9	21.4	62	18.6
50 to 54	3	5.1	6	8.7	20	12.7	1	16.7	3	7.1	33	9.9
55 to 64	4	6.8	9	13.0	16	10.2			4	9.5	33	9.9
65 and over	2	3.4	1	1.4	5	3.2			1	2.4	9	2.7
don't know, refused	1	1.7	2	2.9	7	4.5			2	4.8	12	3.6
U.S. Citizen?												
yes	54	91.5	65	94.2	125	79.6	6	100.0	41	97.6	291	87.4
no	5	8.5	2	2.9	26	16.6			1	2.4	34	10.2
don't know, refused			2	2.9	6	3.8					8	2.4
Gender												
male	33	55.9	30	43.5	114	72.6	6	100.0	25	59.5	208	62.5
female	25	42.4	32	46.4	36	22.9			15	35.7	108	32.4
not recorded	1	1.7	7	10.1	7	4.5			2	4.8	17	5.1
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C6. Homeless Veterans, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you a veteran?												
yes	6	10.2	13	18.8	24	15.3	1	16.7	5	11.9	49	14.7
no	53	89.8	54	78.3	103	65.6	5	83.3	37	88.1	252	75.7
don't know, refused			2	2.9	30	19.1					32	9.6
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0
Year discharged from service												
1950 to 1980	1	16.7	5	38.5	15	62.5	1	100.0	4	80.0	26	53.1
1981 to 1991	2	33.3	6	46.2	3	12.5					11	22.4
1992 to 1999			1	7.7							1	2.0
2000 to 2003					1	4.2					1	2.0
No response	3	50.0	1	7.7	5	20.8			1	20.0	10	20.4
Total	6	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0	49	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C7. Sources of food, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where do you get most of your food?												
family or friend	23	39.0	9	13.4	22	14.5			12	29.3	66	20.3
supermarket	14	23.7	12	17.9	16	10.5	1	16.7	23	56.1	66	20.3
handouts	20	33.9	13	19.4	13	8.6			9	22.0	55	16.9
restaurant			1	1.5	9	5.9			5	12.2	15	4.6
church	36	61.0	43	64.2	48	31.6	3	50.0	18	43.9	148	45.5
human services agency	24	40.7	28	41.8	97	63.8	1	16.7	14	34.1	164	50.5
dumpster, trash	1	1.7	1	1.5	8	5.3	3	50.0	9	22.0	22	6.8
soup kitchen, charity	18	30.5	10	14.9	14	9.2	1	16.7	2	4.9	45	13.8
stealing or theft	1	1.7	1	1.5	1	0.7			2	4.9	5	1.5
other	10	16.9	4	6.0	9	5.9	1	16.7	4	9.8	28	8.6
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C8. Resources of homeless, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you currently have health insurance?												
yes	30	50.8	38	55.1	96	61.1			25	59.5	189	56.8
no	28	47.5	30	43.5	54	34.4	6	100.0	15	35.7	133	39.9
don't know, refused	1	1.7	1	1.4	7	4.5			2	4.8	11	3.3
How many members of your group are covered by health insurance?												
0	25	42.4	26	37.7	48	30.6	6	100.0	12	28.6	117	35.1
1	18	30.5	25	36.2	74	47.1			13	31.0	130	39.0
2	8	13.6	4	5.8	5	3.2			2	4.8	19	5.7
3	4	6.8	4	5.8	9	5.7			5	11.9	22	6.6
4					4	2.5			2	4.8	6	1.8
5 or more	1	1.7	4	5.8	7	4.5			4	9.5	16	4.8
don't know, refused	3	5.1	6	8.7	10	6.4			4	9.5	23	6.9
Are you currently taking medications for a physical illness or condition?												
yes	14	23.7	26	37.7	59	37.6			13	31.0	112	33.6
no	44	74.6	41	59.4	91	58.0	6	100.0	28	66.7	210	63.1
don't know, refused	1	1.7	2	2.9	7	4.5			1	2.4	11	3.3
Do you have any physical illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?												
yes	16	27.1	13	18.8	36	22.9	1	16.7	9	21.4	75	22.5
no	42	71.2	54	78.3	114	72.6	5	83.3	32	76.2	247	74.2
don't know, refused	1	1.7	2	2.9	7	4.5			1	2.4	11	3.3
Are you currently taking medications for mental or emotional problems?												
yes	6	10.2	8	11.6	34	21.7			5	11.9	53	15.9
no	52	88.1	59	85.5	116	73.9	6	100.0	35	83.3	268	80.5
don't know, refused	1	1.7	2	2.9	7	4.5			2	4.8	12	3.6
Do you have any mental illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?												
yes	10	16.9	16	23.2	23	14.6	2	33.3	6	14.3	57	17.1
no	48	81.4	51	73.9	127	80.9	4	66.7	34	81.0	264	79.3
don't know, refused	1	1.7	2	2.9	7	4.5			2	4.8	12	3.6
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C9. Major problems since becoming homeless, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless												
finding work	24	40.7	14	20.3	52	33.1			17	40.5	107	32.1
childcare	2	3.4	3	4.3	7	4.5			4	9.5	16	4.8
school problems	1	1.7	1	1.4	4	2.5					6	1.8
clothing	15	25.4	14	20.3	23	14.6			4	9.5	56	16.8
medical or dental services	11	18.6	19	27.5	29	18.5			4	9.5	63	18.9
finding food	16	27.1	17	24.6	36	22.9	1	16.7	11	26.2	81	24.3
discrimination	8	13.6	4	5.8	13	8.3			9	21.4	34	10.2
harassment	14	23.7	14	20.3	29	18.5	1	16.7	16	38.1	74	22.2
drinking	3	5.1	6	8.7	11	7.0			1	2.4	21	6.3
drug abuse	5	8.5	4	5.8	8	5.1			1	2.4	18	5.4
other	15	25.4	16	23.2	62	39.5	4	66.7	17	40.5	114	34.2
refused	5	8.5	11	15.9	16	10.2	1	16.7	4	9.5	37	11.1
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C10. Problem indicators among homeless persons, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse												
yes	10	16.9	9	13.0	15	9.6	1	16.7	3	7.1	38	11.4
no	49	83.1	60	87.0	142	90.4	5	83.3	39	92.9	295	88.6
Any indication of family violence or abuse												
yes	9	15.3	11	15.9	8	5.1			5	11.9	33	9.9
no	50	84.7	58	84.1	149	94.9	6	100.0	37	88.1	300	90.1
Any indication of physical illness or disability												
yes	25	42.4	34	49.3	83	52.9	1	16.7	19	45.2	162	48.6
no	34	57.6	35	50.7	74	47.1	5	83.3	23	54.8	171	51.4
Any indication of mental illness or disability												
yes	16	27.1	22	31.9	58	36.9	2	33.3	11	26.2	109	32.7
no	43	72.9	47	68.1	99	63.1	4	66.7	31	73.8	224	67.3
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group												
yes	18	30.5	23	33.3	58	36.9	1	16.7	9	21.4	109	32.7
no	41	69.5	46	66.7	99	63.1	5	83.3	33	78.6	224	67.3
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?												
yes			2	2.9	3	1.9					5	1.5
no	59	100.0	67	97.1	154	98.1	6	100.0	42	100.0	328	98.5
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Data represent total homeless persons represented by interviews.

Table C10. Problem indicators among homeless groups, City and County of Honolulu (cont.)

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse												
yes	18	13.6	13	8.8	22	7.8	1	8.3	3	2.7	57	8.3
no	114	86.4	134	91.2	261	92.2	11	91.7	108	97.3	628	91.7
Any indication of family violence or abuse												
yes	24	18.2	20	13.6	19	6.7			14	12.6	77	11.2
no	108	81.8	127	86.4	264	93.3	12	100.0	97	87.4	608	88.8
Any indication of physical illness or disability												
yes	50	37.9	58	39.5	143	50.5	1	8.3	43	38.7	295	43.1
no	82	62.1	89	60.5	140	49.5	11	91.7	68	61.3	390	56.9
Any indication of mental illness or disability												
Yes	33	25.0	53	36.1	94	33.2	8	66.7	40	36.0	228	33.3
No	99	75.0	94	63.9	189	66.8	4	33.3	71	64.0	457	66.7
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group												
Yes	30	22.7	37	25.2	94	33.2	1	8.3	29	26.1	191	27.9
No	102	77.3	110	74.8	189	66.8	11	91.7	82	73.9	494	72.1
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?												
Yes			2	1.4	4	2.7					6	4.1
No	132	100.0	145	98.6	143	97.3					141	95.9

Data represent total unsheltered homeless persons represented by interviews.

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Table C11. Structural characteristics of homeless, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?												
alone	23	39.0	41	59.4	113	72.0	5	83.3	21	50.0	203	61.0
member of a family	19	32.2	17	24.6	24	15.3	1	16.7	14	33.3	75	22.5
member of a small group	15	25.4	10	14.5	14	8.9			6	14.3	45	13.5
other	2	3.4	1	1.4	6	3.8			1	2.4	10	3.0
Including yourself, how many people are there in your family or group?												
1	23	39.0	41	59.4	116	73.9	5	83.3	22	52.4	207	62.2
2	17	28.8	11	15.9	9	5.7			4	9.5	41	12.3
3	11	18.6	8	11.6	8	5.1			6	14.3	33	9.9
4	3	5.1	2	2.9	7	4.5			2	4.8	14	4.2
5 or more	4	6.8	7	10.1	14	8.9	1	16.7	7	16.7	33	9.9
no response	1	1.7			3	1.9			1	2.4	5	1.5
How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage or adoption?												
0	17	28.8	8	11.6	10	6.4			4	9.5	39	11.7
1	10	16.9	4	5.8	3	1.9			5	11.9	22	6.6
2	4	6.8	5	7.2	5	3.2			2	4.8	16	4.8
3	1	1.7	1	1.4	5	3.2			1	2.4	8	2.4
4			2	2.9	3	1.9			1	2.4	6	1.8
5 or more	2	3.4	5	7.2	6	3.8	1	16.7	4	9.5	18	5.4
not asked, singles	23	39.0	41	59.4	113	72.0	5	83.3	21	50.0	203	61.0
no response	2	3.4	3	4.3	12	7.6			4	9.5	21	6.3
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C11. Structural Characteristics of homeless, City and County of Honolulu (cont.)

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Number adults in group												
0	1	2.8									1	0.8
1	2	5.6			4	10.3			2	10.0	8	6.5
2	17	47.2	13	48.1	15	38.5			6	30.0	51	41.5
3	9	25.0	6	22.2	4	10.3	1	100.0	6	30.0	26	21.1
4	3	8.3	1	3.7	4	10.3			3	15.0	11	8.9
5 or more	3	8.3	7	25.9	11	28.2	0	0.0	2	10.0	23	18.7
No response	1	2.8			1	2.6			1	5.0	3	2.4
Total	36	100.0	27	100.0	39	100.0	1	100.0	20	100.0	123	100.0
How many are children under the age of 6?												
0	28	77.8	23	85.2	28	68.3			13	61.9	92	73.0
1	5	13.9	3	11.1	6	14.6			5	23.8	19	15.1
2	2	5.6			4	9.8	1	100.0			7	5.6
3	1	2.8			3	7.3			2	9.5	6	4.8
5 or more			1	3.7					1	4.8	2	1.6
Total	36	100.0	27	100.0	41	100.0	1	100.0	21	100.0	126	100.0
How many are children 7 to 17 years old?												
0	34	94.4	26	92.9	33	84.6			16	80.0	109	87.9
1	2	5.6	2	7.1	4	10.3			3	15.0	11	8.9
2					2	5.1	1	100.0	1	5.0	4	3.2
Total	36	100.0	28	100.0	39	100.0	1	100.0	20	100.0	124	100.0
How many are 60 years of age or older?												
0	31	86.1	26	96.3	33	84.6			17	85.0	107	87.0
1	4	11.1			4	10.3			3	15.0	11	8.9
2			1	3.7	1	2.6	1	100.0			3	2.4
3	1	2.8									1	0.8
6					1	2.6					1	0.8
Total	36	100.0	27	100.0	39	100.0	1	100.0	20	100.0	123	100.0
How many are males?												
0	3	8.3	7	25.0	3	7.9			2	10.0	15	12.2
1	15	41.7	8	28.6	13	34.2			9	45.0	45	36.6
2	13	36.1	6	21.4	8	21.1			5	25.0	32	26.0
3	4	11.1	4	14.3	8	21.1			2	10.0	18	14.6
4	1	2.8	2	7.1	3	7.9					6	4.9
5 or more			1	3.6	3	7.9	1	100.0	2	10.0	7	5.7
Total	36	100.0	28	100.0	38	100.0	1	100.0	20	100.0	123	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C12. Cause of most recent homelessness, City and County of Honolulu

	Leeward Oahu		Central Oahu		Urban Honolulu		East Honolulu		Windward Oahu		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?												
problem paying rent; evicted	31	52.5	26	37.7	47	29.9	1	16.7	18	42.9	123	36.9
family conflict, family violence	7	11.9	11	15.9	7	4.5			5	11.9	30	9.0
government benefits stopped			1	1.4	6	3.8			2	4.8	9	2.7
alcohol or drug abuse	9	15.3	7	10.1	10	6.4	1	16.7	3	7.1	30	9.0
unemployment	8	13.6	11	15.9	34	21.7	2	33.3	20	47.6	75	22.5
stranded visitor or tourist					1	0.6					1	0.3
released from prison	3	5.1			7	4.5					10	3.0
released from hospital	1	1.7			2	1.3			3	7.1	6	1.8
released from military			1	1.4							1	0.3
my choice, I chose to live here	6	10.2	5	7.2	10	6.4	1	16.7	4	9.5	26	7.8
other	17	28.8	20	29.0	56	35.7			8	19.0	101	30.3
don't know, refused	2	3.4	4	5.7	7	4.4	2	33.4	2	4.8	17	5.1
Total	59	100.0	69	100.0	157	100.0	6	100.0	42	100.0	333	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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APPENDIX D: ESTIMATES

	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total
	From HMIS Records[a]		From Agency Interviews[b]			Survey	Homeless
	transitional	emergency	transitional	emergency	Counts[c]	Estimate[d]	Persons
Best estimate	824	420	-	-	572	1,481	3,297

a. Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Homeless Management Information System.
b. Interviews conducted with shelter managers who do not currently report to HMIS.
c. Persons covered by homeless interviews conducted for this study.
d. Estimated number of homeless persons in the field, an expansion of survey data to total homeless population.

Data		Comment
Shelter Estimates		Number of homeless persons sheltered in shelters that reported to HCDCH HMIS on the nights preceding homeless interviewing. Estimates for non-reporting shelters were taken from interviews with shelter operators.
HMIS	1,244	
Transitional	824	
Emergency	420	
Survey		
Total persons present at sites	1,349	Total persons present at interview sites.
Interviews attempted	439	Individuals and family/group heads approached for interview.
interviews completed	355	Interviews conducted with individuals or family/group heads.
interviews not completed	84	Total individuals or family/group heads not interviewed.
declined	67	Individuals or family/group heads declining the interview.
not lucid	17	Mostly individuals who were not able to complete the interview.
Interviewed persons /groups not homeless	20	Number of individuals or family/group heads not homeless.
Interviews with homeless persons/groups	335	Homeless individuals or family/group heads homeless on that day.
Number persons covered by interviews	689	Number of individuals and family/group members homeless.
Average group size	2.06	Calculated: Homeless persons divided by number interviews.
Num. persons sheltered previous night	117	Estimate from survey data.
Percent homeless persons sheltered	17.0%	Sheltered persons divided by total persons in interviews.
Estimated sample error	0.0103	Sample error of proportion, p = percent homeless, 90% confidence.

APPENDIX E. COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS AND AGENCIES INTERVIEWED

Table E-1. County Advisory Board Members

	Members	Organization
Hawaii	Brandee Cachola	Care-a-Van
	Pauline Pavao	Salvation Army
	Maxi Parong	Salvation Army - Hilo
	Ron Hochuli	Kawaihae Transitional Center
	Rex Jitchaku	Housing & Comm. Development
	Steve Bader	East Hawaii Coalition
	Comm Officer	Hawaii Police Department
Kauai	Stephanie Fernandes	Kauai Economic Opportunity
	Mitham Clement	Salvation Army
	Tina Rapozo	Department of Human Services
	Lynette Medrano-Stine	Catholic Charities
	Mary Francis Graham	Kauai Mental Health Center
	Laurie Sakai-Higley	Department of Human Services
Maui	Tim Terry	Ka Lima O Maui
	Brad Hickle	Maui Police Department
	Scott Migita	Maui Police Department
	Mike Davis	Ka Hale A Ke Ola
Oahu	Holly Holowach	US Vets
	Trish Glancey	Waikiki Health Center
	Debra Smith	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Audrey Floyd	Angel Network Charities
	Aaron Whyne	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Melia Hayashi	WCCHC
	Jermaine Turner	Waianae Community Outreach
	Reck Navaro	Women Health Center
	Laura Thielen	Health Care Hawaii
	Alika Campbell	Halekipa/Youth Outreach
	Michael Ullman	I H S
	Sarah Lindsey	Hoomaukeola
	Tulu Toa	Waianae Community Outreach

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Table E-2. Continuum of Care Members Interviewed

Shelters Interviewed
County of Hawaii
Family Crisis Shelter, Inc. (dom viol)
Hale Lehua (MHK)
Ka Hale `O Kawaihae (CCH)
Kawaihae Emergency (CCH)
Surf
Hale Alanoe MHK
Patch Place, Hilo
Kihei Pua Transitional Shelter
Kiehi Pua Emergency Shelter
County of Kauai
KEO-Komohana Group Home T
KEO-Lihue Court T
County of Maui
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Transitional Shelter
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Emergency Shelter
MHK Maui Crisis-Transitional
City & County of Honolulu
Angel Network Charities (Calvary BTS)
Gregory House
Hale Kipa TLP-Womens
Na Kolea (b) (Hsol)
Vancouver House (Hsol)
Kulaokahua (Hsol.)
Loli`ana Hale (Hsol)
Ma'ili Land * (CCH)
Ohana Ola O Kahumana (ASI)
Onemalu Emergency Shelter (Kalaeloa)
Onemalu at Kalaeloa (Kalaeloa)
Peki Imua
Safe Haven Transitional Shelter MHK
Supp. Living/Therap. Living
Weinberg Village Waianae
Weinberg Village Waimanalo (Holo Loa`a)
Hale Kipa TLP-Mens
IHS/Kaa'ahi
IHS/Sumner
Safe Haven - Safe Care

APPENDIX F: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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2003 HOMELESS SURVEY v.1

This Section for Interviewer Use Only		
INTERVIEWER NAME:	ISLAND:	DATE:
START TIME:	FINISH TIME:	SITE NUMBER:

Q1. Are you homeless or "houseless" these days?

Yes ..... ☐
Depends, not sure ..... ☐

No ..... ☐

Q2. Where did you sleep last night?
My house / home (Go to Q6) ..... ☐
Homeless shelter ..... ☐
Other public facility ..... ☐
Outside Unsheltered ..... ☐
Someone else's house ..... ☐
Car or truck ..... ☐
Abandoned building ..... ☐
Church, school, etc. ..... ☐
Tent, cave, garage ..... ☐
Did not sleep ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
No response ..... ☐

Q3. How many different places have you slept in the past 30-days?
One (1) ..... ☐
Two (2) ..... ☐
Three (3) ..... ☐
Four (4) ..... ☐
Five (5) ..... ☐
Six (6) ..... ☐
Seven (7) or more ..... ☐
Other _____ ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused ..... ☐

Q4. Did you have a home in the past year?
Yes] ..... ☐
No ..... ☐

(Go to Q10)

Q5. Do you have a home?
Yes ..... ☐
No (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q6. Where is your home ?
This island ..... ☐
Another island ..... ☐
Another state ..... ☐
Did not say ..... ☐

Q7. What kind of housing unit is it?
House ..... ☐
Apartment/Condo/Town home ..... ☐
Abandoned Building (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Garage (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Tent (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Mobile/Auto (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Shelter, Church, Clinic, Dorm (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q8. How many of the last 7-nights did you sleep there? ☐ Number of nights
(Use 9 for "no response". If 7, thank and terminate)

Q9. Why didn't you sleep there last night?
Too far to commute (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Family Conflict/Dissolution (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Alcohol / Drug Abuse (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Eviction (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Disaster (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Financial Reason (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Like to move around (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Visitor/Tourist (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐

Q10. Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?
Alone (Go to Q17) ..... ☐
Member of Family ..... ☐
Member of Small Group ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
Don't know / Refused ..... ☐

	# of Persons
Q11. Including yourself, how many people are in your family or group?	☐ ☐
Q12. How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage, or adoption?	☐ ☐
Q13. How many are children under the age of 6?	☐ ☐
Q14. How many are children 7 to 17 years old?	☐ ☐
Q15. How many are 60 years of age or older?	☐ ☐
Q16. How many are males?	☐ ☐

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INFORMATION ON HOMELESSNESS

Q17. Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?
- Yes (Go to Q19) ☐
- No ☐

Q18. How many times have you been homeless in the last two (2) years?
- Once (1) ☐
- Two (2) ☐
- Three (3) ☐
- Four (4) ☐
- Five (5) ☐
- Six (6) ☐
- Seven (7) or more times ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q19. How did you become homeless this time? (Check all that apply)
- Problems paying rent/evicted ☐
- Domestic Violence ☐
- Government Benefits ☐
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse ☐
- Unemployment ☐
- Visitor/Tourist ☐
- Released from Prison ☐
- Released from Hospital ☐
- Released from Military ☐
- My choice, I chose to live here ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q20. How long have you been homeless this time?
- 1 to 6 days ☐
- 1 to 3 weeks ☐
- 1 to 6 months ☐
- 6 months to 1 year ☐
- 1 to 2 years ☐
- 2 to 5 years ☐
- More than 5 years ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q21. Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

INFORMATION ON RESOURCES

Q22. Do you have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q24) ☐

Q23. Is it a full-time, part-time, or occasional work?
- Full-Time ☐
- Part-Time ☐
- Occasional ☐

ASK ONLY IF A FAMILY OR GROUP:

Q24. Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q26) ☐

Q25. How many are employed? [ ][ ] Number of people

Q26. [Aside from a job], did you receive any money in the last 30-days?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q28) ☐

Q27. Where did that money come from? [PROBE] Anywhere else?
- Family/Friend ☐
- Savings ☐
- Social Security ☐
- Sale of goods ☐
- Sale of services ☐
- Welfare/Public Assistance ☐
- Pan Handling ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q28. Why aren't you working now?
- People don't want to hire me ☐
- Looking but cannot find a job ☐
- Do not want to work ☐
- Do not need to work ☐
- Alcohol/Drug use problem ☐
- Poor education ☐
- Disability or health problem ☐
- Must stay with children ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

NEEDS & SERVICES

Q29. Since you have become homeless, what have been your major problems? (Check all that apply)
- Finding Work ☐
- Childcare ☐
- School Problems ☐
- Clothing ☐
- Medical/Dental ☐
- Finding Food ☐
- Discrimination ☐
- Harassment ☐
- Drinking ☐
- Drug Abuse ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q30. Do you currently have health insurance?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q31. How many members of your group are covered by health insurance? [ ][ ] Number of people

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Q32. Where do you get most of your food? (Check all that apply)

- Family/Friend ☐
- Supermarket ☐
- Hand-outs ☐
- Restaurant ☐
- Church ☐
- Human Services ☐
- Dumpster/Trash ☐
- Soup Kitchen/Charity ☐
- Stealing/Theft ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q33. Think about the past 2 weeks…

	Yes	No	No answer
Did you ever run out of money to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever eat less than you should because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever go hungry because you had to share the food with someone else in your family?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever received money from a church, charity, friend, or government or private agency to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever get food from a foodbank, church, or other meal program?	☐	☐	☐

Q34. In the past 30 days, have you received any services from (name of local outreach agency)?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Never heard of them ☐
- No response ☐

Q35. Are you currently taking medications for a physical illness or condition?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q36. Do you have any physical illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q37. Are you currently taking medications for mental or emotional problems?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q38. Do you have any mental illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q39. I am going to read a list of services, starting with shelter. Have you received (see list below) from a public or private agency in the last 30-days? Do you need to get (same item) from an agency now but are not receiving it?

Service	In the past 30-days		Need now	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Shelter	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Food	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐	☐
Child Care Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Employment Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐	☐
Medical/Dental Care	☐	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Money	☐	☐	☐	☐

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Q40. How long have you lived in Hawaii?
- Less than 1 year ☐
- 1 to 6 years ☐
- 6 to 20 years ☐
- 20 or more years (not life) ☐
- Lifetime ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q41. What is your ethnic background? (Check all that apply)
- Black ☐
- Caucasian ☐
- Chinese ☐
- Filipino ☐
- Hawaiian/part Hawaiian ☐
- Hispanic/Latino ☐
- Japanese ☐
- Korean ☐
- Mixed/non Hawaiian ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

FOR HAWAIIANS ONLY:

Q42. Are you or anyone else in your group 50% Hawaiian or more?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q45) ☐

Q43. Are you, or is any member of your group, an applicant for a land award from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q44. Have you been a lessee in the past?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q45. What is your marital status?
- Single, Never married ☐
- Married ☐
- Widowed ☐
- Separated ☐
- Divorced ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q46. What is the highest level of education you completed?
- Grade 8 ☐
- Grade 12 ☐
- Some college ☐
- College Graduate ☐
- Some Graduate School ☐
- Grad School Graduate ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q47. What is your age?
- 16 to 21 ☐
- 22 to 34 ☐
- 35 to 39 ☐
- 40 to 44 ☐
- 45 to 49 ☐
- 50 to 54 ☐
- 55 to 61 ☐
- 62 and over ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q48. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q49. Are you a veteran of the armed services?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q50. In what year were you discharged? [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Q51. Have you or any member of your party been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by a medical professional?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q52. Record gender. [DO NOT ASK]
- Male ☐
- Female ☐

POST INTERVIEW
(Do not ask these questions)

Q53. Was this person lucid and coherent during the entire interview?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q54. Did you encounter a language or communication problem during this interview?
- Yes ☐
- No

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Agency Survey

STATE OF HAWAI`I
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai`i (HCDCH)
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)

COUNTY OF MAUI
Department of Housing & Human Concerns

COUNTY OF HAWAI`I
Office of Housing & Community Development

City and County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services

COUNTY OF KAUAI
Housing Agency

<<Name>>
<<Street>>
<<City>>, <<State>> <<Zipcode>>

The State of Hawai'I, in conjunction with the local county governments, would like your cooperation and kind assistance in our efforts to assess the size and needs of the homeless population in your area. The information provided will be used to better understand the homelessness in Hawaii. Your name will not be released with any information you provide, and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your agency and complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai'i, Department o Hawaiian Homelands, City and County of Honolulu, County of Maui, County of Kauai, and the County of Hawai'i.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc.
1042 FORT STREET MALL SUITE 200 • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 • TEL (808) 537-3356 • FAX (808) 537-2686

2003 SURVEY OF AGENCIES SERVING HOMELESS PERSONS

AGENCY INFORMATION

Please identify your agency and a contact person who is easily accessible and knowledgeable about your programs.

Agency Name: _____ Years in Business: _____
Contact Person: _____ Email: _____
Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Sources of Funding: (**X** all that apply)

- ☐ Federal Funding
- ☐ State Funding
- ☐ City & County Funding
- ☐ Charitable Agencies
- ☐ Direct Contributions
- ☐ Other

If any of your services are provided as a joint agreement with another agency, please identify that agency here:

SERVICES PROVIDED

Q1. Do you provide services for homeless persons?

☐ Yes ☐ No ➔ [End survey. Thank you for participating in our survey. Please return this form via the postage-paid envelope.]

Q2. Which of these services do you provide to homeless persons? (**X** one box per row)

Service Offerings	*Do not provide this service*	*Provide to homeless among others*	*Provide primarily for homeless persons*
Support Services Offered	☐	☐	☐
Providing Food	☐	☐	☐
Financial Assistance	☐	☐	☐
Medical Care	☐	☐	☐
Dental Care	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐
Case Management	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐
Medication	☐	☐	☐
Transport	☐	☐	☐
Employment	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐
Childcare	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐
Shelter	☐ [skip to Q4]	☐	☐
Other ( )			

Q3. **Which type of shelter or housing do you provide?** (**X** all that apply)

- ☐ **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)
- ☐ **Permanent Supportive Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)
- ☐ **Special Purpose Shelters** (homeless housing offering specialized services such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food etc.)
- ☐ **Support Services** (services other than housing such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food provider, etc.)

Q4. **What is your average usage of these services by homeless persons in one day?**

	Average Daily Service Utilization by Homeless Persons [in percent **%**]			
Support Services Offered	*Provide for homeless persons*	*Provide to others*	*Do not provide this service*	Should equal 100%
Providing Food	%	%	☐	
Financial Assistance	%	%	☐	
Medical Care	%	%	☐	
Dental Care	%	%	☐	
Clothing	%	%	☐	
Mailing Address	%	%	☐	
Medication	%	%	☐	
Transport	%	%	☐	
Employment	%	%	☐	
Mental Health Services	%	%	☐	
Childcare	%	%	☐	
Counseling	%	%	☐	
Job Training	%	%	☐	
Case Management	%	%	☐	
Shelter	%	%	☐	
Other ( )	%	%	☐	

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of BEDS available to homeless persons. Count your MAXIMUM CAPACITY, and not the number of people served. If your program uses rooms, apartments, or subdivided units, indicate the maximum number of persons that can be normally accommodated in a non-emergency situation.

Q5. **Emergency Housing** (**temporary homeless shelter provided as an entry point into critical services**)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of emergency housing beds	

Q6. **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of transitional housing beds	

Q7. **Permanent Supporting Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of permanent supportive housing beds	

Q8. **Special Purpose Shelters** (housing for those abused, undergoing special treatment for mental/physical issues)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of treatment housing beds	

Q9. **Types of homeless persons served** (check all that apply)

- ☐ Single men
- ☐ Single women
- ☐ Single children (under 18)
- ☐ Adult couples without children
- ☐ Single parent families
  - ☐ Mother with child(ren)
  - ☐ Father with child(ren)
- ☐ 2-parent families with children

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN OUR SURVEY.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc.
1042 FORT STREET MALL SUITE 200 • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 • TEL (808) 537-3356 • FAX (808) 537-2686

SHELTER COUNT SURVEY <<todaydate>>

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII

Dear <<NAME>>,

Thank you for your participation in the Housing and Community Development Corporation (HCDCH) study of homelessness in Hawaii. Since you have indicated on the previous agency survey that your organization provides shelter and housing services to homeless persons, we kindly ask that you fill-out this follow-up questionnaire.

The information provided will be used to better estimate the population size of Hawaii's homeless. Your name will not be released with any information you provide and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please take the time to read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your service agency. You may also provide comments on a separate piece of paper. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of HCDCH.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SHELTER & HOUSING PROVIDER SURVEY

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of homeless persons sheltered on <<countdate>>. Count the number of people served according to the descriptions below.

Q 10. **On <<countdate>>, how many people did you serve who were:**

		Male	Female
Single Individuals			
Unaccompanied youth (under 18)			
Adult couples without children			
2-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
1-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
Non-related groups (3 adults or more per group)			
Accompanied children			
Other (1)			
Other (2)			

THANK YOU FOR TAKING OUR SURVEY

SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc.
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Report

Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2003

Prepared for:

COUNTY OF HAWAII

Office of Housing & Community Development

***SMS** Affiliations and Associations:*

Alan Barker Associates
Experian
International Survey Research
Latham Synchronized Relationship Marketing
Mediamark Research Inc.
NCQA Certified
Stephanie Kaneshiro – Big Island Affiliate
Warren Dastrup – Kauai Affiliate
3i Marketing & Communications

Prepared by:

***SMS* Research & Marketing Services, Inc.**
April, 2004

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April 30, 2004

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Office of Housing & Community Development
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50 Wailuku Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Ms. Sandra Miyoshi
Housing & Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH)
1002 North School Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Mr. Rex Jitchaku
Office of Housing & Community Development
County of Hawaii
50 Wailuku Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Ms. Connie Kita
Housing & Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH)
1002 North School Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Dear County of Hawaii Housing Agency:

It is with pleasure that SMS Research present for the County of Hawaii this report of the findings of the 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Assessment. We believe the results will be an important tool to be used by those who will plan for and develop new programs for Hawaii's Homeless population.

We thank you for the opportunity to have been involved in this challenging and worthwhile project, and for providing a chance to work with some truly awe inspiring people. Any acknowledgements cannot do justice to the work and efforts contributed by your staff, the County Advisory Board members, and agency and service providers throughout the County.

It has been a pleasure serving you during the course of this project. Please call upon us should the need for our assistance arise as you work toward solutions to the problem of the homeless in the State of Hawaii.

Sincerely,

James E. Dannemiller
President

***SMS** Affiliations and Associations:*

Alan Barker Associates
Experian
Hospitality Advisors, LLC
International Survey Research
Latham Synchronized Relationship Marketing
Mediamark Research Inc.
NCQA Certified
Stephanie Kaneshiro – Big Island Affiliate
Warren Dastrup – Kauai Affiliate
3i Marketing & Communications

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our gratitude goes out to a number of people who have contributed generously in terms of staff time, advice and counsel, funding, and other resources to make this study possible. The staff of HCDCH, the County Housing offices, homeless shelters and agencies, and the Advisory Boards provided valuable input into the design, analysis, and interpretation of the results. Their collective comments provided us with rare insight into the problems of homelessness in the State of Hawaii.

Many people went out of their way to help us conduct interviews, with homeless persons, and their continued support of this project is deeply appreciated. Above all, those listed below are distinguished by their commitment to the successful resolution of Hawaii's Homeless problems.

On behalf of SMS, I would like to thank the following persons, public and private agencies, and organizations for their cooperation in making this project a success. They helped us get forms completed on time, gave us the information we needed and even introduced us to the homeless people in the area to ease the assessment process.

County of Hawaii

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

In 2003, the County Housing Offices of Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Oahu, in conjunction with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL), Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), and Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) commissioned a study of the homeless population in the State of Hawaii. This study was patterned after the 1992 study of homelessness, but has an expanded scope that includes a review of homelessness and its relation to housing issues. This year's study also incorporates administrative records and survey data from the shelters and agencies collected from HCDCH.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objective of this study is to provide Hawaii's policy makers and human services program managers with accurate information on the extent, characteristics, and causes of homelessness in the County. It is intended to provide more detailed information and expand the context in which homelessness is measured.

Central to the project objective was meeting the main priorities identified: population estimates, geographic distribution, ethnic composition, needs assessment, and identification of key sub-populations. Underlying these priorities was the goal of re-measuring the extent of the homeless population in Hawaii, and to expand on earlier work aimed at understanding the nature of the homeless problem. Specific project tasks included:

Homelessness

- Determine the number and living conditions of the homeless population and provide accurate counts for each island
- Estimate the number of homeless individuals who are not being served by public or private agencies/organizations in Hawaii
- Provide information on the potential causes and effects of homelessness that will permit more effective and efficient program and policy planning

Geographic Distribution

- Determine the geographic distribution and living conditions of the homeless population for long-term planning, capital budgeting, and policy making. Within this Hawaii island report, the homeless populations are reported by county, and the sub-areas of the County.

Ethnic Composition

- Determine the ethnic composition of the homeless population in the County of Hawaii

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Sub-Populations

- Identification of key sub-populations
- Describe defined sub-populations within the overall homeless population. The sub-populations to be specifically addressed will include:
  - Mentally Ill
  - Substance Abusers
  - Victims of Domestic Violence
  - Elderly
  - Dually-Diagnosed
  - Persons with HIV/AIDS
  - Veterans
  - Youths
  - Chronic Homeless

Precariously Housed & Hidden Homeless

- Determine the number and characteristics of the families and individuals who are potentially at risk
- Provide information on causes and effects of the at-risk homeless population to support programs and objectives aimed at alleviating "hidden homeless."

THE STUDY

The study was divided into six phases; the agency survey, expert interviews, HMIS database analysis, shelter count surveys, external fielding, and telephone interviews.

Agency Survey

Using the list of all agencies that provide health and social services to the people of Hawaii (including the homeless), SMS conducted a survey of agencies to identify those that provide shelter to homeless persons. The survey was a mail survey with a telephone follow-up. The outcome produced was: (1) an updated list of all agencies providing shelter to homeless persons in 2003; and (2) a base list of all services available to homeless persons from all agencies with estimates of capacity and current utilization. This survey sought to classify each type of agency or organization by the type and level of service that they provided to the homeless population.

Table 1. Agency Survey Yields – 1st and 2nd Rounds

	Sent	Received	Response Rate
Oahu	171	64	37%
Maui	62	20	32%
Hawaii	51	20	39%
Kauai	27	7	26%
State	311	111	36%
With complete data		104	34%

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A total of 51 surveys were sent to qualifying agencies and organizations that have any contact with the homeless population within the county. Of the mailed surveys, 20 viable surveys were received resulting in a 39 percent response rate for the County of Hawaii – the highest of all the counties surveyed.

Sole reliance on "shelter" counts of the homeless population would be biased by areas with lack of shelters and would not provide a reliable estimate of the homeless population in the County of Hawaii. Therefore, it was decided that all social service providers that have contact with the homeless population would be surveyed. These providers included homeless shelters, service boards, food providers, community action agencies, domestic violence and family abuse centers, rehabilitation centers, Salvation Army, and outreach service agencies.

Shelter, Agency, Continuum of Care Interviews

This portion of the study included interviews with the experts in the field of homelessness, including those who provide shelter, outreach, medical, or other assorted services for the homeless population on Hawaii. The primary objective of these interviews was to bring coherence and alignment of the study objectives with the concerns of the homeless experts. Experts representing a cross section of the agencies and organizations involved in the fight against homelessness from Hawaii were selected to form a County Advisory Board (CAB).

The CABs were informal groups of people with knowledge and expertise in homelessness in each county. They were selected because of their knowledge of where homeless people congregate, and willingness to help. The list of CAB members is in Appendix E.

The CABs, in conjunction with Hawaii County representatives, assisted SMS in fine-tuning our survey instruments, methodology, and timing for the outreach survey with respect to the community and homeless expert concerns. The interviews and CABs were critical in identifying locations where homeless persons could be located during the outreach portion of the study. Advisory Board members also provided advanced notice to the homeless populations and brought our interviewers "street credibility" so that interviews could be conducted in a timely and efficient manner. Their kind assistance enabled the sometimes attention averse members of the homeless population to participate in the study.

Interviews with the Continuum of Care member agencies also played a key role in the assessment of current service levels provided to the homeless population on Hawaii. This data, when coupled with outreach survey data on the services utilized by the homeless population help to formulate a Needs Analysis to determine if any gaps in services could be identified. These interviews were conducted both in person and over the phone. The list of interview subjects is in Appendix E.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS Database)

HCDCH has developed a database of the homeless population served in the State of Hawaii as an initial step towards the institution of a full online system as recommended by HUD. This database is created through the execution of intake interviews and surveys at selected homeless shelters. These intake forms assess the demographic, socio-economic, and housing characteristics of the homeless population being served. Exit surveys are also used to determine length of stay and, to a lesser extent, migration patterns. These surveys are

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completed for every person served on a daily basis and mailed to HCDCH headquarters on Oahu for processing and entry into the main database.

Although the HMIS database contains comprehensive information on homeless persons, it does have some limitations. Not all shelters share data with HMIS, so the database does not comprehensively cover all sheltered homeless in Hawaii. Also, it took some time for shelters to put systems in place so they could share their information with HMIS, so the first few years of implementation contains data from a partial list of shelters.

Table 2. HMIS Data Fields

Demographic	Socio-Economic	Other
Adults	County	Number Served
Children	Education Types	Times Served
Singles	Education Levels	Medical History
Families	Length Homeless	Substance Abuse History
Age	Times Homeless	Mental Health History
Gender	Cause of Homeless	Referral Source
Ethnicity	Income Sources	Services Required
Relationships	Resources Source	Medical Referrals
Marital Status	Resources Upon Exit	Means of Travel to Hawaii
Citizenship	Housing Status	Travel Funding
Veteran	Type of Housing	Destination After Exit
Family Status	Housing Payment Delinquency	Reason of Exit
Hawaii Residency	Avg Length of Stay	Exit Location

The information contained within the database became the basis for determining the total count, demographic characteristics, statewide distribution by county, and services rendered at a given point-in-time. The data also provided a single number count of the homeless population staying in a shelter on a particular date. The results of the outreach count provided the unsheltered population on the date of external fielding. The standard HCDCH intake and exit interview forms can be found in Appendix A.

Shelter Counts

Shelters not participating in the HMIS database were given the standard HCDCH shelter intake and exit surveys to be completed by the shelter personnel for every individual and group sheltered during the two-day external fielding period from July 30 to August 1, 2003. Surveys from these shelters were collected and the data was used, in combination with HMIS data, to determine the total number of sheltered homeless persons.

External Fielding

SMS, in cooperation with government housing agencies and homeless service providers, conducted an external point-in-time count of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. External fielding consisted of a site count and homeless interviews and took place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. through 12:00 a.m. on Wednesday (July 30th) to Friday (August

1, 2003). In total, 156 homeless interviews were conducted on the Island of Hawaii at 64 locations representing 140 homeless persons with all groups.

Telephone Interviews

A telephone survey of Hawaii residents was conducted to assess the segments of the population that can be considered hidden homeless, precariously housed (at-risk) households, their characteristics, and their housing situation.

Table 3. Definitions Used in this Report

Homeless

There is more than one definition of homelessness, although the definitions vary in small ways. The following is the official definition of homelessness for Hawaii from Section 201G-451 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes:

Homeless means:

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

(2) An individual or family who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

(A) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;

(B) An institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

(C) A public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as sleeping accommodations for human beings.

This term does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an act of Congress or a state law.

Unsheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons having a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for persons (including beaches, parks, automobiles, caves, benches, and abandoned or vacant buildings)

Sheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons who lack fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and stay at a supervised public or private shelter design to provide temporary alleviation of homelessness through the provision of living accommodations (emergency, transitional, or other) or that is an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized.

Hidden Homeless

A person or group of persons who…:

- share accommodations with other groups in the same household who without the generosity of the host family would be homeless.
- Are “doubled-up” (two or more families or groups or persons related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Are “sharing” (two or more families or groups or persons not related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Persons who depend upon public assistance for their shelter payments each month.

Precariously Housed or At-Risk

Person or persons who could become homeless in less than three-months if they lost their primary source of income.

Shelter

A publicly or privately run supervised institution designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

Outreach Agency

A publicly or privately run organization providing food, clothing, medical care, and other related assistance out in the public domain.

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HOMELESS POPULATION - THE COUNTY OF HAWAII

The County of Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study of 2003 estimates the total number of homeless persons in the County to be ***1,243*** on any given day in late summer. This is a notable increase over the homeless estimate for Hawaii in 1999, which was 659. A substantial part of that difference is likely to result from different methods used in 1999. In 1992, the study was conducted in a manner very similar to that used for the 2003 survey. In 1999, the estimate was based on an enumeration of homeless persons encountered in a single sweep.

Table 4 (below) shows the distribution of Hawaii homeless persons by type in July of 2003. Only about four percent of the homeless were sheltered. In July of 2003, the County of Hawaii had nine functioning shelters with a combined capacity of 193 persons per night.

Table 4. Homeless Counts, County of Hawaii & State of Hawaii, 2003

County	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records		Not in HMIS Database				
	Transitional	Emergency	Transitional	Emergency	Counts	Survey Estimate	
Honolulu	824	420	-	-	572	1,481	3,297
Maui	253	93	-	54	270	483	1,153
Hawaii	**139**	**110**	**-**	**-**	**272**	**722**	**1,243**
Kauai	22	-	-	8	153	153	336
State	1,238	623	-	62	1,267	2,839	6,029

	Individuals	Persons in families	Persons in families with children	Person in non-family groups	Total
Sheltered					
Honolulu	506	738	495	-	1,244
Maui	133	264	164	2	399
Hawaii	-	249	208	-	249
Kauai	-	30	30	-	30
State	639	1,281	897	2	1,922
Unsheltered					
Honolulu	470	729	346	854	2,053
Maui	265	313	165	176	754
Hawaii	385	329	98	280	994
Kauai	77	197	84	32	306
State	1,197	1,568	693	1,342	4,107

The majority of Hawaii's homeless people were unsheltered in July of 2003. That seems to be the general pattern for Hawaii. With a nightly shelter capacity below 200, most homeless persons cannot find publicly funded shelter space on any given night.

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The conservative estimate of homeless persons includes limited estimates of homeless persons for service providers who did not respond to the shelter/agency survey within the allotted timeframe. While it would be easy to assume that any homeless persons did not contact these shelters during the fielding period, it would be a highly speculative assumption. All agencies that did not respond were contacted via a second survey mailing and a telephone reminder after it was identified that they did not respond. A small group of service providers and agencies reported that they did not encounter any homeless during the fielding time or were unable to give any accurate estimates due to lack of resources.

The Homeless Point-in-Time Survey team completed 156 interviews with homeless respondents. Those interviews covered a total of 284 homeless persons. In addition, the survey provided information supporting an estimate of 722 additional unsheltered homeless people who were not covered by the survey[1]. The additional cases would be accounted for by homeless people who:

- were at locations other than interview sites on fielding days;
- were at interview sites but refused the interview;
- were at the interview sites but incapable of providing answers to survey questions;
- were located at a non-traditional shelter situation throughout the Hawaii population (living in garages, tents, etc.).

The clear conclusion from the Point-In-Time Study 2003 is that a substantial number of Hawaii County's homeless people are unsheltered at any time. During the survey period, about twenty percent of homeless people in the County were sheltered.

Table 5. Individuals Receiving Outreach Services by County

	4th Qtr 2002	1st Qtr 2003	2nd Qtr 2003	3rd Qtr 2003	4th Qtr 2003
Honolulu	1,536	2,209	2,374	3,310	3,765
Maui	396	401	427	403	454
Hawaii	**307**	**429**	**448**	**497**	**497**
Kauai	234	269	244	208	250
State	2,473	3,308	3,493	4,418	4,966

Table 5 shows the number of individuals receiving outreach services by county in each quarter. The County of Hawaii has increased steadily, and now serves around 500 individuals every quarter. The counts represent unique individuals in each quarter, although the same person may be in multiple quarters.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following section covers the geographic distribution of the homeless population in relation to the sites assessed during the external fielding portion of the study. The County of Hawaii

[1] The analysis plan shown in Appendix A describes the method of estimation. Briefly, the survey uses the percentage of homeless that stayed in a shelter the previous night from the survey and extrapolates from that the total number of homeless, including those not surveyed or observed at major homeless gathering places.

Housing Agency specified that for analysis purposes the island of Hawaii be broken down into five regions:

Region	Census Tracts
North and South Hilo	201-209, 221
Puna	210-211
North Kona	214-216
North Hawaii (Hanakua, North/South Kohala)	217-220
South Kona/Kau	212-213

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Figure 1. Interview Locations for Homeless Point-In-Time Count, County of Hawaii

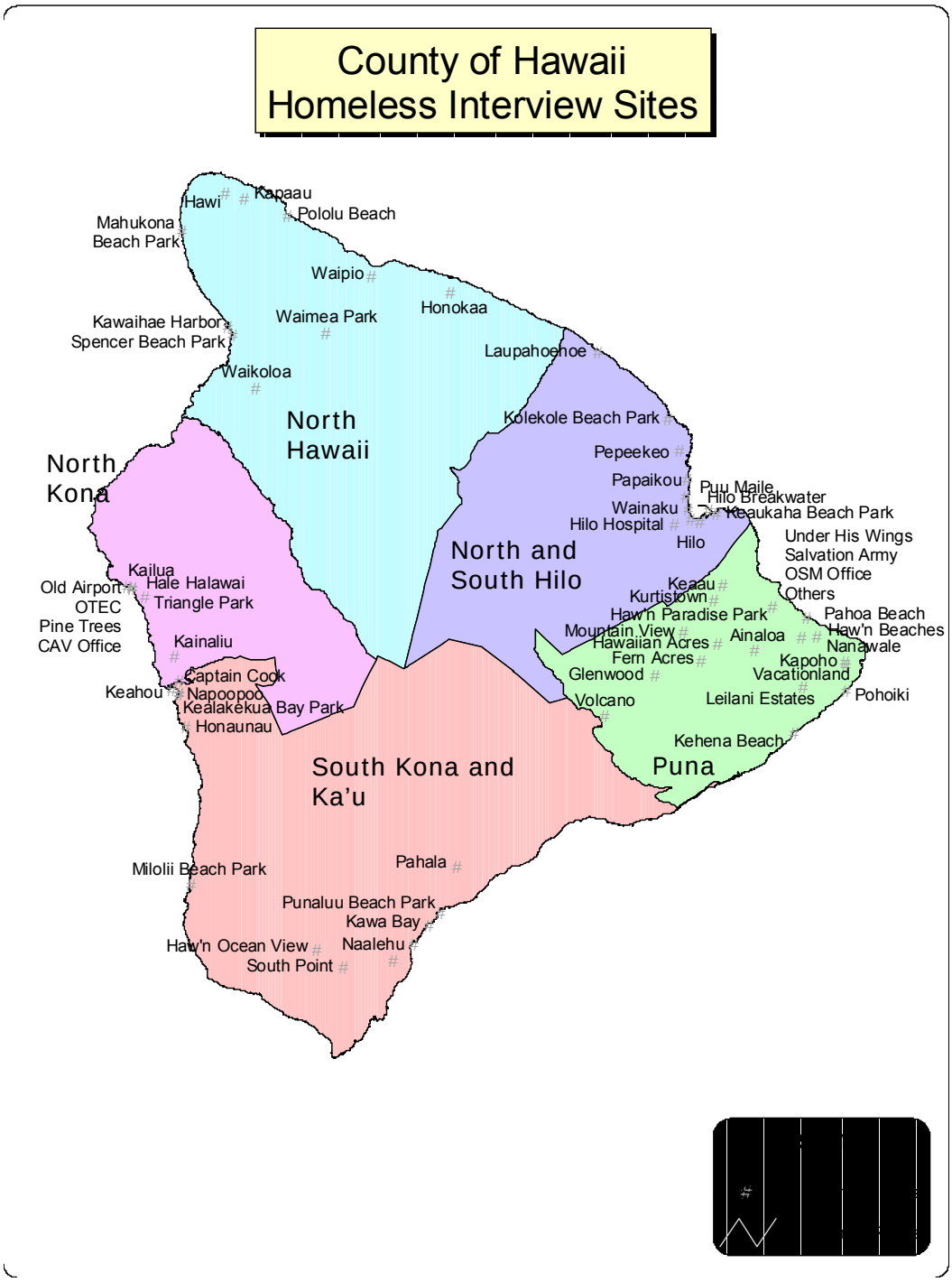


Figure 1 (above) shows the geographic location of homeless survey interviews in 2003. Sixty-four sites were identified by key agencies, organizations, and experts serving the homeless on the Island of Hawaii. Members of the unsheltered homeless population were interviewed and counted at sixty-four sites throughout the county. Sixteen sites were located in Hilo, seventeen were located in Puna, eight were located near North Kona, eight were located in Kohala, and fourteen were located in South Kona-Ka'u.

Table 6. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident, County of Hawaii by District

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?												
problem paying rent; evicted	16	37.2	17	70.8	16	34.0	9	75.0	4	28.6	62	44.3
family conflict, family violence	5	11.6	2	8.3	4	8.5	2	16.7	4	28.6	17	12.1
government benefits stopped	2	4.7	2	8.3							4	2.9
Alcohol or drug abuse	4	9.3	7	29.2	5	10.6			4	28.6	20	14.3
unemployment	6	14.0	8	33.3	11	23.4	1	8.3	4	28.6	30	21.4
stranded visitor or tourist	1	2.3			1	2.1	1	8.3	1	7.1	4	2.9
released from prison	5	11.6	1	4.2	2	4.3	1	8.3	1	7.1	10	7.1
released from hospital			1	4.2					1	7.1	2	1.4
released from military			1	4.2							1	0.7
my choice, I chose to live here	1	2.3	2	8.3	9	19.1	1	8.3	1	7.1	14	10.0
other	20	46.5	4	16.7	12	25.5	3	25.0	6	42.9	45	32.1
don't know/ refused	2	4.7	1	4.2	1	2.1					4	2.8
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Among the factors contributing to homelessness identified by homeless persons, (Table 6 above), the most common factor was problems paying rent, at 44 percent.

Homeless persons also cited unemployment as a primary causative factor for their homeless situation. More than 44 percent of the homeless individuals in Hawaii County reported that not paying rent directly contributed to their homelessness. Homeless persons in all regions of Hawaii reported unemployment-related issues as a major contributor to their current situation. Substance abuse, release from prison, and family conflicts were also frequently mentioned as primary causes of homelessness.

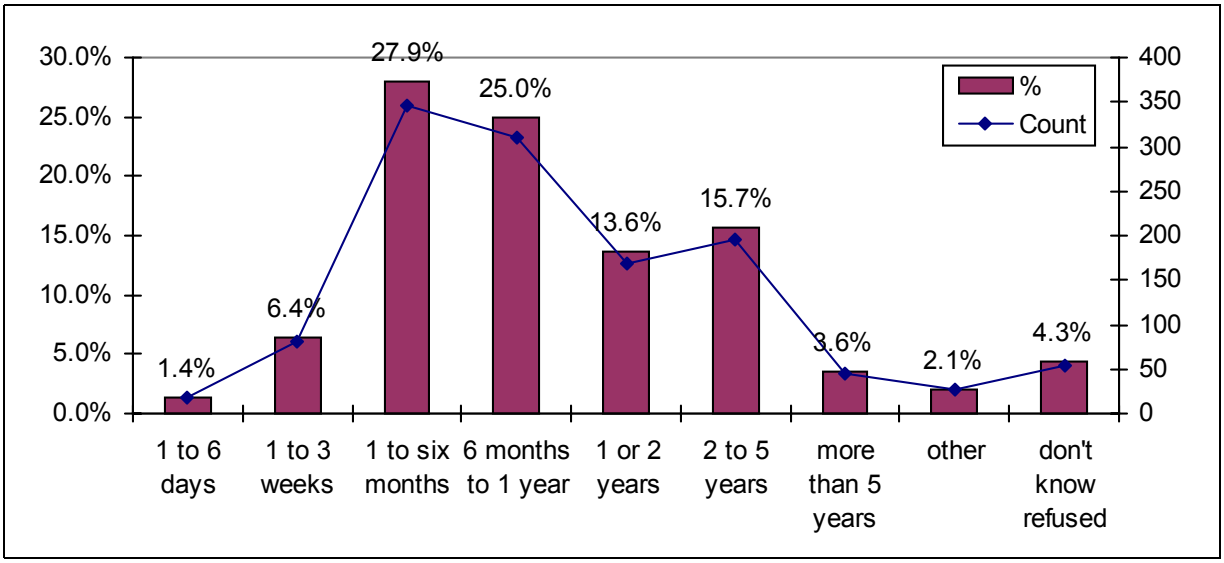
Table 7. History of Homelessness Among Homeless Population, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?												
Yes	16	37.2	5	20.8	17	36.2	6	50.0	8	57.1	52	37.1
No	27	62.8	19	79.2	30	63.8	5	41.7	6	42.9	87	62.1
Don't know, refused							1	8.3			1	0.7
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?												
First time	3	7.0			2	4.3	3	25.0	6	42.9	14	10.0
Second	19	44.2	8	33.3	26	55.3	4	33.3	7	50.0	64	45.7
Third	5	11.6	5	20.8	10	21.3	2	16.7	1	7.1	23	16.4
Fourth	4	9.3	3	12.5			1	8.3			8	5.7
Fifth	3	7.0	1	4.2	1	2.1	1	8.3			6	4.3
Sixth	1	2.3	1	4.2	1	2.1					3	2.1
Seventh			1	4.2	1	2.1					2	1.4
Eighth	3	7.0	3	12.5	5	10.6					11	7.9
Other	4	9.3	1	4.2							5	3.6
Unknown	1	2.3	1	4.2	1	2.1	1	8.3			4	2.9
How long have you been homeless this time?												
1 to 6 days	1	2.3			1	2.1					2	1.4
1 to 3 weeks	5	11.6			3	6.4			1	7.1	9	6.4
1 to six months	10	23.3	9	37.5	13	27.7	4	33.3	3	21.4	39	27.9
6 months to 1 year	9	20.9	4	16.7	14	29.8	3	25.0	5	35.7	35	25.0
1 or 2 years	4	9.3	7	29.2	5	10.6			3	21.4	19	13.6
2 to 5 years	8	18.6	2	8.3	8	17.0	2	16.7	2	14.3	22	15.7
more than 5 years	2	4.7			2	4.3	1	8.3			5	3.6
Other	1	2.3			1	2.1	1	8.3			3	2.1
don't know; refused	3	7.0	2	8.3			1	8.3			6	4.3
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?												
Yes	15	34.9	10	41.7	15	31.9	1	8.3	2	14.3	43	30.7
No	26	60.5	14	58.3	31	66.0	11	91.7	12	85.7	94	67.1
don't know, refused	2	4.7			1	2.1					3	2.1
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness												
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	19	44.2	12	50.0	32	68.1	4	33.3	12	85.7	79	56.4
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	24	55.8	12	50.0	15	31.9	8	66.7	2	14.3	61	43.6
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

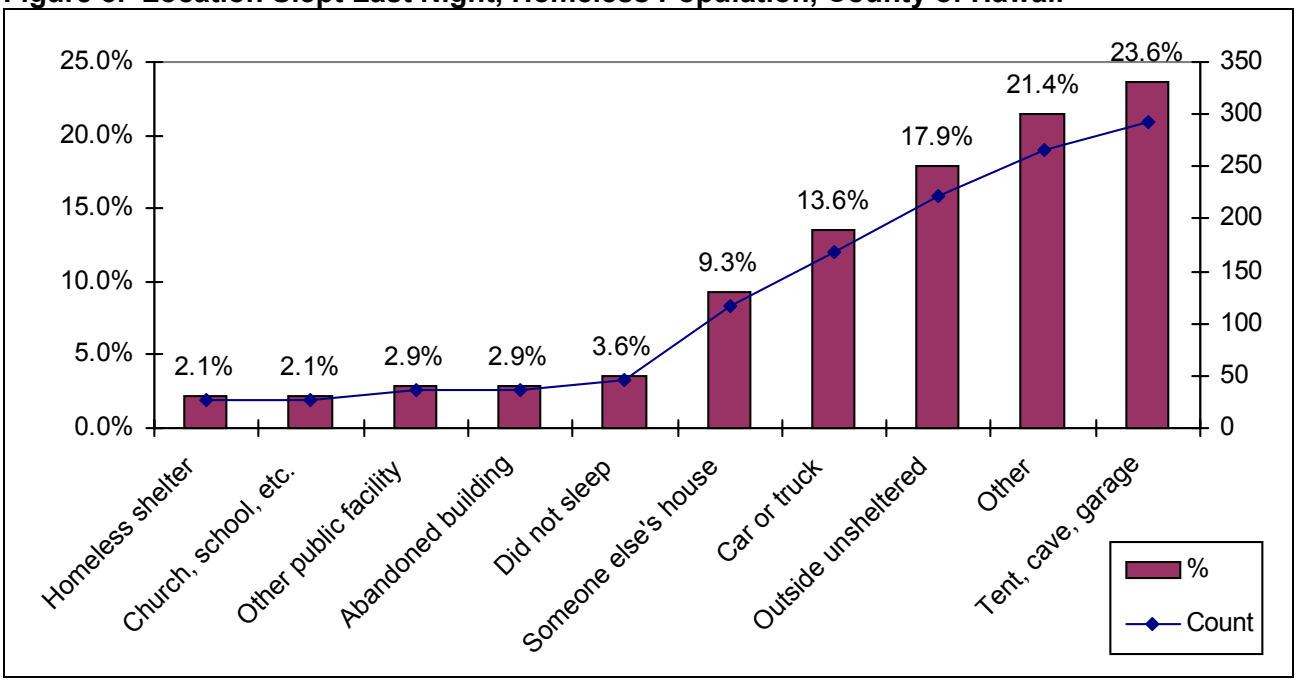
Less than half (37 percent) of survey respondents claimed that this was their first time being homeless. Those reporting multiple instances of homelessness stated that it was either their first or second time in the last 24 months, indicating low repeat rate of homeless individuals. About 25 percent reported being homeless four or more times in the last 2-years. This portion of the homeless population could possibly be viewed as chronic homeless and were found primarily in the Hilo region of Hawaii.

Figure 2. Length of Homelessness, County of Hawaii



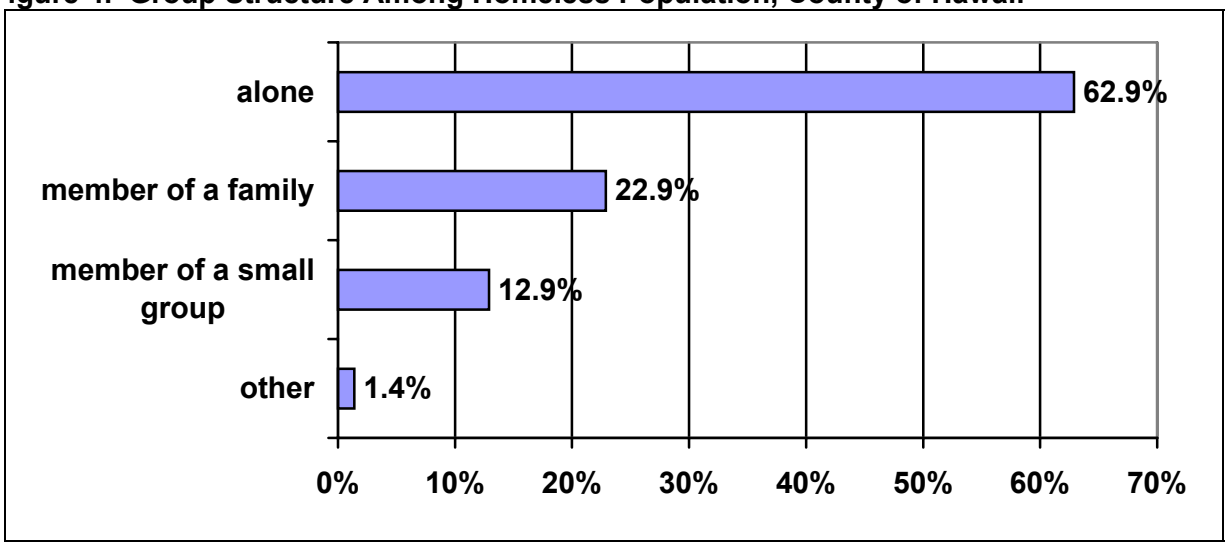
Over one-quarter of the unsheltered homeless persons on Hawaii reported having been homeless for one to six months. Less than 5 percent indicated that they had been homeless for more than five years.

Figure 3. Location Slept Last Night, Homeless Population, County of Hawaii



When asked about the number of different places they had slept within the past seven nights, most of the unsheltered homeless population on Hawaii reported sleeping in one to three different locations. These locations included such places as a tent, garage, cave, (24 percent), outside (18 percent) and in a vehicle (14 percent). This data pattern indicates that the homeless population on Hawaii tends to rotate among a few exposed locations outdoors. The responses rate for covered and non-exposed sleeping quarters tended to be lower, representing 17 percent of the population.

Figure 4. Group Structure Among Homeless Population, County of Hawaii



Over half of the unsheltered homeless individuals on the Island of Hawaii are individuals (62.9 percent) or a family unit (22.9 percent). Roughly 13 percent reporting being part of a group of unrelated individuals. Essentially all of the other persons included in this population are single individuals with some of the remainder not sure of what their social status was at the time of the external assessment.

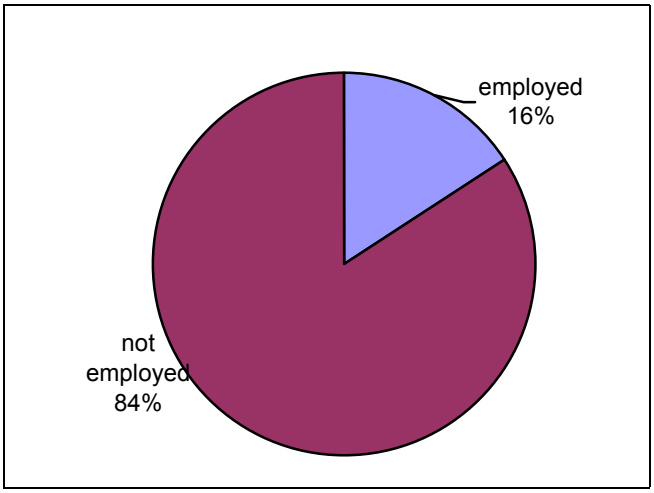
Table 8. Ethnicity Among Homeless, County of Hawaii by District

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your ethnic background?												
Black	2	4.7			1	2.1					3	2.1
Caucasian	4	9.3	5	20.8	28	59.6	3	25.0	3	21.4	43	30.7
Chinese					1	2.1					1	0.7
Filipino	1	2.3			1	2.1					2	1.4
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	34	79.1	18	75.0	11	23.4	7	58.3	9	64.3	79	56.4
Japanese			1	4.2							1	0.7
Mixed, not Hawaiian							1	8.3			1	0.7
Other	2	4.7			5	10.6			2	14.3	9	6.4
Don't know, refused							1	8.3			1	0.7
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaiian or more?												
yes	13	38.2	7	38.9	5	45.5	4	57.1	5	55.6	34	43.0
no	19	55.9	11	61.1	5	45.5	3	42.9	2	22.2	40	50.6
don't know, refused	2	5.9			1	9.1			2	22.2	5	6.3
Are you or anyone in your group an applicant for a land award from DHHL?												
yes	7	50.0	3	42.9	2	40.0	4	100.0	4	80.0	20	57.1
no	6	42.9	4	57.1	3	60.0			1	20.0	14	40.0
don't know, refused	1	7.1									1	2.9
Have you been a lessee in the past?												
yes	5	38.5	1	14.3	1	20.0	2	50.0			9	26.5
no	7	53.8	5	71.4	4	80.0	2	50.0	5	100.0	23	67.6
don't know, refused	1	7.7	1	14.3							2	5.9
Group Total	13	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0	34	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

A little more than half (56 percent) of all interviewed homeless persons in the County of Hawaii reported being of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ancestry. A little under half (43 percent) reported being 50 percent or more Hawaiian. More than half reported being on the DHHL waiting list for a homestead award, while more than a quarter stated that they had been a Lessee in the past.

Figure 5. Employment Among the Homeless, County of Hawaii



When asked about their current employment status 16 percent of interviewed homeless persons said that they were currently employed. Of those employed, about 50 percent were full time while 23 percent were part time. Those occasionally employed made up 12 percent of the surveyed population. The top three reasons given by homeless persons for unemployment was disability or health problem (35 percent), followed by not being able to find work (25 percent).

Table 9. Money received by Homeless, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?												
yes	23	53.5	20	83.3	24	51.1	8	66.7	7	50.0	82	58.6
no	16	37.2	4	16.7	21	44.7	4	33.3	7	50.0	52	37.1
don't know, refused	4	9.3			2	4.3					6	4.3
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0
Where did that money come from?												
family or friend	1	4.3	3	15.0	5	21.7	2	25.0	1	14.3	12	14.8
social security	6	26.1	9	45.0	5	21.7	1	12.5	1	14.3	22	27.2
sale of goods			1	5.0							1	1.2
sale of services					2	8.7	2	25.0	1	14.3	5	6.2
welfare, public assistance	11	47.8	6	30.0	5	21.7	3	37.5	4	57.1	29	35.8
other	5	21.7	1	5.0	6	26.1					12	14.8
Total	23	100.0	20	100.0	23	100.0	8	100.0	7	100.0	81	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

A majority of the members of this population do, however, supplement their income obtained through employment with their Social Security income and money from public assistance or welfare agencies. More than half of the homeless respondents (58 percent) said that they received money from a source other than employment. When asked to identify the source of that income, the results showed that 36 percent originated from public assistance, while 15 percent came from family or friends.

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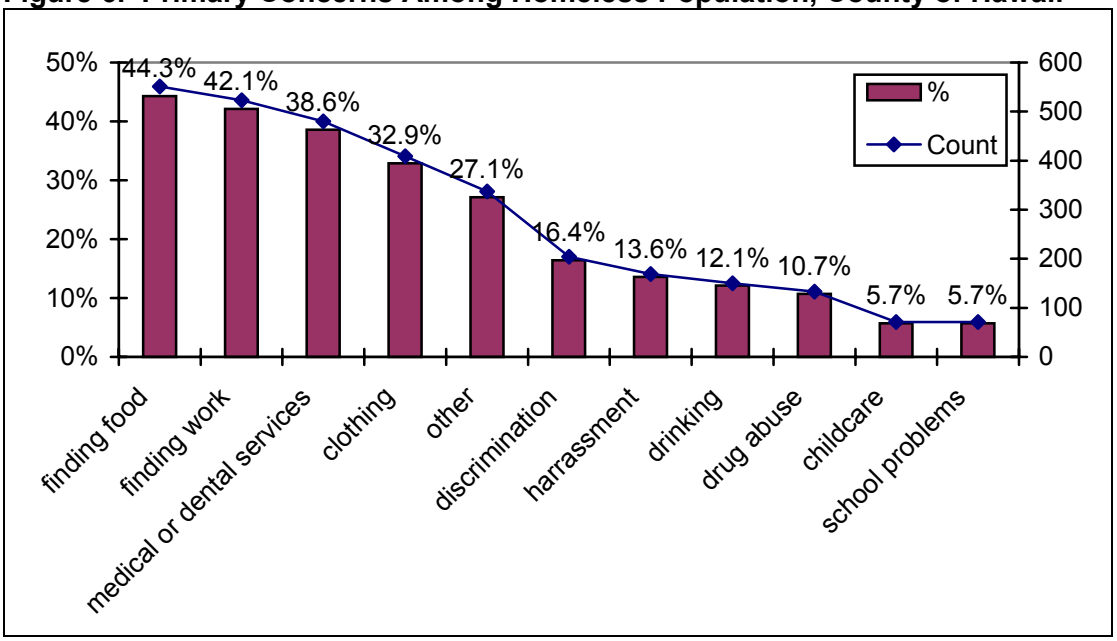
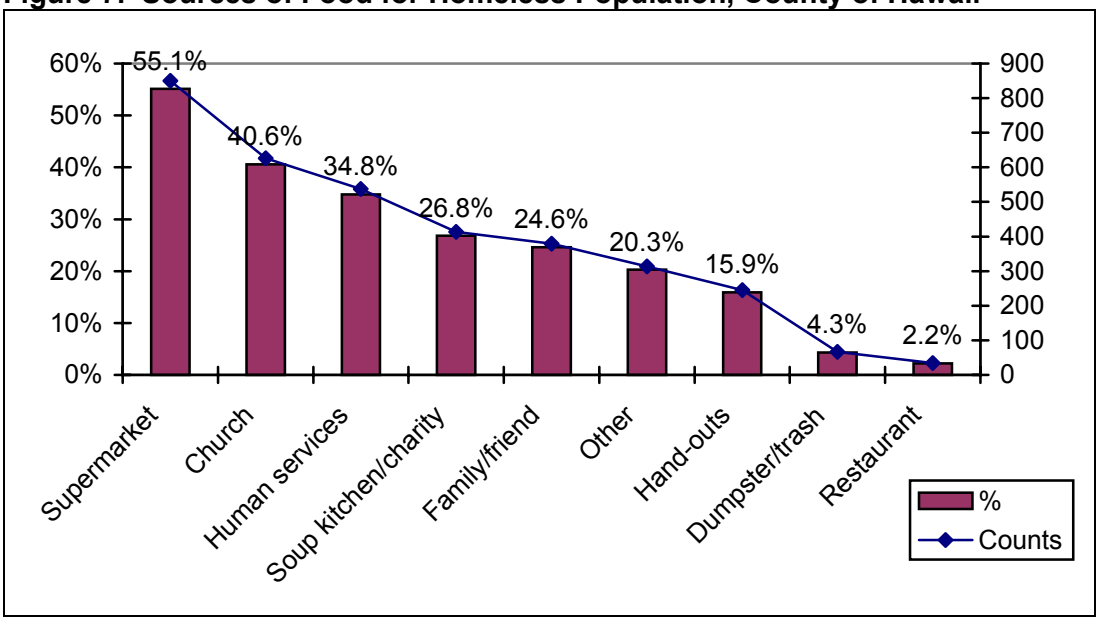
Figure 6. Primary Concerns Among Homeless Population, County of Hawaii



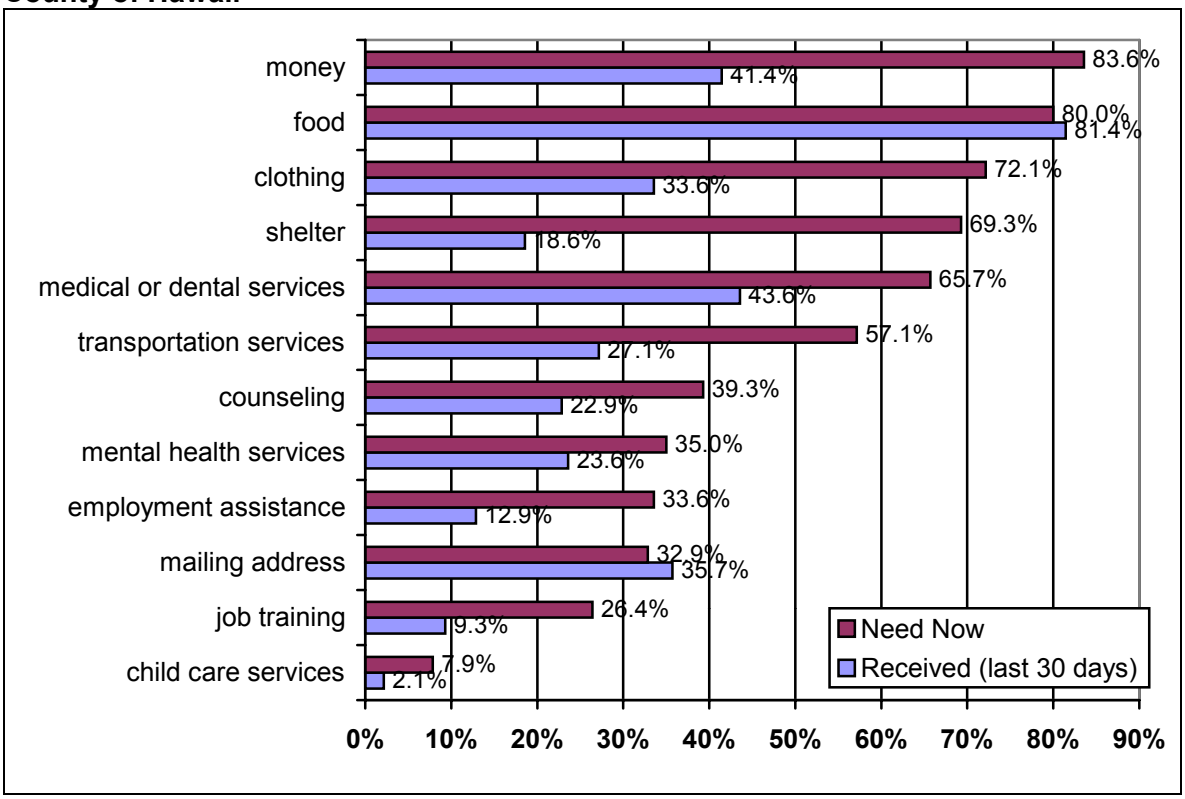
Unsheltered homeless persons across Hawaii have several common concerns. These issues include finding food (44 percent), securing employment (42 percent), and obtaining medical and dental care (39 percent).

Figure 7. Sources of Food for Homeless Population, County of Hawaii



When unsheltered homeless persons on Hawaii were asked where they got most of their food, over half (55 percent) reported obtaining it from a grocery store. Approximately 41 percent said that most of their food is provided by a church, with another 35 percent crediting human services agencies with providing a majority of their food. Other responses given included family/friend (25 percent), soup kitchen/charity (27 percent). Only 4 percent of the unsheltered population reported getting the majority of their food from the trash.

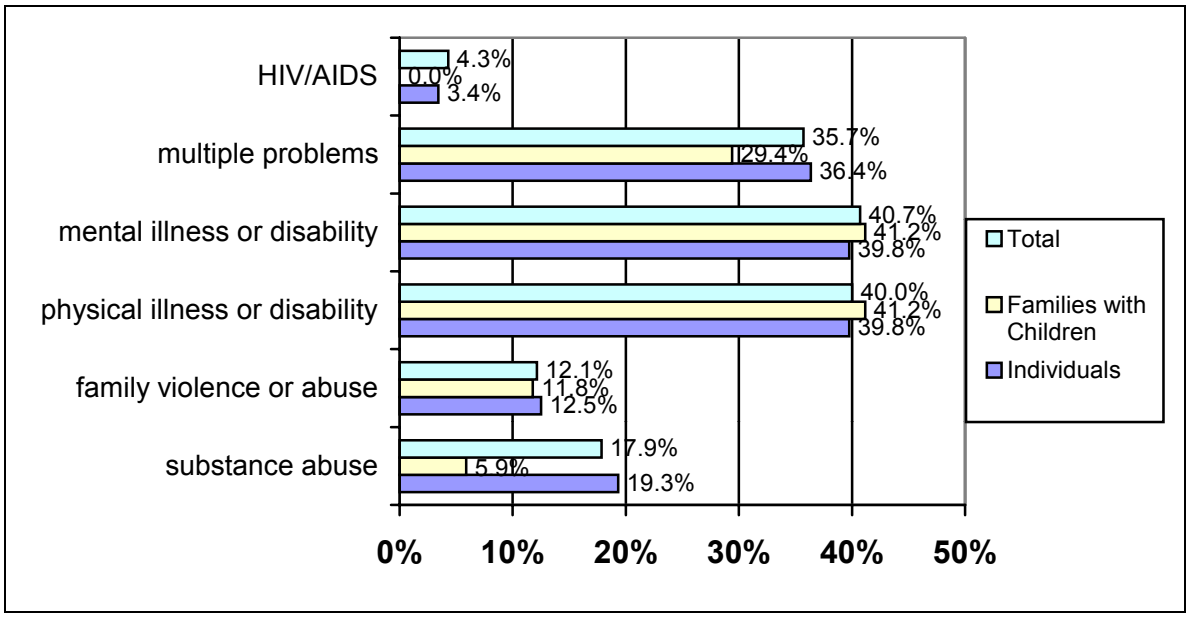
Figure 8. Gaps Analysis of Services Received and Required by the Homeless Population, County of Hawaii



When asked about the kinds of services they had received from any public or private agency within the past 30 days, the homeless population on Hawaii most often reported receiving food (81 percent) and medical/dental services (44 percent), and money (41 percent). Figure 8 shows the relationship between the services needed and received by the homeless population ranked in order of need as reported by survey respondents. The Gap analysis shows some disparity between the level of services provided and the perceived needs of the homeless population. The gaps in services provided were highest in shelter, money, and clothing.

The majority (72 percent) of the unsheltered homeless persons interviewed stated that they currently have health insurance, with nearly half (47 percent) covering themselves only. Those reporting group coverage of 2 or more made up 30 percent with the remainder unsure of how many people in their group were covered by their insurance. 29 percent reported taking medications for physical disabilities while a quarter reported taking medication for mental ailments.

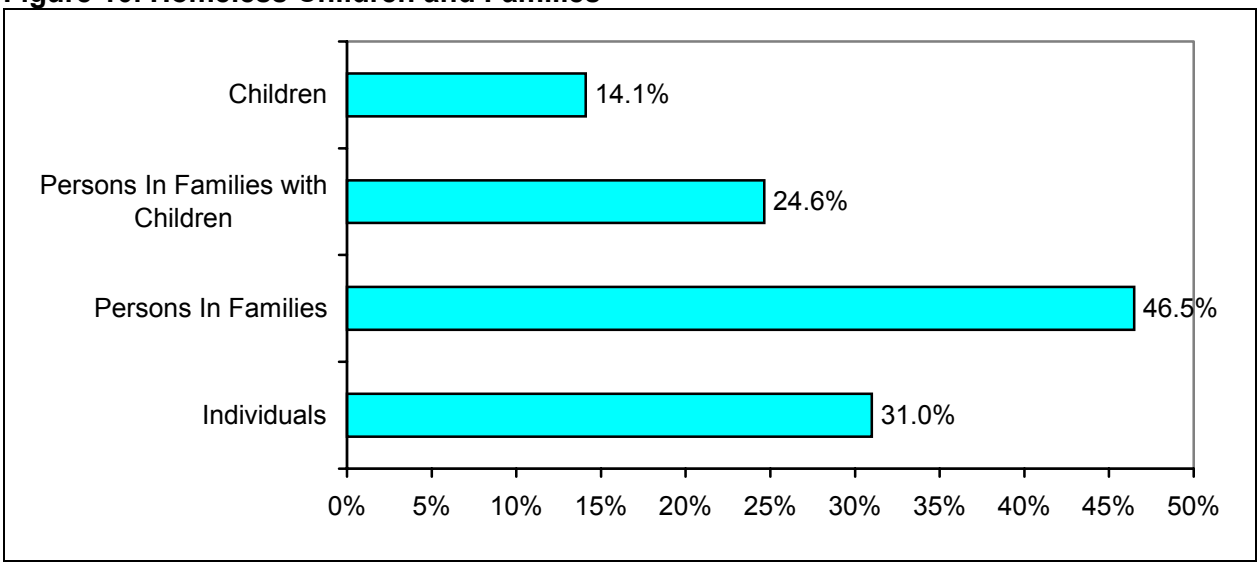
Figure 9. Sub-Populations



The identification and calculation of sub-populations within the larger homeless population residing on Hawaii can be used to determine the type and level of services that may be required. The data may also be applied toward the creation of prevention programs geared toward the sub-populations that have the largest number and are the easiest to treat. Figure 9 (above) illustrates the breakdown of sub-populations found during external fielding. For the County of Hawaii, those suffering from mental illness comprised the largest sub-population making up 41 percent of the total unsheltered homeless persons surveyed. Those suffering from physical illness made up the second largest population (40 percent) followed by dual diagnosis (36 percent), and substance abuse (18 percent). Twelve percent of those interviewed reported any instances of domestic violence.

When viewing these statistics it is important to note that there are certain factors concerning "self reported" data that should be carefully considered when dealing with questions that involve issues that are illegal, potentially embarrassing, extremely personal, or technical in nature. That is, survey data that involves sensitive questions asked of persons with a diminished capacity can produce data with a wide range of error. The same conflicting dynamics are also present when asking someone about their behavior in regards to illegal or controlled substances.

Figure 10. Homeless Children and Families



About 14% of Hawaii County's homeless are children (under 18 years of age), which is slightly below average when compared to the other counties. Almost half of homeless people (47%) are homeless as members of a family, although most homeless families have only adult members. Persons in families with children make up about one quarter of all homeless in Hawaii County.

Table 10. Homeless Children and Families

	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
Total	3,297	1,153	1,243	336	6,029
Individuals	976	398	385	77	1,836
Persons In Families	1,467	577	578	227	2,849
Persons In Families with Children	841	329	306	114	1,590
Children	402	193	175	68	838
Persons in non-family groups	854	178	280	32	1,344

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HIDDEN HOMELESS AND THOSE AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

The number of hidden homeless has increased dramatically in the past 10 years, almost tripling. The number of at-risk, or those that would be homeless in less than 3 months if they lost their job, has decreased dramatically.

Table 11. Hidden Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness, 1992 to 2003, County of Hawaii

	1992	1997	2003
Households	41,003	48,659	54,644
Hidden Homeless	1,739	3,585	5,063
At-Risk	12,292	8,564	5,983
Adequately Housed	27,002	36,510	43,598
Persons	131,630	144,445	156,668
Hidden Homeless	7,490	15,610	25,671
At-risk	34,450	26,780	18,587
Adequately Housed	89,691	102,055	112,410
Persons per Household	3.21	2.97	2.87
Hidden Homeless	4.31	4.35	5.07
At-risk	2.80	3.13	3.11
Adequately Housed	3.32	2.80	2.58

Source: 2003 Hawaii Housing Policy Study
Note: There were also estimates of hidden homeless and at-risk of homelessness done as part of the 1999 Homeless Study. Those numbers, though not exactly comparable to the HHPS, are 10,019 hidden homeless and 24,333 at-risk of homelessness for Hawaii County.

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CONCLUSIONS

The Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study 2003 found a total of 1,243 homeless persons in the County of Hawaii on any given day in August. We have noted that the number may be higher than for other months since there is some seasonality to homelessness and summer months find more homeless people. Hawaii County's homeless population is about twelve percent sheltered and eighty-eight percent unsheltered. The low number of sheltered homeless people seems to reflect a lack of supply rather than low demand for shelter space.

Estimates of the numbers of hidden homeless persons and those at-risk of homelessness in 2003 were developed as part of a separate study. Table 12 summarizes all three types of homelessness.

Table 12. Homelessness in the County of Hawaii, 2003

	Total Homeless Persons	Hidden Homeless	At-Risk of Homelessness
Total State	6,029	228,449	155,058
Hawaii	**1,243**	**25,671**	**18,587**
Honolulu	3,297	166,810	112,929
Kauai	336	12,969	6,100
Maui	1,153	22,999	17,441

The number of homeless persons in the County was calculated as part of this study. The number of sheltered homeless persons was based on an unduplicated count of homeless persons in public shelters. The number of unsheltered persons was calculated from survey data.

The number of hidden homeless persons was developed from survey data collected as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study (HHPS) Demand Survey, 2003. Hidden homeless persons are those who were doubled-up or sharing accommodations with others because they could not afford their own homes. Persons at-risk of homelessness were also counted in the HHPS Demand Survey. Those at-risk included people who reported that they would lose their housing units in three months if they lost their primary source of income.

Since 1992, the number of hidden homeless people in the County of Hawaii has grown steadily from 7,490 in 1992, to 15,610 in 1997, and 25,671 in 2003. This was expected as the housing market tightened after 1998. The number of persons at risk of homelessness, on the other hand, decreased from 34.450 in 1992 to 26,780 in 1997, and 18,587 in 2003. This reflects the increasing economic welfare of Big Island households over the last several years. As the economy improves, households are more comfortable, disposable income and saving increase, and confidence in continued employment grows.

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We cannot measure the exact change in Hawaii's homeless populating since 1999. Data collection methods in 2003 were different from those used in 1999. It is likely, however, that the homeless population of the county has grown during the past four years. The sheltered homeless population of the County of Hawaii was 100 persons in 1999 and 249 persons in 2003. Those figures were developed using the same methods. Figures for unsheltered homeless persons are not directly comparable.

The major point of difference between the two estimation methods is the way that uncounted homeless persons are treated. The 1999 study assumed that the counts were accurate as taken. If the sweeps encountered 500 people, then there were exactly 500 homeless persons on Hawaii on the date of the sweeps[2]. The 2003 study assumed that the counts were a sample of total unsheltered homeless persons on Hawaii. The survey results were expanded to the larger population of homeless persons on Hawaii by referring to the percent of all interviewed persons who were sheltered the night before the interview[3]. By that method, the survey encountered about a quarter of the unsheltered homeless persons on the Island of Hawaii.

Table 13. Total Number of Homeless Persons in a Year

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	State
Point in time homeless count	3,297	1,243	1,153	336	6,029
% using outreach services	83.7%	88.4%	83.4%	62.0%	82.8%
Unique persons receiving outreach services (HMIS)	7,944	1,651	1,916	580	12,091
Total number of homeless persons in a year	9,495	1,868	2,298	935	14,596
Individuals	2,811	644	712	215	4,382
Persons In Families	4,225	936	1,069	632	6,862
Persons In Families with Children	2,421	532	565	316	3,835
Children	1,158	312	324	190	1,984
Persons in non-family groups	2,459	288	517	88	3,352

In addition to the point in time estimates, the survey data in combination with HMIS data can be used to estimate the number of unique homeless persons in a given year. For the County of Hawaii, the point in time estimate is 1,243, but the total number in a given year is 1,868. The difference between these two numbers represents the "turnover" of homeless persons. There are people entering and exiting homelessness throughout the year.

[2] Actually, not all of them were necessarily encountered. The fielding counts may have been augmented by estimates of unobserved homeless persons taken from experts in the area.

[3] See Appendix B.

To the extent that transitional shelter is an important part of programs to reduce homelessness, the County of Hawaii may have difficulty reaching its reduction targets in the next few years. There are only about 80 transitional shelter spaces on the island. The number of drop-in shelter spaces is even more limited, and outreach services seem to reach less than a third of the unsheltered homeless population in any given month. The level of services available for the homeless population would therefore seem to be somewhat short of the level needed to maintain basic services, and very short of what it will take for comprehensive programs to eliminate homelessness.

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The outlook for change in the homeless population suggests conditions may be ripe for an increase in homelessness. There are indications in Hawaii and elsewhere that homelessness is not counter cyclical with economic growth. Rather, an increase in disposable income resulting from economic growth puts pressure on the housing market. Those with fewer resources will be squeezed out of the market. Current projections for the Hawaii economy are good, and Hawaii's economy may grow faster than that of the State as a whole.

The unusual nature of Hawaii's current housing market will only make matters worse. The current market is characterized by high prices and low availability, especially in the rental sector. Very low interest rates have decreased for-sale unit stocks and have driven rents to record-high levels. Increasing sales of Hawaii homes to out-of-state buyers has further reduced stock available to local residents and has shifted production toward that lucrative market segment. Over the next 12 to 24 months, sales to non-residents will cause an increase in pent-up demand similar to that which developed during the Japanese bubble economy.

Pent-up demand is experienced in the local economy as increasing household size, crowding, and doubling up. The exact impact on homelessness is hard to predict. Hawaii's cultural system allows for more generous extended family living and sharing space, so the relationship between decreasing housing availability and homelessness is very elastic. It is likely, however that increasing economic growth, decreasing stock at the lower end of the market, and extraordinarily high rents will cause at least some increase in homelessness in the next few years.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE STATE & HAWAII COUNTY

Households

The household growth rate in the State of Hawaii over the past decade exceeded the population growth rate. Total population of the State grew by about nine percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of households increased from 356,748 in 1990 to 403,240 in 2000 for a growth rate of 13 percent. As expected, the average household size dropped from 3.03 to 2.92 persons, indicating that crowding and doubling up had decreased. Housing Policy Studies in 1992 and 1997 showed clearly that household sizes were dropping throughout the decade as a result of increased household formation rates paired with a decreasing population growth rate. The estimated growth in households was unchanged between 2000 and 2002 and is expected to remain fairly constant for Hawaii throughout the next decade.

Since 1990 there has been a steady shift in the tenure of households in the State. Home ownership has been increasing. Census data show that the number of households living in owner occupied units rose 18.7 percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of renter households rose by only 6.7 percent. The effect of decreasing household size only emphasizes the difference. The number of persons living in owned units rose by 14.1 percent over the last decade. The number living in rented units rose by only 3.8 percent.

Vacancy Rates

By this point it should be clear that Census and Housing Policy Study data paint a picture of a very tight housing market in the State of Hawaii in 1990. The market was stagnant during the mid-nineties and began to recover by 1998. Vacancy rates are consistent with those findings. The owner vacancy rate grew from 0.7 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2000. For rental units, the 1990 vacancy rate was 5.5 percent in 1900 and 8.2 percent in 2000. The Census owner vacancy rate is consistent with the way local housing experts view the market. The renter vacancy rate is more difficult to understand. Most observers in Hawaii would question a rental vacancy rate as high as 8.2 percent in 2000. Further, the rapidly increasing rental vacancy rate appears only for the City and County of Honolulu. The other counties had much smaller increases in their rental vacancy rates. Population growth slowed dramatically during the nineties due to net out migration to the mainland and to other counties. But the poverty rate for Hawaii rose from 8.3 percent in 1990 to 10.7 percent in 2002 – a ten-year increase of 30 percent. This would suggest that the slow-growth population was comprised of more people who would need rental units. The inventory of rental units increased by no more that 6.7 percent, mostly in response to single family detached units being let by their owners. There was little or no production of new units for the rental market. It is possible that the Census counted some unoccupied non-resident units as rental vacancies.

Rental Market Conditions

Changes in the rental market in State HMA since 2000 have been dramatic. Overall, the number of available rental units is dropping. With increasing numbers of visitor arrivals more units are being absorbed for visitor use. Single-family rentals have also entered the home-ownership market as owners sell to the burgeoning number of buyers wishing to take advantage of low interest rates. The same factors that caused higher activity in the home ownership market have contributed to re-sales of multifamily rental projects, often resulting in higher rents. As a result, rents have skyrocketed in all counties. In Hawaii, however, that has not translated into increased production. Very high land and construction costs make even relatively high-end

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multifamily rental projects unprofitable. Since 1990 only limited rental development has occurred in the Hawaii and that has been mostly subsidized housing for the elderly. In the foreseeable future, we do not see much multifamily rental construction in State HMA. Our assumption for modeling is for no new production of rental units.

Forecast Housing Demand

In the State HMA between 2003 and 2010, household growth will be about 32,500, or approximately 4,650 households per year. Production is not expected to match demand and the forecast shows that deficit units will range from 29,519 in 2003 to about 15,830 in 2010. This assumes that population growth will remain in the neighborhood of one percent per year, and that production – stimulated by continuing low interest rates and external demand – will remain a healthy 1.0 to 1.4 percent per annum. The deficit will be created by demand that runs ahead of total production minus units sold outside the state or transferred to the visitor industry. Total production is expected to be nearly all ownership units. Although it is arguable that the very high rents experienced in the HMA in 2003 might prompt some owners to enter the rental market, new production is not likely to include any units for the rental market. Demand, on the other hand, will be substantial for both owned and rented units. The Housing Policy Study 2003 showed that current demand is about 64 percent in the for-sale market and 32 percent in the rental market. Thus the unmet demand will be heavier in the rental market. Total demand is distributed evenly across HUD income categories. The deficit, however, will be much heavier among households below the median income. The housing model shows that State households with incomes below 80 percent of the HUD median (about 40 percent of the population) will account for approximately 58 percent of the unmet demand in 2003. The effect on low-end renters will be severe. Rental housing units for households below fifty percent of median income are produced by government housing agencies for subsidized housing programs. Very slow growth in these units will force low and very low income households into the private market, where availability is low and prices are high. Already the results are being noticed. Management of the Honolulu Section 8 Housing Voucher program report that, in 2000, about 82 percent of all voucher holders secured a unit in 30 days or less. By the second quarter of 2003, that figure had dropped to fifty percent of voucher holders. For the private sector market, expect continued health in the State using market, buoyed by low interest rates and out-of-state sales. In the latter half of the decade, even if non-resident sales should back off a bit, pent-up demand will support sales to local residents. In the rental market, the forecast predicts very tight conditions. For the lower end of both markets, expect very tight conditions and perhaps even and increase in homelessness.

Reviewing the data for the State of Hawaii from 1990 to the present, it is clear that several trends have shaped the market:

- Moderate increases in production of for-sale housing units, responding to the mid-market demand that was so strong in the early 1990s;
- Major decreases in pent-up demand during the nineties as population growth rates slowed;
- A residual willingness of Hawaii residents to consider moving out of state to areas with a lower housing costs;

- Increased interest by upper-income mainland US residents in Hawaii as a second home, and perhaps retirement, location;
- Low mortgage rates, spurring booms in refinancing and home ownership;
- Decreasing household sizes, due in part to an aging population; and
- Very low or no production of new rental units, even though demand is increasing.

Taken together, these trends have led to a very active real estate market and, in recent years, sharply increasing prices. Over the long term, prices should level off again, in part because mortgage rates will stabilize, in part because of the historical pattern of price increases and plateaus due to the small inventory in Hawaii markets. The longer-term issue of rental supplies remains. In 2003, the excess of demand over supply was evident in dramatically decreased availability and skyrocketing rents. Most portents for the future suggest those conditions will not change soon.

At the bottom of both the owner and renter markets major problems persist. In the current tight rental market, we might expect that limited production of new rental units will cause low-income households to be squeezed out of the market altogether.

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APPENDIX B: RESEARCH METHODS & DESIGN COMPLIANCE

This study was conducted as an update to the 1999 Homeless Study. The research design was developed to match data processing procedures as closely as possible. There were several important differences initiated for the 2003 study: (1) the overall methodology was based on statistical sampling methods rather than numerical counts; (2) the sample was considerably larger than before, and more complex in design; and (3) counts incorporated homeless outreach surveys to assess the population characteristics and homeless conditions and to supplement the population counts; (4) the study and analysis was enhanced by the utilization of current administrative records as collected and stored by HCDCH from all of the affiliated shelters and outreach services.

The complex nature of the proposed survey design, and the accuracy required for developing population estimates of homeless persons will require that we apply high-precision survey methods and diligent effort at quality control. Our choice of basic methods is described below.

The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 was initially defined in the proposal[4] submitted by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. (SMS) in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP) [5] released by the Homeless Office of the Housing and Community Development CH (HCDCH). The purpose of this section is to describe that design and examine its compliance with two important documents related to acceptable procedures for conducting homeless research and developing estimates of the number of homeless persons in a jurisdiction. The first of those documents is *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless*[6], which we shall refer to as "the Manual." General compliance with this document was specified in the RFP as an essential element of the design for the 2003 study in Hawaii. The second document is the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs[7], a set of guidelines set forth by The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The latter document was issued after the proposal was submitted, and describes new HUD requirements for data to be included in Continuum of Care submissions.

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[4] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Prepared for The State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic development & Tourism, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns, County of Hawaii Office of Housing and Community Development, City & County of Honolulu Department of Community Services, and County of Kauai Housing Agency. Prepared by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc., November 14, 2002.

[5] State of Hawaii. Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Request for Proposals, 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Survey, RFP-HPS-2003-05.

[6] Burt, Martha R. *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless: A Manual for State and Local Jurisdictions*, 2nd Edition. Washing ton, D.C." The Urban Institute, June 1996.

[7] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003).

SMS reviewed the Manual and is familiar with its general guidelines as well as specific recommendations[8]. The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 does not follow strictly any of the models described in the Manual, but does comply fully with the specific recommendations of the Manual. The design is a combination of methods described in the Manual. We have also become familiar with the CoC document and have made minor adjustments to the design to assure compliance with its provisions.

Foundations

We began from HUD definitions in the CoC. The manual is an excellent source of information on several methods of conducting homeless studies. It is, however, a more generic treatment of the subject and definitely predates the CoC.

Sources

CoC definitions of the Homeless Population and Subpopulations[9] are the starting point for our project design. What is most relevant is HUD's requirement for developing estimates on those populations. Specifically, HUD requires that estimates of the size of those populations and subpopulations are required to be identified as having been derived from one or more of the following sources[10]:

1. administrative records,
2. enumerations,
3. statistically reliable samples,
4. estimates.

HUD specifies that, for the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program application, each set of data items reported must be marked as having been derived from one or more of the sources listed above.

Timing

Regardless of the data collection method, all estimates must be for "a one-day point in time[11]" that is "… only a one day/night count[12]" for all subpopulations, and that applicants must specify the method(s) used to develop population estimates. The interpretation of this requirement is important, especially in light of Burt's observations on the subject. The manual notes that the best time period for reducing duplication is a single night, but single-night blitzes generally result in biased point prevalence estimates and bias in estimating the characteristics of homeless

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[8] SMS is honored to have been part of the community of researchers involved in the early development of methods for counting homeless persons and to have being featured so generously in Martha Burt's Manual. See Burt, Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless, pp: iii, 12, 15, 37, 40-41, 53-54, A-8, 9.

[9] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003), page 12.

[10] HUD does not suggest that these are listed in the order of importance or a priori accuracy, although there is reason to surmise at least that "estimates" might be considered the least valid and reliable methods of developing population size estimates.

[11] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

[12] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p. 13. A clarification call to HUD found that any method is acceptable and that they prefer having the measurement taken on a single day across the entire State.

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persons. The appropriate solution, according to the manual[13], is to use a slightly longer period (a week), and develop methods for reducing or eliminated duplication.

We have already received clarification from HUD that the "one-day" requirement does not refer to the entire state, but to individual populations.

We can effectively consider the total population of homeless persons in Hawaii (H) as being the sum of sheltered persons (H_s) and unsheltered persons (H_u). This conceptualization is consistent with HUD definitions and can be written simply as shown below.

$$H = H_s + H_u$$

In a similar fashion, the total number of sheltered persons (H_s) can be thought of as the sum of those sheltered homeless persons who are counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{sC}) and the number of sheltered persons who would likely be missed using any particular method (H_{sNC}). The relationship is shown below.

$$H_s = H_{sC} + H_{sNC}$$

The total number of unsheltered persons (H_u) is the sum of unsheltered homeless persons who can be counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{uC}) and the number of unsheltered persons who are not covered using any particular method (H_{uNC}).

$$H_u = H_{uC} + H_{uNC}$$

We stress that none of the methods listed by HUD are without error. Only sampling involves sampling error. All methods involve some level of non-sampling error[14]. In the case of counting the homeless, the error in any given method might be very large. Our discussion will be focused on reducing sources of error in Hawaii's estimates.

Administrative Records & Database

Hawaii's system of homeless record keeping is an excellent system that has produced unduplicated counts of homeless persons served since 1996. It was later expanded to include unduplicated counts of unsheltered homeless persons served. The expected utility of the system for developing estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations are shown in Figure B1.

[13] The Manual, p. 13, p.27.

[14] Note that experts consider non-sampling error to be much larger than sampling error for most survey methods. Furthermore, sampling error can be calculated and statistical adjustment of population estimates can be applied. Non-sampling error cannot be estimated or adjusted.

Figure B1. Population Estimates from Administrative Records

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good. Nearly all of the agencies providing shelter to Hawaii's homeless persons are part of the reporting system. Some may have missed a few reporting periods. There are sheltered homeless persons who would be missed using this method alone, and it would be impossible to estimate their number and the precision with which each estimate was developed.
H_{sNC}	Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. A procedure can be developed to include non-reporting agencies in the point-in-time reporting procedure. There may still be a very small number of agencies missed (those who shelter very small numbers of persons on a very irregular schedule).
H_{uC}	Very Good: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons who receive services from agencies that report to the Homeless Office can be considered to be accurate and unduplicated. As of this moment, we know of no reason to consider these counts to be less than accurate.
H_{uNC}	Fair to Poor: Any unsheltered persons who do not receive services from agencies reporting to the Homeless Division, those who do not receive services at all, and those who do not identify themselves as homeless when they receive services would be missed. This number may be very small. The important issue in considering the estimating procedure is that the error is unknown and precision estimates cannot be made.

Deriving homeless counts from administrative records has a unique advantage among these methods. Because records are kept on an ongoing basis over long periods of time, it allows us to evaluate the particular date on which estimates are based. Using historical records, one can determine if the specific point-in-time for any particular jurisdiction on a specific date in 2003 is typical or atypical of homeless counts for a day of the week, week, month, or year. In addition, the administrative records allow long-term and point-in-time comparison of homeless unduplicated counts and service demand from the homeless population.

Overall, the method of deriving population and subpopulation estimates from administrative records is very good. Only very minor errors would be expected for sheltered homeless persons. The chief problem is with unobserved unsheltered homeless persons whose numbers cannot be accurately estimated using the records. Using administrative records alone will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

Enumeration

Enumerations of homeless populations and subpopulations are usually developed as formal or less formal efforts to count the homeless in place. In all cases, the technique is sometimes referred to as a "sweep" since the counting effort must be done comprehensively over a very short period of time, usually one night.

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Figure B2. Population Estimates from Enumerations

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good to Excellent: Sheltered persons are captive populations for purposes of sampling or enumeration. The total number of agencies is known, and data can be gathered very effectively and efficiently from those agencies. As for administrative records, persons sheltered by agencies that are small, do not offer shelter on a regular basis, and are not registered with the Homeless Office, may be missed.
H_{sNC}	Fair to Poor: If the agencies are unknown, no estimates can be developed for their residents. No precision estimate will be available either.
H_{uC}	Poor to Good: In formal methods, enumeration begins with the map of the jurisdiction and therefore contains all unsheltered homeless persons. We can make a risky assumption that all can be effectively covered. Little matter, however, since the formal method is usually too expensive to be considered. In less formal methods, enumeration is carried out in a subset of geographic locations within the jurisdiction. If it is possible to identify any and all areas where homeless people will be at a point in time, the method is Very Good. In most cases, however, the locations are a subset of the total list of areas where homeless persons reside and the method is therefore reduced to a sample[15]. In fact, that sample is often (if not always) a convenience sample, forfeiting the ability to calculate precision estimates for the count.
H_{uNC}	Poor: Assuming a less formal (non-probability sample of areas) enumeration method, these persons are not counted, their number cannot be estimated by any formal, mathematical method, and no precision estimates can be developed.

Overall, developing population and subpopulation estimates from enumerations might be rated as good to very good. Minor errors are expected for sheltered homeless persons. Counts of observed unsheltered homeless persons are beset by a number of non-sampling errors. Counts for unobserved unsheltered homeless persons cannot be estimated and precision estimates are unavailable. Using the enumeration method will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

A major problem exists in the need to cover all possible locations for homeless persons in a single night. It involves the unlikely assumptions that: (1) the list of such locations is known; and (2) it is feasible to cover them in a single night.

Deriving homeless counts from enumeration does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

Statistically Reliable Samples

Statistically reliable probability samples of homeless persons in Hawaii can be developed for both the sheltered and unsheltered subpopulations. The probability issue is appropriately involved with sampling methods. The reliability issue is associated with sample error and therefore with sample size. Much more needs to be said about both of these issues. For now, we will consider a generic discussion of the sampling alternative that might be used to develop estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations as shown in Figure B3.

[15] See comments on H_{sNC} in Figure b3, below.

Figure B3. Population Estimates from Statistically Reliable Samples

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Excellent. It is possible to develop rigorous and precise samples of sheltered homeless persons in shelters. The method would probably involve two-stage sampling where primary sample units are shelter agencies and secondary sampling units are persons within agencies. The sampling frames can be developed with great accuracy and straightforward SRS or systematic sampling methods can be applied. Results would be accurate within sampling error and precision estimates are straightforward.
H_{sNC}	Very Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. For those that are not known, methods can be developed to estimate numbers of sheltered homeless based on information from other sources (interviews with homeless persons outside of shelters who have been sheltered in the past). Estimates are available and are accurate within sampling error.
H_{uC}	Very Good to Excellent: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons can be developed from geographic probability samples. Two-stage sampling would be required, sampling locations first and persons within locations in the second stage of sampling. Estimates can be developed and sample precision can be estimated. It is not necessary to cover every geographic area or every person within that area.
H_{uNC}	Very Good to Excellent: The number and characteristics of unsheltered persons who are not counted or interviewed can be estimated by employing standard sampling theory. Sample estimate are available and their precisions can be estimated.

Developing population and subpopulation estimates from statistically reliable probability samples will provide very good to excellent results. For all samples, any estimate developed from sample results will have some level of sampling error, but in every case an estimate is available and the precision estimate for that estimate can be calculated. Where estimates can be developed without sampling or non-sampling error, those estimates are preferred. Where other methods produce large or indeterminate non-sampling error, the known and controllable sampling error associated with statistically reliable samples are preferred.

Deriving homeless counts from samples does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

Estimates

We are not certain exactly what is meant by the term “estimates” as used in HUD documents[16]. It would appear from the obvious contrasts between administrative records, enumerations and sampling on the one hand; and “estimates” on the other hand, that the word is used to denote less rigorous approximations. Regardless of the population or subpopulation considered, estimations of this sort will be more subject to error. That error will not be known, and the relative precision of the estimates cannot be calculated.

We believe that “estimates “ as used in HUD documents, are always the least preferred method of developing population and subpopulation estimates.

[16] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

The method used for the Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count project was a combination of three methods described above: administrative records, enumeration, and sampling[17]. The design was developed to provide estimates of homeless populations and subpopulations for each jurisdiction that:

1. optimize the precision of estimates for each subpopulation;
2. are consistent with CoC requirements for reporting data on homeless persons;
3. are consistent with the Manual in conceptual design and in specifics mentioned throughout this document; and
4. are comparable across jurisdictions.

Figure B4. Project Design for Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	**Administrative Records:** Lists of sheltered homeless persons (as defined by HUD) will be extracted from the Homeless Database. Numbers will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent estimation procedures.
H_{sNC}	**Enumeration:** Shelter providers who do not currently report to HCDCH will be contacted by SMS and agreement to will be secured to complete Homeless Database forms for the appointed day. Results will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent analyses[18].
H_{uC}	**Sample**: A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.
H_{uNC}	**Sample:** A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.

Homeless External Survey

Beginning from an appropriate sampling frame (see below), SMS designed a sampling plan for surveying homeless persons. The survey instruments were designed by SMS and delivered to the Homeless Office for review and approval. Copies of those instruments are attached as appendices to this report. Survey instruments contained types of information included in the original proposal[19]. The survey was an in-person intercept survey conducted among persons found in areas frequented by homeless persons. The outcome was: (1) a count of persons who were sheltered and unsheltered the night prior to the survey; (2) the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of homeless persons; (3) the personal, family, health, and employment condition of homeless persons; and (4) precursors of homelessness and indicators useful in developing estimates of annual homeless counts.

[17] Note: The methods described in our original proposal combined only enumeration and sampling. During the early phases of the project we came to better understand the existing records system and have incorporated it into our design.

[18] It may be advisable to treat the survey of non-reporting agencies as a sample. Should there be agencies that decline to report (even after all attempts to secure their cooperation), the sampling procedure would allow an estimate to be developed for the homeless persons they serve. If there is reason to believe that some agencies were not identified for this study, estimates for their clients can be developed as well.

[19] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Figure 3.

Sampling

Enumerations were used for both H_{sC} and H_{sNC}. Sampling was applied to surveys of the H_{uC} and H_{uNC}. A two-stage sampling procedure was applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons. The first sampling stage sampled geographic locations. The method was Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) using estimated number of homeless persons gathered on a given day as a Measure of Size (MOS). Locations and MOS estimates were gathered from experts on each island. Sampling was proportionate and designed to optimize allocation of effort across all geographic locations.

Second stage sampling selected individuals from each location. This occurred as follows: Upon arriving at the designated location, field workers first counted the number of persons in the area[20]. They then interviewed a predefined number of individuals in the area.

Table B5. Sample Statistics

	Disproportionate Sample	
	Size	Error Est.
Initial Agency Survey	200	n.a.
Agency Shelter Counts	100	n.a.
Homeless Survey	954	2.6
Oahu	425	5.0
PUC	120	8.1
Central Oahu	77	8.3
East Honolulu	60	8.2
Leeward Oahu	83	8.3
Windward Oahu	85	8.3
Maui	276	4.2
Island of Maui	240	4.5
Hana	30	9.9
Makawao-Kula	47	9.9
Wailuku-Kahului	54	9.8
Paia-Haiku	11	6.9
Kihei-Makena	53	9.8
West Maui	45	9.8
Island of Molokai	23	9.8
Island of Lanai	13	9.0
Hawaii	179	4.7
South Kona-Kau	26	9.7
Puna	38	9.7
South & North Hilo	42	9.7
North Hawaii	35	9.7
North Kona	38	9.8
Kauai	74	4.6
Waimea	13	9.4
Koloa	16	9.7
Lihue	15	9.7
Kawaihau	18	9.9
Hanalei	12	9.1

[20] "Persons in the area" may include homeless persons according to HUD definitions, other types of "homeless" persons, and persons who are not homeless by any definition. We will interview all of these types. A completed interview, however, will be identified as an interview with a person who is homeless by HUD's definition.

Estimating Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

The chief task of the analysis plan was estimating the homeless population and subpopulations for each jurisdiction. From the equations presented there, we can see that the entire population of homeless persons in the state[21] can be expressed as:

$$H = H_{sC} + H_{sNC} + H_u$$

That is, the total population of homeless persons is the sum of observed sheltered homeless persons, unobserved sheltered homeless persons, and unsheltered homeless persons. The estimate for H_{sC} will be calculated from the Homeless Database for all agencies reporting to the Homeless Office, and from the Shelter Survey for shelter agencies that do not report to the Homeless Office. The number of H_{sNC} will be estimated for shelter agencies that do not report any data in this project. We hope to cover all shelter agencies. If that is possible, then $H_{sNC} = 0$. If there are agencies that do not report any data, then H_{sNC} for each non-reporting agency will be estimated to be the mean for agencies of similar type and size.

The estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless persons can therefore be expressed as:

$$H_u = H - (H_{sC} + H_{sNC}),$$

and the problem of estimating the number of H_u reduces to the problem of estimating the total number of homeless persons in the state (or jurisdiction).
SMS developed the method of estimating H from survey data in the 1992 Homeless Study. It can be shown that the total number of homeless persons in the State can be expressed as:

$$H = \frac{H_{sC} + H_{sNC}}{h_s / h}, \text{ where}$$

H = the total number of homeless person in Hawaii;
H_{sC} = the total number of observed sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
H_{sNC} = the total number of unobserved sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
h = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the homeless survey; and
h_s = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the survey who slept in qualified sheltered the night before the survey occurred.

It is the use of this equation that prompts the use of enumeration for the elements in the numerator (unduplicated sheltered homeless persons on a specific night) and reasonably large, and unbiased samples of elements in the denominator (the percentage of qualified homeless persons who were in shelters the night before the interview took place). Reliable probability samples of homeless persons in the community will include both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons based on their status the prior evening. Those data can be applied to firm estimates of the number of sheltered homeless based on enumerations. The result is a sound estimate of the total number of homeless persons in the State.

[21] The logic for each county is identical. We have elected to present only the state estimating procedure here in order to simplify equations by eliminating subscripts for counties.

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Perhaps equally important, the proposed method provides a solution to the most vexing problem in conducting point-in-time estimates of homeless persons – the feasibility of accurately counting homeless people at one point in time. The best planned project often fails on an inability to produce equally reliable counts across geographies with radically different densities of homeless persons. By typing sheltered status to a specific day, and extending the data collection period over three-to-five days, reliable estimates can be obtained even if the surveys cannot be completed in a single pass. Counts (as opposed to surveys) entail an additional problem of identifying persons as "homeless" (as defined by HUD) by observation alone. Because all of our subjects are questioned, we can qualify each subject as homeless according to a number of different definitions. This makes it possible to reliably estimate the number of persons in emergency and other shelter types.

Survey Instruments

All survey instruments were designed by SMS Research with input from the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), County Housing Departments, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.), and non-profit homeless agencies and organizations interests across the state. Drafts of the instruments were prepared by SMS Research and circulated among the members for review and approval. Several changes in content were suggested by the reviewers, and most of those changes were incorporated in the final survey instruments.

The survey instruments was then pre-tested. Twenty pre-test surveys were conducted among homeless persons utilizing the same methodology as would be employed for the actual survey. The purpose of the pre-test was to determine whether survey items were understandable to the target population, included the most appropriate response options, and was arranged in the proper order and format for effective inquiry. The survey content, format, and design were altered as a result of this pretest.

Selection and Training of Interviewers

Interviewers for the survey were selected for their experience and expertise in surveys of this type. For both agency surveys, the telephone follow-up contact was done either by SMS professional staff or by our regular, full-time interviewers. Consultation with the outreach staff, and other contacts with agency personnel, were done by the project manager or professional interview staff. Homeless interviews were done by SMS staff and volunteers from county agencies. In past homeless studies it has been advised that we use homeless persons themselves or part-time employees of homeless service agencies[22].

[22] SMS has trained homeless persons, halfway house inmates, and handicapped persons to successfully collect data in past years. In a recent public housing intercept survey, we have trained and used public housing residents

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Data Collection

SMS experience with past homeless studies suggests that we would be dealing with two populations with very special needs – homeless persons and homeless service agencies. The former group requires more than a modicum of understanding and care for obvious reasons. The latter are busy people who, while they welcome any effort to clarify the number and needs of the homeless, are dedicated to the welfare of their clients. Research efforts that detract from their work can be a real problem.

SMS made every effort possible to minimize respondent burden in all survey components. Mail surveys will be clearly presented and as short as possible. Telephone follow-ups were designed to gather the required information at the convenience of the respondent. Trained and experienced interviewers, local persons, and those with demonstrated sensitivity conducted homeless intercept surveys. Experienced staff was present to supervise all interview work.

Analysis

SMS Research uses SPSS PC+ version 10.0 for all analyses. The general analysis process includes review of the frequency distributions, generation of new variables and data transformations, and bivariate analyses designed to address research objectives of the study.

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APPENDIX C: DATA TABULATIONS & TABLES

Table C1. East Hawaii

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
OSM Office	E001	0	0	0	0			0	0
Hilo (A thru J)	E002	20	15	5	0			126	6
Hilo Bus Stop	E003	0	0	0	0			16	0
Salvation Army (Meals)	E005	9	9	0	0			100	0
Under His Wings (Meals)	E006	0	0	0	0			63	
Breakwall	E007	0	0	0	0			0	0
Keaukaha (A to C)	E008	0	0	0	0			13	0
Puu Maile	E009	19	19	0	0			49	50
Wainaku(A to C)	E010	0	0	0	0			6	2
Papaikou	E011	0	0	0	0			0	0
Pepeekeo	E012	0	0	0	0			0	0
Kolekole	E013	1	1	0	0			1	10
Laupahoehoe	E014	4	2	2	0			25	12
Waipio	E016	6	4	2	0			40	20
Keaau	E017	0	0	0	0			0	0
Kurtistown	E018	0	0	0	0			0	0
Hawaiian Acres	E019	4	4	0	0			10	625
Mt. View	E020	0	0	0	0			0	0
Glenwood	E021	0	0	0	0			10	60
Volcano (A & B)	E022	0	0	0	0			45	210
Fern Acres	E023	0	0	0	0			10	275
HPP (A to D)	E024	0	0	0	0			1	45
Ainaloa (A & B)	E025	0	0	0	0			10	57
Hawaiian Beaches	E026	0	0	0	0			0	0
Pahoa(A to D)	E027	14	14	0	4			55	0
Pohoiki (A & B)	E029	5	4	1	0			16	50
Vacationland	E030	0	0	0	0			0	0
Kapoho (A to C)	E031	0	0	0	0			0	27
Kehena	E033	0	0	0	0			0	5
Other (A to E)	E034	3	2	1	0			62	939
East Hawaii Totals		**85**	**74**	**11**	**4**			**658**	**2393**

Table C2. West Hawaii

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
CAV Office (A & B)	W001	6	6	0	1			10	0
Keahou	W002	0	0	0	0			5	0
Kailua	W003	1	1	0	0			1	0
Hale Halawai	W004	0	0	0	0			5	0
Old Airport	W005	6	6	0	8			16	0
OTEC/Pine Trees	W006	0	0	0	0			0	16
Kainaliu/Honalo	W007	0	0	0	0			4	0
Triangle Park	W008	34	34	0	4			55	2
Mahukona	W009	0	0	0	9			9	0
Hawi	W010	1	1	0	0			5	0
Pololu	W011	0	0	0	16			16	0
Kapaau	W012	2	2	0	2			4	0
67/69	W013	0	0	0	0			0	0
Spencer Beach	W014	1	1	0	16			17	0
Waikoloa	W015	0	0	0	0			0	0
Waimea	W016	3	3	0	1			5	0
Kealakekua	W017	0	0	0	0			0	0
Captain Cook	W018	0	0	0	0			5	0
Honaunau	W019	0	0	0	0			15	10
Napoopoo/Keei	W020	0	0	0	0			0	0
Hookena	W021	1	1	0	2			40	20
HOVE	W022	0	0	0	0			0	0
Milolii	W023	0	0	0	0			0	0
South Point	W024	0	0	0	0			0	0
Whittington Beach	W025	1	1	0	2			7	0
Naalehu	W026	1	1	0	0			2	0
Kawa Bay	W027	3	3	0	2			5	0
Punaluu	W028	1	1	0	3			12	0
Punaluu	W028S	0	0	0	1			5	0
Pahala	W029	0	0	0	0			0	0
Other (Kawaihae Harbor)	W030	10	10	0	0			50	0
West Hawaii Totals		**71**	**71**	**0**	**67**			**293**	**48**
Big Island Totals		**156**	**145**	**11**	**71**			**951**	**2441**

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Table C3. Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, County of Hawaii

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you homeless or 'houseless' these days?						
yes	134	95.7			134	86.5
depends, not sure	6	4.3	6	40.0	12	7.7
no			9	60.0	9	5.8
Where did you sleep last night?						
my house			3	20.0	3	1.9
homeless shelter	3	2.1			3	1.9
other public facility	4	2.9	2	13.3	6	3.9
outside, unsheltered	25	17.9			25	16.1
someone else's house	13	9.3			13	8.4
car or truck	19	13.6			19	12.3
abandoned building	4	2.9			4	2.6
church, school, etc.	3	2.1			3	1.9
tent, cave, garage	33	23.6			33	21.3
did not sleep	5	3.6			5	3.2
other	30	21.4			30	19.4
no response	1	0.7	2	13.3	3	1.9
not asked			8	53.3	8	5.2
How many different places have you slept in the past 30 days?						
one	41	29.3	3	20.0	44	28.4
two	18	12.9	1	6.7	19	12.3
three	15	10.7			15	9.7
four	17	12.1			17	11.0
five	11	7.9			11	7.1
six	6	4.3			6	3.9
seven or more	27	19.3			27	17.4
other	3	2.1			3	1.9
no response	2	1.4	2	13.3	4	2.6
not asked			9	60.0	9	5.8
Did you have a home in the past year?						
yes	63	45.0	1	6.7	64	41.3
no	68	48.6			68	43.9
no response	9	6.4	5	33.3	14	9.0
not asked			9	60.0	9	5.8
Do you have a home?						
yes	3	2.1	11	73.3	14	9.0
no	3	2.1			3	1.9
no response	4	2.9	3	20.0	7	4.5
not asked	130	92.9	1	6.7	131	84.5
Total	140	100.0	15	100.0	155	100.0

Data describe survey respondents; some were individual and some were members of their family or group

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Table C3. Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, County of Hawaii (cont.)

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where is your home?						
this island	4	2.9	11	73.3	15	9.7
no response	4	2.9	3	20.0	7	4.5
not asked	132	94.3	1	6.7	133	85.8
What kind of housing unit is it?						
house	1	0.7	9	60.0	10	6.5
apartment/condo/town home	1	0.7	1	6.7	2	1.3
garage	1	0.7			1	0.6
tent	2	1.4			2	1.3
shelter, church, clinic, dorm			1	6.7	1	0.6
no response	4	2.9	3	20.0	7	4.5
not asked	131	93.6	1	6.7	132	85.2
How many of the last seven nights did you sleep there?						
none	1	0.7			1	0.6
3	1	0.7			1	0.6
4	1	0.7			1	0.6
7			10	66.7	10	6.5
no response	4	2.9	4	26.7	8	5.2
not asked	133	95.0	1	6.7	134	86.5
Why didn't you sleep there last night?						
alcohol or drug abuse	1	0.7			1	0.6
other	1	0.7			1	0.6
no response	4	2.9	12	80.0	16	10.3
not asked	134	95.7	3	20.0	137	88.4
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?						
yes	52	37.1	1	6.7	53	34.2
no	87	62.1	4	26.7	91	58.7
don't know, refused	1	0.7	10	66.7	11	7.1
Total	140	100.0	15	100.0	155	100.0

Data describe survey respondents; some were individual and some were members of their family or group

Table C4. Structural Characteristics of Homeless Groups, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
In the past 30 days, have you received any services from your local outreach agency?												
yes	25	58.1	23	95.8	40	87.0	3	27.3	3	21.4	94	68.1
no	18	41.9	1	4.2	6	13.0	7	63.6	11	78.6	43	31.2
never heard of them							1	9.1			1	0.7
District												
Hilo	43	100.0									43	100.0
Puna			24	100.0							24	100.0
North Kona					47	100.0					47	100.0
North Hawaii							12	100.0			12	100.0
South Kona and Ka'u									14	100.0	14	100.0
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?												
alone	29	67.4	9	37.5	36	76.6	5	41.7	9	64.3	88	62.9
member of a family	9	20.9	5	20.8	9	19.1	6	50.0	3	21.4	32	22.9
member of a small group	4	9.3	9	37.5	2	4.3	1	8.3	2	14.3	18	12.9
other	1	2.3	1	4.2							2	1.4
Including yourself, how many people are there in your family or group?												
1	30	69.8	10	41.7	36	76.6	5	41.7	9	64.3	90	64.3
2	3	7.0	5	20.8	4	8.5	3	25.0	2	14.3	17	12.1
3	2	4.7	3	12.5	2	4.3	1	8.3	1	7.1	9	6.4
4			3	12.5	2	4.3					5	3.6
5 or more	8	18.6	3	12.5	2	4.3	3	25.0	2	14.3	18	12.9
no response					1	2.1					1	0.7
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C4. Structural Characteristics of Homeless Groups, County of Hawaii (cont)

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage or adoption?												
0	6	14.0	10	41.7	2	4.3	1	8.3	2	14.3	21	15.0
1			5	20.8	4	8.5	2	16.7	2	14.3	13	9.3
2	2	4.7			2	4.3	1	8.3			5	3.6
3									1	7.1	1	0.7
4	5	11.6			1	2.1	1	8.3			7	5.0
5 or more	3	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	5	3.6
not asked, singles	27	62.8	9	37.5	36	76.6	5	41.7	9	64.3	86	61.4
no response					2	4.3					2	1.4
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0
Number adults in group												
1	3	21.4			2	18.2	1	14.3			6	11.8
2	3	21.4	7	50.0	3	27.3	4	57.1	3	60.0	20	39.2
3	2	14.3	1	7.1					1	20.0	4	7.8
4			3	21.4	2	18.2					5	9.8
5 or more	5	35.7	3	21.4	2	18.2	2	28.6	1	20.0	13	25.5
No response	1	5.9			2	18.2					3	5.9
Total	14	100.0	14	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	51	100.0
How many are children under the age of 6?												
0	7	43.8	13	86.7	8	72.7	5	71.4	4	80.0	37	68.5
1	5	31.3	2	13.3	2	18.2					9	16.7
2	2	12.5			1	9.1	2	28.6	1	20.0	6	11.1
3	2	12.5									2	3.7
Total	16	100.0	15	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	54	100.0
How many are children 7 to 17 years old?												
0	8	57.1	14	100.0	9	81.8	6	85.7	4	80.0	41	80.4
1	4	28.6			1	9.1	1	14.3	1	20.0	7	13.7
2	2	14.3			1	9.1					3	5.9
Total	14	100.0	14	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	51	100.0
How many are 60 years of age or older?												
0	13	100.0	8	57.1	10	90.9	5	71.4	5	100.0	41	82.0
1			4	28.6	1	9.1					5	10.0
2							2	28.6			2	4.0
4			2	14.3							2	4.0
Total	13	100.0	14	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	50	100.0
How many are males?												
0	2	15.4	3	21.4	2	18.2					7	14.0
1	4	30.8	3	21.4	3	27.3	2	28.6	1	20.0	13	26.0
2	3	23.1	3	21.4	5	45.5	3	42.9	3	60.0	17	34.0
3	1	7.7	3	21.4			2	28.6	1	20.0	7	14.0
4			2	14.3							2	4.0
5 or more	3	23.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	8.0
Total	13	100.0	14	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	50	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C5. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii												
less than 1 year	2	4.7	1	4.2	2	4.3			1	7.1	6	4.3
1 to 6 years	2	4.7	6	25.0	14	29.8	3	25.0	3	21.4	28	20.0
6 to 20 years	13	30.2	5	20.8	12	25.5	3	25.0	2	14.3	35	25.0
20 years or more (not lifetime)	5	11.6	6	25.0	5	10.6					16	11.4
lifetime	20	46.5	6	25.0	14	29.8	6	50.0	8	57.1	54	38.6
don't know, refused	1	2.3									1	0.7
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0
What is your ethnic background?												
Black	2	4.7			1	2.1					3	2.1
Caucasian	4	9.3	5	20.8	28	59.6	3	25.0	3	21.4	43	30.7
Chinese					1	2.1					1	0.7
Filipino	1	2.3			1	2.1					2	1.4
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	34	79.1	18	75.0	11	23.4	7	58.3	9	64.3	79	56.4
Japanese			1	4.2							1	0.7
Mixed, not Hawaiian							1	8.3			1	0.7
other	2	4.7			5	10.6			2	14.3	9	6.4
don't know, refused							1	8.3			1	0.7
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaian or more?												
yes	13	38.2	7	38.9	5	45.5	4	57.1	5	55.6	34	43.0
no	19	55.9	11	61.1	5	45.5	3	42.9	2	22.2	40	50.6
don't know, refused	2	5.9			1	9.1			2	22.2	5	6.3
Total	34	100.0	18	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	9	100.0	79	100.0
Are you or anyone in your group an applicant for a land award from DHHL?												
yes	7	50.0	3	42.9	2	40.0	4	100.0	4	80.0	20	57.1
no	6	42.9	4	57.1	3	60.0			1	20.0	14	40.0
don't know, refused	1	7.1									1	2.9
Total	14	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0	35	100.0
Have you been a lessee in the past?												
yes	5	38.5	1	14.3	1	20.0	2	50.0			9	26.5
no	7	53.8	5	71.4	4	80.0	2	50.0	5	100.0	23	67.6
don't know, refused	1	7.7	1	14.3							2	5.9
Total	13	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0	34	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C5. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, County of Hawaii (cont.)

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your marital status?												
single, never married	30	69.8	11	45.8	22	46.8	3	25.0	5	35.7	71	50.7
married	3	7.0	4	16.7	1	2.1	3	25.0	3	21.4	14	10.0
widowed			1	4.2	3	6.4			1	7.1	5	3.6
separated	2	4.7	3	12.5	6	12.8	2	16.7			13	9.3
divorced	5	11.6	5	20.8	14	29.8	4	33.3	5	35.7	33	23.6
don't know, refused	3	7.0			1	2.1					4	2.9
What is the highest level of education you completed?												
grade 8	18	41.9	6	25.0	4	8.5	2	16.7	1	7.1	31	22.1
grade 12	15	34.9	9	37.5	22	46.8	5	41.7	12	85.7	63	45.0
some college	5	11.6	5	20.8	11	23.4	5	41.7	1	7.1	27	19.3
college graduate	4	9.3	3	12.5	1	2.1					8	5.7
some graduate school	1	2.3	1	4.2	1	2.1					3	2.1
graduate degree					1	2.1					1	0.7
don't know, refused					7	14.9					7	5.0
What is your age?												
18 to 24	7	16.3			2	4.3					9	6.4
25 to 34	13	30.2	7	29.2	16	34.0	3	25.0	1	7.1	40	28.6
34 to 39	2	4.7	4	16.7	5	10.6	3	25.0	3	21.4	17	12.1
40 to 44	8	18.6	3	12.5	11	23.4	2	16.7	2	14.3	26	18.6
46 to 49	8	18.6	5	20.8	6	12.8	2	16.7	4	28.6	25	17.9
50 to 54	3	7.0	1	4.2	4	8.5			3	21.4	11	7.9
55 to 64	2	4.7	3	12.5	3	6.4	1	8.3	1	7.1	10	7.1
65 and over			1	4.2			1	8.3			2	1.4
Gender												
male	27	62.8	10	41.7	34	72.3	5	41.7	7	50.0	83	59.3
female	16	37.2	14	58.3	13	27.7	7	58.3	5	35.7	55	39.3
not recorded									2	14.3	2	1.4
Are you a veteran of the armed services?												
yes	6	14.0	2	8.3	5	10.6	1	8.3	2	14.3	16	11.4
no	37	86.0	21	87.5	40	85.1	11	91.7	12	85.7	121	86.4
don't know, refused			1	4.2	2	4.3					3	2.1
Year discharged from service												
1950 to 1980	3	50.0			2	40.0			2	100.0	7	43.8
1981 to 1991			2	100.0	1	20.0					3	18.8
no response	3	50.0			2	40.0	1	100.0			6	37.5
Have you or any member of your party been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by a medical professional?												
yes			1	4.2	3	6.4			2	14.3	6	4.3
no	43	100.0	23	95.8	44	93.6	11	100.0	12	85.7	133	95.7
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C6. History of Homelessness, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?												
Yes	16	37.2	5	20.8	17	36.2	6	50.0	8	57.1	52	37.1
No	27	62.8	19	79.2	30	63.8	5	41.7	6	42.9	87	62.1
don't know, refused							1	8.3			1	0.7
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?												
first time	3	7.0			2	4.3	3	25.0	6	42.9	14	10.0
second	19	44.2	8	33.3	26	55.3	4	33.3	7	50.0	64	45.7
third	5	11.6	5	20.8	10	21.3	2	16.7	1	7.1	23	16.4
fourth	4	9.3	3	12.5			1	8.3			8	5.7
fifth	3	7.0	1	4.2	1	2.1	1	8.3			6	4.3
sixth	1	2.3	1	4.2	1	2.1					3	2.1
seventh			1	4.2	1	2.1					2	1.4
eighth	3	7.0	3	12.5	5	10.6					11	7.9
other	4	9.3	1	4.2							5	3.6
unknown	1	2.3	1	4.2	1	2.1	1	8.3			4	2.9
How long have you been homeless this time?												
1 to 6 days	1	2.3			1	2.1					2	1.4
1 to 3 weeks	5	11.6			3	6.4			1	7.1	9	6.4
1 to six months	10	23.3	9	37.5	13	27.7	4	33.3	3	21.4	39	27.9
6 months to 1 year	9	20.9	4	16.7	14	29.8	3	25.0	5	35.7	35	25.0
1 or 2 years	4	9.3	7	29.2	5	10.6			3	21.4	19	13.6
2 to 5 years	8	18.6	2	8.3	8	17.0	2	16.7	2	14.3	22	15.7
more than 5 years	2	4.7			2	4.3	1	8.3			5	3.6
Other	1	2.3			1	2.1	1	8.3			3	2.1
don't know refused	3	7.0	2	8.3			1	8.3			6	4.3
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?												
yes	15	34.9	10	41.7	15	31.9	1	8.3	2	14.3	43	30.7
no	26	60.5	14	58.3	31	66.0	11	91.7	12	85.7	94	67.1
don't know, refused	2	4.7			1	2.1					3	2.1
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness												
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	19	44.2	12	50.0	32	68.1	4	33.3	12	85.7	79	56.4
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	24	55.8	12	50.0	15	31.9	8	66.7	2	14.3	61	43.6
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C7. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?												
problem paying rent; evicted	16	37.2	17	70.8	16	34.0	9	75.0	4	28.6	62	44.3
family conflict, family violence	5	11.6	2	8.3	4	8.5	2	16.7	4	28.6	17	12.1
government benefits stopped	2	4.7	2	8.3							4	2.9
alcohol or drug abuse	4	9.3	7	29.2	5	10.6			4	28.6	20	14.3
unemployment	6	14.0	8	33.3	11	23.4	1	8.3	4	28.6	30	21.4
stranded visitor or tourist	1	2.3			1	2.1	1	8.3	1	7.1	4	2.9
released from prison	5	11.6	1	4.2	2	4.3	1	8.3	1	7.1	10	7.1
released from hospital			1	4.2					1	7.1	2	1.4
released from military			1	4.2							1	0.7
my choice, I chose to live here	1	2.3	2	8.3	9	19.1	1	8.3	1	7.1	14	10.0
other	20	46.5	4	16.7	12	25.5	3	25.0	6	42.9	45	32.1
don't know/ refused	2	4.7	1	4.2	1	2.1					3	2.1
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C8. Resources of Homeless Persons, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?												
yes	3	7.0	1	4.2	11	23.4	4	33.3	3	21.4	22	15.7
no	39	90.7	23	95.8	36	76.6	8	66.7	11	78.6	117	83.6
don't know, refused	1	2.3									1	0.7
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?												
full-time	2	50.0			8	72.7	1	25.0	2	66.7	13	56.5
part-time	1	25.0	1	100.0	2	18.2	1	25.0	1	33.3	6	26.1
occasional					1	9.1	2	50.0			3	13.0
Total	3	100.0	1	100.0	11	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	22	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?												
yes	1	7.7	2	14.3	2	18.2	1	14.3	3	60.0	9	18.0
no	10	76.9	12	85.7	6	54.5	6	85.7	2	40.0	36	72.0
don't know, refused	2	15.4			3	27.3					5	10.0
Total	13	100.0	14	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	50	100.0
How many are employed?												
1	1	100.0			1	50.0			1	33.3	3	33.3
2			2	100.0							2	22.2
3							1	100.0			1	11.1
4					1	50.0					1	11.1
unknown	1	100			1	50			1	33.333	3	33.333
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	10	100.0
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?												
yes	23	53.5	20	83.3	24	51.1	8	66.7	7	50.0	82	58.6
no	16	37.2	4	16.7	21	44.7	4	33.3	7	50.0	52	37.1
don't know, refused	4	9.3			2	4.3					6	4.3
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0
Where did that money come from?												
family or friend	1	4.3	3	15.0	5	21.7	2	25.0	1	14.3	12	14.8
social security	6	26.1	9	45.0	5	21.7	1	12.5	1	14.3	22	27.2
sale of goods			1	5.0							1	1.2
sale of services					2	8.7	2	25.0	1	14.3	5	6.2
welfare, public assistance	11	47.8	6	30.0	5	21.7	3	37.5	4	57.1	29	35.8
other	5	21.7	1	5.0	6	26.1					12	14.8
Total	23	100.0	20	100.0	23	100.0	8	100.0	7	100.0	81	100.0
Why aren't you working now?												
people don't want to hire me	2	5.1	5	21.7	2	5.6	1	12.5	1	9.1	11	9.4
looking but cannot find a job	10	25.6	4	17.4	8	22.2	3	37.5	4	36.4	29	24.8
do not want to work					3	8.3					3	2.6
alcohol or drug use problem	1	2.6	2	8.7	2	5.6					5	4.3
poor education	5	12.8									5	4.3
disability or health problem	16	41.0	9	39.1	11	30.6	2	25.0	3	27.3	41	35.0
must stay with children							1	12.5	2	18.2	3	2.6
other	4	10.3	2	8.7	9	25.0	1	12.5	1	9.1	17	14.5
Don't know, refused	1	2.6	1	4.3	1	2.8					3	2.6
Total	39	100.0	23	100.0	36	100.0	8	100.0	11	100.0	117	100.0

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Table C9. Problems Since Becoming Homeless, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless												
finding work	19	44.2	11	45.8	20	42.6	5	41.7	4	28.6	59	42.1
childcare			1	4.2	2	4.3	3	25.0	2	14.3	8	5.7
school problems	2	4.7	1	4.2	1	2.1	3	25.0	1	7.1	8	5.7
clothing	18	41.9	9	37.5	12	25.5	5	41.7	2	14.3	46	32.9
medical or dental services	16	37.2	13	54.2	18	38.3	4	33.3	3	21.4	54	38.6
finding food	20	46.5	17	70.8	17	36.2	4	33.3	4	28.6	62	44.3
discrimination	7	16.3	7	29.2	6	12.8	2	16.7	1	7.1	23	16.4
harassment	5	11.6	1	4.2	5	10.6	4	33.3	4	28.6	19	13.6
drinking	2	4.7	4	16.7	7	14.9			4	28.6	17	12.1
drug abuse	1	2.3	4	16.7	7	14.9			3	21.4	15	10.7
other	18	41.9	3	12.5	13	27.7	1	8.3	3	21.4	38	27.1
refused	1	2.3									1	0.7
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C10. Sources of Food, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where do you get most of your food?												
Family/friend	8	18.6	10	41.7	7	14.9	4	33.3	5	35.7	34	24.3
Supermarket	23	53.5	10	41.7	25	53.2	9	75.0	9	64.3	76	54.3
Hand-outs	5	11.6	6	25.0	4	8.5	5	41.7	2	14.3	22	15.7
Restaurant			1	4.2	1	2.1	1	8.3			3	2.1
Church	25	58.1	12	50.0	13	27.7	4	33.3	2	14.3	56	40.0
Human services	16	37.2	17	70.8	9	19.1	2	16.7	4	28.6	48	34.3
Dumpster/trash	6	14.0									6	4.3
Soup kitchen/charity	15	34.9	9	37.5	11	23.4			2	14.3	37	26.4
Stealing/theft			1	4.2	1	2.1					2	1.4
Other	9	20.9	2	8.3	9	19.1	2	16.7	6	42.9	28	20.0
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C11. Resources of Homeless Persons, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you currently have health insurance?												
Yes	30	69.8	15	62.5	34	72.3	11	91.7	9	64.3	99	70.7
No	12	27.9	9	37.5	13	27.7	1	8.3	5	35.7	40	28.6
don't know, refused	1	2.3									1	0.7
Are you currently taking medications for a physical illness or condition?												
Yes	12	27.9	10	41.7	11	23.4	5	41.7	3	21.4	41	29.3
No	31	72.1	14	58.3	35	74.5	7	58.3	11	78.6	98	70.0
don't know, refused					1	2.1					1	0.7
Do you have any physical illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?												
Yes	10	23.3	9	37.5	11	23.4	2	16.7	3	21.4	35	25.0
No	33	76.7	15	62.5	35	74.5	10	83.3	11	78.6	104	74.3
don't know, refused					1	2.1					1	0.7
Are you currently taking medications for mental or emotional problems?												
yes	14	32.6	8	33.3	5	10.6	4	33.3	4	28.6	35	25.0
No	29	67.4	16	66.7	41	87.2	8	66.7	10	71.4	104	74.3
don't know, refused					1	2.1					1	0.7
Do you have any mental illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?												
yes	14	32.6	9	37.5	9	19.1					32	22.9
No	29	67.4	15	62.5	37	78.7	12	100.0	14	100.0	107	76.4
don't know, refused					1	2.1					1	0.7

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C12. Problem Indicators in Homeless Groups, County of Hawaii

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse												
yes	5	11.6	8	33.3	7	14.9	1	8.3	4	28.6	25	17.9
no	38	88.4	16	66.7	40	85.1	11	91.7	10	71.4	115	82.1
Any indication of family violence or abuse												
yes	5	11.6	2	8.3	4	8.5	2	16.7	4	28.6	17	12.1
no	38	88.4	22	91.7	43	91.5	10	83.3	10	71.4	123	87.9
Any indication of physical illness or disability												
yes	16	37.2	13	54.2	17	36.2	5	41.7	5	35.7	56	40.0
no	27	62.8	11	45.8	30	63.8	7	58.3	9	64.3	84	60.0
Any indication of mental illness or disability												
yes	22	51.2	14	58.3	12	25.5	5	41.7	4	28.6	57	40.7
no	21	48.8	10	41.7	35	74.5	7	58.3	10	71.4	83	59.3
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group												
yes	13	30.2	12	50.0	12	25.5	5	41.7	6	42.9	48	34.3
no	30	69.8	12	50.0	35	74.5	7	58.3	8	57.1	92	65.7
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?												
yes			1	4.2	3	6.4			2	14.3	6	4.3
no	43	100.0	23	95.8	44	93.6	11	100.0	12	85.7	133	95.7
Total	43	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0	14	100.0	140	100.0

Data represent total homeless persons represented by interviews.

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Table C12. Problem Indicators in Homeless Groups, County of Hawaii (cont.)

	Hilo		Puna		North Kona		North Hawaii		South Kona and Ka'u		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse												
yes	7	7.4	13	21.7	12	17.1	1	2.9	4	15.4	37	13.0
no	87	92.6	47	78.3	58	82.9	33	97.1	22	84.6	247	87.0
Any indication of family violence or abuse												
yes	12	12.8	4	6.7	6	8.6	3	8.8	4	15.4	29	10.2
no	82	87.2	56	93.3	64	91.4	31	91.2	22	84.6	255	89.8
Any indication of physical illness or disability												
yes	35	37.2	32	53.3	21	30.0	18	52.9	7	26.9	113	39.8
no	59	62.8	28	46.7	49	70.0	16	47.1	19	73.1	171	60.2
Any indication of mental illness or disability												
yes	47	50.0	33	55.0	20	28.6	17	50.0	4	15.4	121	42.6
no	47	50.0	27	45.0	50	71.4	17	50.0	22	84.6	163	57.4
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group												
yes	28	29.8	24	40.0	16	22.9	13	38.2	6	23.1	87	30.6
no	66	70.2	36	60.0	54	77.1	21	61.8	20	76.9	197	69.4
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?												
yes			1	1.7	7	10.0			4	15.4	12	4.2
no	94	100.0	59	98.3	63	90.0	34	100.0	22	84.6	271	95.8
Total	94	100.0	60	100.0	70	100.0	34	100.0	26	100.0	284	100.0

Data represent total unsheltered homeless persons represented by interviews.

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APPENDIX D: ESTIMATES

	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records[a]		From Agency Interviews[b]			Survey Estimate[d]	
	transitional	emergency	transitional	emergency	Counts[c]		
Best estimate	139	110	-	-	272	722	1,243

a. Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Homeless Management Information System.
b. Interviews conducted with shelter managers who do not currently report to HMIS.
c. Persons covered by homeless interviews conducted for this study.
d. Estimated number of homeless persons in the field, an expansion of survey data to total homeless population.

Data		Comment
Shelter Estimates		Number of homeless persons sheltered in shelters that reported to HCDCH HMIS on the nights preceding homeless interviewing. Estimates for non-reporting shelters were taken from interviews with shelter operators.
HMIS	249	
Transitional	139	
Emergency	110	
Survey		
Total persons present at sites	951	Total persons present at interview sites.
Interviews attempted	227	Individuals and family/group heads approached for interview.
interviews completed	156	Interviews conducted with individuals or family/group heads.
interviews not completed	71	Total individuals or family/group heads not interviewed.
declined	71	Individuals or family/group heads declining the interview.
not lucid	-	Mostly individuals who were not able to complete the interview.
* Interviewed persons /groups not homeless	16	Number of individuals or family/group heads not homeless.
Interviews with homeless persons/groups	140	Homeless individuals or family/group heads homeless on that day.
Number persons covered by interviews	284	Number of individuals and family/group members homeless.
Average group size	2.03	Calculated: Homeless persons divided by number interviews.
Num. persons sheltered previous night	12	Estimate from survey data. Homeless persons only.
Percent homeless persons sheltered	8.42%	Sheltered persons divided by total persons in interviews.
Estimated sample error	0.0155	Sample error of proportion, p = percent homeless, 95% confidence.

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APPENDIX E. COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS AND AGENCIES INTERVIEWED

Table E-1. County Advisory Board Members

	Members	Organization
Hawaii	Brandee Cachola	Care-a-Van
	Pauline Pavao	Salvation Army
	Maxi Parong	Salvation Army - Hilo
	Ron Hochuli	Kawaihae Transitional Center
	Rex Jitchaku	Housing & Comm. Development
	Steve Bader	East Hawaii Coalition
	Comm Officer	Hawaii Police Department
Kauai	Stephanie Fernandes	Kauai Economic Opportunity
	Mitham Clement	Salvation Army
	Tina Rapozo	Department of Human Services
	Lynette Medrano-Stine	Catholic Charities
	Mary Francis Graham	Kauai Mental Health Center
	Laurie Sakai-Higley	Department of Human Services
Maui	Tim Terry	Ka Lima O Maui
	Brad Hickle	Maui Police Department
	Scott Migita	Maui Police Department
	Mike Davis	Ka Hale A Ke Ola
Oahu	Holly Holowach	US Vets
	Trish Glancey	Waikiki Health Center
	Debra Smith	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Audrey Floyd	Angel Network Charities
	Aaron Whyne	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Melia Hayashi	WCCHC
	Jermaine Turner	Waianae Community Outreach
	Reck Navaro	Women Health Center
	Laura Thielen	Health Care Hawaii
	Alika Campbell	Halekipa/Youth Outreach
	Michael Ullman	I H S
	Sarah Lindsey	Hoomaukeola
	Tulu Toa	Waianae Community Outreach

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Table E-2. Continuum of Care Members Interviewed

Shelters Interviewed
County of Hawaii
Family Crisis Shelter, Inc.
Hale Lehua
Ka Hale `O Kawaihae
Kawaihae Emergency
Surf
Hale Alanoe MHK
Patch Place, Hilo
Kihei Pua Transitional Shelter
Kiehi Pua Emergency Shelter
County of Kauai
KEO-Komohana Group Home
KEO-Lihue Court
County of Maui
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Transitional Shelter
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Emergency Shelter
MHK Maui Crisis-Transitional
City & County of Honolulu
Angel Network Charities (Calvary BTS)
Gregory House
Hale Kipa TLP-Womens
Na Kolea
Vancouver House
Kulaokahua
Loli`ana Hale
Ma'ili Land
Ohana Ola O Kahumana
Onemalu Emergency Shelter
Onemalu at Kalaeloa
Peki Imua
Safe Haven Transitional Shelter MHK
Supp. Living/Therap. Living
Weinberg Village Waianae
Weinberg Village Waimanalo (Holo Loa`a)
Hale Kipa TLP-Mens
IHS/Kaa'ahi
IHS/Sumner
Safe Haven - Safe Care

APPENDIX F: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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External Fielding Survey

2003 HOMELESS SURVEY v.1

This Section for Interviewer Use Only		
INTERVIEWER NAME:	ISLAND:	DATE:
START TIME:	FINISH TIME:	SITE NUMBER:

Q1. Are you homeless or "houseless" these days?

Yes ..... ☐
Depends, not sure ..... ☐

No..... ☐

Q2. Where did you sleep last night?
My house / home (Go to Q6) ..... ☐
Homeless shelter ..... ☐
Other public facility ..... ☐
Outside Unsheltered ..... ☐
Someone else's house ..... ☐
Car or truck ..... ☐
Abandoned building ..... ☐
Church, school, etc. ..... ☐
Tent, cave, garage ..... ☐
Did not sleep ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
No response ..... ☐

Q3. How many different places have you slept in the past 30-days?
One (1) ..... ☐
Two (2) ..... ☐
Three (3) ..... ☐
Four (4) ..... ☐
Five (5) ..... ☐
Six (6) ..... ☐
Seven (7) or more ..... ☐
Other _____ ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused ..... ☐

Q4. Did you have a home in the past year?
Yes] ..... ☐
No ..... ☐

(Go to Q10)

Q5. Do you have a home?
Yes ..... ☐
No (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q6. Where is your home ?
This island ..... ☐
Another island ..... ☐
Another state ..... ☐
Did not say ..... ☐

Q7. What kind of housing unit is it?
House ..... ☐
Apartment/Condo/Town home ..... ☐
Abandoned Building (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Garage (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Tent (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Mobile/Auto (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Shelter, Church, Clinic, Dorm (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q8. How many of the last 7-nights did you sleep there?

☐ Number of nights

(Use 9 for "no response". If 7, thank and terminate)

Q9. Why didn't you sleep there last night?
Too far to commute (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Family Conflict/Dissolution (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Alcohol / Drug Abuse (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Eviction (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Disaster (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Financial Reason (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Like to move around (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Visitor/Tourist (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐

Q10. Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?
Alone (Go to Q17) ..... ☐
Member of Family ..... ☐
Member of Small Group ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
Don't know / Refused ..... ☐

	# of Persons
Q11. Including yourself, how many people are in your family or group?	☐ ☐
Q12. How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage, or adoption?	☐ ☐
Q13. How many are children under the age of 6?	☐ ☐
Q14. How many are children 7 to 17 years old?	☐ ☐
Q15. How many are 60 years of age or older?	☐ ☐
Q16. How many are males?	☐ ☐

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INFORMATION ON HOMELESSNESS

Q17. Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?
- Yes (Go to Q19) ☐
- No ☐

Q18. How many times have you been homeless in the last two (2) years?
- Once (1) ☐
- Two (2) ☐
- Three (3) ☐
- Four (4) ☐
- Five (5) ☐
- Six (6) ☐
- Seven (7) or more times ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q19. How did you become homeless this time? (Check all that apply)
- Problems paying rent/evicted ☐
- Domestic Violence ☐
- Government Benefits ☐
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse ☐
- Unemployment ☐
- Visitor/Tourist ☐
- Released from Prison ☐
- Released from Hospital ☐
- Released from Military ☐
- My choice, I chose to live here ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q20. How long have you been homeless this time?
- 1 to 6 days ☐
- 1 to 3 weeks ☐
- 1 to 6 months ☐
- 6 months to 1 year ☐
- 1 to 2 years ☐
- 2 to 5 years ☐
- More than 5 years ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q21. Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

INFORMATION ON RESOURCES

Q22. Do you have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q24) ☐

Q23. Is it a full-time, part-time, or occasional work?
- Full-Time ☐
- Part-Time ☐
- Occasional ☐

ASK ONLY IF A FAMILY OR GROUP:

Q24. Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q26) ☐

Q25. How many are employed? [ ][ ] Number of people

Q26. [Aside from a job], did you receive any money in the last 30-days?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q28) ☐

Q27. Where did that money come from? [PROBE] Anywhere else?
- Family/Friend ☐
- Savings ☐
- Social Security ☐
- Sale of goods ☐
- Sale of services ☐
- Welfare/Public Assistance ☐
- Pan Handling ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q28. Why aren't you working now?
- People don't want to hire me ☐
- Looking but cannot find a job ☐
- Do not want to work ☐
- Do not need to work ☐
- Alcohol/Drug use problem ☐
- Poor education ☐
- Disability or health problem ☐
- Must stay with children ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

NEEDS & SERVICES

Q29. Since you have become homeless, what have been your major problems? (Check all that apply)
- Finding Work ☐
- Childcare ☐
- School Problems ☐
- Clothing ☐
- Medical/Dental ☐
- Finding Food ☐
- Discrimination ☐
- Harassment ☐
- Drinking ☐
- Drug Abuse ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q30. Do you currently have health insurance?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q31. How many members of your group are covered by health insurance? [ ][ ] Number of people

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Q32. Where do you get most of your food? (Check all that apply)

- Family/Friend ☐
- Supermarket ☐
- Hand-outs ☐
- Restaurant ☐
- Church ☐
- Human Services ☐
- Dumpster/Trash ☐
- Soup Kitchen/Charity ☐
- Stealing/Theft ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q33. Think about the past 2 weeks…

	Yes	No	No answer
Did you ever run out of money to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever eat less than you should because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever go hungry because you had to share the food with someone else in your family?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever received money from a church, charity, friend, or government or private agency to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever get food from a foodbank, church, or other meal program?	☐	☐	☐

Q34. In the past 30 days, have you received any services from (name of local outreach agency)?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Never heard of them ☐
- No response ☐

Q35. Are you currently taking medications for a physical illness or condition?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q36. Do you have any physical illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q37. Are you currently taking medications for mental or emotional problems?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q38. Do you have any mental illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q39. I am going to read a list of services, starting with shelter. Have you received (see list below) from a public or private agency in the last 30-days? Do you need to get (same item) from an agency now but are not receiving it?

Service	In the past 30-days		Need now	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Shelter	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Food	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐	☐
Child Care Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Employment Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐	☐
Medical/Dental Care	☐	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Money	☐	☐	☐	☐

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Q40. How long have you lived in Hawaii?
- Less than 1 year ☐
- 1 to 6 years ☐
- 6 to 20 years ☐
- 20 or more years (not life) ☐
- Lifetime ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q41. What is your ethnic background? (Check all that apply)
- Black ☐
- Caucasian ☐
- Chinese ☐
- Filipino ☐
- Hawaiian/part Hawaiian ☐
- Hispanic/Latino ☐
- Japanese ☐
- Korean ☐
- Mixed/non Hawaiian ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

FOR HAWAIIANS ONLY:

Q42. Are you or anyone else in your group 50% Hawaiian or more?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q45) ☐

Q43. Are you, or is any member of your group, an applicant for a land award from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q44. Have you been a lessee in the past?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q45. What is your marital status?
- Single, Never married ☐
- Married ☐
- Widowed ☐
- Separated ☐
- Divorced ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q46. What is the highest level of education you completed?
- Grade 8 ☐
- Grade 12 ☐
- Some college ☐
- College Graduate ☐
- Some Graduate School ☐
- Grad School Graduate ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q47. What is your age?
- 16 to 21 ☐
- 22 to 34 ☐
- 35 to 39 ☐
- 40 to 44 ☐
- 45 to 49 ☐
- 50 to 54 ☐
- 55 to 61 ☐
- 62 and over ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q48. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q49. Are you a veteran of the armed services?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q50. In what year were you discharged? [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Q51. Have you or any member of your party been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by a medical professional?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q52. Record gender. [DO NOT ASK]
- Male ☐
- Female ☐

POST INTERVIEW
(Do not ask these questions)

Q53. Was this person lucid and coherent during the entire interview?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q54. Did you encounter a language or communication problem during this interview?
- Yes ☐
- No

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Agency Survey

STATE OF HAWAI`I
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai`i (HCDCH)
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)

COUNTY OF MAUI
Department of Housing & Human Concerns

COUNTY OF HAWAI`I
Office of Housing & Community Development

City and County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services

COUNTY OF KAUAI
Housing Agency

<<Name>>
<<Street>>
<<City>>, <<State>> <<Zipcode>>

The State of Hawai'I, in conjunction with the local county governments, would like your cooperation and kind assistance in our efforts to assess the size and needs of the homeless population in your area. The information provided will be used to better understand the homelessness in Hawaii. Your name will not be released with any information you provide, and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your agency and complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai'i, Department o Hawaiian Homelands, City and County of Honolulu, County of Maui, County of Kauai, and the County of Hawai'i.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SURVEY OF AGENCIES SERVING HOMELESS PERSONS

AGENCY INFORMATION

Please identify your agency and a contact person who is easily accessible and knowledgeable about your programs.

Agency Name: _____ Years in Business: _____

Contact Person: _____ Email: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Sources of Funding: (**X** all that apply)

- ☐ Federal Funding
- ☐ State Funding
- ☐ City & County Funding
- ☐ Charitable Agencies
- ☐ Direct Contributions
- ☐ Other

If any of your services are provided as a joint agreement with another agency, please identify that agency here:

SERVICES PROVIDED

Q1. Do you provide services for homeless persons?

☐ Yes ☐ No ➔ [End survey. Thank you for participating in our survey. Please return this form via the postage-paid envelope.]

Q2. Which of these services do you provide to homeless persons? (**X** one box per row)

Service Offerings	*Do not provide this service*	*Provide to homeless among others*	*Provide primarily for homeless persons*
Support Services Offered	☐	☐	☐
Providing Food	☐	☐	☐
Financial Assistance	☐	☐	☐
Medical Care	☐	☐	☐
Dental Care	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐
Case Management	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐
Medication	☐	☐	☐
Transport	☐	☐	☐

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Service Offerings	*Do not provide this service*	*Provide to homeless among others*	*Provide primarily for homeless persons*
Employment	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐
Childcare	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐
Shelter	☐ [skip to Q4]	☐	☐
Other ( )			

Q3. Which type of shelter or housing do you provide? (**x** all that apply)

- ☐ **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)
- ☐ **Permanent Supportive Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)
- ☐ **Special Purpose Shelters** (homeless housing offering specialized services such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food etc.)
- ☐ **Support Services** (services other than housing such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food provider, etc.)

Q4. What is your average usage of these services by homeless persons in one day?

	Average Daily Service Utilization by Homeless Persons [in percent **%**]			
Support Services Offered	*Provide for homeless persons*	*Provide to others*	*Do not provide this service*	Should equal 100%
Providing Food	**%**	**%**	☐	
Financial Assistance	**%**	**%**	☐	
Medical Care	**%**	**%**	☐	
Dental Care	**%**	**%**	☐	
Clothing	**%**	**%**	☐	
Mailing Address	**%**	**%**	☐	
Medication	**%**	**%**	☐	
Transport	**%**	**%**	☐	
Employment	**%**	**%**	☐	
Mental Health Services	**%**	**%**	☐	
Childcare	**%**	**%**	☐	
Counseling	**%**	**%**	☐	
Job Training	**%**	**%**	☐	
Case Management	**%**	**%**	☐	
Shelter	**%**	**%**	☐	
Other ( )	**%**	**%**	☐	

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SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of BEDS available to homeless persons. Count your MAXIMUM CAPACITY, and not the number of people served. If your program uses rooms, apartments, or subdivided units, indicate the maximum number of persons that can be normally accommodated in a non-emergency situation.

Q5. **Emergency Housing** (**temporary homeless shelter provided as an entry point into critical services**)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of emergency housing beds	

Q6. **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of transitional housing beds	

Q7. **Permanent Supporting Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of permanent supportive housing beds	

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Q8. **Special Purpose Shelters** (housing for those abused, undergoing special treatment for mental/physical issues)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of treatment housing beds	

Q9. **Types of homeless persons served** (check all that apply)

- ☐ Single men
- ☐ Single women
- ☐ Single children (under 18)
- ☐ Adult couples without children
- ☐ Single parent families
  - ☐ Mother with child(ren)
  - ☐ Father with child(ren)
- ☐ 2-parent families with children

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN OUR SURVEY.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

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HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII

Dear <<NAME>>,

Thank you for your participation in the Housing and Community Development Corporation (HCDCH) study of homelessness in Hawaii. Since you have indicated on the previous agency survey that your organization provides shelter and housing services to homeless persons, we kindly ask that you fill-out this follow-up questionnaire.

The information provided will be used to better estimate the population size of Hawaii's homeless. Your name will not be released with any information you provide and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please take the time to read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your service agency. You may also provide comments on a separate piece of paper. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of HCDCH.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SHELTER & HOUSING PROVIDER SURVEY

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of homeless persons sheltered on <<countdate>>. Count the number of people served according to the descriptions below.

Q 10. **On <<countdate>>, how many people did you serve who were:**

		Male	Female
Single Individuals			
Unaccompanied youth (under 18)			
Adult couples without children			
2-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
1-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
Non-related groups (3 adults or more per group)			
Accompanied children			
Other (1)			
Other (2)			

THANK YOU FOR TAKING OUR SURVEY

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Beyond Information. Intelligence.

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Report

Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2003

Prepared for:

COUNTY OF KAUAI

Housing Agency

SMS *Affiliations and Associations:*

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Latham Synchronized Relationship Marketing
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3i Marketing & Communications

Prepared by:

SMS **Research & Marketing Services, Inc.**
April, 2004

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April 30, 2004

Mr. Bernard Carvalho, Jr.
Director
County of Kauai Offices of Community Assistance
4193 Hardy Street
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

Attention:
Mr. Kenneth Rainforth
Executive on Housing
County of Kauai Housing Agency
4193 Hardy Street
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

Dear County of Kauai Housing Agency:

It is with pleasure that SMS Research present for the County of Kauai this report of the findings of the 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Assessment. We believe the results will be an important tool to be used by those who will plan for and develop new programs for Hawaii's Homeless population.

We thank you for the opportunity to have been involved in this challenging and worthwhile project, and for providing a chance to work with some truly awe inspiring people. Any acknowledgements cannot do justice to the work and efforts contributed by your staff and agency and service providers throughout the County.

It has been a pleasure serving you during the course of this project. Please call upon us should the need for our assistance arise as you work toward solutions to the problem of the homeless in Hawaii.

Sincerely,

James E. Dannemiller
President

cc: JoAnn Shimamoto
Sandra Miyoshi
Connie Kita

SMS Affiliations and Associations:

Alan Barker Associates
Experian
Hospitality Advisors, LLC
International Survey Research
Latham Synchronized Relationship Marketing
Mediamark Research Inc.
NCQA Certified
Stephanie Kaneshiro – Big Island Affiliate
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Our gratitude goes out to a number of people who have contributed generously in terms of staff time, advice and counsel, funding, and other resources to make this study possible. The staff of HCDCH, the Country Housing offices, homeless shelters, and agencies provided valuable input into the design, analysis, and interpretation of the results. Their collective comments provided us with rare insight into the problems of homelessness in the State of Hawaii.

Many people went out of their way to help us conduct interviews with homeless persons, and their continued support of this project is deeply appreciated. Above all, those listed below are distinguished by their commitment to the successful resolution of Hawaii's homeless problems.

On behalf of SMS, I would like to thank the following persons, public and private agencies, and organizations for their cooperation in making this project a success. They helped us get surveys completed on time, gave us the information we needed, and even introduced us to the homeless people in the area to ease the assessment process.

Special Thanks:

COUNTY OF KAUAI HOUSING AGENCY
Bernard Carvalho, Jr.
Kenneth Rainforth
Jo Shimamoto

KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
Stephanie Fernandes
Trink Martin

SALVATION ARMY
Mitham Clement

KAUAI COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
Mary Francis Graham
John McGill

INDEPENDENT AGENCY
John Anderson
Noelle Cambeilh

KAUAI POLICE DEPARTMENT
Ezra Kanoho

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
Linda Shigeta
Tina Rapozo
Laurie Sakai-Higley

CATHOLIC CHARITIES
Lynette Medrano-Stine

KAUAI CONTINUUM OF CARE COMMITTEE
All Supporting Members

HCDCH HOMELESS PROGRAM BRANCH
Sandra Miyoshi
Homeless Program Branch Staff

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

In 2003, the Counties of Maui, Kauai, Hawaii, and the City and County of Honolulu, in conjunction with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL), Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), and Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) commissioned a study of the homeless population in the State of Hawaii. This study was patterned after the 1992 study of homelessness, but has an expanded scope that includes a review of homelessness and its relation to housing issues. This year's study also incorporates administrative records and survey data from the shelters and agencies collected from HCDCH.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objective of this study is to provide Kauai's government, non-profit agencies, and other human services organizations with accurate information on the extent, characteristics, and causes of homelessness in the County. It is intended to provide more detailed information and expand the context in which homelessness is measured.

Central to the project objective was meeting the main priorities identified: population estimates, geographic distribution, ethnic composition, needs assessment, and identification of key sub-populations. Underlying these priorities was the goal of re-measuring the extent of the homeless population in Hawaii, and to expand on earlier work aimed at understanding the nature of the homeless problem. Specific project tasks included:

Homelessness

- Determine the number and living conditions of the homeless population and provide accurate counts for each island
- Estimate the number of homeless individuals who are not being served by public or private agencies/organizations in Hawaii
- Provide information on the potential causes and effects of homelessness that will permit more effective and efficient program and policy planning

Geographic Distribution

- Determine the geographic distribution and living conditions of the homeless population for long-term planning, capital budgeting, and policy making. Within this Kauai report, the homeless populations are reported by county and districts.

Ethnic Composition

- Determine the ethnic composition of the homeless population in the County of Kauai

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Sub-Populations

- Identification of key sub-populations
- Describe defined sub-populations within the overall homeless population. The sub-populations specifically addressed include:
  - Mentally Ill
  - Substance Abusers
  - Victims of Domestic Violence
  - Elderly
  - Dual-Diagnosed
  - Persons with HIV/AIDS
  - Veterans
  - Youths
  - Chronic Homeless

Precariously Housed & Hidden Homeless

- Determine the number and characteristics of the families and individuals who are potentially at risk from the Hawaii Housing Policy Study
- Provide information on causes and effects of the at-risk homeless population to support programs and objectives aimed at alleviating "hidden homeless"

THE STUDY

The study was divided into six phases: the agency survey, expert interviews, HMIS database analysis, shelter count surveys, external fielding, and telephone interviews.

Agency Survey

Using the list of all agencies that provide health and social services to the people of Hawaii (including the homeless), SMS conducted a survey of agencies to identify those that provide shelter to homeless persons. The survey was a mail survey with a telephone follow-up. The outcome produced was: (1) an updated list of all agencies providing shelter to homeless persons in 2003; and (2) a base list of all services available to homeless persons from all agencies with estimates of capacity and current utilization. This survey sought to classify each type of agency or organization by the type and level of service that they provided to the homeless population.

Table 1. Agency Survey Yields – 1st and 2nd Rounds

	Sent	Received	Response Rate
Oahu	171	64	37%
Maui	62	20	32%
Hawaii	51	20	39%
Kauai	27	7	26%
State	311	111	36%
With complete data		104	34%

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A total of 27 surveys were sent to qualifying agencies and organizations that have any contact with the homeless population within the county. Of the mailed surveys, 7 viable surveys were received resulting in a 26 percent response rate.

Sole reliance on "shelter" counts of the homeless population would be biased by areas with lack of shelters and would not provide a reliable estimate of the homeless population. Therefore, it was decided that all social service providers that had contact with the homeless population would be surveyed. These providers included homeless shelters, service boards, food providers, community action agencies, domestic violence and family abuse centers, rehabilitation centers, Salvation Army, and outreach service agencies.

Shelter, Agency, Continuum of Care Interviews

This portion of the study included interviews with the experts in the field of homelessness, including those who provide shelter, outreach, medical, or other assorted services for the homeless population on Kauai. The primary objective of these interviews was to bring coherence and alignment of the study objectives with the concerns of the homeless experts. Experts from Kauai representing a cross section of the agencies and organizations involved in the fight against homelessness were selected to form a County Advisory Board (CAB).

The CABs were informal groups of people with knowledge and expertise in homelessness in each county. They were selected because of their knowledge of where homeless people congregate, and willingness to help. The list of CAB members is in Appendix E.

The CABs, in conjunction with Kauai County representatives, assisted SMS in fine-tuning our survey instruments, methodology, and timing for the outreach survey with respect to the community and homeless expert concerns. The interviews and CABs were critical in identifying locations where homeless persons could be located during the outreach portion of the study. Advisory Board members also provided advance notice to the homeless populations and brought our interviewers "street credibility" so that interviews could be conducted in a timely and efficient manner. Without their assistance, the survey would not have been as successful.

Interviews with the Continuum of Care member agencies also played a key role in the assessment of current service levels provided to the homeless population on Kauai. This data, when coupled with outreach survey data on the services utilized by the homeless population, help to formulate a Needs Analysis to determine if any gaps in services could be identified. These interviews were conducted both in person and over the phone. The list of interview subjects is in Appendix E.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS Database)

HCDCH has developed a database of the homeless population served in the State of Hawaii as an initial step towards the institution of a full online system as recommended by HUD. This database is created through the execution of intake interviews and surveys at selected homeless shelters. These intake forms assess the demographic, socio-economic, and housing characteristics of the homeless population being served. Exit surveys are also used to determine length of stay and, to a lesser extent, migration patterns. These surveys are completed for every person served on a daily basis and mailed to HCDCH headquarters on Oahu for processing and entry into the main database.

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Although the HMIS database contains comprehensive information on homeless persons, it does have some limitations. Not all shelters share data with HMIS, so the database does not comprehensively cover all sheltered homeless in Hawaii. Also, it took some time for shelters to put systems in place so they could share their information with HMIS, so the first few years of implementation contains data from a partial list of shelters.

Table 2. HMIS Data Fields

Demographic	Socio-Economic	Other
Adults	County	Number Served
Children	Education Types	Times Served
Singles	Education Levels	Medical History
Families	Length Homeless	Substance Abuse History
Age	Times Homeless	Mental Health History
Gender	Cause of Homeless	Referral Source
Ethnicity	Income Sources	Services Required
Relationships	Resources Source	Medical Referrals
Marital Status	Resources Upon Exit	Means of Travel to Hawaii
Citizenship	Housing Status	Travel Funding
Veteran	Type of Housing	Destination After Exit
Family Status	Housing Payment Delinquency	Reason of Exit
Hawaii Residency	Avg Length of Stay	Exit Location

The information contained within the database became the basis for determining the total count, demographic characteristics, statewide distribution by county, and services rendered in a given point-in-time. The data also provided a single number count of the homeless population staying in a shelter on a particular date. The results of the outreach count provided the unsheltered population on the date of external fielding. The standard HCDCH intake and exit interview forms can be found in Appendix A.

Shelter Counts

Shelters not participating in the HMIS database were given the standard HCDCH shelter intake and exit surveys to be completed by the shelter personnel for every individual and group sheltered during the two-day external fielding period from July 24 to July 25. Surveys from these shelters were collected and the data were used, in combination with HMIS data, to determine the total number of sheltered homeless persons.

External Fielding

SMS, in cooperation with government housing agencies and homeless service providers, conducted an external point-in-time count of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. External fielding consisted of a site count and homeless interviews and took place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. through 12:00 a.m. on Thursday and Friday (July 24-25, 2003). In total, 74 homeless interviews were conducted on the Island of Kauai at 22 locations representing 157 homeless persons with all the groups.

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Telephone Interviews

A telephone survey of Hawaii residents was conducted to assess the segments of the population that can be considered hidden homeless and precariously housed (at-risk) households, their characteristics, and housing situation. This was part of the Hawaii Housing and Policy Study.

Table 3: Definitions Used in this Report

Homeless

There is more than one definition of homelessness, although the definitions vary in small ways. The following is the official definition of homelessness for Hawaii from Section 201G-451 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes:

Homeless means:

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

(2) An individual or family who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

(A) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;

(B) An institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

(C) A public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as sleeping accommodations for human beings.

This term does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an act of Congress or a state law.

Unsheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons having a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for persons (including beaches, parks, automobiles, caves, benches, and abandoned or vacant buildings)

Sheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons who lack fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and stay at a supervised public or private shelter design to provide temporary alleviation of homelessness through the provision of living accommodations (emergency, transitional, or other) or that is an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized.

Hidden Homeless

A person or group of persons who…:

- share accommodations with other groups in the same household who without the generosity of the host family would be homeless.
- Are "doubled-up" (two or more families or groups or persons related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Are "sharing" (two or more families or groups or persons not related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Persons who depend upon public assistance for their shelter payments each month.

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Precariously Housed or At-Risk

Person or persons who could become homeless in less than three months if they lost their primary source of income.

Shelter

A publicly or privately run supervised institution designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

Outreach Agency

A publicly or privately run organization providing food, clothing, medical care, and other related assistance out in the public domain.

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HOMELESS POPULATION - THE COUNTY OF KAUAI

The County of Kauai Homeless Point-in-Time Study of 2003 estimates ***the total number of homeless persons in the County to be 336*** on any given day in July. This is a notable increase over the homeless estimate for Kauai in 1999 (see Conclusions of this report). A substantial part of that difference is likely to result from different methods used in 1999. In 1992, the study was conducted in a manner very similar to that used for the 2003 survey. In 1999, the estimate was based on an enumeration of homeless persons encountered in a single sweep.

Table 4 (below) shows the distribution of Kauai homeless persons by type in July of 2003. The distribution is different from other Hawaii counties, since Kauai has very little shelter space. Only about nine percent of the homeless were sheltered. In July of 2003, the County of Kauai had only two functioning transitional shelters and no emergency shelters reporting data to HCDCH. The two transitional shelters had a combined capacity of 25 persons per night. Two other shelters not reporting to HCDCH provided emergency service with a capacity of about 8 to 10 persons per night.

Table 4. Homeless Counts, County of Kauai & State of Hawaii, 2003

County	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records		Not in HMIS Database				
	Transitional	Emergency	Transitional	Emergency	Counts	Survey Estimate	
Honolulu	824	420	-	-	572	1,481	3,297
Maui	253	93	-	54	270	483	1,153
Hawaii	139	110	-	-	272	722	1,243
Kauai	**22**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**153**	**153**	**336**
State	1,238	623	-	62	1,267	2,839	6,029

	Individuals	Persons in families	Persons in families with children	Person in non-family groups	Total
Sheltered					
Honolulu	506	738	495	-	1,244
Maui	133	264	164	2	399
Hawaii	-	249	208	-	249
Kauai	-	30	30	-	30
State	639	1,281	897	2	1,922
Unsheltered					
Honolulu	470	729	346	854	2,053
Maui	265	313	165	176	754
Hawaii	385	329	98	280	994
Kauai	77	197	84	32	306
State	1,197	1,568	693	1,342	4,107

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The majority of Kauai's homeless people were unsheltered in July of 2003. With a nightly shelter capacity below 30, most homeless persons cannot find publicly funded shelter space on any given night.

The Homeless Point-in-Time Survey team completed 74 interviews with homeless respondents. Those interviews covered a total of 157 homeless persons. In addition, the survey provided information supporting an estimate of 153 additional unsheltered homeless people who were not covered by the survey[1]. Our fielding team was able to account for at least 50 of those cases. Wilcox hospital provided shelter to three homeless persons during the period. Kilauea Farms was home to about 22 people who could not be interviewed, and there were an estimated 25 persons distributed throughout the Kalalau Valley who were not interviewed. The remaining 103 cases would be accounted for by homeless people who:

- were at locations other than interview sites on fielding days;
- were at interview sites but refused the interview;
- were at the interview sites but incapable of providing answers to survey questions;
- were located at a non-traditional shelter situation throughout the Kauai population (living in garages, tents, etc.).

The clear conclusion from the Point-in-Time Study 2003 is that substantial numbers of Kauai's homeless people are unsheltered at any time. The finding reflects the relatively limited number of shelter spaces available in Kauai.

Table 5. Individuals Served by Outreach by County

	4th Qtr 2002	1st Qtr 2003	2nd Qtr 2003	3rd Qtr 2003	4th Qtr 2003
Honolulu	1,536	2,209	2,374	3,310	3,765
Maui	396	401	427	403	454
Hawaii	307	429	448	497	497
Kauai	**234**	**269**	**244**	**208**	**250**
State	2,473	3,308	3,493	4,418	4,966

Table 5 shows the number of individuals receiving outreach services by county in each quarter. The County of Kauai has consistently served around 250 individuals every quarter. The counts represent unique individuals in each quarter, although the same person may be in multiple quarters.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following section covers the geographic distribution of the homeless population in relation to the sites assessed during the external fielding portion of the study. The County of Kauai Housing Agency specified that for analysis purposes the island of Kauai be broken down into five districts; Waimea, Lihue, Koloa, Kawaihau, and Hanalei. The Koloa region in the southern

[1] The analysis plan shown in Appendix A describes the method of estimation. Briefly, the survey uses the percentage of homeless that stayed in a shelter the previous night from the survey and extrapolates from that the total number of homeless, including those not surveyed or observed at major homeless gathering places.

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portion of Kauai did not have any known populations of homeless persons as reported by the agencies and homeless organizations.

Figure 1. Interview Locations for Homeless Point-In-Time Count, County of Kauai

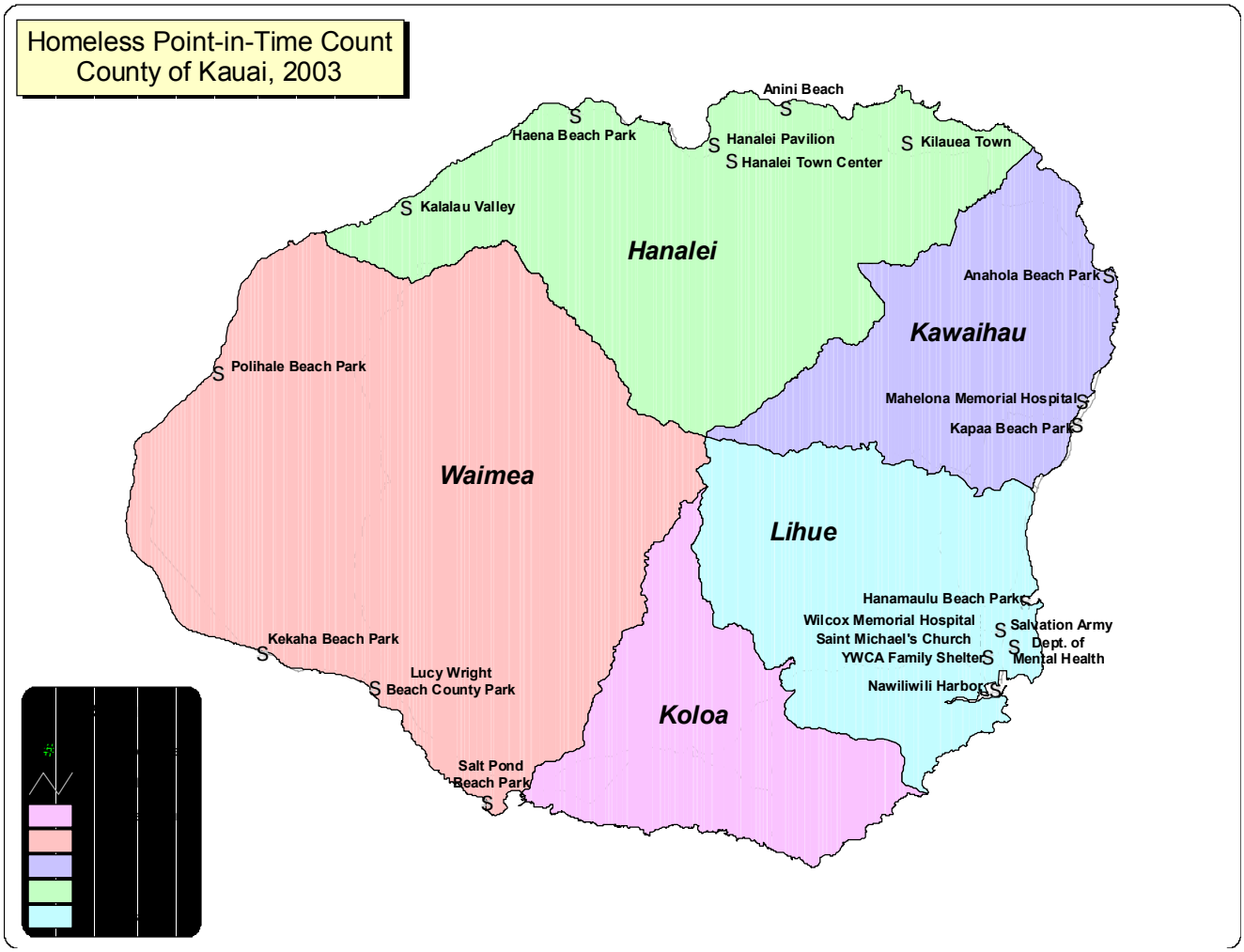

Figure 1 (above) shows the geographic location of homeless survey interviews in 2003. Twenty sites were identified by key agencies, organizations, and experts serving the homeless on the Island of Kauai. Members of the unsheltered homeless population were interviewed and counted at twenty sites throughout the county. Four of these sites were located on the western coast of the island in the Waimea area, six were spread across the north shore of Kauai in the Hanalei district, three were located in Kawaihau district in the northeast, and the remaining seven were located near Lihue in the southeastern part of the county. Koloa, the southern most section of the island, was a sector of Kauai that homeless experts in the field identified as having no to marginal numbers of homeless individuals. This was further evidenced by the lack of homeless persons found/interviewed during the external fielding portion of the study conducted on Kauai.

Table 6. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident, County of Kauai by District

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?										
problem paying rent; evicted	6	50.0	7	31.8	3	50.0	14	45.2	30	42.3
family conflict/family violence	7	58.3	5	22.7	3	50.0	4	12.9	19	26.8
government benefits stopped							1	3.2	1	1.4
alcohol or drug abuse							1	3.2	1	1.4
unemployment	5	41.7	4	18.2	1	16.7	3	9.7	13	18.3
stranded visitor or tourist							1	3.2	1	1.4
released from prison					1	16.7			1	1.4
released from hospital			2	9.1			1	3.2	3	4.2
my choice, I chose to live here	1	8.3	4	18.2			10	32.3	15	21.1
don't know, refused	2	16.7	5	22.7			9	29.0	16	22.5
other			2	9.1					2	2.8
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Persons can have more than one answer. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Homeless persons cited problems paying rent as the primary causative factor for their homeless situation. Over one quarter of people said family conflict was the reason for their homelessness. Over 18 percent of the homeless individuals reported that unemployment directly contributed to their homelessness. A significant number of people in the Hanalei area reported that their homelessness was their choice.

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Table 7. History of Homelessness Among Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?										
yes	9	75.0	9	39.1	3	50.0	19	57.6	40	54.1
no	3	25.0	14	60.9	3	50.0	12	36.4	32	43.2
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?										
first time	6	50.0	5	22.7	3	50.0	16	51.6	30	42.3
second	3	25.0	7	31.8			5	16.1	15	21.1
third			5	22.7	2	33.3	4	12.9	11	15.5
fourth	1	8.3	1	4.5			1	3.2	3	4.2
fifth			1	4.5			1	3.2	2	2.8
sixth			1	4.5					1	1.4
eighth	2	16.7	1	4.5	1	16.7			4	5.6
other			1	4.5			4	12.9	5	7.0
How long have you been homeless this time?										
1 to 6 days			3	13.0					3	4.1
1 to 3 weeks			2	8.7			1	3.0	3	4.1
1 to six months	2	16.7	9	39.1	5	83.3	10	30.3	26	35.1
6 months to 1 year	5	41.7	4	17.4			6	18.2	15	20.3
1 or 2 years	3	25.0					4	12.1	7	9.5
2 to 5 years	2	16.7	2	8.7			6	18.2	10	13.5
more than 5 years			2	8.7	1	16.7	4	12.1	7	9.5
don't know refused			1	4.3			2	6.1	3	4.1
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?										
yes	2	16.7	4	17.4	3	50.0	4	12.1	13	17.6
no	9	75.0	18	78.3	3	50.0	24	72.7	54	73.0
don't know, refused	1	8.3	1	4.3			5	15.2	7	9.5
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness										
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	8	66.7	14	60.9	4	66.7	18	54.5	44	59.5
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	4	33.3	8	34.8	2	33.3	15	45.5	29	39.2
unknown			1	4.3					1	1.4
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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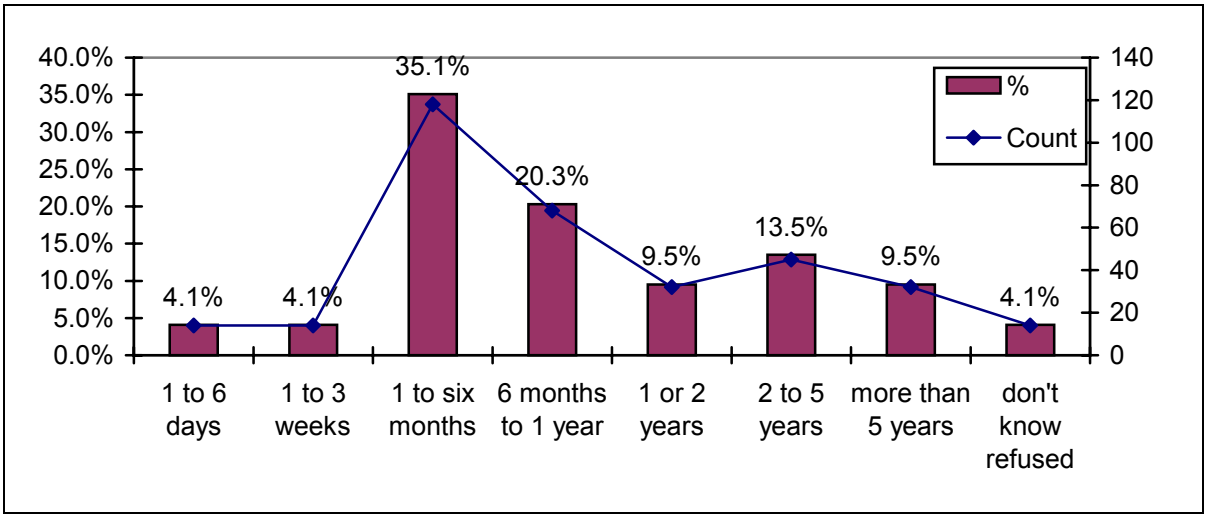
A little more than half (54 percent) of survey respondents claimed that this was their first time being homeless. Those reporting multiple instances of homelessness stated that it was either their first or second time in the last 24-months indicating low repeat rate of homeless individuals. However, over 20 percent reported being homeless four or more times in the last 2-years. This portion of the homeless population could possibly be viewed as chronic homeless and were found primarily in the Hanalei district of Kauai.

Figure 2. Duration of Homelessness Among Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai



Over one-third of the unsheltered homeless persons on Kauai reported having been homeless for one to six months. Nearly ten percent, however, indicated that they had been homeless for more than five years.

Figure 3. Number of Places Slept in Past Week, Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai

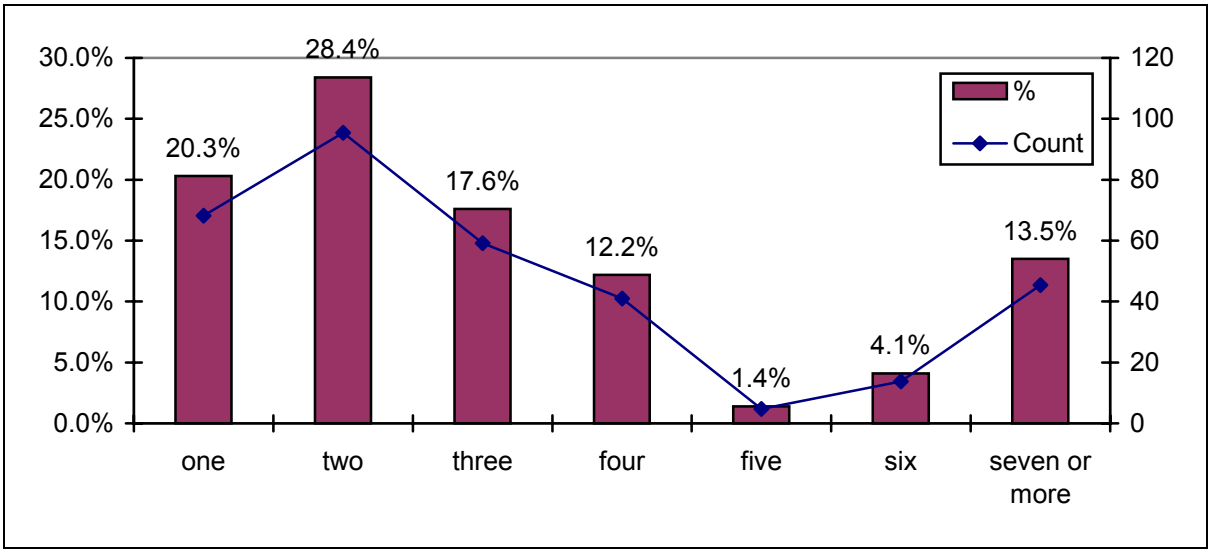
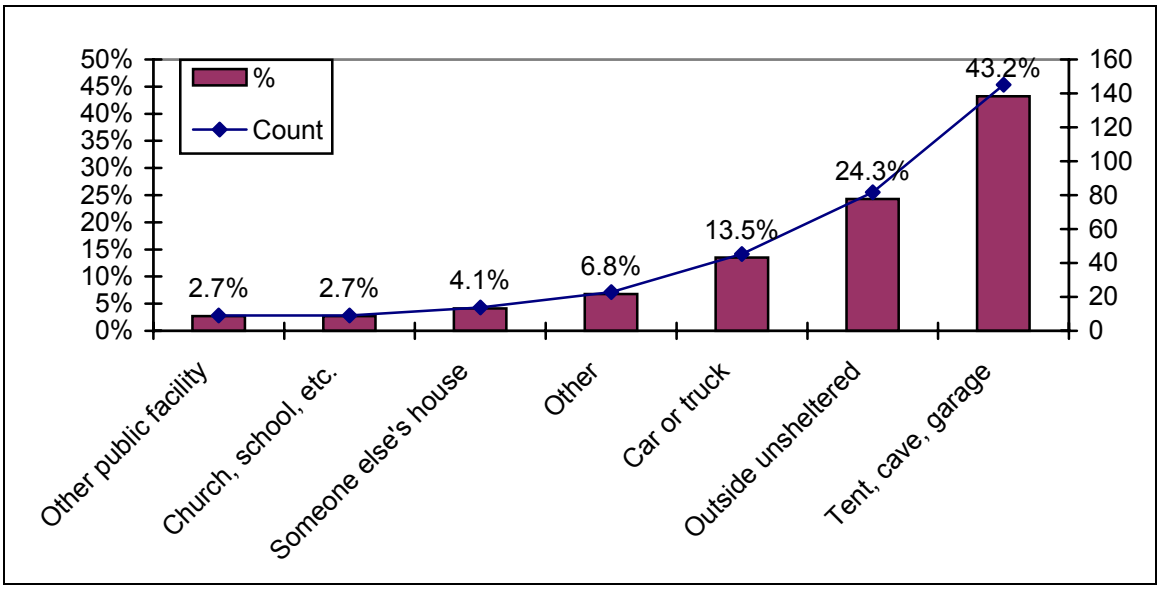
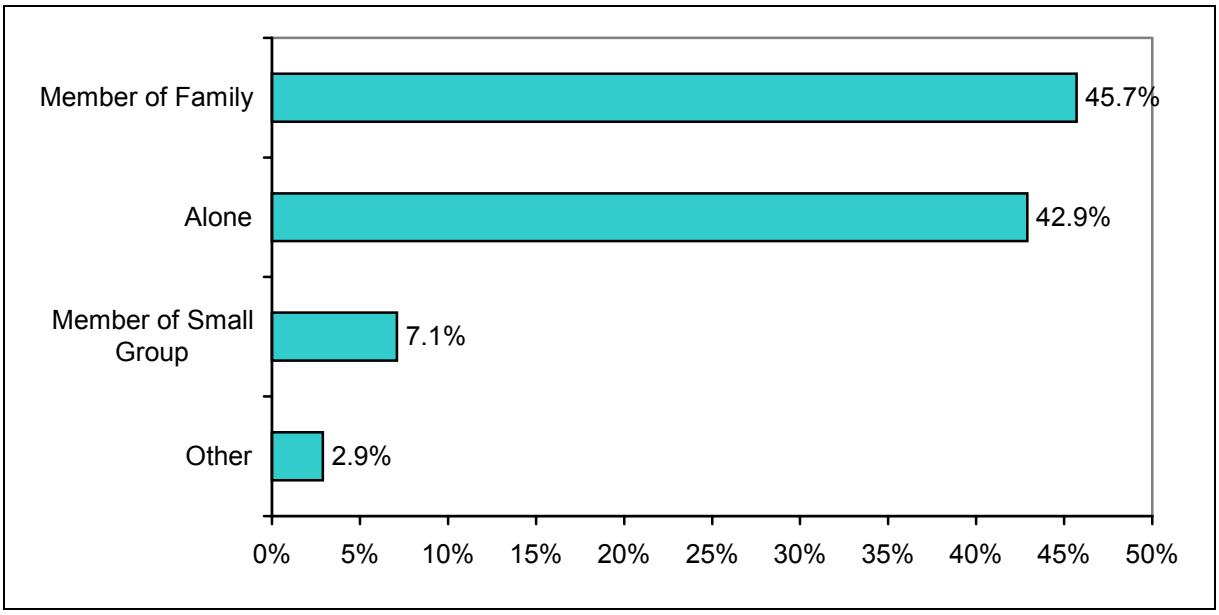


Figure 4. Location Slept Last Night, Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai



When asked about the number of different places they had slept within the past seven nights, most (68 percent) of the unsheltered homeless population on Kauai reported sleeping in one to three different locations. These locations included such places as a tent, garage, cave, (43 percent), outside, unsheltered (24 percent) and in a vehicle (14 percent). This data pattern indicates that the homeless population on Kauai tends to rotate among a few exposed locations outdoors.

Figure 5. Group Structure Among Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai



Over half of the unsheltered homeless individuals on the Island of Kauai are part of a family unit (45.7 percent) or small group of unrelated individuals (7.1 percent). However, nearly 43 percent of those surveyed reported being alone. Essentially all of the other persons included in this population are single individuals with some of the remainder not sure of what their social status was at the time of the external assessment.

Table 8. Ethnicity Among Homeless, County of Kauai by District

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your ethnic background										
Black	1	8.3	2	8.7			1	3.0	4	5.4
Caucasian	1	8.3	6	26.1	1	16.7	24	72.7	32	43.2
Chinese	1	8.3	1	4.3					2	2.7
Filipino	3	25.0	3	13.0					6	8.1
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	5	41.7	7	30.4	4	66.7			16	21.6
Hispanic, Latino							3	9.1	3	4.1
Japanese			1	4.3	1	16.7			2	2.7
Korean			1	4.3					1	1.4
Mixed, not Hawaiian	1	8.3					2	6.1	3	4.1
other			1	4.3					1	1.4
don't know, refused			1	4.3			3	9.1	4	5.4
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaiian or more?										
yes	1	20.0	3	42.9	2	50.0			6	37.5
no	3	60.0	4	57.1	2	50.0			9	56.3
don't know, refused	1	20.0							1	6.3
Total	5	100.0	7	100.0	4	100.0			16	100.0
Current DHHL applicant?										
yes	1	100.0	2	66.7	1	50.0			4	66.7
no			1	33.3	1	50.0			2	33.3
Have you been a lessee in the past?										
no	1	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0			6	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Of the unsheltered homeless on Kauai, individuals of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity account for over one-fifth of the unsheltered homeless (21.6 percent), well above the comparative ethnic composition of the population on the Island of Kauai and in the State of Hawaii as a whole. This number is second only to Caucasians, who account for 43.2 percent of the unsheltered homeless population. Homeless persons of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity are concentrated in the Waimea (41.7 percent) and Kawaihau (66.7 percent) areas of Kauai. Among these individuals, just over one-third reported having a blood quantum level of fifty percent or greater. The majority of unsheltered homeless persons who are at least 50 percent Hawaiian (66.7 percent) indicated that they currently have an application for a land grant in the process of being reviewed by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). None of them, however, reported having been awarded land by DHHL in the past.

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Table 9. Demographic Characteristics Among Homeless, County of Kauai by District

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii?										
less than 1 year			4	17.4			8	24.2	12	16.2
1 to 6 years	3	25.0	2	8.7	2	33.3	9	27.3	16	21.6
6 to 20 years	4	33.3	6	26.1			11	33.3	21	28.4
20 years or more (not lifetime)			2	8.7			2	6.1	4	5.4
lifetime	5	41.7	9	39.1	4	66.7	1	3.0	19	25.7
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
What is your marital status?										
single, never married	5	41.7	7	30.4	3	50.0	17	51.5	32	43.2
married	2	16.7	6	26.1	1	16.7	3	9.1	12	16.2
widowed							1	3.0	1	1.4
separated	2	16.7	2	8.7					4	5.4
divorced	2	16.7	3	13.0	2	33.3	10	30.3	17	23.0
don't know, refused	1	8.3	5	21.7			2	6.1	8	10.8
What is the highest level of education you completed?										
grade 8			4	17.4					4	5.4
grade 12	10	83.3	15	65.2	3	50.0	18	54.5	46	62.2
some college	2	16.7	3	13.0	2	33.3	8	24.2	15	20.3
college graduate			1	4.3			3	9.1	4	5.4
graduate degree							1	3.0	1	1.4
don't know, refused					1	16.7	3	9.1	4	5.4
What is your age?										
18 to 24	1	8.3	1	4.3			6	18.2	8	10.8
25 to 34	2	16.7	4	17.4			5	15.2	11	14.9
34 to 39	3	25.0	7	30.4			2	6.1	12	16.2
40 to 44	2	16.7	5	21.7	3	50.0	8	24.2	18	24.3
46 to 49	1	8.3	2	8.7			3	9.1	6	8.1
50 to 54	2	16.7	2	8.7			7	21.2	11	14.9
55 to 64			2	8.7	3	50.0			5	6.8
65 and over	1	8.3							1	1.4
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
Are you a citizen of the United States?										
yes	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	31	93.9	72	97.3
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
Are you a veteran of the armed services?										
yes	3	25.0	1	4.3			6	18.2	10	13.5
no	9	75.0	21	91.3	6	100.0	25	75.8	61	82.4
don't know, refused			1	4.3			2	6.1	3	4.1
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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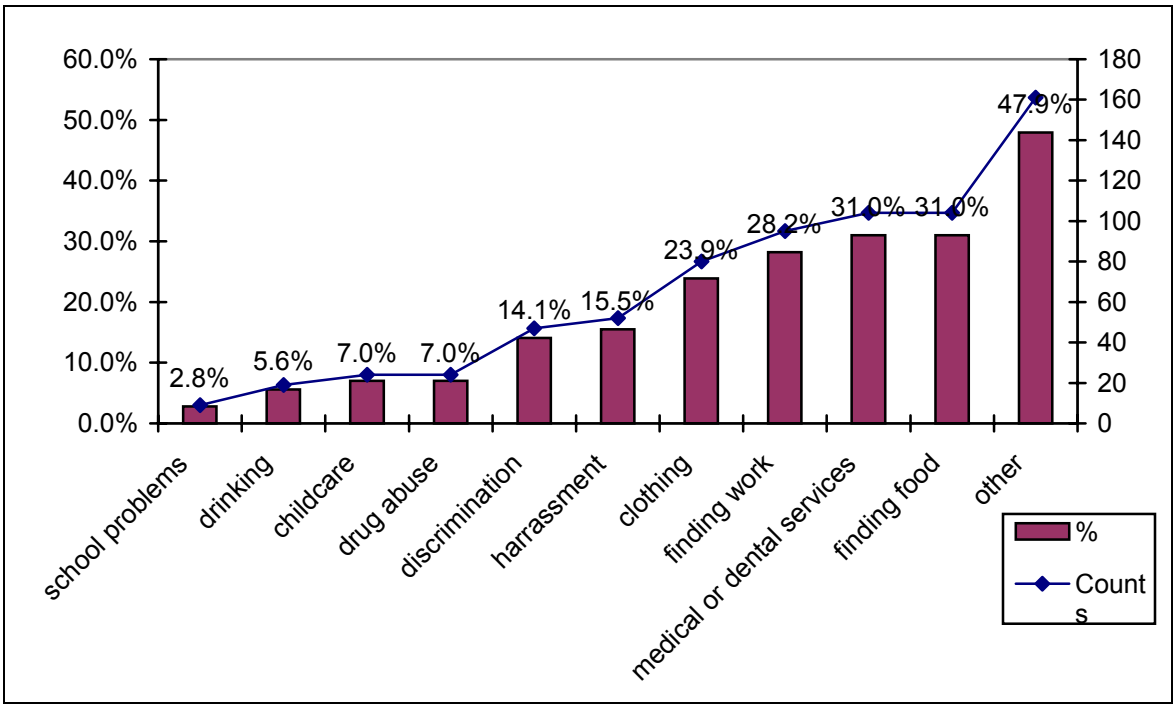
County wide, about half of the homeless persons on Kauai were males. Males were much more highly concentrated in the Waimea and Hanalei areas of the island. Lifetime residents of Hawaii accounted for more than one quarter of the unsheltered homeless population, with newcomers to the State making up a relatively small portion of this group (16.2 percent). Many of the unsheltered homeless on Kauai are single, either never married (43.2 percent) or by divorce (23 percent). U.S. Veterans comprised 13.5 percent of the homeless persons not staying at a shelter.

Figure 6. Primary Concerns Among Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai



Unsheltered homeless persons across Kauai have several common concerns. These issues include finding food (31 percent), obtaining medical and dental care (31 percent), and securing employment (28 percent).

Table 10. Resources Among Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai by District

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?										
yes	4	33.3	4	17.4			13	39.4	21	28.4
no	7	58.3	19	82.6	6	100.0	18	54.5	50	67.6
don't know, refused	1	8.3					2	6.1	3	4.1
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?										
full-time			3	75.0			1	7.7	4	18.2
part-time	1	20.0					5	38.5	6	27.3
occasional	3	60.0	1	25.0			7	53.8	11	50.0
don't know, refused	1	20.0							1	4.5
Total	5	100.0	4	100.0	0	100.0	13	100.0	22	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?										
yes	1	12.5	6	42.9			3	21.4	10	26.3
no	7	87.5	5	35.7	2	100.0	9	64.3	23	60.5
don't know, refused			3	21.4			2	14.3	5	13.2
Total	8	100.0	14	100.0	2	100.0	14	100.0	38	100.0
How many are employed?										
0							1	25.0	1	9.1
1	1	100.0	6	100.0					7	63.6
2							2	50.0	2	18.2
4							1	25.0	1	9.1
Total	1	100.0	6	100.0			4	100.0	11	100.0
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?										
yes	6	50.0	8	34.8	3	50.0	15	45.5	32	43.2
no	6	50.0	14	60.9	3	50.0	16	48.5	39	52.7
don't know, refused			1	4.3			2	6.1	3	4.1
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

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Table 10 (cont). Resources Among Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai by District

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where did that money come from?										
family or friend	1	16.7					2	11.8	3	8.3
social security			6	60.0	3	100.0	5	29.4	14	38.9
sale of goods	2	33.3					2	11.8	4	11.1
welfare, public assistance	2	33.3	3	30.0			3	17.6	8	22.2
other	1	16.7					3	17.6	4	11.1
don't know, refused			1	10.0			2	11.8	3	8.3
Total	6	100.0	10	100.0	3	100.0	17	100.0	36	100.0
Why aren't you working now?										
people don't want to hire me			1	5.3					1	2.0
looking but cannot find a job	3	42.9	2	10.5	3	50.0	4	22.2	12	24.0
do not want to work			1	5.3					1	2.0
do not need to work			1	5.3					1	2.0
alcohol or drug use problem							1	5.6	1	2.0
poor education			1	5.3	1	16.7			2	4.0
disability or health problem	1	14.3	6	31.6	2	33.3	10	55.6	19	38.0
must stay with children	1	14.3	4	21.1			1	5.6	6	12.0
other	2	28.6	3	15.8			2	11.1	7	14.0
Total	4	100.0	15	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0	36	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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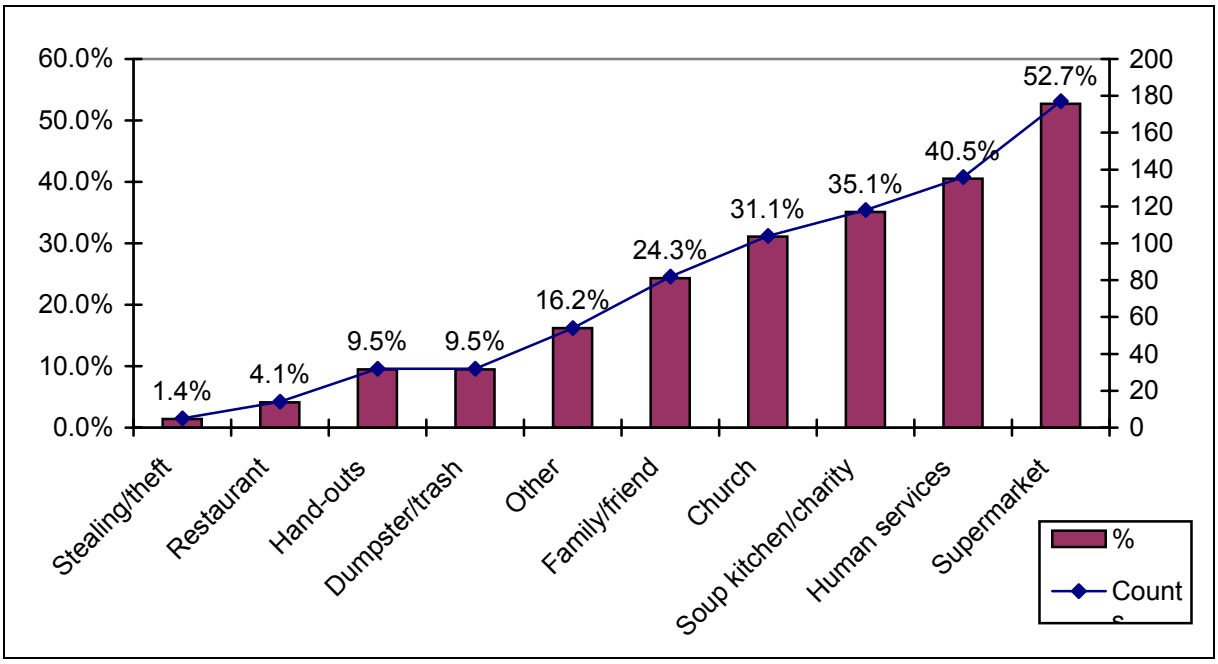
About 28 percent of the unsheltered homeless on Kauai are currently employed, and about 18 percent of those are working full-time. A majority of the members of this population do, however, supplement their income obtained through employment with their Social Security income and money from public assistance or welfare agencies. Those individuals who are not currently working most often cited a health problem or disability as the reason for their lack of gainful employment. Many also reported that they were actively seeking employment but were unable to find a job.

Figure 7. Sources of Food for Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai



When unsheltered homeless persons on Kauai were asked where they got most of their food, over half (53 percent) reported obtaining it from a grocery store. Approximately forty percent said that most of their food is provided by human services agencies, with another 35 percent crediting a soup kitchen or charity with providing a majority of their food.

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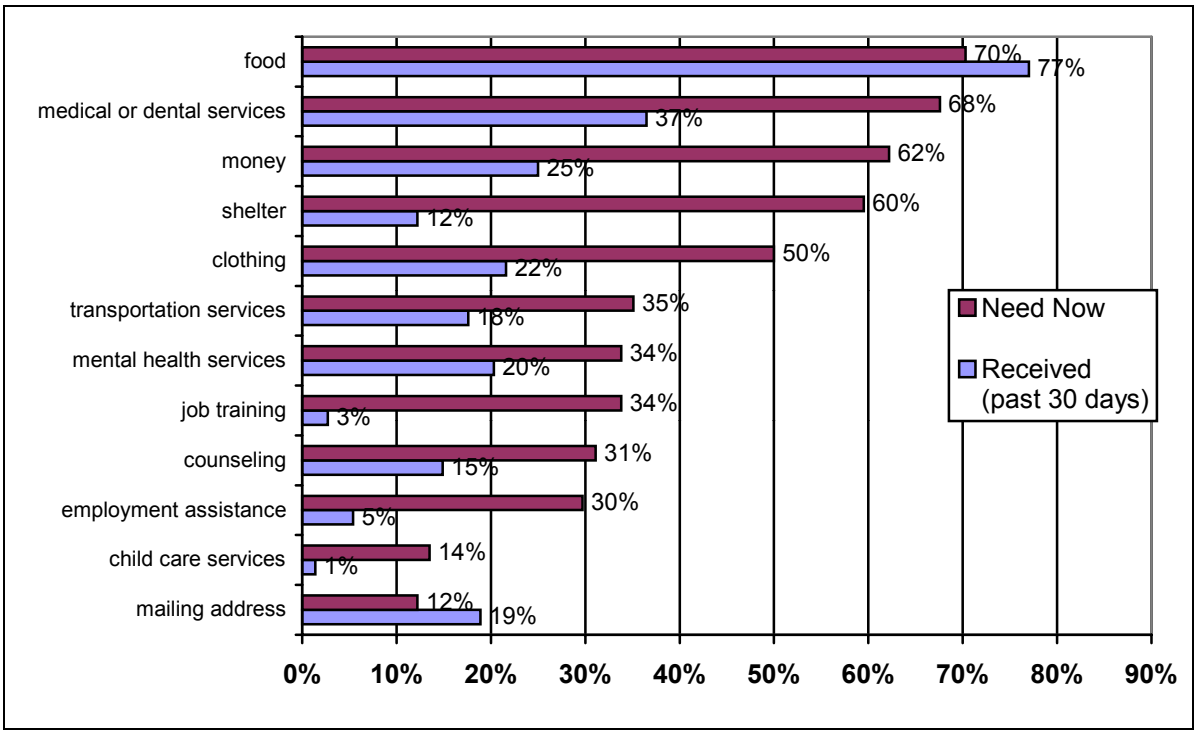
Figure 8. Gaps Analysis of Services Received and Required by the Unsheltered Homeless Population, County of Kauai



When asked about the kinds of services they had received from any public or private agency within the past 30 days, the homeless population on Kauai most often reported receiving food (77 percent), medical or dental services (37 percent), and money (25 percent). Figure 8 shows the relationship between the services needed and received by the homeless population. The Gap analysis shows some disparity between the level of services provided and the perceived needs of the homeless population. The gaps in services provided were highest in the Shelter, money, and Medical/Dental Services categories.

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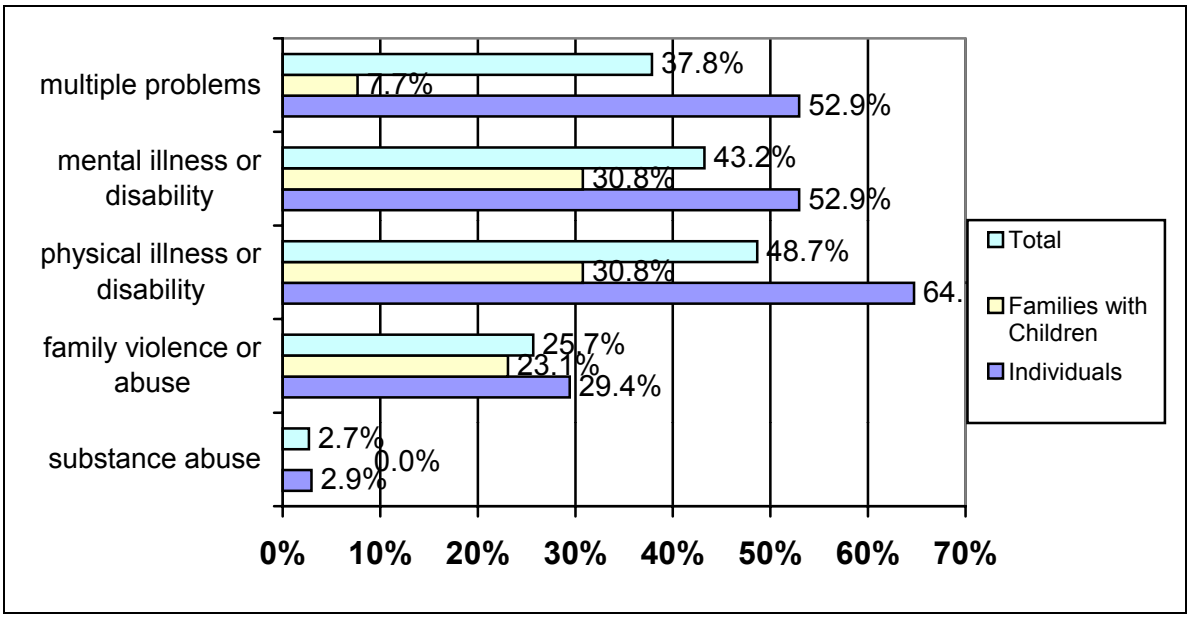
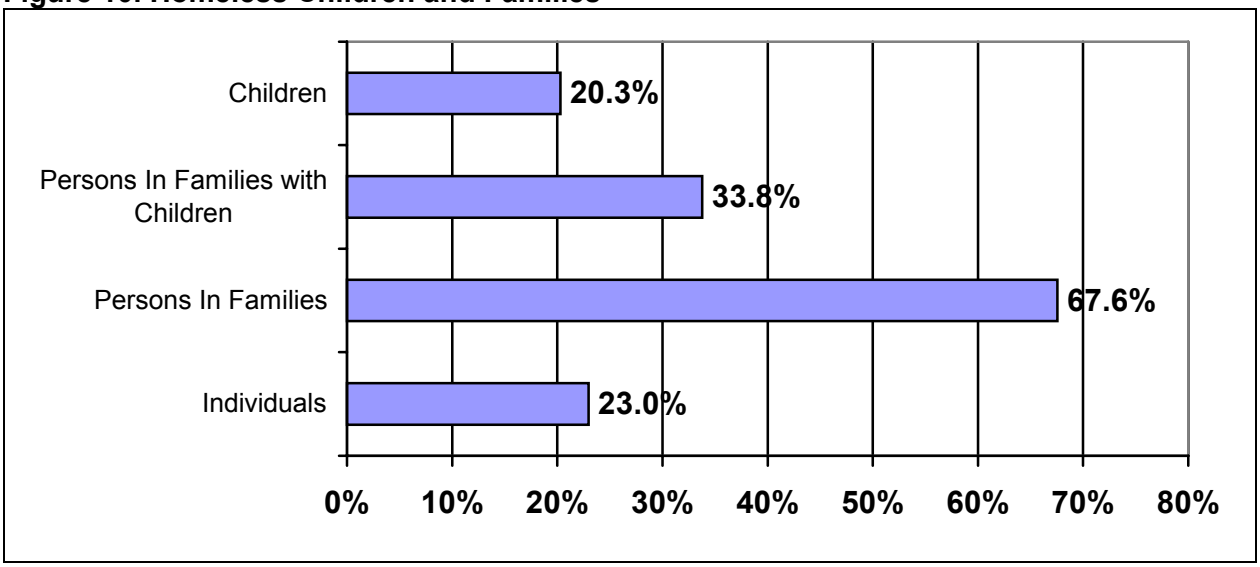
Figure 9: Sub-Populations



The identification and calculation of sub-populations within the larger homeless population residing on Kauai can be used to determine the type and level of services that may be required. The data may also be applied toward the creation of prevention programs geared toward the sub-populations that have the largest number and are the easiest to treat. Figure 9 (above) illustrates the breakdown of sub-populations found during external fielding. For the County of Kauai, those with physical illness or disability exhibited the largest sub-population. Those suffering from mental illness made up the second largest population. There were few people surveyed that acknowledged a substance abuse problem on Kauai, making up only a few percent of the sample.

When viewing these statistics it is important to note that there are certain factors concerning "self reported" data that should be carefully considered when dealing with questions that involve issues that are illegal, potentially embarrassing, extremely personal, or technical in nature. That is, survey data that involves sensitive questions asked of persons with a diminished capacity can produce data with a wide range of error. The same conflicting dynamics are also present when asking someone about their behavior in regards to illegal or controlled substances.

Figure 10. Homeless Children and Families



Over 20% of Kauai's homeless are children (under 18 years of age), the highest percentage of any of the counties. The majority of homeless people (68%) are homeless as members of a family, although most homeless families have only adult members.

Table 11. Homeless Children and Families

	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
Total	3,297	1,153	1,243	336	6,029
Individuals	976	398	385	77	1,836
Persons In Families	1,467	577	578	227	2,849
Persons In Families with Children	841	329	306	114	1,590
Children	402	193	175	68	838
Persons in non-family groups	854	178	280	32	1,344

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Table 12. Hidden Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness, 1992 to 2003, County of Kauai

	1992	1997	2003
Households	17,512	19,788	20,460
Hidden Homeless	370	1,286	2,551
At-Risk	4,805	4,037	1,956
Adequately Housed	12,337	14,465	15,953
Persons	54,439	57,712	60,966
Hidden Homeless	2,568	6,594	12,969
At-risk	13,185	8,685	6,100
Adequately Housed	38,686	42,433	41,897
Persons per Household	3.11	2.92	2.98
Hidden Homeless	6.95	5.134	5.08
At-risk	2.74	2.15	3.12
Adequately Housed	3.14	2.93	2.63

Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003.
Note: Hidden homeless and at-risk of homelessness were also calculated as part of the 1999 Homeless Study. Those numbers, although not exactly comparable to the HHPS, are 3,396 hidden homeless and 11,321 at-risk of homelessness for Kauai.

Interestingly, the number of hidden homeless has increased dramatically in the last decade, while the number of at-risk homeless has declined by more than half. The increase in hidden homeless can be explained by a very tight housing market. Housing is less affordable, and it drives those that can least afford it out of the market.

CONCLUSIONS

The Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study 2003 found a total of 336 homeless persons in the County of Kauai on any given day in July. We have noted that the number may be higher than for other months during the year since there is some indication of seasonality and that summer months have more homeless people than the rest of the year.

Kauai's homeless population is about nine percent sheltered and 91 percent unsheltered. The low number of sheltered homeless people seems to reflect a lack of supply rather than low demand for shelter space.

Estimates of the numbers of hidden homeless persons and those at-risk of homelessness in 2003 were developed as part of a separate study. Table 13 summarizes all three types of homelessness.

Table 13: Homelessness in the County of Kauai, 2003

	Total Homeless Persons	Hidden Homeless	At-Risk of Homelessness
Total State	6,029	228,449	155,058
Hawaii	1,243	25,671	18,587
Honolulu	3,297	166,810	112,929
Kauai	**336**	**12,969**	**6,100**
Maui	1,153	22,999	17,441

* Number of persons in households where some hidden homeless persons reside.

The number of homeless persons in the County was calculated as part of this study. The number of sheltered homeless persons was based on an unduplicated count of homeless persons in public shelters. The number of unsheltered persons was calculated from survey data.

The number of hidden homeless persons was developed from survey data collected as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study (HHPS) Demand Survey, 2003. Hidden homeless persons are those who were doubled-up or sharing accommodations with others because they could not afford their own homes. Persons at-risk of homelessness were also counted in the HHPS Demand Survey. Those at-risk included people who reported that they would lose their housing units in three months if they lost their primary source of income.

Since 1992, the number of hidden homeless people in Hawaii has grown steadily from 2,568 in 1992, to 6,594 in 1997, and 12,969 in 2003. This was expected as the housing market tightened after 1998. The number of persons at risk of homelessness, on the other hand, decreased from 13,185 in 1992 to 8,685 in 1997, and 6,100 in 2003. This reflects the increasing economic welfare of Kauai households over the last several years. As the economy improves, households are more comfortable, disposable income and saving increase, and confidence in continued employment grows.

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We cannot measure the exact change in Kauai's homeless population since 1999. Data collection methods in 2003 were different from those used in 1999. It is certain, however, that the homeless population of the county has grown during the past four years. Two components of the 1999 and 2003 homeless studies can be accurately compared. First, the sheltered homeless population of Kauai was 25 persons in 1999 and 30 persons in 2003. Those figures were developed using the same methods. Second, the number of unsheltered homeless persons counted or interviewed in the County of Kauai was 128[2] in 1999 and 153 in 2003. These data suggest that growth in the two comparable groups was about 20 percent.

The major point of difference between the two estimation methods is the way that uncounted homeless persons were treated. The 1999 study assumed that the counts were accurate as taken. If the sweeps encountered 128 people, then there were exactly 128 homeless persons on Kauai on the date of the sweeps. The 2003 study assumed that the counts were a sample of total unsheltered homeless persons on Kauai. The survey results were expanded to the larger population of homeless persons on Kauai by referring to the percent of all interviewed persons who were sheltered the night before the interview. By that method, the survey encountered about half of the unsheltered homeless persons on Kauai. Thus there were an additional 153 homeless persons who were not covered by the survey. If that method had been applied in 1999, we might expect that an additional 128 persons were homeless on Kauai and not counted that year. The adjusted count for 1999 would be 281 and the overall growth rate for homelessness on Kauai over the last six years would be about 20 percent.

Table 14. Total Number of Homeless Persons in a Year

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	State
Point in time homeless count	3,297	1,243	1,153	336	6,029
% using outreach services	83.7%	88.4%	83.4%	62.0%	82.8%
Unique persons receiving outreach services (HMIS)	7,944	1,651	1,916	580	12,091
Total number of homeless persons in a year	9,495	1,868	2,298	935	14,596
Individuals	2,811	644	712	215	4,382
Persons In Families	4,225	936	1,069	632	6,862
Persons In Families with Children	2,421	532	565	316	3,835
Children	1,158	312	324	190	1,984
Persons in non-family groups	2,459	288	517	88	3,352

[2] In fact, this is a ceiling on persons actually encountered in 1999. The number of actual persons encountered may have been adjusted upward according to estimates made by experts in the area.

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In addition to the point in time estimates, the survey data in combination with HMIS data can be used to estimate the number of unique homeless persons in a given year. For the County of Kauai, the point in time estimate is 336, but the total number in a given year is 935. The difference between these two numbers represents the "turnover" of homeless persons. There are people entering and exiting homelessness throughout the year.

To the extent that transitional shelter is an important part of programs to reduce or eliminate homelessness, the County of Kauai might expect to make slow progress in the next few years. There are simply too few homeless shelter spaces on the island. The number of drop-in shelter spaces is even more limited, and outreach services seem to reach less than a third of the unsheltered homeless population in any given month. The level of services available for the homeless population would therefore seem to be somewhat short of the level needed to maintain basic services, and very short of what it will take for comprehensive programs to eliminate homelessness.

The outlook for change in the homeless population suggests conditions may be ripe for an increase in homelessness. There are indications in Hawaii and elsewhere that homelessness is not counter cyclical with economic growth. Rather, an increase in disposable income resulting from economic growth puts pressure on the housing market. Those with fewer resources will be squeezed out of the market. Current projections for the Hawaii economy are good, and Kauai's economy may grow faster than that of the State as a whole.

The unusual nature of Hawaii's current housing market will only make matters worse. The current market is characterized by high prices and low availability, especially in the rental sector. Very low interest rates have decreased for-sale unit stocks and have driven rents to record-high levels. Increasing sales of Hawaii homes to out-of-state buyers has further reduced stock available to local residents and has shifted production toward that lucrative market segment. Over the next 12 to 24 months, sales to non-residents will cause an increase in pent-up demand similar to that which developed during the Japanese bubble economy.

Pent-up demand is experienced in the local economy as increasing household size, crowding, and doubling up. The exact impact on homelessness is hard to predict. Hawaii's cultural system allows for more generous extended family living and sharing space, so the relationship between decreasing housing availability and homelessness is very elastic. It is likely, however that increasing economic growth, decreasing stock at the lower end of the market, and extraordinarily high rents will cause at least some increase in homelessness in the next few years.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A: HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE STATE & KAUAI COUNTY

Households

The household growth rate on Hawaii over the past decade exceeded the population growth rate. Total population of the State grew by about nine percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of households increased from 356,748 in 1990 to 403,240 in 2000 for a growth rate of 13 percent. As expected, the average household size dropped from 3.03 to 2.92 persons, indicating that crowding and doubling up had decreased. Housing Policy Studies in 1992 and 1997 showed clearly that household sizes were dropping throughout the decade as a result of increased household formation rates paired with a decreasing population growth rate. The estimated growth in households was unchanged between 2000 and 2002 and is expected to remain fairly constant for Hawaii throughout the next decade.

Since 1990 there has been a steady shift in the tenure of households in the State. Home ownership has been increasing. Census data show that the number of households living in owner occupied units rose 18.7 percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of renter households rose by only 6.7 percent. The effect of decreasing household size only emphasizes the difference. The number of persons living in owned units rose by 14.1 percent over the last decade. The number living in rented units rose by only 3.8 percent.

Vacancy Rates

Census and Housing Policy Study data paint a picture of a very tight housing market in the State of Hawaii in 1990. The market was stagnant during the mid-nineties and began to recover by 1998. Vacancy rates are consistent with those findings. The owner vacancy rate grew from 0.7 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2000. For rental units, the 1990 vacancy rate was 5.5 percent in 1900 and 8.2 percent in 2000. The Census owner vacancy rate is consistent with the way local housing experts view the market. The renter vacancy rate is more difficult to understand. Most observers in Hawaii would question a rental vacancy rate as high as 8.2 percent in 2000. Further, the rapidly increasing rental vacancy rate appears only for the City and County of Honolulu. The other counties had much smaller increases in their rental vacancy rates. Population growth slowed dramatically during the nineties due to net out migration to the mainland and to other counties. But the poverty rate for Hawaii rose from 8.3 percent in 1990 to 10.7 percent in 2002 – a ten-year increase of 30 percent. This would suggest that the slow-growth population was comprised of more people who would need rental units. The inventory of rental units increased by no more that 6.7 percent, mostly in response to single family detached units being let by their owners. There was little or no production of new units for the rental market. It is possible that the Census counted some unoccupied non-resident units as rental vacancies.

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Rental Market Conditions

Changes in the rental market in State housing market since 2000 have been dramatic. Overall, the number of available rental units is dropping. With increasing numbers of visitor arrivals more units are being absorbed for visitor use. Single-family rentals have also entered the home-ownership market as owners sell to the burgeoning number of buyers wishing to take advantage of low interest rates. The same factors that caused higher activity in the home ownership market have contributed to re-sales of multifamily rental projects, often resulting in higher rents. As a result, rents have skyrocketed in all counties. In Hawaii, however, that has not translated into increased production. Very high land and construction costs make even relatively high-end multifamily rental projects unprofitable. Since 1990 only limited rental development has occurred in the Hawaii and that has been mostly subsidized housing for the elderly. In the foreseeable future, we do not see much multifamily rental construction in State housing market. Our assumption for modeling is for no new production of rental units.

Forecast Housing Demand

In the State housing market between 2003 and 2010, household growth will be about 32,500, or approximately 4,650 households per year. Production is not expected to match demand and the forecast shows that deficit units will range from 29,519 in 2003 to about 15,830 in 2010. This assumes that population growth will remain in the neighborhood of one percent per year, and that production – stimulated by continuing low interest rates and external demand – will remain a healthy 1.0 to 1.4 percent per annum. The deficit will be created by demand that runs ahead of total production minus units sold outside the state or transferred to the visitor industry. Total production is expected to be nearly all ownership units. Although it is arguable that the very high rents experienced in the housing market in 2003 might prompt some owners to enter the rental market, new production is not likely to include any units for the rental market. Demand, on the other hand, will be substantial for both owned and rented units. The Housing Policy Study 2003 showed that current demand is about 64 percent in the for-sale market and 32 percent in the rental market. Thus the unmet demand will be heavier in the rental market. Total demand is distributed evenly across HUD income categories. The deficit, however, will be much heavier among households below the median income. The housing model shows that State households with incomes below 80 percent of the HUD median (about 40 percent of the population) will account for approximately 58 percent of the unmet demand in 2003. The effect on low-end renters will be severe. Rental housing units for households below fifty percent of median income are produced by government housing agencies for subsidized housing programs. Very slow growth in these units will force low and very low income households into the private market, where availability is low and prices are high. Already the results are being noticed. Management of the Honolulu Section 8 Housing Voucher program report that, in 2000, about 82 percent of all voucher holders secured a unit in 30 days or less. By the second quarter of 2003, that figure had dropped to fifty percent of voucher holders. For the private sector market, expect continued health in the State using market, buoyed by low interest rates and out-of-state sales. In the latter half of the decade, even if non-resident sales should back off a bit, pent-up demand will support sales to local residents. In the rental market, the forecast predicts very tight conditions. For the lower end of both markets, expect very tight conditions and perhaps even and increase in homelessness.

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Reviewing the data for the State of Hawaii from 1990 to the present, it is clear that several trends have shaped the market:

- Moderate increases in production of for-sale housing units, responding to the mid-market demand that was so strong in the early 1990s;
- Major decreases in pent-up demand during the nineties as population growth rates slowed;
- A residual willingness of Hawaii residents to consider moving out of state to areas with a lower housing costs;
- Increased interest by upper-income mainland US residents in Hawaii as a second home, and perhaps retirement, location;
- Low mortgage rates, spurring booms in refinancing and home ownership;
- Decreasing household sizes, due in part to an aging population; and
- Very low or no production of new rental units, even though demand is increasing.

Taken together, these trends have led to a very active real estate market and, in recent years, sharply increasing prices. Over the long term, prices should level off again, in part because mortgage rates will stabilize, in part because of the historical pattern of price increases and plateaus due to the small inventory in Hawaii markets. The longer-term issue of rental supplies remains. In 2003, the excess of demand over supply was evident in dramatically decreased availability and skyrocketing rents. Most portents for the future suggest those conditions will not change soon.

At the bottom of both the owner and renter markets major problems persist. In the current tight rental market, we might expect that limited production of new rental units will cause low-income households to be squeezed out of the market altogether.

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APPENDIX B: RESEARCH METHODS & DESIGN COMPLIANCE

This study was conducted as an update to the 1999 Homeless Study. The research design was developed to match data processing procedures as closely as possible. There were several important differences initiated for the 2003 study: (1) the overall methodology was based on statistical sampling methods rather than numerical counts; (2) the sample was considerably larger than before, and more complex in design; and (3) counts incorporated homeless outreach surveys to assess the population characteristics and homeless conditions and to supplement the population counts; (4) the study and analysis was enhanced by the utilization of current administrative records as collected and stored by HCDCH from all of the affiliated shelters and outreach services.

The complex nature of the proposed survey design, and the accuracy required for developing population estimates of homeless persons will require that we apply high-precision survey methods and diligent effort at quality control. Our choice of basic methods is described below.

The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 was initially defined in the proposal[3] submitted by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. (SMS) in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP) [4] released by the Homeless Office of the Housing and Community Development CH (HCDCH). The purpose of this section is to describe that design and examine its compliance with two important documents related to acceptable procedures for conducting homeless research and developing estimates of the number of homeless persons in a jurisdiction. The first of those documents is *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless*[5], which we shall refer to as "the Manual". General compliance with this document was specified in the RFP as an essential element of the design for the 2003 study in Hawaii. The second document is the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs[6], a set of guidelines set forth by The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The latter document was issued after the proposal was submitted, and describes new HUD requirements for data to be included in Continuum of Care submissions.

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[3] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Prepared for The State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns, County of Hawaii Office of Housing and Community Development, City & County of Honolulu Department of Community Services, and County of Kauai Housing Agency. Prepared by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc., November 14, 2002.

[4] State of Hawaii. Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Request for Proposals, 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Survey, RFP-HPS-2003-05.

[5] Burt, Martha R. *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless: A Manual for State and Local Jurisdictions*, 2nd Edition. Washing ton, D.C." The Urban Institute, June 1996.

[6] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003).

SMS reviewed the Manual and is familiar with its general guidelines as well as specific recommendations[7]. The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 does not follow strictly any of the models described in the Manual, but does comply fully with the specific recommendations of the Manual. The design is a combination of methods described in the Manual. We have also become familiar with the CoC document and have made minor adjustments to the design to assure compliance with its provisions.

Foundations

We began from HUD definitions in the CoC. The manual is an excellent source of information on several methods of conducting homeless studies. It is, however, a more generic treatment of the subject and definitely predates the CoC.

Sources

CoC definitions of the Homeless Population and Subpopulations[8] are the starting point for our project design. What is most relevant is HUD's requirement for developing estimates on those populations. Specifically, HUD requires that estimates of the size of those populations and subpopulations are required to be identified as having been derived from one or more of the following sources[9]:

1. administrative records,
2. enumerations,
3. statistically reliable samples,
4. estimates.

HUD specifies that, for the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program application, each set of data items reported must be marked as having been derived from one or more of the sources listed above.

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[7] SMS is honored to have been part of the community of researchers involved in the early development of methods for counting homeless persons and to have being featured so generously in Martha Burt's Manual. See Burt, Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless, pp: iii, 12, 15, 37, 40-41, 53-54, A-8, 9.

[8] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003), page 12.

[9] HUD does not suggest that these are listed in the order of importance or a priori accuracy, although there is reason to surmise at least that "estimates" might be considered the least valid and reliable methods of developing population size estimates.

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Timing

Regardless of the data collection method, all estimates must be for "a one-day point in time[10]" that is "… only a one day/night count[11]" for all subpopulations, and that applicants must specify the method(s) used to develop population estimates. The interpretation of this requirement is important, especially in light of Burt's observations on the subject. The manual notes that the best time period for reducing duplication is a single night, but single-night blitzes generally result in biased point prevalence estimates and bias in estimating the characteristics of homeless persons. The appropriate solution, according to the manual[12], is to use a slightly longer period (a week), and develop methods for reducing or eliminated duplication.

We have already received clarification from HUD that the "one-day" requirement does not refer to the entire state, but to individual populations.

We can effectively consider the total population of homeless persons in Hawaii (H) as being the sum of sheltered persons (H_s) and unsheltered persons (H_u). This conceptualization is consistent with HUD definitions and can be written simply as shown below.

$$H = H_s + H_u$$

In a similar fashion, the total number of sheltered persons (H_s) can be thought of as the sum of those sheltered homeless persons who are counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{sC}) and the number of sheltered persons who would likely be missed using any particular method (H_{sNC}). The relationship is shown below.

$$H_s = H_{sC} + H_{sNC}$$

The total number of unsheltered persons (H_u) is the sum of unsheltered homeless persons who can be counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{uC}) and the number of unsheltered persons who are not covered using any particular method (H_{uNC}).

$$H_u = H_{uC} + H_{uNC}$$

We stress that none of the methods listed by HUD are without error. Only sampling involves sampling error. All methods involve some level of non-sampling error[13]. In the case of counting the homeless, the error in any given method might be very large. Our discussion will be focused on reducing sources of error in Hawaii's estimates.

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[10] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

[11] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p. 13. A clarification call to HUD found that any method is acceptable and that they prefer having the measurement taken on a single day across the entire State.

[12] The Manual, p. 13, p.27.

[13] Note that experts consider non-sampling error to be much larger than sampling error for most survey methods. Furthermore, sampling error can be calculated and statistical adjustment of population estimates can be applied. Non-sampling error cannot be estimated or adjusted.

Administrative Records & Database

Hawaii's system of homeless record keeping is an excellent system that has produced unduplicated counts of homeless persons served since 1996. It was later expanded to include unduplicated counts of unsheltered homeless persons served. The expected utility of the system for developing estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations are shown in Figure B1.

Figure B1. Population Estimates from Administrative Records

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good. Nearly all of the agencies providing shelter to Hawaii's homeless persons are part of the reporting system. Some may have missed a few reporting periods. There are sheltered homeless persons who would be missed using this method alone, and it would be impossible to estimate their number and the precision with which each estimate was developed.
H_{sNC}	Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. A procedure can be developed to include non-reporting agencies in the point-in-time reporting procedure. There may still be a very small number of agencies missed (those who shelter very small numbers of persons on a very irregular schedule).
H_{uC}	Very Good: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons who receive services from agencies that report to the Homeless Office can be considered to be accurate and unduplicated. As of this moment, we know of no reason to consider these counts to be less than accurate.
H_{uNC}	Fair to Poor: Any unsheltered persons who do not receive services from agencies reporting to the Homeless Division, those who do not receive services at all, and those who do not identify themselves as homeless when they receive services would be missed. This number may be very small. The important issue in considering the estimating procedure is that the error is unknown and precision estimates cannot be made.

Deriving homeless counts from administrative records has a unique advantage among these methods. Because records are kept on an ongoing basis over long periods of time, it allows us to evaluate the particular date on which estimates are based. Using historical records, one can determine if the specific point-in-time for any particular jurisdiction on a specific date in 2003 is typical or atypical of homeless counts for a day of the week, week, month, or year. In addition, the administrative records allow long-term and point-in-time comparison of homeless unduplicated counts and service demand from the homeless population.

Overall, the method of deriving population and subpopulation estimates from administrative records is very good. Only very minor errors would be expected for sheltered homeless persons. The chief problem is with unobserved unsheltered homeless persons whose numbers cannot be accurately estimated using the records. Using administrative records alone will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

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Enumeration

Enumerations of homeless populations and subpopulations are usually developed as formal or less formal efforts to count the homeless in place. In all cases, the technique is sometimes referred to as a "sweep" since the counting effort must be done comprehensively over a very short period of time, usually one night.

Figure B2. Population Estimates from Enumerations

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good to Excellent: Sheltered persons are captive populations for purposes of sampling or enumeration. The total number of agencies is known, and data can be gathered very effectively and efficiently from those agencies. As for administrative records, persons sheltered by agencies that are small, do not offer shelter on a regular basis, and are not registered with the Homeless Office, may be missed.
H_{sNC}	Fair to Poor: If the agencies are unknown, no estimates can be developed for their residents. No precision estimate will be available either.
H_{uC}	Poor to Good: In formal methods, enumeration begins with the map of the jurisdiction and therefore contains all unsheltered homeless persons. We can make a risky assumption that all can be effectively covered. Little matter, however, since the formal method is usually too expensive to be considered. In less formal methods, enumeration is carried out in a subset of geographic locations within the jurisdiction. If it is possible to identify any and all areas where homeless people will be at a point in time, the method is Very Good. In most cases, however, the locations are a subset of the total list of areas where homeless persons reside and the method is therefore reduced to a sample[14]. In fact, that sample is often (if not always) a convenience sample, forfeiting the ability to calculate precision estimates for the count.
H_{uNC}	Poor: Assuming a less formal (non-probability sample of areas) enumeration method, these persons are not counted, their number cannot be estimated by any formal, mathematical method, and no precision estimates can be developed.

Overall, developing population and subpopulation estimates from enumerations might be rated as good to very good. Minor errors are expected for sheltered homeless persons. Counts of observed unsheltered homeless persons are beset by a number of non-sampling errors. Counts for unobserved unsheltered homeless persons cannot be estimated and precision estimates are unavailable. Using the enumeration method will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

A major problem exists in the need to cover all possible locations for homeless persons in a single night. It involves the unlikely assumptions that: (1) the list of such locations is known; and (2) it is feasible to cover them in a single night.

Deriving homeless counts from enumeration does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

[14] See comments on H_{sNC} in Figure b3, below.

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Statistically Reliable Samples

Statistically reliable probability samples of homeless persons in Hawaii can be developed for both the sheltered and unsheltered subpopulations. The probability issue is appropriately involved with sampling methods. The reliability issue is associated with sample error and therefore with sample size. Much more needs to be said about both of these issues. For now, we will consider a generic discussion of the sampling alternative that might be used to develop estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations as shown in Figure B3.

Figure B3. Population Estimates from Statistically Reliable Samples

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Excellent. It is possible to develop rigorous and precise samples of sheltered homeless persons in shelters. The method would probably involve two-stage sampling where primary sample units are shelter agencies and secondary sampling units are persons within agencies. The sampling frames can be developed with great accuracy and straightforward SRS or systematic sampling methods can be applied. Results would be accurate within sampling error and precision estimates are straightforward.
H_{sNC}	Very Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. For those that are not known, methods can be developed to estimate numbers of sheltered homeless based on information from other sources (interviews with homeless persons outside of shelters who have been sheltered in the past). Estimates are available and are accurate within sampling error.
H_{uC}	Very Good to Excellent: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons can be developed from geographic probability samples. Two-stage sampling would be required, sampling locations first and persons within locations in the second stage of sampling. Estimates can be developed and sample precision can be estimated. It is not necessary to cover every geographic area or every person within that area.
H_{uNC}	Very Good to Excellent: The number and characteristics of unsheltered persons who are not counted or interviewed can be estimated by employing standard sampling theory. Sample estimate are available and their precisions can be estimated.

Developing population and subpopulation estimates from statistically reliable probability samples will provide very good to excellent results. For all samples, any estimate developed from sample results will have some level of sampling error, but in every case an estimate is available and the precision estimate for that estimate can be calculated. Where estimates can be developed without sampling or non-sampling error, those estimates are preferred. Where other methods produce large or indeterminate non-sampling error, the known and controllable sampling error associated with statistically reliable samples are preferred.

Deriving homeless counts from samples does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

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Estimates

We are not certain exactly what is meant by the term "estimates" as used in HUD documents[15]. It would appear from the obvious contrasts between administrative records, enumerations and sampling on the one hand; and "estimates" on the other hand, that the word is used to denote less rigorous approximations. Regardless of the population or subpopulation considered, estimations of this sort will be more subject to error. That error will not be known, and the relative precision of the estimates cannot be calculated.

We believe that "estimates " as used in HUD documents, are always the least preferred method of developing population and subpopulation estimates.

The method used for the Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count project was a combination of three methods described above: administrative records, enumeration, and sampling[16]. The design was developed to provide estimates of homeless populations and subpopulations for each jurisdiction that:

1. optimize the precision of estimates for each subpopulation;
2. are consistent with CoC requirements for reporting data on homeless persons;
3. are consistent with the Manual in conceptual design and in specifics mentioned throughout this document; and
4. are comparable across jurisdictions.

Figure B4. Project Design for Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	**Administrative Records:** Lists of sheltered homeless persons (as defined by HUD) will be extracted from the Homeless Database. Numbers will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent estimation procedures.
H_{sNC}	**Enumeration:** Shelter providers who do not currently report to HCDCH will be contacted by SMS and agreement to will be secured to complete Homeless Database forms for the appointed day. Results will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent analyses[17].
H_{uC}	**Sample**: A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.
H_{uNC}	**Sample:** A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.

[15] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

[16] Note: The methods described in our original proposal combined only enumeration and sampling. During the early phases of the project we came to better understand the existing records system and have incorporated it into our design.

[17] It may be advisable to treat the survey of non-reporting agencies as a sample. Should there be agencies that decline to report (even after all attempts to secure their cooperation), the sampling procedure would allow an estimate to be developed for the homeless persons they serve. If there is reason to believe that some agencies were not identified for this study, estimates for their clients can be developed as well.

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Homeless External Survey

Beginning from an appropriate sampling frame (see below), SMS designed a sampling plan for surveying homeless persons. The survey instruments were designed by SMS and delivered to the Homeless Office for review and approval. Copies of those instruments are attached as appendices to this report. Survey instruments contained types of information included in the original proposal[18]. The survey was an in-person intercept survey conducted among persons found in areas frequented by homeless persons. The outcome was: (1) a count of persons who were sheltered and unsheltered the night prior to the survey; (2) the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of homeless persons; (3) the personal, family, health, and employment condition of homeless persons; and (4) precursors of homelessness and indicators useful in developing estimates of annual homeless counts.

Sampling

Enumerations were used for both H_{sC} and H_{sNC}. Sampling was applied to surveys of the H_{uC} and H_{uNC}. A two-stage sampling procedure was applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons. The first sampling stage sampled geographic locations. The method was Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) using estimated number of homeless persons gathered on a given day as a Measure of Size (MOS). Locations and MOS estimates were gathered from experts on each island. Sampling was proportionate and designed to optimize allocation of effort across all geographic locations.

Second stage sampling selected individuals from each location. This occurred as follows: Upon arriving at the designated location, field workers first counted the number of persons in the area[19]. They then interviewed a predefined number of individuals in the area.

[18] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Figure 3.

[19] "Persons in the area" may include homeless persons according to HUD definitions, other types of "homeless" persons, and persons who are not homeless by any definition. We will interview all of these types. A completed interview, however, will be identified as an interview with a person who is homeless by HUD's definition.

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Table B5. Sample Statistics

	Disproportionate Sample	
	Size	Error Est.
Initial Agency Survey	200	n.a.
Agency Shelter Counts	100	n.a.
Homeless Survey	954	2.6
Oahu	425	5.0
PUC	120	8.1
Central Oahu	77	8.3
East Honolulu	60	8.2
Leeward Oahu	83	8.3
Windward Oahu	85	8.3
Maui	276	4.2
Island of Maui	240	4.5
Hana	30	9.9
Makawao-Kula	47	9.9
Wailuku-Kahului	54	9.8
Paia-Haiku	11	6.9
Kihei-Makena	53	9.8
West Maui	45	9.8
Island of Molokai	23	9.8
Island of Lanai	13	9.0
Hawaii	179	4.7
South Kona-Kau	26	9.7
Puna	38	9.7
South & North Kona	42	9.7
North Hawaii	35	9.7
North Kona	38	9.8
Kauai	74	4.6
Waimea	13	9.4
Koloa	16	9.7
Lihue	15	9.7
Kawaihau	18	9.9
Hanalei	12	9.1

Estimating Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

The chief task of the analysis plan was estimating the homeless population and subpopulations for each jurisdiction. From the equations presented there, we can see that the entire population of homeless persons in the state[20] can be expressed as:

$$H = H_{sC} + H_{sNC} + H_u$$

That is, the total population of homeless persons is the sum of observed sheltered homeless persons, unobserved sheltered homeless persons, and unsheltered homeless persons. The estimate for H_{sC} will be calculated from the Homeless Database for all agencies reporting to the Homeless Office, and from the Shelter Survey for shelter agencies that do not report to the

[20] The logic for each county is identical. We have elected to present only the state estimating procedure here in order to simplify equations by eliminating subscripts for counties.

Homeless Office. The number of H_{sNC} will be estimated for shelter agencies that do not report any data in this project. We hope to cover all shelter agencies. If that is possible, then $H_{sNC} = 0$. If there are agencies that do not report any data, then H_{sNC} for each non-reporting agency will be estimated to be the mean for agencies of similar type and size.

The estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless persons can therefore be expressed as:

$$H_u = H - (H_{sC} + H_{sNC}),$$

and the problem of estimating the number of H_u reduces to the problem of estimating the total number of homeless persons in the state (or jurisdiction).
SMS developed the method of estimating H from survey data in the 1992 Homeless Study. It can be shown that the total number of homeless persons in the State can be expressed as:

$$H = \frac{H_{sC} + H_{sNC}}{h_s / h}, \text{ where}$$

H = the total number of homeless person in Hawaii;
H_{sC} = the total number of observed sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
H_{sNC} = the total number of unobserved sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
h = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the homeless survey; and
h_s = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the survey who slept in qualified sheltered the night before the survey occurred.

It is the use of this equation that prompts the use of enumeration for the elements in the numerator (unduplicated sheltered homeless persons on a specific night) and reasonably large, and unbiased samples of elements in the denominator (the percentage of qualified homeless persons who were in shelters the night before the interview took place). Reliable probability samples of homeless persons in the community will include both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons based on their status the prior evening. Those data can be applied to firm estimates of the number of sheltered homeless based on enumerations. The result is a sound estimate of the total number of homeless persons in the State.

Perhaps equally important, the proposed method provides a solution to the most vexing problem in conducting point-in-time estimates of homeless persons – the feasibility of accurately counting homeless people at one point in time. The best planned project often fails on an inability to produce equally reliable counts across geographies with radically different densities of homeless persons. By typing sheltered status to a specific day, and extending the data collection period over three-to-five days, reliable estimates can be obtained even if the surveys cannot be completed in a single pass. Counts (as opposed to surveys) entail an additional problem of identifying persons as “homeless” (as defined by HUD) by observation alone. Because all of our subjects are questioned, we can qualify each subject as homeless according to a number of different definitions. This makes it possible to reliably estimate the number of persons in emergency and other shelter types.

Survey Instruments

All survey instruments were designed by SMS Research with input from the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), County Housing Departments, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.), and non-profit homeless agencies and organizations interests across the state. Drafts of the instruments were prepared by SMS Research and circulated among the members for review and approval. Several changes in content were suggested by the reviewers, and most of those changes were incorporated in the final survey instruments.

The survey instruments was then pre-tested. Twenty pre-test surveys were conducted among homeless persons utilizing the same methodology as would be employed for the actual survey. The purpose of the pre-test was to determine whether survey items were understandable to the target population, included the most appropriate response options, and was arranged in the proper order and format for effective inquiry. The survey content, format, and design were altered as a result of this pretest.

Selection and Training of Interviewers

Interviewers for the survey were selected for their experience and expertise in surveys of this type. For both agency surveys, the telephone follow-up contact was done either by SMS professional staff or by our regular, full-time interviewers. Consultation with the outreach staff, and other contacts with agency personnel, were done by the project manager or professional interview staff. Homeless interviews were done by SMS staff and volunteers from county agencies. In past homeless studies it has been advised that we use homeless persons themselves or part-time employees of homeless service agencies[21].

Data Collection

SMS experience with past homeless studies suggests that we would be dealing with two populations with very special needs – homeless persons and homeless service agencies. The former group requires more than a modicum of understanding and care for obvious reasons. The latter are busy people who, while they welcome any effort to clarify the number and needs of the homeless, are dedicated to the welfare of their clients. Research efforts that detract from their work can be a real problem.

[21] SMS has trained homeless persons, halfway house inmates, and handicapped persons to successfully collect data in past years. In a recent public housing intercept survey, we have trained and used public housing residents

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SMS made every effort possible to minimize respondent burden in all survey components. Mail surveys will be clearly presented and as short as possible. Telephone follow-ups were designed to gather the required information at the convenience of the respondent. Trained and experienced interviewers, local persons, and those with demonstrated sensitivity conducted homeless intercept surveys. Experienced staff was present to supervise all interview work.

Analysis

SMS Research uses SPSS PC+ version 10.0 for all analyses. The general analysis process includes review of the frequency distributions, generation of new variables and data transformations, and bivariate analyses designed to address research objectives of the study.

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APPENDIX C: DATA TABULATIONS & TABLES

Table C-1 Kauai Fielding Summary

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
HANAMAULU BEACH PARK		11	8	3	16	15	1	25	50
SALVATION ARMY		8	4	4	6	6	0	8	25
YWCA FAMILY SHELTER		4	4	0	0	0	0	12	12
ST MICHAELS CHURCH		2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
NAWILIWILI HARBOR		2	1	1	2	1	1	3	6
DEPT MENTAL HEALTH		5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
WILCOX HOSPITAL		*			0			3	3
POLIHALE BEACH PARK		5	3	2	9	8	1	7	28
KEKAHA BEACH		3	2	1	8	8	0	4	22
SALT POND BEACH PARK		5	3	2	6	6	0	9	21
LUCY WRIGHT BEACH PARK		6	4	2	7	7	0	11	17
KILAUEA FARMS		**							22
ANINI BEACH PARK		22	18	4	18	15	3	31	75
HAENA BEACH PARK		12	9	3	13	12	1	13	45
KALALAU VALLEY		**							25
HANALEI TOWN CENTER		5	3	2	5	5	0	4	17
HANALEI PAVILLION		2	1	1	4	3	1	1	6
ANAHOLA BEACH PARK		5	4	1	11	10	1	10	29
KAPAA BEACH PARK		3	2	1	4	4	0	2	10
MAHELONA HOSPITAL		*						1	1
Kauai Totals		**100**	**72**	**28**		**101**	**9**	**150**	**426**

Table C-2 Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, County of Kauai

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you homeless						
Yes	67	90.5			67	67.0
Depends	5	6.8	5	19.2	10	10.0
No	2	2.7	21	80.8	23	23.0
Slept Last Night						
Other public facility	2	2.7			2	2.0
Outside unsheltered	18	24.3			18	18.0
Someone else's house	3	4.1			3	3.0
Car or truck	10	13.5			10	10.0
Church, school, etc.	2	2.7			2	2.0
Tent, cave, garage	32	43.2			32	32.0
Other	5	6.8			5	5.0
no response			5	19.2	5	5.0
not asked	2	2.7	21	80.8	23	23.0
How many different places have you slept in the past 30 days?						
one	15	20.3			15	15.0
two	21	28.4			21	21.0
three	13	17.6			13	13.0
four	9	12.2			9	9.0
five	1	1.4			1	1.0
six	3	4.1			3	3.0
seven or more	10	13.5			10	10.0
no response			5	19.2	5	5.0
not asked	2	2.7	21	80.8	23	23.0
Did you have a home in the past year?						
yes	40	54.1			40	40.0
no	30	40.5			30	30.0
no response	2	2.7	5	19.2	7	7.0
not asked	2	2.7	21	80.8	23	23.0
Do you have a home?						
yes	3	4.1	26	100.0	29	29.0
no	1	1.4			1	1.0
don't know, refused	1	1.4			1	1.0
no response	2	2.7			2	2.0
not asked	67	90.5			67	67.0
Where is your home?						
this island	1	1.4	22	84.6	23	23.0
another island	1	1.4	2	7.7	3	3.0
another state			2	7.7	2	2.0
no response	2	2.7			2	2.0
not asked	70	94.6			70	70.0
Total	74	100.0	26	100.0	100	100.0

Data describe survey respondents; some were individual and some were members of their family or group

Table C-2 Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, County of Kauai (cont)

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What kind of housing unit is it?						
house			18	69.2	18	18.0
apartment/condo/town home			7	26.9	7	7.0
tent	1	1.4			1	1.0
shelter, church, clinic, dorm	1	1.4			1	1.0
no response	2	2.7			2	2.0
not asked	70	94.6	1	3.8	71	71.0
How many of the last seven nights did you sleep there?						
none			2	7.7	2	2.0
3			1	3.8	1	1.0
4			2	7.7	2	2.0
5			3	11.5	3	3.0
6			4	15.4	4	4.0
7			14	53.8	14	14.0
don't know, refused	1	1.4			1	1.0
no response	3	4.1			3	3.0
not asked	70	94.6			70	70.0
Why didn't you sleep there last night?						
too far to commute			1	3.8	1	1.0
visitor, tourist			5	19.2	5	5.0
other			3	11.5	3	3.0
no response	4	5.4	13	50.0	17	17.0
not asked	70	94.6	4	15.4	74	74.0
Total	74	100.0	26	100.0	100	100.0
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?						
yes	40	54.1			40	54.1
no	32	43.2			32	43.2
don't know, refused	2	2.7			2	2.7
Total	74	100.0			74	100.0

Data describe survey respondents; some were individual and some were members of their family or group

Table C-3 Structural Characteristics of Homeless Persons, County of Kauai

		Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
In the past 30 days, have you received any services from your local outreach agency?											
?	yes	3	25.0	9	39.1	3	50.0	24	77.4	39	54.2
	no	9	75.0	14	60.9	3	50.0	7	22.6	33	45.8
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?											
	alone	4	33.3	9	39.1	4	66.7	17	51.5	34	45.9
	member of a family	7	58.3	13	56.5	2	33.3	9	27.3	31	41.9
	member of a small group	1	8.3	1	4.3			3	9.1	5	6.8
	other							4	12.1	4	5.4
Group Total		12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C-4 History of Homelessness, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?										
Yes	9	75.0	9	39.1	3	50.0	19	57.6	40	54.1
No	3	25.0	14	60.9	3	50.0	12	36.4	32	43.2
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?										
first time	6	50.0	5	22.7	3	50.0	16	51.6	30	42.3
second	3	25.0	7	31.8			5	16.1	15	21.1
Third			5	22.7	2	33.3	4	12.9	11	15.5
fourth	1	8.3	1	4.5			1	3.2	3	4.2
Fifth			1	4.5			1	3.2	2	2.8
sixth			1	4.5					1	1.4
eighth	2	16.7	1	4.5	1	16.7			4	5.6
other			1	4.5			4	12.9	5	7.0
How long have you been homeless this time?										
1 to 6 days			3	13.0					3	4.1
1 to 3 weeks			2	8.7			1	3.0	3	4.1
1 to six months	2	16.7	9	39.1	5	83.3	10	30.3	26	35.1
6 months to 1 year	5	41.7	4	17.4			6	18.2	15	20.3
1 or 2 years	3	25.0					4	12.1	7	9.5
2 to 5 years	2	16.7	2	8.7			6	18.2	10	13.5
more than 5 years			2	8.7	1	16.7	4	12.1	7	9.5
don't know refused			1	4.3			2	6.1	3	4.1
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?										
yes	2	16.7	4	17.4	3	50.0	4	12.1	13	17.6
no	9	75.0	18	78.3	3	50.0	24	72.7	54	73.0
don't know, refused	1	8.3	1	4.3			5	15.2	7	9.5
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness										
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	8	66.7	14	60.9	4	66.7	18	54.5	44	59.5
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	4	33.3	8	34.8	2	33.3	15	45.5	29	39.2
unknown			1	4.3					1	1.4
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C-5 Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii										
less than 1 year			4	17.4			8	24.2	12	16.2
1 to 6 years	3	25.0	2	8.7	2	33.3	9	27.3	16	21.6
6 to 20 years	4	33.3	6	26.1			11	33.3	21	28.4
20 years or more (not lifetime)			2	8.7			2	6.1	4	5.4
lifetime	5	41.7	9	39.1	4	66.7	1	3.0	19	25.7
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
What is your ethnic background										
Black	1	8.3	2	8.7			1	3.0	4	5.4
Caucasian	1	8.3	6	26.1	1	16.7	24	72.7	32	43.2
Chinese	1	8.3	1	4.3					2	2.7
Filipino	3	25.0	3	13.0					6	8.1
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	5	41.7	7	30.4	4	66.7			16	21.6
Hispanic, Latino							3	9.1	3	4.1
Japanese			1	4.3	1	16.7			2	2.7
Korean			1	4.3					1	1.4
Mixed, not Hawaiian	1	8.3					2	6.1	3	4.1
other			1	4.3					1	1.4
don't know, refused			1	4.3			3	9.1	4	5.4
Gender										
male	9	75.0	6	26.1	2	33.3	20	60.6	37	50.0
female	3	25.0	14	60.9	4	66.7	11	33.3	32	43.2
not recorded			3	13.0			2	6.1	5	6.8
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaii or more?										
yes	1	20.0	3	42.9	2	50.0			6	37.5
no	3	60.0	4	57.1	2	50.0			9	56.3
don't know, refused	1	20.0							1	6.3
Total	5	100.0	7	100.0	4	100.0			16	100.0
Current DHHL applicant?										
yes	1	100.0	2	66.7	1	50.0			4	66.7
no			1	33.3	1	50.0			2	33.3
Have you been a lessee in the past?										
no	1	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0			6	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C-5 Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, County of Kauai (cont)

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your marital status?										
single, never married	5	41.7	7	30.4	3	50.0	17	51.5	32	43.2
married	2	16.7	6	26.1	1	16.7	3	9.1	12	16.2
widowed							1	3.0	1	1.4
separated	2	16.7	2	8.7					4	5.4
divorced	2	16.7	3	13.0	2	33.3	10	30.3	17	23.0
don't know, refused	1	8.3	5	21.7			2	6.1	8	10.8
What is the highest level of education you completed?										
grade 8			4	17.4					4	5.4
grade 12	10	83.3	15	65.2	3	50.0	18	54.5	46	62.2
some college	2	16.7	3	13.0	2	33.3	8	24.2	15	20.3
college graduate			1	4.3			3	9.1	4	5.4
graduate degree							1	3.0	1	1.4
don't know, refused					1	16.7	3	9.1	4	5.4
What is your age?										
18 to 24	1	8.3	1	4.3			6	18.2	8	10.8
25 to 34	2	16.7	4	17.4			5	15.2	11	14.9
34 to 39	3	25.0	7	30.4			2	6.1	12	16.2
40 to 44	2	16.7	5	21.7	3	50.0	8	24.2	18	24.3
46 to 49	1	8.3	2	8.7			3	9.1	6	8.1
50 to 54	2	16.7	2	8.7			7	21.2	11	14.9
55 to 64			2	8.7	3	50.0			5	6.8
65 and over	1	8.3							1	1.4
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
Are you a citizen of the United States?										
yes	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	31	93.9	72	97.3
don't know, refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
Are you a veteran of the armed services?										
yes	3	25.0	1	4.3			6	18.2	10	13.5
no	9	75.0	21	91.3	6	100.0	25	75.8	61	82.4
don't know, refused			1	4.3			2	6.1	3	4.1
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0
Year discharged from service										
1960 to 1980	2	66.7					3	50.0	5	50.0
1981 to 1991			1	100.0			1	16.7	2	20.0
1992 to 1999	1	33.3					1	16.7	2	20.0
2000 to 2003							1	16.7	1	10.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C-6 Sources of Food, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where do you get most of your food?										
Family/friend	4	33.3	4	17.4	4	66.7	6	18.2	18	24.3
Supermarket	5	41.7	15	65.2	1	16.7	18	54.5	39	52.7
Hand-outs	1	8.3	4	17.4			2	6.1	7	9.5
Restaurant	1	8.3					2	6.1	3	4.1
Church	4	33.3	10	43.5	1	16.7	8	24.2	23	31.1
Human services	7	58.3	6	26.1	3	50.0	14	42.4	30	40.5
Dumpster/trash	1	8.3	1	4.3			5	15.2	7	9.5
Soup kitchen/charity	5	41.7	7	30.4	3	50.0	11	33.3	26	35.1
Stealing/theft							1	3.0	1	1.4
Other	2	16.7	3	13.0	3	50.0	4	12.1	12	16.2
do not know/refused							2	6.1	2	2.7
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C-7 Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless										
finding work	5	41.7	5	22.7	3	50.0	7	22.6	20	28.2
childcare	2	16.7	3	13.6					5	7.0
school problems	2	16.7							2	2.8
clothing	5	41.7	5	22.7	1	16.7	6	19.4	17	23.9
medical or dental services	4	33.3	6	27.3	1	16.7	11	35.5	22	31.0
finding food	3	25.0	7	31.8	3	50.0	9	29.0	22	31.0
discrimination			2	9.1			8	25.8	10	14.1
harassment	1	8.3	2	9.1			8	25.8	11	15.5
drinking							4	12.9	4	5.6
drug abuse			2	9.1			3	9.7	5	7.0
other	4	33.3	10	45.5	4	66.7	16	51.6	34	47.9
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C-8 Cause of Most Recent Homlessness, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?										
problem paying rent; evicted	6	50.0	7	31.8	3	50.0	14	45.2	30	42.3
family conflict/ family violence	7	58.3	5	22.7	3	50.0	4	12.9	19	26.8
government benefits stopped							1	3.2	1	1.4
alcohol or drug abuse							1	3.2	1	1.4
unemployment	5	41.7	4	18.2	1	16.7	3	9.7	13	18.3
stranded visitor or tourist							1	3.2	1	1.4
released from prison					1	16.7			1	1.4
released from hospital			2	9.1			1	3.2	3	4.2
my choice, I chose to live here	1	8.3	4	18.2			10	32.3	15	21.1
don't know, refused	2	16.7	5	22.7			9	29.0	16	22.5
other			2	9.1					2	2.8
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses. Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

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Table C-9 Structural Characteristics of Homeless, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?										
alone	4	33.3	9	39.1	4	66.7	17	51.5	34	45.9
member of a family	7	58.3	13	56.5	2	33.3	9	27.3	31	41.9
member of a small group	1	8.3	1	4.3			3	9.1	5	6.8
other							4	12.1	4	5.4
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0
Including yourself, how many people are there in your family or group?										
1	4	33.3	9	39.1	4	66.7	17	51.5	34	45.9
2	4	33.3	4	17.4	1	16.7	6	18.2	15	20.3
3			7	30.4			4	12.1	11	14.9
4	2	16.7	1	4.3					3	4.1
5	1	8.3					1	3.0	2	2.7
6	1	8.3	2	8.7	1	16.7			4	5.4
no response							5	15.2	5	6.8
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0
How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage or adoption?										
0	1	8.3	1	4.3			3	9.1	5	6.8
1	3	25.0	3	13.0	1	16.7	3	9.1	10	13.5
2			7	30.4			4	12.1	11	14.9
3	2	16.7	1	4.3					3	4.1
4	1	8.3					1	3.0	2	2.7
5	1	8.3	2	8.7	1	16.7			4	5.4
not asked, singles	4	33.3	9	39.1	4	66.7	17	51.5	34	45.9
no response							5	15.2	5	6.8
Total	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	33	100.0	74	100.0
Number adults in group										
0			1	7.1					1	2.8
1			1	7.1					1	2.8
2	5	62.5	8	57.1	1	50.0	8	66.7	22	61.1
3	2	25.0	3	21.4			2	16.7	7	19.4
5	1	12.5					1	8.3	2	5.6
6			1	7.1	1	50.0			2	5.6
Don't know/Refused							1	8.3	1	2.8
Total	8	100.0	14	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	36	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C-9 Structural Characteristics of Homeless, County of Kauai (cont)

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How many are children under the age of 6?										
0	4	50.0	7	50.0	2	100.0	10	83.3	23	63.9
1	3	37.5	3	21.4			2	16.7	8	22.2
2			2	14.3					2	5.6
3	1	12.5	2	14.3					3	8.3
How many are children 7 to 17 years old?										
0	5	62.5	11	78.6	2	100.0	11	91.7	29	80.6
1	3	37.5	2	14.3			1	8.3	6	16.7
2			1	7.1					1	2.8
How many are 60 years of age or older?										
0	6	75.0	13	92.9	2	100.0	12	100.0	33	91.7
1	2	25.0	1	7.1					3	8.3
How many are males?										
0			1	7.1			3	25.0	4	11.1
1	3	37.5	9	64.3	1	50.0	7	58.3	20	55.6
2	5	62.5	2	14.3	1	50.0	1	8.3	9	25.0
4			1	7.1			1	8.3	2	5.6
5			1	7.1					1	2.8
Total	8	100.0	14	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	36	100.0

Data represent homeless survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table C-10 Problem Indicators of Homeless Persons, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse										
yes							2	6.1	2	2.7
no	12	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0	31	93.9	72	97.3
Any indication of family violence or abuse										
yes	7	58.3	5	21.7	3	50.0	4	12.1	19	25.7
no	5	41.7	18	78.3	3	50.0	29	87.9	55	74.3
Any indication of physical illness or disability										
yes	6	50.0	9	39.1	4	66.7	17	51.5	36	48.6
no	6	50.0	14	60.9	2	33.3	16	48.5	38	51.4
Any indication of mental illness or disability										
yes	6	50.0	8	34.8	3	50.0	15	45.5	32	43.2
no	6	50.0	15	65.2	3	50.0	18	54.5	42	56.8
Indication of Multiple Problems										
yes	6	50.0	6	26.1	3	50.0	13	39.4	28	37.8
no	6	50.0	17	73.9	3	50.0	20	60.6	46	62.2

Data represent total homeless persons represented by interviews.

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Table C-11 Problem Indicators in Homeless Groups, County of Kauai

	Waimea		Lihue		Kawaihau		Hanalei		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse										
yes							2	3.9	2	1.4
no	31	100.0	54	100.0	12	100.0	49	96.1	146	98.6
Any indication of family violence or abuse										
yes	15	48.4	16	29.6	4	33.3	4	7.8	39	26.4
no	16	51.6	38	70.4	8	66.7	47	92.2	109	73.6
Any indication of physical illness or disability										
yes	10	32.3	23	42.6	10	83.3	21	41.2	64	43.2
no	21	67.7	31	57.4	2	16.7	30	58.8	84	56.8
Any indication of mental illness or disability										
yes	13	41.9	14	25.9	4	33.3	21	41.2	52	35.1
no	18	58.1	40	74.1	8	66.7	30	58.8	96	64.9
Indication of Multiple Problems										
yes	9	29.0	15	27.8	4	33.3	16	31.4	44	29.7
no	22	71.0	39	72.2	8	66.7	35	68.6	104	70.3

Data represent total unsheltered homeless persons represented by interviews.

APPENDIX D: ESTIMATES

	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records[a]		From Agency Interviews[b]			Survey Estimate[d]	
	transitional	emergency	transitional	emergency	Counts[c]		
Best estimate	18	-	-	8	153	153	332

a. Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Homeless Management Information System.
b. Interviews conducted with shelter managers who do not currently report to HMIS.
c. Persons covered by homeless interviews conducted for this study.
d. Estimated number of homeless persons in the field, an expansion of survey data to total homeless population.

Data		Comment
Shelter Estimates		Number of homeless persons sheltered in shelters that reported to HCDCH HMIS on the nights preceding homeless interviewing. Estimates for non-reporting shelters were taken from interviews with shelter operators.
HMIS	18	
Transitional	18	
Emergency	0	
Survey		
Total persons present at sites	426	Total persons present at interview sites.
Interviews attempted	210	Individuals and family/group heads approached for interview.
interviews completed	100	Interviews conducted with individuals or family/group heads.
interviews not completed	110	Total individuals or family/group heads not interviewed.
declined	101	Individuals or family/group heads declining the interview.
not lucid	9	Mostly individuals who were not able to complete the interview.
Interviewed persons not homeless	26	Number of individuals or family/group heads not homeless.
Interviews with homeless persons	74	Homeless individuals or family/group heads homeless on that day.
Number persons covered by interviews	157	Number of individuals and family/group members homeless.
Average group size	2.12	Calculated: Homeless persons divided by number interviews.
Num. persons sheltered previous night	4	Estimate from survey data.
Percent homeless persons sheltered	2.55%	Sheltered persons divided by total persons in interviews.
Estimated sample error	0.0102	Sample error of proportion, p = percent homeless, 90% confidence.

APPENDIX E. COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS AND AGENCIES INTERVIEWED

Table E-1. County Advisory Board Members

	Members	Organization
Hawaii	Brandee Cachola	Care-a-Van
	Pauline Pavao	Salvation Army
	Maxi Parong	Salvation Army - Hilo
	Ron Hochuli	Kawaihae Transitional Center
	Rex Jitchaku	Housing & Comm. Development
	Steve Bader	East Hawaii Coalition
	Comm Officer	Hawaii Police Department
Kauai	Stephanie Fernandes	Kauai Economic Opportunity
	Mitham Clement	Salvation Army
	Tina Rapozo	Department of Human Services
	Lynette Medrano-Stine	Catholic Charities
	Mary Francis Graham	Kauai Mental Health Center
	Laurie Sakai-Higley	Department of Human Services
Maui	Tim Terry	Ka Lima O Maui
	Brad Hickle	Maui Police Department
	Scott Migita	Maui Police Department
	Mike Davis	Ka Hale A Ke Ola
Oahu	Holly Holowach	US Vets
	Trish Glancey	Waikiki Health Center
	Debra Smith	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Audrey Floyd	Angel Network Charities
	Aaron Whyne	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Melia Hayashi	WCCHC
	Jermaine Turner	Waianae Community Outreach
	Reck Navaro	Women Health Center
	Laura Thielen	Health Care Hawaii
	Alika Campbell	Halekipa/Youth Outreach
	Michael Ullman	I H S
	Sarah Lindsey	Hoomaukeola
	Tulu Toa	Waianae Community Outreach

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Table E-2. Continuum of Care Members Interviewed

Shelters Interviewed
County of Hawaii
Family Crisis Shelter, Inc.
Hale Lehua
Ka Hale `O Kawaihae
Kawaihae Emergency
Surf
Hale Alanoe MHK
Patch Place, Hilo
Kihei Pua Transitional Shelter
Kiehi Pua Emergency Shelter
County of Kauai
KEO-Komohana Group Home
KEO-Lihue Court
County of Maui
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Transitional Shelter
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Emergency Shelter
MHK Maui Crisis-Transitional
City & County of Honolulu
Angel Network Charities (Calvary BTS)
Gregory House
Hale Kipa TLP-Womens
Na Kolea
Vancouver House
Kulaokahua
Loli`ana Hale
Ma'ili Land
Ohana Ola O Kahumana
Onemalu Emergency Shelter
Onemalu at Kalaeloa
Peki Imua
Safe Haven Transitional Shelter MHK
Supp. Living/Therap. Living
Weinberg Village Waianae
Weinberg Village Waimanalo (Holo Loa`a)
Hale Kipa TLP-Mens
IHS/Kaa'ahi
IHS/Sumner
Safe Haven - Safe Care

APPENDIX F. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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External Fielding Survey

2003 HOMELESS SURVEY v.1

This Section for Interviewer Use Only		
INTERVIEWER NAME:	ISLAND:	DATE:
START TIME:	FINISH TIME:	SITE NUMBER:

Q1. Are you homeless or "houseless" these days?

Yes ..... ☐
Depends, not sure ..... ☐

No..... ☐

Q2. Where did you sleep last night?
My house / home (Go to Q6) ..... ☐
Homeless shelter ..... ☐
Other public facility ..... ☐
Outside Unsheltered ..... ☐
Someone else's house ..... ☐
Car or truck ..... ☐
Abandoned building ..... ☐
Church, school, etc. ..... ☐
Tent, cave, garage ..... ☐
Did not sleep ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
No response ..... ☐

Q3. How many different places have you slept in the past 30-days?
One (1) ..... ☐
Two (2) ..... ☐
Three (3) ..... ☐
Four (4) ..... ☐
Five (5) ..... ☐
Six (6) ..... ☐
Seven (7) or more ..... ☐
Other _____ ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused ..... ☐

Q4. Did you have a home in the past year?
Yes] ..... ☐
No ..... ☐

(Go to Q10)

Q5. Do you have a home?
Yes ..... ☐
No (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q6. Where is your home ?
This island ..... ☐
Another island ..... ☐
Another state ..... ☐
Did not say ..... ☐

Q7. What kind of housing unit is it?
House ..... ☐
Apartment/Condo/Town home ..... ☐
Abandoned Building (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Garage (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Tent (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Mobile/Auto (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Shelter, Church, Clinic, Dorm (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q8. How many of the last 7-nights did you sleep there?

☐ Number of nights

(Use 9 for "no response". If 7, thank and terminate)

Q9. Why didn't you sleep there last night?
Too far to commute (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Family Conflict/Dissolution (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Alcohol / Drug Abuse (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Eviction (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Disaster (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Financial Reason (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Like to move around (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Visitor/Tourist (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐

Q10. Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?
Alone (Go to Q17) ..... ☐
Member of Family ..... ☐
Member of Small Group ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
Don't know / Refused ..... ☐

	# of Persons
Q11. Including yourself, how many people are in your family or group?	☐ ☐
Q12. How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage, or adoption?	☐ ☐
Q13. How many are children under the age of 6?	☐ ☐
Q14. How many are children 7 to 17 years old?	☐ ☐
Q15. How many are 60 years of age or older?	☐ ☐
Q16. How many are males?	☐ ☐

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INFORMATION ON HOMELESSNESS

Q17. Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?
- Yes (Go to Q19) ☐
- No ☐

Q18. How many times have you been homeless in the last two (2) years?
- Once (1) ☐
- Two (2) ☐
- Three (3) ☐
- Four (4) ☐
- Five (5) ☐
- Six (6) ☐
- Seven (7) or more times ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q19. How did you become homeless this time? (Check all that apply)
- Problems paying rent/evicted ☐
- Domestic Violence ☐
- Government Benefits ☐
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse ☐
- Unemployment ☐
- Visitor/Tourist ☐
- Released from Prison ☐
- Released from Hospital ☐
- Released from Military ☐
- My choice, I chose to live here ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q20. How long have you been homeless this time?
- 1 to 6 days ☐
- 1 to 3 weeks ☐
- 1 to 6 months ☐
- 6 months to 1 year ☐
- 1 to 2 years ☐
- 2 to 5 years ☐
- More than 5 years ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q21. Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

INFORMATION ON RESOURCES

Q22. Do you have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q24) ☐

Q23. Is it a full-time, part-time, or occasional work?
- Full-Time ☐
- Part-Time ☐
- Occasional ☐

ASK ONLY IF A FAMILY OR GROUP:

Q24. Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q26) ☐

Q25. How many are employed? [ ][ ] Number of people

Q26. [Aside from a job], did you receive any money in the last 30-days?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q28) ☐

Q27. Where did that money come from? [PROBE] Anywhere else?
- Family/Friend ☐
- Savings ☐
- Social Security ☐
- Sale of goods ☐
- Sale of services ☐
- Welfare/Public Assistance ☐
- Pan Handling ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q28. Why aren't you working now?
- People don't want to hire me ☐
- Looking but cannot find a job ☐
- Do not want to work ☐
- Do not need to work ☐
- Alcohol/Drug use problem ☐
- Poor education ☐
- Disability or health problem ☐
- Must stay with children ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

NEEDS & SERVICES

Q29. Since you have become homeless, what have been your major problems? (Check all that apply)
- Finding Work ☐
- Childcare ☐
- School Problems ☐
- Clothing ☐
- Medical/Dental ☐
- Finding Food ☐
- Discrimination ☐
- Harassment ☐
- Drinking ☐
- Drug Abuse ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q30. Do you currently have health insurance?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q31. How many members of your group are covered by health insurance? [ ][ ] Number of people

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Q32. Where do you get most of your food? (Check all that apply)

- Family/Friend ☐
- Supermarket ☐
- Hand-outs ☐
- Restaurant ☐
- Church ☐
- Human Services ☐
- Dumpster/Trash ☐
- Soup Kitchen/Charity ☐
- Stealing/Theft ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q33. Think about the past 2 weeks…

	Yes	No	No answer
Did you ever run out of money to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever eat less than you should because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever go hungry because you had to share the food with someone else in your family?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever received money from a church, charity, friend, or government or private agency to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever get food from a foodbank, church, or other meal program?	☐	☐	☐

Q34. In the past 30 days, have you received any services from (name of local outreach agency)?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Never heard of them ☐
- No response ☐

Q35. Are you currently taking medications for a physical illness or condition?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q36. Do you have any physical illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q37. Are you currently taking medications for mental or emotional problems?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q38. Do you have any mental illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q39. I am going to read a list of services, starting with shelter. Have you received (see list below) from a public or private agency in the last 30-days? Do you need to get (same item) from an agency now but are not receiving it?

Service	In the past 30-days		Need now	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Shelter	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Food	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐	☐
Child Care Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Employment Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐	☐
Medical/Dental Care	☐	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Money	☐	☐	☐	☐

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Q40. How long have you lived in Hawaii?
- Less than 1 year ☐
- 1 to 6 years ☐
- 6 to 20 years ☐
- 20 or more years (not life) ☐
- Lifetime ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q41. What is your ethnic background? (Check all that apply)
- Black ☐
- Caucasian ☐
- Chinese ☐
- Filipino ☐
- Hawaiian/part Hawaiian ☐
- Hispanic/Latino ☐
- Japanese ☐
- Korean ☐
- Mixed/non Hawaiian ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

FOR HAWAIIANS ONLY:

Q42. Are you or anyone else in your group 50% Hawaiian or more?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q45) ☐

Q43. Are you, or is any member of your group, an applicant for a land award from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q44. Have you been a lessee in the past?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q45. What is your marital status?
- Single, Never married ☐
- Married ☐
- Widowed ☐
- Separated ☐
- Divorced ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q46. What is the highest level of education you completed?
- Grade 8 ☐
- Grade 12 ☐
- Some college ☐
- College Graduate ☐
- Some Graduate School ☐
- Grad School Graduate ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q47. What is your age?
- 16 to 21 ☐
- 22 to 34 ☐
- 35 to 39 ☐
- 40 to 44 ☐
- 45 to 49 ☐
- 50 to 54 ☐
- 55 to 61 ☐
- 62 and over ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q48. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q49. Are you a veteran of the armed services?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q50. In what year were you discharged? [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Q51. Have you or any member of your party been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by a medical professional?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q52. Record gender. [DO NOT ASK]
- Male ☐
- Female ☐

POST INTERVIEW
(Do not ask these questions)

Q53. Was this person lucid and coherent during the entire interview?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q54. Did you encounter a language or communication problem during this interview?
- Yes ☐
- No

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STATE OF HAWAI`I
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai`i (HCDCH)
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)

COUNTY OF MAUI
Department of Housing & Human Concerns

COUNTY OF HAWAI`I
Office of Housing & Community Development

City and County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services

COUNTY OF KAUAI
Housing Agency

<<Name>>
<<Street>>
<<City>>, <<State>> <<Zipcode>>

The State of Hawai'I, in conjunction with the local county governments, would like your cooperation and kind assistance in our efforts to assess the size and needs of the homeless population in your area. The information provided will be used to better understand the homelessness in Hawaii. Your name will not be released with any information you provide, and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your agency and complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai'i, Department o Hawaiian Homelands, City and County of Honolulu, County of Maui, County of Kauai, and the County of Hawai'i.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SURVEY OF AGENCIES SERVING HOMELESS PERSONS

AGENCY INFORMATION

Please identify your agency and a contact person who is easily accessible and knowledgeable about your programs.

Agency Name: _____ Years in Business: _____
Contact Person: _____ Email: _____
Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Sources of Funding: (**X** all that apply)

- ☐ Federal Funding
- ☐ State Funding
- ☐ City & County Funding
- ☐ Charitable Agencies
- ☐ Direct Contributions
- ☐ Other

If any of your services are provided as a joint agreement with another agency, please identify that agency here:

SERVICES PROVIDED

Q1. Do you provide services for homeless persons?

☐ Yes ☐ No ➔ [End survey. Thank you for participating in our survey. Please return this form via the postage-paid envelope.]

Q2. Which of these services do you provide to homeless persons? (**X** one box per row)

Service Offerings	*Do not provide this service*	*Provide to homeless among others*	*Provide primarily for homeless persons*
Support Services Offered	☐	☐	☐
Providing Food	☐	☐	☐
Financial Assistance	☐	☐	☐
Medical Care	☐	☐	☐
Dental Care	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐
Case Management	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐
Medication	☐	☐	☐
Transport	☐	☐	☐
Employment	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐
Childcare	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐
Shelter	☐ [skip to Q4]	☐	☐
Other ( )			

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Q3. **Which type of shelter or housing do you provide?** (**x** all that apply)

- ☐ **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)
- ☐ **Permanent Supportive Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)
- ☐ **Special Purpose Shelters** (homeless housing offering specialized services such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food etc.)
- ☐ **Support Services** (services other than housing such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food provider, etc.)

Q4. **What is your average usage of these services by homeless persons in one day?**

	Average Daily Service Utilization by Homeless Persons [in percent **%**]			
Support Services Offered	*Provide for homeless persons*	*Provide to others*	*Do not provide this service*	Should equal 100%
Providing Food	%	%	☐	
Financial Assistance	%	%	☐	
Medical Care	%	%	☐	
Dental Care	%	%	☐	
Clothing	%	%	☐	
Mailing Address	%	%	☐	
Medication	%	%	☐	
Transport	%	%	☐	
Employment	%	%	☐	
Mental Health Services	%	%	☐	
Childcare	%	%	☐	
Counseling	%	%	☐	
Job Training	%	%	☐	
Case Management	%	%	☐	
Shelter	%	%	☐	
Other ( )	%	%	☐	

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of BEDS available to homeless persons. Count your MAXIMUM CAPACITY, and not the number of people served. If your program uses rooms, apartments, or subdivided units, indicate the maximum number of persons that can be normally accommodated in a non-emergency situation.

Q5. **Emergency Housing** (**temporary homeless shelter provided as an entry point into critical services**)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of emergency housing beds	

Q6. **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of transitional housing beds	

Q7. **Permanent Supporting Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family / Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of permanent supportive housing beds	

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Q8. **Special Purpose Shelters** (housing for those abused, undergoing special treatment for mental/physical issues)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of treatment housing beds	

Q9. **Types of homeless persons served** (check all that apply)

- ☐ Single men
- ☐ Single women
- ☐ Single children (under 18)
- ☐ Adult couples without children
- ☐ Single parent families
  - ☐ Mother with child(ren)
  - ☐ Father with child(ren)
- ☐ 2-parent families with children

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN OUR SURVEY.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

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SHELTER COUNT SURVEY <<todaydate>>

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII

Dear <<NAME>>,

Thank you for your participation in the Housing and Community Development Corporation (HCDCH) study of homelessness in Hawaii. Since you have indicated on the previous agency survey that your organization provides shelter and housing services to homeless persons, we kindly ask that you fill-out this follow-up questionnaire.

The information provided will be used to better estimate the population size of Hawaii's homeless. Your name will not be released with any information you provide and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please take the time to read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your service agency. You may also provide comments on a separate piece of paper. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of HCDCH.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SHELTER & HOUSING PROVIDER SURVEY

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of homeless persons sheltered on <<countdate>>. Count the number of people served according to the descriptions below.

On <<countdate>>, how many people did you serve who were:

		Male	Female
Single Individuals			
Unaccompanied youth (under 18)			
Adult couples without children			
2-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
1-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
Non-related groups (3 adults or more per group)			
Accompanied children			
Other (1)			
Other (2)			

THANK YOU FOR TAKING OUR SURVEY

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Beyond Information. Intelligence.

Consulting

Database Marketing

Economic & Social Impact Studies

Research

Training

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Report

Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2003

Prepared for:

COUNTY OF MAUI

Department of Housing and Human Concerns

***SMS** Affiliations and Associations:*

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Latham Synchronized Relationship Marketing
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Prepared by:

***SMS* Research & Marketing Services, Inc.**
April, 2004

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April 30, 2004

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Dear County of Maui Housing Agency:

It is with pleasure that SMS Research present for the County of Maui this report of the findings of the 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Assessment. We believe the results will be an important tool to be used by those who will plan for and develop new programs for Hawaii's Homeless population.

We thank you for the opportunity to have been involved in this challenging and worthwhile project, and for providing a chance to work with some truly awe inspiring people. Any acknowledgements cannot do justice to the work and efforts contributed by your staff, the County Advisory Board members, and agency and service providers throughout the County.

It has been a pleasure serving you during the course of this project. Please call upon us should the need for our assistance arise as you work toward solutions to the problem of the homeless in Hawaii.

Sincerely,

James E. Dannemiller
President

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Experian
Hospitality Advisors, LLC
International Survey Research
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our gratitude goes out to a number of people who have contributed generously in terms of staff time, advice and counsel, funding, and other resources to make this study possible. The staff of HCDCH, the Country Housing offices, homeless shelters and agencies, and the Advisory Boards provided valuable input into the design, analysis, and interpretation of the results. Their collective comments provided us with rare insight into the problems of homelessness in the State of Hawaii.

Many people went out of their way to help us conduct interviews, with homeless persons, and their continued support of this project is deeply appreciated. Above all, those listed below are distinguished by their commitment to the successful resolution of
Hawaii's Homeless problems.

On behalf of SMS, I would like to thank the following persons, public and private agencies, and organizations for their cooperation in making this project a success. They helped us get forms completed on time, gave us the information we needed and even introduced us to the homeless people in the area to ease the assessment process.

County of Maui

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS
Alice Lee
Edwin Okubo
Rudy Esquer

SALVATION ARMY
Brian Klaschka

SALVATION ARMY, OUTREACH BRANCH
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MAUI HOMELESS ALLIANCE

State of Hawaii

HCDCH HOMELESS PROGRAM BRANCH
Sandra Miyoshi
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HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
Micah Kane
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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

In 2003, the County Housing Offices of Maui, Kauai, Big Island, and Oahu, in conjunction with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL), Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), and Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) commissioned a study of the homeless population in the State of Hawaii. This study was patterned after the 1992 study of homelessness, but has an expanded scope that includes a review of homelessness and its relation to housing issues. This year's study also incorporates administrative records and survey data from the shelters and agencies collected from HCDCH.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objective of this study is to provide Maui County's policy makers and human services program managers with accurate information on the extent, characteristics, and causes of homelessness in the County. It is intended to provide more detailed information and expand the context in which homelessness is measured.

Central to the project objective was meeting the main priorities identified: population estimates, geographic distribution, ethnic composition, needs assessment, and identification of key sub-populations. Underlying these priorities was the goal of re-measuring the extent of the homeless population in Hawaii, and to expand on earlier work aimed at understanding the nature of the homeless problem. Specific project tasks included:

Homelessness

- Determine the number and living conditions of the homeless population and provide accurate counts for each island
- Estimate the number of homeless individuals who are not being served by public or private agencies/organizations in Hawaii
- Provide information on the potential causes and effects of homelessness that will permit more effective and efficient program and policy planning

Geographic Distribution

- Determine the geographic distribution and living conditions of the homeless population for long-term planning, capital budgeting, and policy making. Within this Maui County report, the homeless populations are reported by county, and the sub-areas of the County.

Ethnic Composition

- Determine the ethnic composition of the homeless population in Maui County

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Sub-Populations

- Identification of key sub-populations
- Describe defined sub-populations within the overall homeless population. The sub-populations to be specifically addressed will include:
  - Mentally Ill
  - Substance Abusers
  - Victims of Domestic Violence
  - Elderly
  - Dual-Diagnosed
  - Persons with HIV/AIDS
  - Veterans
  - Youths
  - Chronic Homeless

Precariously Housed & Hidden Homeless

- Determine the number and characteristics of the families and individuals who are potentially at risk
- Provide information on causes and effects of the at-risk homeless population to support programs and objectives aimed at alleviating "hidden homeless."

THE STUDY

The study was divided into six phases; the agency survey, expert interviews, HMIS database analysis, shelter count surveys, external fielding, and telephone interviews.

Agency Survey

Using the list of all agencies that provide health and social services to the people of Hawaii (including the homeless), SMS conducted a survey of agencies to identify those that provide shelter to homeless persons. The survey was a mail survey with a telephone follow-up. The outcome produced was: (1) an updated list of all agencies providing shelter to homeless persons in 2003; and (2) a base list of all services available to homeless persons from all agencies with estimates of capacity and current utilization. This survey sought to classify each type of agency or organization by the type and level of service that they provided to the homeless population.

Table 1. Agency Survey Yields – 1st and 2nd Rounds

	Sent	Received	Response Rate
Oahu	171	64	37%
Maui	62	20	32%
Hawaii	51	20	39%
Kauai	27	7	26%
State	311	111	36%
With complete data		104	34%

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A total of 62 surveys were sent to qualifying agencies and organizations that have any contact with the homeless population within the county. Of the mailed surveys, 20 viable surveys were received resulting in a 32 percent response rate.

Sole reliance on "shelter" counts of the homeless population would be biased by areas with lack of shelters and would not provide a reliable estimate of the homeless population. Therefore, it was decided that all social service providers that had contact with the homeless population would be surveyed. These providers included homeless shelters, service boards, food providers, community action agencies, domestic violence and family abuse centers, rehabilitation centers, Salvation Army, and outreach service agencies.

Shelter, Agency, Continuum of Care Interviews

This portion of the study included interviews with the experts in the field of homelessness, including those who provide shelter, outreach, medical, or other assorted services for the homeless population in Maui County. The primary objective of these interviews was to bring coherence and alignment of the study objectives with the concerns of the homeless experts. Experts representing a cross section of the agencies and organizations involved in the fight against homelessness from Maui County were selected to form a County Advisory Board (CAB).

The CABs were informal groups of people with knowledge and expertise in homelessness in each county. They were selected because of their knowledge of where homeless people congregate, and willingness to help. The list of CAB members is in Appendix E.

The CABs, in conjunction with Maui County representatives, assisted SMS in fine-tuning our survey instruments, methodology, and timing for the outreach survey with respect to the community and homeless expert concerns. The interviews and CABs were critical in identifying location where homeless persons could be located during the outreach portion of the study. Advisory Board members also provided advanced notice to the homeless populations and brought our interviewers "street credibility" so that interviews could be conducted in a timely and efficient manner. Their kind assistance enabled the sometimes attention averse members of the homeless population to participate in the study.

Interviews with the Continuum of Care member agencies also played a key role in the assessment of current service levels provided to the homeless population in Maui County. This data, when coupled with outreach survey data on the services utilized by the homeless population help to formulate a Needs Analysis to determine if any gaps in services could be identified. These interviews were conducted both in person and over the phone. The list of interview subjects is in Appendix E.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS Database)

HCDCH has developed a database of the homeless population served in the State of Hawaii as an initial step towards the institution of a full online system as recommended by HUD. This database is created through the execution of intake interviews and surveys at selected homeless shelters. These intake forms assess the demographic, socio-economic, and housing characteristics of the homeless population being served. Exit surveys are also used to determine length of stay and, to a lesser extent, migration patterns. These surveys are completed for every person served on a daily basis and mailed to HCDCH headquarters on Oahu for processing and entry into the main database.

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Although the HMIS database contains comprehensive information on homeless persons, it does have some limitations. Not all shelters share data with HMIS, so the database does not comprehensively cover all sheltered homeless in Hawaii. Also, it took some time for shelters to put systems in place so they could share their information with HMIS, so the first few years of implementation contains data from a partial list of shelters.

Table 2. HMIS Data Fields

Demographic	Socio-Economic	Other
Adults	County	Number Served
Children	Education Types	Times Served
Singles	Education Levels	Medical History
Families	Length Homeless	Substance Abuse History
Age	Times Homeless	Mental Health History
Gender	Cause of Homeless	Referral Source
Ethnicity	Income Sources	Services Required
Relationships	Resources Source	Medical Referrals
Marital Status	Resources Upon Exit	Means of Travel to Hawaii
Citizenship	Housing Status	Travel Funding
Veteran	Type of Housing	Destination After Exit
Family Status	Housing Payment Delinquency	Reason of Exit
Hawaii Residency	Avg Length of Stay	Exit Location

The information contained within the database became the basis for determining the total count, demographic characteristics, statewide distribution by county, and services rendered in a given point-in-time. The data also provided a single number count of the homeless population staying in a shelter on a particular date. The results of the outreach count provided the unsheltered population on the date of external fielding.

Shelter Counts

Shelters not participating in the HMIS database were given the standard HCDCH shelter intake and exit surveys to be completed by the shelter personnel for every individual and group sheltered during the two-day external fielding period in late summer. Surveys from these shelters were collected and the data was used, in combination with HMIS data, to determine the total number of sheltered homeless persons.

External Fielding

SMS, in cooperation with government housing agencies and homeless service providers, conducted an external point-in-time count of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. External fielding consisted of a site count and homeless. In total, 277 homeless interviews were conducted in Maui County at 65 locations representing 487 homeless persons with all the groups. On Molokai, 4 homeless interviews were conducted at 2 locations. On Lanai, no homeless persons were found.

Telephone Interviews

A telephone survey of Hawaii residents was conducted to assess the segments of the population that can be considered hidden homeless, precariously housed (at-risk) households, their characteristics, and housing situation. This was part of the Hawaii Housing and Policy Study.

Table 3. Definitions Used in this Report

Homeless

There is more than one definition of homelessness, although the definitions vary in small ways. The following is the official definition of homelessness for Hawaii from Section 201G-451 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes:

Homeless means:

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

(2) An individual or family who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

(A) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;

(B) An institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

(C) A public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as sleeping accommodations for human beings.

This term does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an act of Congress or a state law.

Unsheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons having a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for persons (including beaches, parks, automobiles, caves, benches, and abandoned or vacant buildings)

Sheltered Homeless

Persons or groups of persons who lack fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and stay at a supervised public or private shelter design to provide temporary alleviation of homelessness through the provision of living accommodations (emergency, transitional, or other) or that is an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized.

Hidden Homeless

A person or group of persons who…:

- share accommodations with other groups in the same household who without the generosity of the host family would be homeless.
- Are “doubled-up” (two or more families or groups or persons related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Are “sharing” (two or more families or groups or persons not related by birth marriage or adoption).
- Persons who depend upon public assistance for their shelter payments each month.

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Precariously Housed or At-Risk

Person or persons who could become homeless in less than three-months if they lost their primary source of income.

Shelter

A publicly or privately run supervised institution designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

Outreach Agency

A publicly or privately run organization providing food, clothing, medical care, and other related assistance out in the public domain.

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HOMELESS POPULATION – MAUI COUNTY

The Maui County Homeless Point-in-Time Study of 2003 estimates ***the total number of homeless persons in the County to be 1,153*** on any given day in July. This is a notable increase over the homeless estimate for Maui County in 1999 (see Conclusions). A substantial part of that difference is likely to result from different methods used in 1999. In 1992, the study was conducted in a manner very similar to that used for the 2003 survey. In 1999, the estimate was based on an enumeration of homeless persons encountered in a single sweep.

Table 4 (below) shows the distribution of Maui County homeless persons by type in July of 2003. The distribution is unique among Hawaii counties. About thirty five percent of the homeless were sheltered. In July of 2003, Maui County had only three functioning shelters. The two transitional shelters had a combined capacity of 258 persons per night, and one emergency shelter had a capacity of 85. There is also Harvest Chapel that does not report to HCDCH that houses approximately 54 persons. This study includes in the shelter counts both official and unofficial shelters.

Table 4. Homeless Counts, County of Maui & State of Hawaii, 2003

County	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records		Not in HMIS Database				
	Transitional	Emergency	Transitional	Emergency	Counts	Survey Estimate	
Honolulu	824	420	-	-	572	1,481	3,297
Maui	**253**	**93**	**-**	**54**	**270**	**483**	**1,153**
Hawaii	139	110	-	-	272	722	1,243
Kauai	22	-	-	8	153	153	336
State	1,238	623	-	62	1,267	2,839	6,029

	Individuals	Persons in families	Persons in families with children	Person in non-family groups	Total
Sheltered					
Honolulu	506	738	495	-	1,244
Maui	133	264	164	2	399
Hawaii	-	249	208	-	249
Kauai	-	30	30	-	30
State	639	1,281	897	2	1,922
Unsheltered					
Honolulu	470	729	346	854	2,053
Maui	265	313	165	176	754
Hawaii	385	329	98	280	994
Kauai	77	197	84	32	306
State	1,197	1,568	693	1,342	4,107

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The majority of Maui County's homeless people were unsheltered in July of 2003. Although Maui County can shelter more homeless than Kauai or Hawaii County, the majority of homeless are still unsheltered.

The Homeless Point-in-Time Survey team completed 283 interviews with homeless respondents. Those interviews covered a total of 487 homeless persons. The survey covered 270 unsheltered homeless persons, and provided information supporting an estimate of 119 additional unsheltered homeless people who were not covered by the survey[1]. The remaining homeless would be people who:

- were at locations other than interview sites on fielding days;
- were at interview sites but refused the interview;
- were at the interview sites but incapable of providing answers to survey questions;
- were located at a non-traditional shelter situation throughout the Maui County population (living in garages, tents, etc.).

The clear conclusion from the Point-in-Time Study 2003 is that more of Maui County's homeless people are sheltered at any time compared to Kauai and Hawaii County. During the survey period, about 35 percent of homeless people in the County were sheltered.

Table 5. Individuals Served by Outreach by County

	4th Qtr 2002	1st Qtr 2003	2nd Qtr 2003	3rd Qtr 2003	4th Qtr 2003
Honolulu	1,536	2,209	2,374	3,310	3,765
Maui	**396**	**401**	**427**	**403**	**454**
Hawaii	307	429	448	497	497
Kauai	234	269	244	208	250
State	2,473	3,308	3,493	4,418	4,966

Table 5 shows the number of individuals receiving outreach services by county in each quarter. The County of Maui outreach has fluctuated between 400 and 450 since the 4th quarter of 2002. The counts represent unique individuals in each quarter, although the same person may be in multiple quarters.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following section covers the geographic distribution of the homeless population in relation to the sites assessed during the external fielding portion of the study. The Maui County Housing Agency specified that for analysis purposes Maui be broken down into five districts; Wailuku-Kahului, Kihei-Makena, West Maui, Makawao-Kula, Paia-Haiku, Hana, Molokai, and Lanai. Hana and Lanai did not have any known populations of homeless persons as reported by the agencies and homeless organizations.

[1] The analysis plan shown in Appendix B describes the method of estimation. Briefly, the survey uses the percentage of homeless that stayed in a shelter the previous night from the survey and extrapolates from that the total number of homeless, including those not surveyed or observed at major homeless gathering places.

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Figure 1. Interview Locations for Homeless Point-In-Time Count, County of Maui

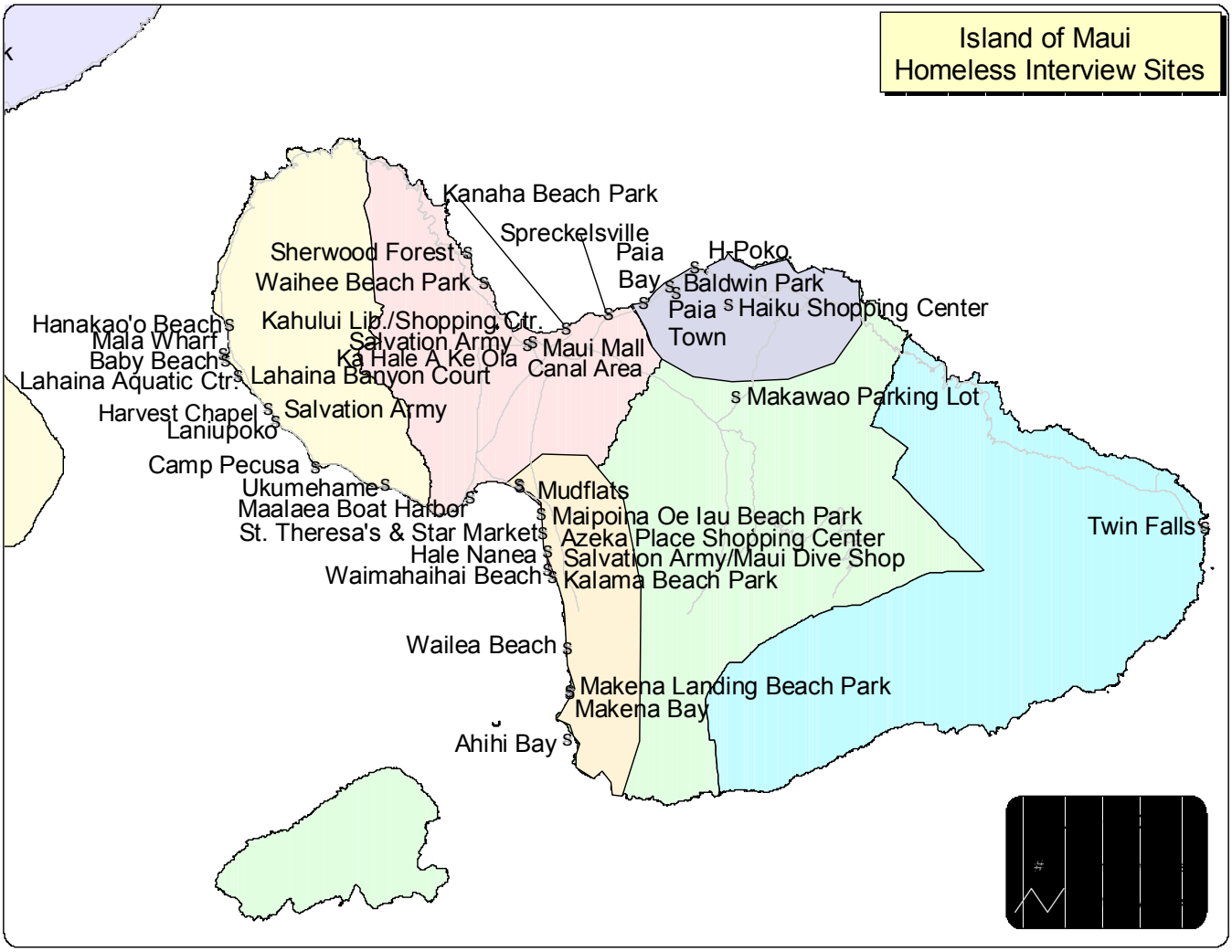

Figure 1 (above) shows the geographic location of homeless survey interviews in 2003. Sixty-eight sites were identified by key agencies, organizations, and experts serving the homeless in Maui County. These sites were scattered throughout the county, including Molokai and Lanai. The largest numbers of sites belonged in the Kahului-Wailuku area, but Kihei-Makena and West Maui also had large numbers of sites. Lanai had a few sites but no homeless were found there.

Table 6. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
problem paying rent; evicted	74	49.0	19	35.2	7	25.0	3	100.0	11	55.0			114	44.0
family conflict, family violence	19	12.6	3	5.6	1	3.6			2	10.0			25	9.7
government benefits stopped			1	1.9									1	0.4
alcohol or drug abuse	77	51.0	1	1.9	2	7.1			3	15.0			83	32.0
unemployment[2]	33	21.9	11	20.4	2	7.1	1	33.3	6	30.0			53	20.5
stranded visitor or tourist	1	0.7	2	3.7					1	5.0			4	1.5
released from prison	18	11.9	1	1.9									19	7.3
released from hospital									1	5.0			1	0.4
released from military									1	5.0			1	0.4
my choice, I chose to live here	4	2.6	8	14.8	3	10.7			6	30.0	1	33.3	22	8.5
other	19	12.6	14	25.9	12	42.9			2	10.0	2	66.7	49	18.9
don't know/refused	3	2.0	6	11.1	2	7.1	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	12	4.6
Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

Homeless persons cited problems paying rent across Maui County as the primary causative factor for their homeless situation. Over thirty percent of the homeless individuals in Maui County reported that alcohol or drug abuse directly contributed to their homelessness. Unemployment was the next most common factor in homelessness at 21%. Almost nine percent said that they were homeless by choice.

[2] The survey did not the specific reasons for , such as availability of work.

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Table 7. History of Homelessness Among Homeless Population, County of Maui

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?						
yes	86	57.0	25	46.3	10	35.7
no	64	42.4	26	48.1	17	60.7
don't know, refused	1	0.7	3	5.6	1	3.6
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?						
first time	52	34.4	16	29.6	6	21.4
second	40	26.5	16	29.6	11	39.3
third	39	25.8	11	20.4	7	25.0
fourth	12	7.9	2	3.7		
fifth	5	3.3	2	3.7		
sixth	1	0.7				
seventh			1	1.9		
eighth			3	5.6	2	7.1
other					1	3.6
unknown	2	1.3	3	5.6	1	3.6
How long have you been homeless this time?						
1 to 6 days	40	26.5	2	3.7	2	7.1
1 to 3 weeks	12	7.9	5	9.3	2	7.1
1 to six months	34	22.5	18	33.3	5	17.9
6 months to 1 year	24	15.9	7	13.0	2	7.1
1 or 2 years	25	16.6	6	11.1	4	14.3
2 to 5 years	7	4.6	8	14.8	5	17.9
more than 5 years	5	3.3	5	9.3	7	25.0
other						
don't know refused	4	2.6	3	5.6	1	3.6
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?						
yes	33	21.9	10	18.5	7	25.0
no	112	74.2	38	70.4	18	64.3
don't know, refused	6	4.0	6	11.1	3	10.7
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness						
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	116	76.8	33	61.1	14	50.0
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	35	23.2	21	38.9	14	50.0
Group Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0

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Table 7. History of Homelessness Among Homeless Population, County of Maui (cont)

	Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?								
yes	1	33.3	6	30.0	1	33.3	129	49.8
no	2	66.7	12	60.0	2	66.7	123	47.5
don't know, refused			2	10.0			7	2.7
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?								
first time	1	33.3	3	15.0	1	33.3	79	30.5
second	1	33.3	7	35.0			75	29.0
third			1	5.0			58	22.4
fourth	1	33.3	3	15.0			18	6.9
fifth							7	2.7
sixth			1	5.0			2	0.8
seventh							1	0.4
eighth			1	5.0	2	66.7	8	3.1
other							1	0.4
unknown			4	20.0			10	3.9
How long have you been homeless this time?								
1 to 6 days			1	5.0			45	17.4
1 to 3 weeks			3	15.0			22	8.5
1 to six months	1	33.3	8	40.0	1	33.3	67	25.9
6 months to 1 year			5	25.0			38	14.7
1 or 2 years			1	5.0	1	33.3	37	14.3
2 to 5 years					1	33.3	21	8.1
more than 5 years	1	33.3	1	5.0			19	7.3
other	1	33.3					1	0.4
don't know refused			1	5.0			9	3.5
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?								
yes	1	33.3	3	15.0	2	66.7	56	21.6
no	2	66.7	15	75.0	1	33.3	186	71.8
don't know, refused			2	10.0			17	6.6
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness								
less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless			11	55.0	1	33.3	175	67.6
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	3	100.0	9	45.0	2	66.7	84	32.4
Group Total	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

About half (49.8 percent) of survey respondents claimed that this was their first time being homeless. Those reporting multiple instances of homelessness stated that it was either their first, second, or third time in the last 24-months indicating low repeat rate of homeless individuals. However, less than 15 percent reported being homeless four or more times in the last 2-years. This portion of the homeless population could possibly be viewed as chronic homeless and were found primarily in the Wailuku/Kahului region of Maui.

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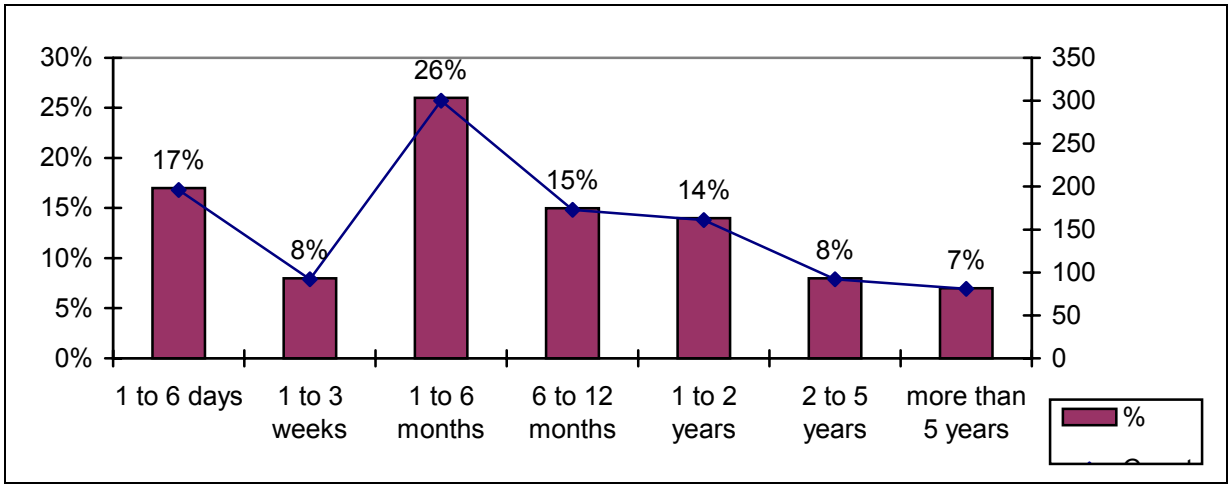
Figure 2. Duration of Homelessness Among Homeless Population, County of Maui



Over one-fourth of homeless persons on Maui reported having been homeless for one to six months. About 17 percent reported being homeless less than one week. Over seven percent, however, indicated that they had been homeless for more than five years.

Figure 3. Number of Places Slept in Past Week, Homeless Population, County of Maui

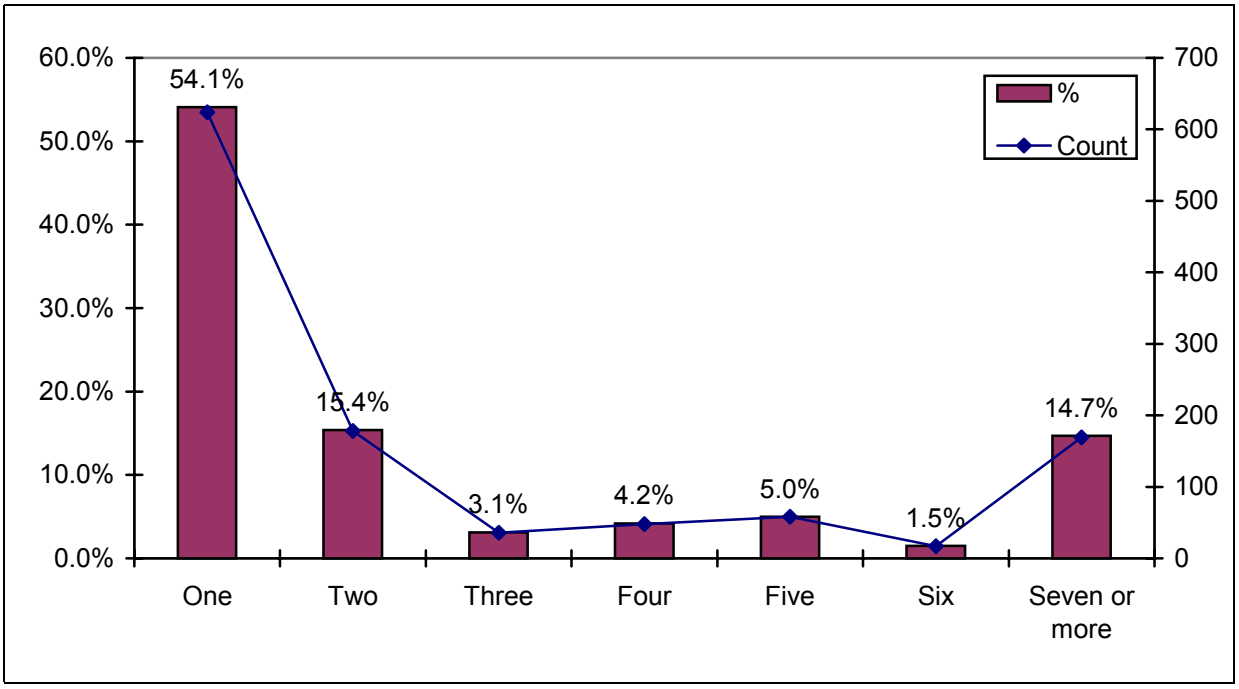


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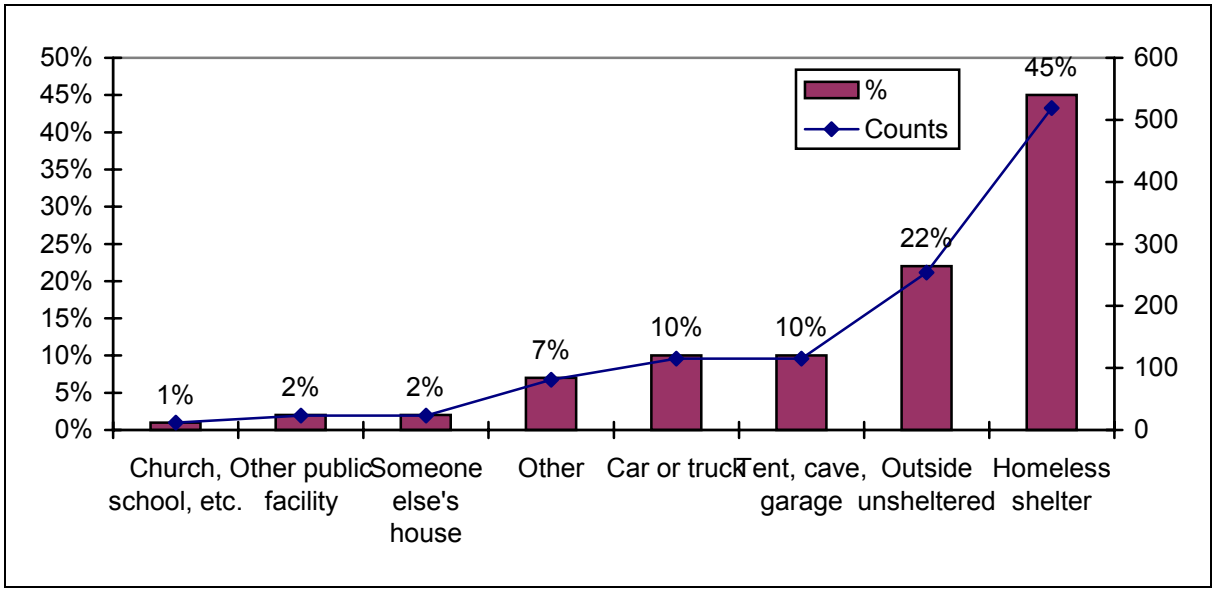
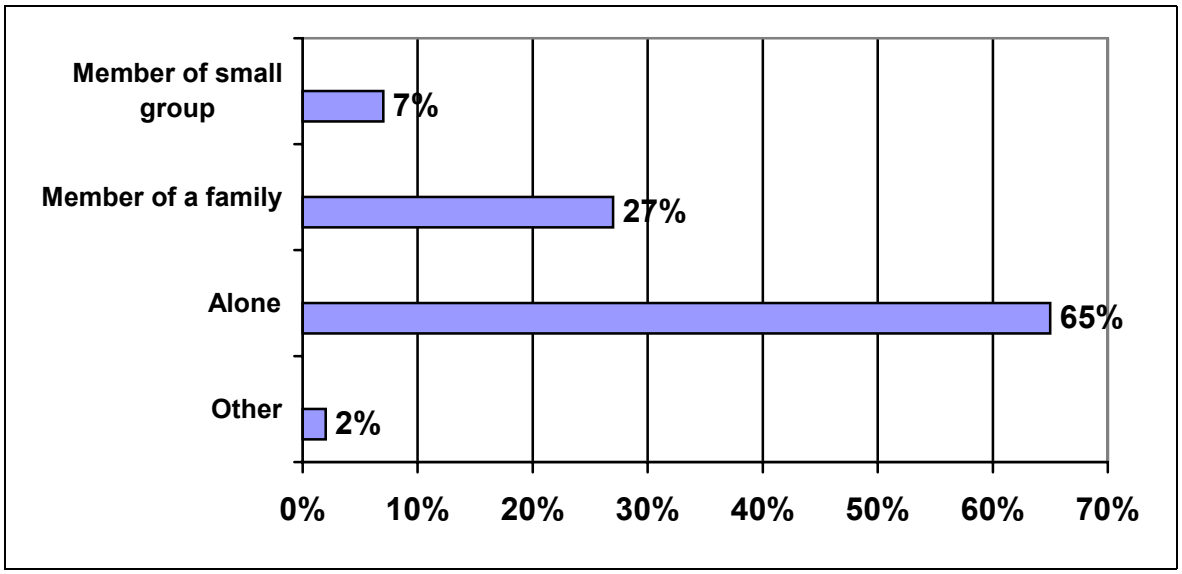
Figure 4. Location Slept Last Night, Homeless Population, County of Maui



When asked about the number of different places they had slept within the past seven nights, over half reported sleeping in only one location. Forty five percent reported sleeping at a homeless shelter, and another two percent at another public facility. Other locations they slept at included such places as a tent, garage, cave, (10 percent), in a car or truck (10 percent) and outside, unsheltered (22 percent).

Figure 5. Group Structure Among Homeless Population, County of Maui



Over half of the homeless individuals in Maui County are alone (65 percent). However, nearly 27 percent of those surveyed reported being homeless with members of their family. Seven percent reported being a member of a small group. Essentially all of the other persons included in this population are single individuals with some of the remainder not sure of what their social status was at the time of the external assessment.

Table 8. Ethnicity Among Homeless, County of Maui by District

		Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Ethnicity							
	Black	7	4.6	3	5.6	1	3.6
	Caucasian	46	30.5	32	59.3	14	50.0
	Chinese	1	0.7	1	1.9	1	3.6
	Filipino	12	7.9	2	3.7		
	Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	61	40.4	4	7.4	6	21.4
	Hispanic, Latino	5	3.3	2	3.7	1	3.6
	Japanese	1	0.7				
	Korean					1	3.6
	Mixed, not Hawaiian	4	2.6	2	3.7		
	other	8	5.3	2	3.7	2	7.1
	don't know, refused	6	4.0	6	11.1	2	7.1
Total		151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0
50% Hawaiian							
	yes	22	36.1	2	50.0	4	66.7
	no	35	57.4	2	50.0	2	33.3
	don't know, refused	4	6.6				
Total		61	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0
Current DHHL applicant							
	yes	7	30.4			3	75.0
	no	15	65.2	2	100.0	1	25.0
	don't know, refused	1	4.3				
Been a lessee in the past							
	yes	2	9.1			2	50.0
	no	18	81.8	2	100.0	1	25.0
	don't know, refused	2	9.1			1	25.0
Group Total		22	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0

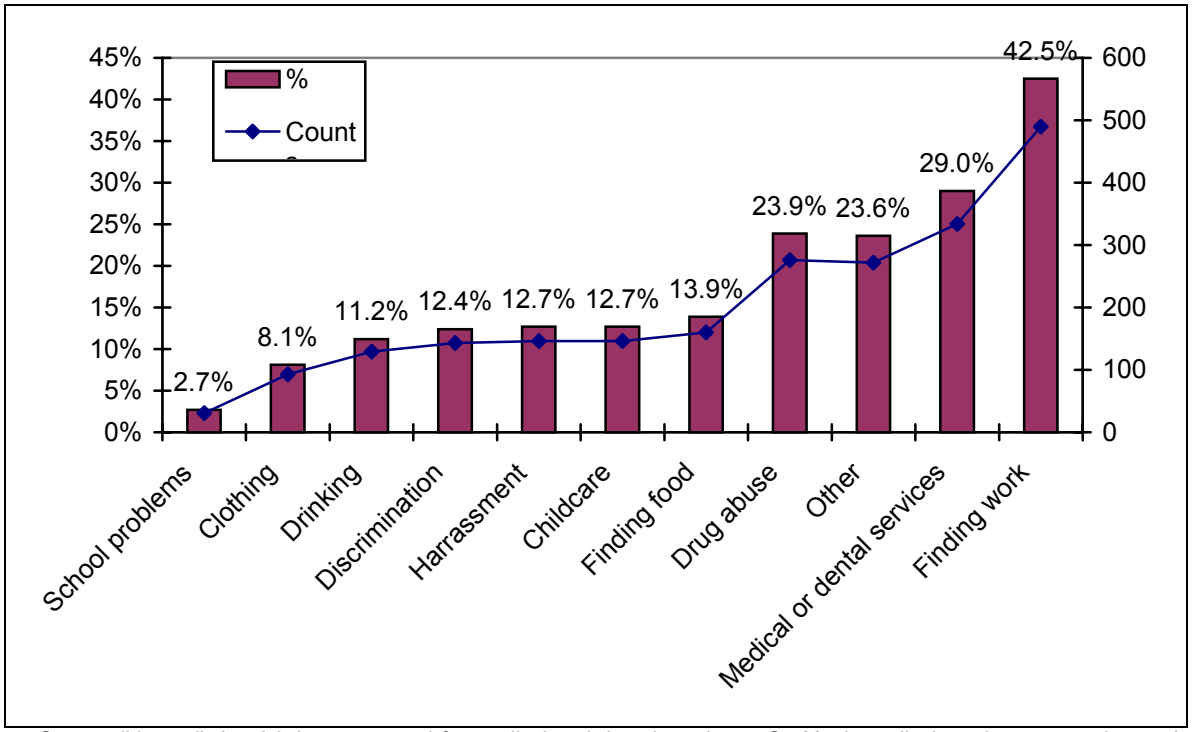
Table 8. Ethnicity Among Homeless, County of Maui by District (cont)

		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Ethnicity									
	Black							11	4.2
	Caucasian	2	66.7	12	60.0			106	40.9
	Chinese							3	1.2
	Filipino					1	33.3	15	5.8
	Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	1	33.3	3	15.0	2	66.7	77	29.7
	Hispanic, Latino							8	3.1
	Japanese							1	0.4
	Korean							1	0.4
	Mixed, not Hawaiian			1	5.0			7	2.7
	other			2	10.0			14	5.4
	don't know, refused			2	10.0			16	6.2
Total		3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
50% Hawaiian									
	yes			2	66.7	1	50.0	31	40.3
	no	1	100.0			1	50.0	41	53.2
	don't know, refused			1	33.3			5	6.5
Group Total		1	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	77	100.0
Current applicant	yes							10	31.3
	no			2	100.0	1	100.0	21	65.6
	don't know, refused							1	3.1
Group Total				2	100.0	1	100.0	32	100.0
Been a lessee in the past	yes							4	12.9
	no			2	100.0	1	100.0	24	77.4
	don't know, refused							3	9.7
Group Total				2	100.0	1	100.0	31	100.0

Of the unsheltered homeless in Maui County, individuals of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity account for over one-fourth of the homeless (30 percent) well above the comparative ethnic composition of the population in Maui County and in the State of Hawaii as a whole. This number is second only to Caucasians, who account for 41 percent of the homeless population. Homeless persons of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ethnicity are concentrated in the Wailuku-Kahului (40 percent) areas of Maui. Among these individuals, forty percent reported having a blood quantum level of fifty percent or greater. Thirty one percent of homeless persons who are at least 50 percent Hawaiian indicated that they currently have an application for a land grant in the process of being reviewed by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). Thirteen percent reported having been awarded land by DHHL in the past.

County wide, well over half of the homeless persons on Maui were males (62%). Long-term and lifetime residents of Hawaii accounted for less than half of the homeless population (44 percent), with newcomers (those here less than 1 year) to the State making up 15 percent. Many of the unsheltered homeless in Maui County are single, either never married (62 percent) or by divorce (16 percent). U.S. Veterans comprised 9 percent of the homeless persons.

Figure 6. Primary Concerns Among Homeless Population, County of Maui



Note: Survey did not distinguish between need for medical and dental services. On Maui, medical services are easier to obtain than dental services for homeless persons.

Homeless persons across Maui County have several common problems. These issues include finding work (43 percent), obtaining medical and dental care (29 percent), and drug abuse (24 percent).

Table 9. Resources Among Homeless Population, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?						
yes	64	42.4	19	35.2	7	25.0
no	82	54.3	30	55.6	19	67.9
don't know, refused	5	3.3	5	9.3	2	7.1
Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?						
full-time	39	60.9	9	37.5	2	20.0
part-time	19	29.7	3	12.5	4	40.0
occasional	6	9.4	7	29.2	1	10.0
Total	64	100.0	19	100.0	7	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?						
yes	13	23.2	5	35.7	3	27.3
no	33	58.9	3	21.4	5	45.5
don't know, refused	10	17.9	6	42.9	3	27.3
Total	56	100.0	14	100.0	11	100.0
How many are employed?						
0	1	7.7				
1	7	53.8	1	20.0		
2	5	38.5	1	20.0		
3 or more			3	60.0	3	100.0
Total	13	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?						
yes	60	39.7	16	29.6	9	32.1
no	73	48.3	33	61.1	16	57.1
don't know, refused	18	11.9	5	9.3	3	10.7
Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0
Where did that money come from?						
family or friend	2	3.4	4	26.7	1	11.1
savings	1	1.7				
social security	13	22.0	4	26.7	2	22.2
sale of goods			1	6.7		
sale of services	1	1.7				
welfare, public assistance	37	62.7	3	20.0	4	44.4
other	5	8.5	3	20.0	2	22.2
Total	59	100.0	15	100.0	9	100.0
Why aren't you working now?[3]						
people don't want to hire me	5	6.1	5	16.7	3	15.8
looking but cannot find a job	7	8.5	9	30.0	1	5.3
do not want to work	2	2.4				
alcohol or drug use problem	34	41.5	1	3.3		
poor education	1	1.2				
disability or health problem	15	18.3	5	16.7	10	52.6
must stay with children	2	2.4	1	3.3		
other	16	19.5	9	30.0	5	26.3
Group Total	82	100.0	30	100.0	19	100.0

[3] Survey did not go into more detail regarding why homeless persons looking for a job could not find employment.

Table 9. Resources Among Homeless Population, County of Maui by District (cont.)

	Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?								
yes	1	33.3	1	5.0	2	66.7	94	36.3
no	2	66.7	16	80.0	1	33.3	150	57.9
don't know, refused			3	15.0			15	5.8
Total	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?								
full-time			1	100.0	1	50.0	52	50.5
part-time	1	100.0					27	26.2
occasional					1	50.0	15	14.6
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	94	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?								
yes			4	44.4			25	27.5
no	1	100.0	1	11.1			43	47.3
don't know, refused			4	44.4			23	25.3
Total	1	100.0	9	100.0	0	100.0	91	100.0
How many are employed?								
0							1	4.0
1			2	50.0			10	40.0
2							6	24.0
3 or more			2	50.0			8	32.0
Total			4	100.0			25	100.0
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?								
yes	1	33.3	11	55.0	2	66.7	99	38.2
no	2	66.7	7	35.0	1	33.3	132	51.0
don't know, refused			2	10.0			28	10.8
Total	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
Where did that money come from?								
family or friend	1	100.0	3	27.3			11	11.3
savings							1	1.0
social security			3	27.3			22	22.7
sale of goods							1	1.0
sale of services							1	1.0
welfare, public assistance			4	36.4	2	100.0	50	51.5
other			1	9.1			11	11.3
Did not receive money								
Total	1	100.0	11	100.0	2	100.0	97	100.0
Why aren't you working now?[4]								
people don't want to hire me	1	50.0	6	37.5			20	13.3
looking but cannot find a job	1	50.0	1	6.3			19	12.7
do not want to work							2	1.3
alcohol or drug use problem							35	23.3
poor education							1	0.7
disability or health problem			4	25.0			34	22.7
must stay with children			2	12.5			5	3.3
other			3	18.8	1	100.0	34	22.7
Group Total	2	100.0	16	100.0	1	100.0	150	100.0

[4] Survey did not go into more detail regarding why homeless persons looking for a job could not find employment.

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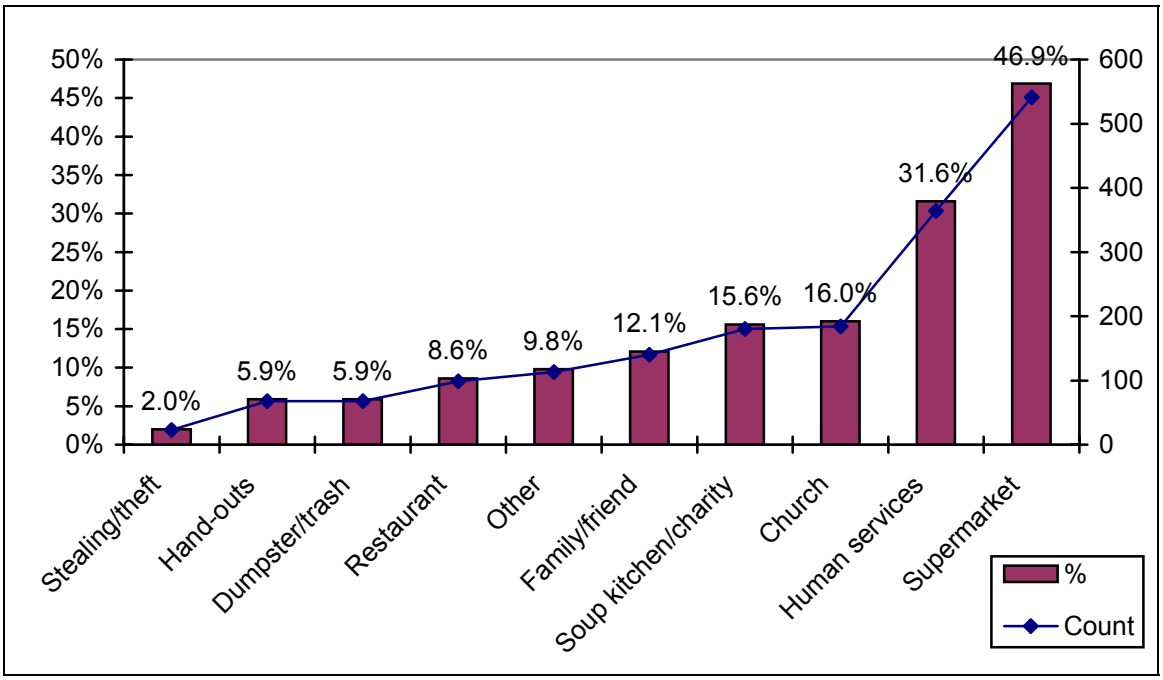
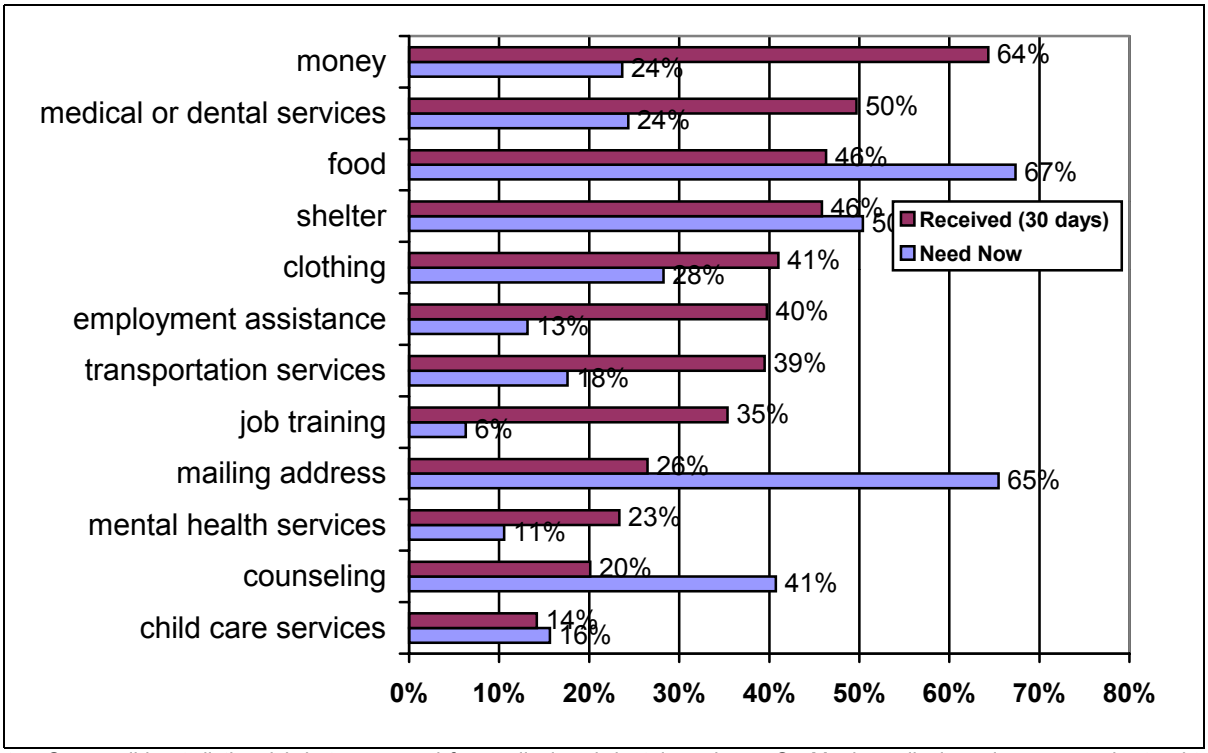
Over one-third of the homeless (36%) in Maui County are currently employed, and over half of those are working on a full-time basis. A majority of the members of this population do, however, supplement their income obtained through employment with their Social Security income and money from public assistance or welfare agencies. Those individuals who are not currently working most often cited either an alcohol or drug problem, or a health problem or disability as the reason for their lack of gainful employment. Those classified as "other" have a wide range of responses, such as "waiting for unemployment to run out", or "lost their ID".

Figure 7. Sources of Food for Homeless Population, County of Maui



When homeless persons in Maui county were asked where they got most of their food, almost half (47 percent) reported obtaining it from a grocery store. Approximately thirty two percent said that most of their food is provided by human services agencies, with another 16% obtaining food from a church or from soup kitchen/charity.

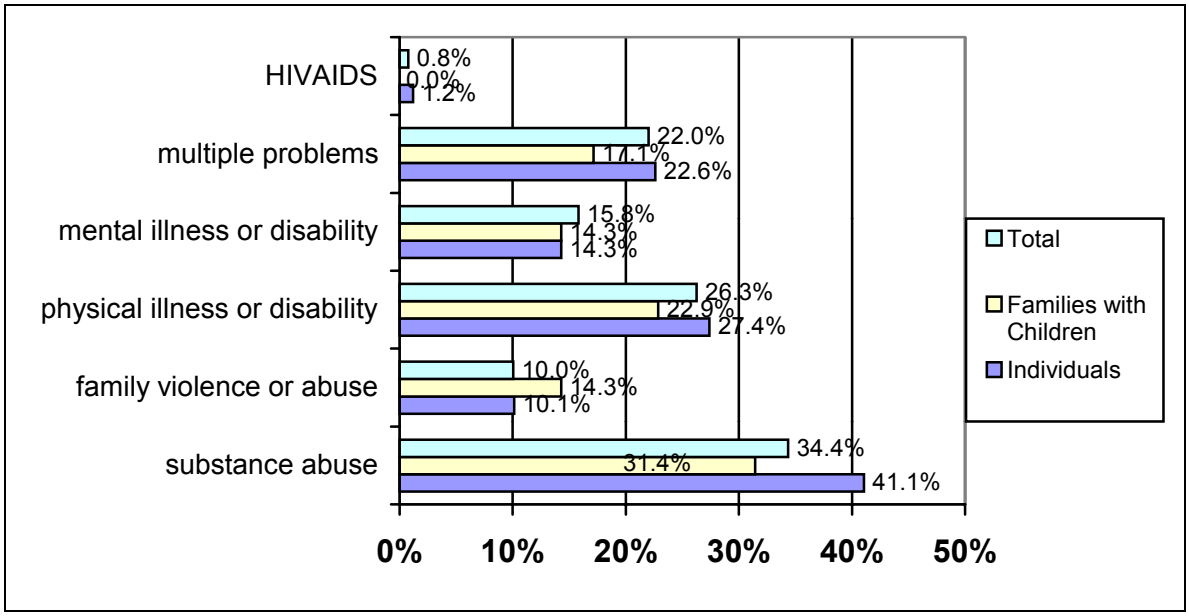
Figure 8. Gaps Analysis of Services Received and Required by the Homeless Population, County of Maui



Note: Survey did not distinguish between need for medical and dental services. On Maui, medical services are easier to obtain than dental services for homeless persons.

When asked about the kinds of services they had received from any public or private agency within the past 30 days, the homeless population on Maui most often reported receiving food (67 percent) and a mailing address (65 percent), and shelter (50 percent). Figure 8 shows the relationship between the services needed and received by the homeless population ranked in order of services needed as reported by survey respondents. The Gap analysis shows some disparity between the level of services provided and the perceived needs of the homeless population. The gaps in services provided were highest in the money and medical or dental services.

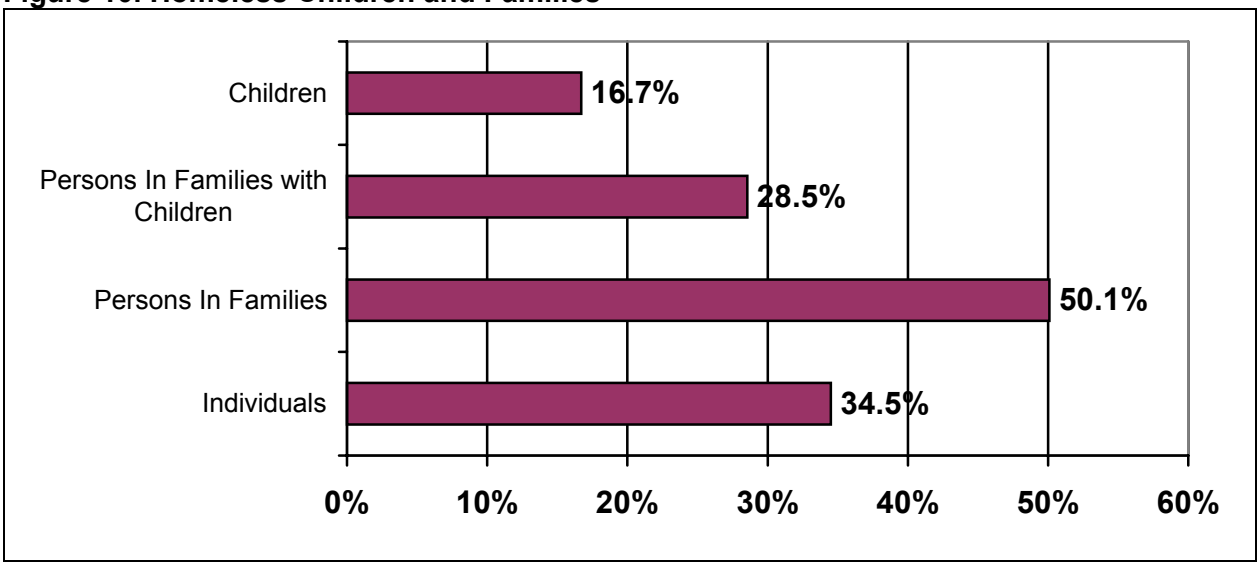
Figure 9. Sub-Populations



The identification and calculation of sub-populations within the larger homeless population residing in Maui County can be used to determine the type and level of services that may be required. The data may also be applied toward the creation of prevention programs geared toward the sub-populations that have the largest number and are the easiest to treat. Figure 9 (above) illustrates the breakdown of sub-populations found during external fielding. For the County of Maui, persons with substance abuse problems exhibited the largest sub-population making up 34% of the total homeless persons surveyed. Those suffering from physical illness or disability made up the second largest population (26 percent) followed by mental illness or disability (16 percent), and dual diagnosis (22 percent).

When viewing these statistics it is important to note that there are certain factors concerning "self reported" data that should be carefully considered when dealing with questions that involve issues that are illegal, potentially embarrassing, extremely personal, or technical in nature. That is, survey data that involves sensitive questions asked of persons with a diminished capacity can produce data with a wide range of error. The same conflicting dynamics are also present when asking someone about their behavior in regards to illegal or controlled substances.

Figure 10. Homeless Children and Families



Over 16% of Maui's homeless are children (under 18 years of age), the second highest percentage of any of the counties (Kauai is the highest at 20%). The majority of homeless people (50%) are homeless as members of a family, although most homeless families have only adult members. About 29% of homeless are persons in families with children.

Table 10. Homeless Children and Families

	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
Total	3,297	1,153	1,243	336	6,029
Individuals	976	398	385	77	1,836
Persons In Families	1,467	577	578	227	2,849
Persons In Families with Children	841	329	306	114	1,590
Children	402	193	175	68	838
Persons in non-family groups	854	178	280	32	1,344

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HIDDEN HOMELESS AT AT-RISK HOMELESSNESS

Table 10 presents a comparable set of estimates for Hidden Homeless and At-Risk persons and households in Hawaii from 1992 to 2003. Estimates have been adjusted to include the official population and household counts for 1992 and 1997. Estimates of number of persons in households have been adjusted for 1997 to reflect actual households sizes.

Table 11: Hidden Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness, 1992 to 2003, County of Maui

	1992	1997	2003
Households	35,337	41,278	43,687
Hidden Homeless	1,744	3,767	3,815
At-risk	11,957	8,008	5,729
Adequately Housed	21,636	29,503	34,143
Persons	108,585	122,772	131,086
Hidden Homeless	10.416	16,295	22,999
At-risk	35,190	27,368	17,441
Adequately Housed	62,980	79,110	90,646
Persons per Household	3.07	2.97	3.00
Hidden Homeless	5.97	4.33	6.03
At-risk	2.94	3.42	3.04
Adequately Housed	2.91	2.68	2.65

Source: 2003 Hawaii Housing Policy Study
Note: Estimates of hidden homeless and at-risk of homelessness were also completed as part of the 1999 Homeless study, but are not exactly comparable to the HHPS. The 1999 homeless report estimates 10,871 hidden homeless and 22,949 at-risk of homelessness in Maui County.

Interestingly, the number of hidden homeless has more than doubled in the last decade, while the number of at-risk homeless has declined by more than half. The increase in hidden homeless can be explained by a very tight housing market. Housing is less affordable, and it drives those that can least afford it out of the market.

CONCLUSIONS

The Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study 2003 found a total of 1,153 homeless persons in the County of Maui on any given day in late summer. We have noted that the number may be higher than for other months during the year since there is some indication of seasonality and that summer months have more homeless people than the rest of the year. Maui County's homeless population is about 35 percent sheltered and 65 percent unsheltered.

Estimates of the numbers of hidden homeless persons and those at-risk of homelessness in 2003 were developed as part of a separate study. Table 12 summarizes all three types of homelessness.

Table 12. Homelessness in the County of Maui & State of Hawaii, 2003

	Total Homeless Persons	Hidden Homeless	At-Risk of Homelessness
Total State	6,029	228,449	155,058
Hawaii	1,243	25,671	18,587
Honolulu	3,297	166,810	112,929
Kauai	336	12,969	6,100
Maui	**1,153**	**22,999**	**17,441**

* Number of persons in households where some hidden homeless persons reside; some are hidden homeless, others are helping the hidden homeless.

The number of homeless persons in the County of Maui was calculated as part of this study. The number of sheltered homeless persons was based on an unduplicated count of homeless persons in public shelters. The number of unsheltered persons was calculated from survey data.

The number of hidden homeless persons was developed from survey data collected as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study (HHPS) Demand Survey, 2003. Hidden homeless persons are those who were doubled-up or sharing accommodations with others because they could not afford their own homes. Persons at-risk of homelessness were also counted in the HHPS Demand Survey. Those at-risk included people who reported that they would lose their housing units in three months if they lost their primary source of income.

Since 1992, the number of hidden homeless people in the County of Maui has grown steadily from 10,416 in 1992, to 16,295 in 1997, and 22,999 in 2003. This was expected as the housing market tightened after 1998. The number of persons at risk of homelessness, on the other hand, decreased from 35,190 in 1992 to 27,368 in 1997, and 17,441 in 2003. This reflects the increasing economic welfare of Maui households over the last several years. As the economy improves, households are more comfortable, disposable income and saving increase, and confidence in continued employment grows.

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We cannot measure the exact change in Maui County's homeless populating since 1999. Data collection methods in 2003 were different from those used in 1999. It is very likely, however, that the homeless population of the county has grown during the past four years. Two components of the 1999 and 2003 homeless studies can be accurately compared. First, the sheltered homeless population of Maui County was 225 persons in 1999 and 400 persons in 2003. Those figures were developed using the same method in both years. Figures for unsheltered homeless persons are not directly comparable.

The major point of difference between the two estimation methods is the way that uncounted homeless persons are treated. The 1999 study assumed that the counts were accurate as taken. If the sweeps encountered 300 people, then there were exactly 300 homeless persons in Maui County on the date of the sweeps[5]. The 2003 study assumed that the counts were a sample of total unsheltered homeless persons in Maui County. The survey results were expanded to the larger population of homeless persons in the county by referring to the percent of all interviewed persons who were sheltered the night before the interview[6]. By that method, the survey encountered about 270 unsheltered homeless persons in Maui County. Thus there were an additional 483 homeless persons who were not covered by the survey.

Compared to Kauai County and Hawaii County, Maui County shelters more of its homeless people. Maui County has only four homeless shelters, and one has a capacity of only six people per night.

Table 13. Total Number of Homeless Persons in a Year

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	State
Point in time homeless count	3,297	1,243	1,153	336	6,029
% using outreach services	83.7%	88.4%	83.4%	62.0%	82.8%
Unique persons receiving outreach services (HMIS)	7,944	1,651	1,916	580	12,091
Total number of homeless persons in a year	9,495	1,868	2,298	935	14,596
Individuals	2,811	644	712	215	4,382
Persons In Families	4,225	936	1,069	632	6,862
Persons In Families with Children	2,421	532	565	316	3,835
Children	1,158	312	324	190	1,984
Persons in non-family groups	2,459	288	517	88	3,352

In addition to the point in time estimates, the survey data in combination with HMIS data can be used to estimate the number of unique homeless persons in a given year. For the County of

[5] Actually, not all of them were necessarily encountered. The fielding counts may have been augmented by estimates of unobserved homeless persons taken from experts in the area.

[6] See Appendix B.

Maui, the point in time estimate is 1,153, but the total number in a given year is 2,298. The difference between these two numbers represents the "turnover" of homeless persons. There are people entering and exiting homelessness throughout the year.

The outlook for change in the homeless population suggests conditions may be ripe for an increase in homelessness. There are indications in Hawaii and elsewhere that homelessness is not counter cyclical with economic growth. Rather an increase in disposable income resulting from economic growth puts pressure on the housing market. Those with fewer resources will be squeezed out of the market. Current projections for the Hawaii economy are good, and Maui's economy may grow faster than that of the State as a whole.

The unusual nature of Hawaii's current housing market will only make matters worse. The current market is characterized by high prices and low availability, especially in the rental sector. Very low interest rates have decreased for-sale unit stocks and have driven rents to record-high levels. Increasing sales of Hawaii homes to out-of-state buyers has further reduced stock available to local residents and has shifted production toward that lucrative market segment. Over the next 12 to 24 months, sales to non-residents will cause an increase in pent-up demand similar to that which developed during the Japanese bubble economy.

Pent-up demand is experienced in the local economy as increasing household size, crowding, and doubling up. The exact impact on homelessness is hard to predict. Hawaii's cultural system allows for more generous extended family living and sharing space, so the relationship between decreasing housing availability and homelessness is very elastic. It is likely, however that increasing economic growth, decreasing stock at the lower end of the market, and extraordinarily high rents will cause at least some increase in homelessness in the next few years.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE STATE & MAUI COUNTY

Households

The household growth rate on Hawaii over the past decade exceeded the population growth rate. Total population of the State grew by about nine percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of households increased from 356,748 in 1990 to 403,240 in 2000 for a growth rate of 13 percent. As expected, the average household size dropped from 3.03 to 2.92 persons, indicating that crowding and doubling up had decreased. Housing Policy Studies in 1992 and 1997 showed clearly that household sizes were dropping throughout the decade as a result of increased household formation rates paired with a decreasing population growth rate. The estimated growth in households was unchanged between 2000 and 2002 and is expected to remain fairly constant for Hawaii throughout the next decade.

Since 1990 there has been a steady shift in the tenure of households in the State. Home ownership has been increasing. Census data show that the number of households living in owner occupied units rose 18.7 percent between 1990 and 2000. The number of renter households rose by only 6.7 percent. The effect of decreasing household size only emphasizes the difference. The number of persons living in owned units rose by 14.1 percent over the last decade. The number living in rented units rose by only 3.8 percent.

Vacancy Rates

By this point it should be clear that Census and Housing Policy Study data paint a picture of a very tight housing market in the State of Hawaii in 1990. The market was stagnant during the mid-nineties and began to recover by 1998. Vacancy rates are consistent with those findings. The owner vacancy rate grew from 0.7 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2000. For rental units, the 1990 vacancy rate was 5.5 percent in 1900 and 8.2 percent in 2000. The Census owner vacancy rate is consistent with the way local housing experts view the market. The renter vacancy rate is more difficult to understand. Most observers in Hawaii would question a rental vacancy rate as high as 8.2 percent in 2000. Further, the rapidly increasing rental vacancy rate appears only for the City and County of Honolulu. The other counties had much smaller increases in their rental vacancy rates. Population growth slowed dramatically during the nineties due to net out migration to the mainland and to other counties. But the poverty rate for Hawaii rose from 8.3 percent in 1990 to 10.7 percent in 2002 – a ten-year increase of 30 percent. This would suggest that the slow-growth population was comprised of more people who would need rental units. The inventory of rental units increased by no more that 6.7 percent, mostly in response to single family detached units being let by their owners. There was little or no production of new units for the rental market. It is possible that the Census counted some unoccupied non-resident units as rental vacancies.

Rental Market Conditions

Changes in the rental market in State HMA since 2000 have been dramatic. Overall, the number of available rental units is dropping. With increasing numbers of visitor arrivals more units are being absorbed for visitor use. Single-family rentals have also entered the home-ownership market as owners sell to the burgeoning number of buyers wishing to take advantage of low interest rates. The same factors that caused higher activity in the home ownership market have contributed to re-sales of multifamily rental projects, often resulting in higher rents. As a result, rents have skyrocketed in all counties. In Hawaii, however, that has not translated into increased production. Very high land and construction costs make even relatively high-end multifamily rental projects unprofitable. Since 1990 only limited rental development has occurred in the Hawaii and that has been mostly subsidized housing for the elderly. In the foreseeable future, we do not see much multifamily rental construction in State HMA.

Forecast Housing Demand

In the State HMA between 2003 and 2010, household growth will be about 32,500, or approximately 4,650 households per year. Production is not expected to match demand and the forecast shows that deficit units will range from 29,519 in 2003 to about 15,830 in 2010. This assumes that population growth will remain in the neighborhood of one percent per year, and that production – stimulated by continuing low interest rates and external demand – will remain a healthy 1.0 to 1.4 percent per annum. The deficit will be created by demand that runs ahead of total production minus units sold outside the state or transferred to the visitor industry. Total production is expected to be nearly all ownership units. Although it is arguable that the very high rents experienced in the HMA in 2003 might prompt some owners to enter the rental market, new production is not likely to include any units for the rental market. Demand, on the other hand, will be substantial for both owned and rented units. The Housing Policy Study 2003 showed that current demand is about 64 percent in the for-sale market and 32 percent in the rental market. Thus the unmet demand will be heavier in the rental market. Total demand is distributed evenly across HUD income categories. The deficit, however, will be much heavier among households below the median income. The housing model shows that State households with incomes below 80 percent of the HUD median (about 40 percent of the population) will account for approximately 58 percent of the unmet demand in 2003. The effect on low-end renters will be severe. Rental housing units for households below fifty percent of median income are produced by government housing agencies for subsidized housing programs. Very slow growth in these units will force low and very low income households into the private market, where availability is low and prices are high. Already the results are being noticed. Management of the Honolulu Section 8 Housing Voucher program report that, in 2000, about 82 percent of all voucher holders secured a unit in 30 days or less. By the second quarter of 2003, that figure had dropped to fifty percent of voucher holders. For the private sector market, expect continued health in the State using market, buoyed by low interest rates and out-of-state sales. In the latter half of the decade, even if non-resident sales should back off a bit, pent-up demand will support sales to local residents. In the rental market, the forecast predicts very tight conditions. For the lower end of both markets, expect very tight conditions and perhaps even and increase in homelessness.

Reviewing the data for the State of Hawaii from 1990 to the present, it is clear that several trends have shaped the market:

- Moderate increases in production of for-sale housing units, responding to the mid-market demand that was so strong in the early 1990s;
- Major decreases in pent-up demand during the nineties as population growth rates slowed;
- A residual willingness of Hawaii residents to consider moving out of state to areas with a lower housing costs;
- Increased interest by upper-income mainland US residents in Hawaii as a second home, and perhaps retirement, location;
- Low mortgage rates, spurring booms in refinancing and home ownership;
- Decreasing household sizes, due in part to an aging population; and
- Very low or no production of new rental units, even though demand is increasing.

Taken together, these trends have led to a very active real estate market and, in recent years, sharply increasing prices. Over the long term, prices should level off again, in part because mortgage rates will stabilize, in part because of the historical pattern of price increases and plateaus due to the small inventory in Hawaii markets. The longer-term issue of rental supplies remains. In 2003, the excess of demand over supply was evident in dramatically decreased availability and skyrocketing rents. Most portents for the future suggest those conditions will not change soon.

At the bottom of both the owner and renter markets major problems persist. In the current tight rental market, we might expect that limited production of new rental units will cause low-income households to be squeezed out of the market altogether.

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APPENDIX B: RESEARCH METHODS & DESIGN COMPLIANCE

This study was conducted as an update to the 1999 Homeless Study. The research design was developed to match data processing procedures as closely as possible. There were several important differences initiated for the 2003 study: (1) the overall methodology was based on statistical sampling methods rather than numerical counts; (2) the sample was considerably larger than before, and more complex in design; and (3) counts incorporated homeless outreach surveys to assess the population characteristics and homeless conditions and to supplement the population counts; (4) the study and analysis was enhanced by the utilization of current administrative records as collected and stored by HCDCH from all of the affiliated shelters and outreach services.

The complex nature of the proposed survey design, and the accuracy required for developing population estimates of homeless persons will require that we apply high-precision survey methods and diligent effort at quality control. Our choice of basic methods is described below.

The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 was initially defined in the proposal[7] submitted by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. (SMS) in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP) [8] released by the Homeless Office of the Housing and Community Development CH (HCDCH). The purpose of this section is to describe that design and examine its compliance with two important documents related to acceptable procedures for conducting homeless research and developing estimates of the number of homeless persons in a jurisdiction. The first of those documents is *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless*[9], which we shall refer to as "the Manual". General compliance with this document was specified in the RFP as an essential element of the design for the 2003 study in Hawaii. The second document is the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs[10], a set of guidelines set forth by The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The latter document was issued after the proposal was submitted, and describes new HUD requirements for data to be included in Continuum of Care submissions.

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[7] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Prepared for The State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic development & Tourism, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns, County of Hawaii Office of Housing and Community Development, City & County of Honolulu Department of Community Services, and County of Kauai Housing Agency. Prepared by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc., November 14, 2002.

[8] State of Hawaii. Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Request for Proposals, 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Survey, RFP-HPS-2003-05.

[9] Burt, Martha R. *Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless: A Manual for State and Local Jurisdictions*, 2nd Edition. Washing ton, D.C." The Urban Institute, June 1996.

[10] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003).

SMS reviewed the Manual and is familiar with its general guidelines as well as specific recommendations[11]. The project design for the Hawaii Homeless Study, 2003 does not follow strictly any of the models described in the Manual, but does comply fully with the specific recommendations of the Manual. The design is a combination of methods described in the Manual. We have also become familiar with the CoC document and have made minor adjustments to the design to assure compliance with its provisions.

Foundations

We began from HUD definitions in the CoC. The manual is an excellent source of information on several methods of conducting homeless studies. It is, however, a more generic treatment of the subject and definitely predates the CoC.

Sources

CoC definitions of the Homeless Population and Subpopulations[12] are the starting point for our project design. What is most relevant is HUD's requirement for developing estimates on those populations. Specifically, HUD requires that estimates of the size of those populations and subpopulations are required to be identified as having been derived from one or more of the following sources[13]:

1. administrative records,
2. enumerations,
3. statistically reliable samples,
4. estimates.

HUD specifies that, for the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program application, each set of data items reported must be marked as having been derived from one or more of the sources listed above.

Timing

Regardless of the data collection method, all estimates must be for "a one-day point in time[14]" that is "… only a one day/night count[15]" for all subpopulations, and that applicants must specify the method(s) used to develop population estimates. The interpretation of this requirement is important, especially in light of Burt's observations on the subject. The manual notes that the best time period for reducing duplication is a single night, but single-night blitzes generally result in biased point prevalence estimates and bias in estimating the characteristics of homeless

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[11] SMS is honored to have been part of the community of researchers involved in the early development of methods for counting homeless persons and to have being featured so generously in Martha Burt's Manual. See Burt, Practical Methods for Counting the Homeless, pp: iii, 12, 15, 37, 40-41, 53-54, A-8, 9.

[12] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Form HUD-40076-CoC (2003), OMB Approval No. 2506-0112 (EXP. 06/30/2003), page 12.

[13] HUD does not suggest that these are listed in the order of importance or a priori accuracy, although there is reason to surmise at least that "estimates" might be considered the least valid and reliable methods of developing population size estimates.

[14] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

[15] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p. 13. A clarification call to HUD found that any method is acceptable and that they prefer having the measurement taken on a single day across the entire State.

persons. The appropriate solution, according to the manual[16], is to use a slightly longer period (a week), and develop methods for reducing or eliminated duplication.

We have already received clarification from HUD that the "one-day" requirement does not refer to the entire state, but to individual populations.

We can effectively consider the total population of homeless persons in Hawaii (H) as being the sum of sheltered persons (H_s) and unsheltered persons (H_u). This conceptualization is consistent with HUD definitions and can be written simply as shown below.

$$H = H_s + H_u$$

In a similar fashion, the total number of sheltered persons (H_s) can be thought of as the sum of those sheltered homeless persons who are counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{sC}) and the number of sheltered persons who would likely be missed using any particular method (H_{sNC}). The relationship is shown below.

$$H_s = H_{sC} + H_{sNC}$$

The total number of unsheltered persons (H_u) is the sum of unsheltered homeless persons who can be counted (observed, estimated) using any estimation method (H_{uC}) and the number of unsheltered persons who are not covered using any particular method (H_{uNC}).

$$H_u = H_{uC} + H_{uNC}$$

We stress that none of the methods listed by HUD are without error. Only sampling involves sampling error. All methods involve some level of non-sampling error[17]. In the case of counting the homeless, the error in any given method might be very large. Our discussion will be focused on reducing sources of error in Hawaii's estimates.

Administrative Records & Database

Hawaii's system of homeless record keeping is an excellent system that has produced unduplicated counts of homeless persons served since 1996. It was later expanded to include unduplicated counts of unsheltered homeless persons served. The expected utility of the system for developing estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations are shown in Figure B1.

[16] The Manual, p. 13, p.27.

[17] Note that experts consider non-sampling error to be much larger than sampling error for most survey methods. Furthermore, sampling error can be calculated and statistical adjustment of population estimates can be applied. Non-sampling error cannot be estimated or adjusted.

Figure B1. Population Estimates from Administrative Records

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good. Nearly all of the agencies providing shelter to Hawaii's homeless persons are part of the reporting system. Some may have missed a few reporting periods. There are sheltered homeless persons who would be missed using this method alone, and it would be impossible to estimate their number and the precision with which each estimate was developed.
H_{sNC}	Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. A procedure can be developed to include non-reporting agencies in the point-in-time reporting procedure. There may still be a very small number of agencies missed (those who shelter very small numbers of persons on a very irregular schedule).
H_{uC}	Very Good: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons who receive services from agencies that report to the Homeless Office can be considered to be accurate and unduplicated. As of this moment, we know of no reason to consider these counts to be less than accurate.
H_{uNC}	Fair to Poor: Any unsheltered persons who do not receive services from agencies reporting to the Homeless Division, those who do not receive services at all, and those who do not identify themselves as homeless when they receive services would be missed. This number may be very small. The important issue in considering the estimating procedure is that the error is unknown and precision estimates cannot be made.

Deriving homeless counts from administrative records has a unique advantage among these methods. Because records are kept on an ongoing basis over long periods of time, it allows us to evaluate the particular date on which estimates are based. Using historical records, one can determine if the specific point-in-time for any particular jurisdiction on a specific date in 2003 is typical or atypical of homeless counts for a day of the week, week, month, or year. In addition, the administrative records allow long-term and point-in-time comparison of homeless unduplicated counts and service demand from the homeless population.

Overall, the method of deriving population and subpopulation estimates from administrative records is very good. Only very minor errors would be expected for sheltered homeless persons. The chief problem is with unobserved unsheltered homeless persons whose numbers cannot be accurately estimated using the records. Using administrative records alone will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

Enumeration

Enumerations of homeless populations and subpopulations are usually developed as formal or less formal efforts to count the homeless in place. In all cases, the technique is sometimes referred to as a "sweep" since the counting effort must be done comprehensively over a very short period of time, usually one night.

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Figure B2. Population Estimates from Enumerations

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Very Good to Excellent: Sheltered persons are captive populations for purposes of sampling or enumeration. The total number of agencies is known, and data can be gathered very effectively and efficiently from those agencies. As for administrative records, persons sheltered by agencies that are small, do not offer shelter on a regular basis, and are not registered with the Homeless Office, may be missed.
H_{sNC}	Fair to Poor: If the agencies are unknown, no estimates can be developed for their residents. No precision estimate will be available either.
H_{uC}	Poor to Good: In formal methods, enumeration begins with the map of the jurisdiction and therefore contains all unsheltered homeless persons. We can make a risky assumption that all can be effectively covered. Little matter, however, since the formal method is usually too expensive to be considered. In less formal methods, enumeration is carried out in a subset of geographic locations within the jurisdiction. If it is possible to identify any and all areas where homeless people will be at a point in time, the method is Very Good. In most cases, however, the locations are a subset of the total list of areas where homeless persons reside and the method is therefore reduced to a sample[18]. In fact, that sample is often (if not always) a convenience sample, forfeiting the ability to calculate precision estimates for the count.
H_{uNC}	Poor: Assuming a less formal (non-probability sample of areas) enumeration method, these persons are not counted, their number cannot be estimated by any formal, mathematical method, and no precision estimates can be developed.

Overall, developing population and subpopulation estimates from enumerations might be rated as good to very good. Minor errors are expected for sheltered homeless persons. Counts of observed unsheltered homeless persons are beset by a number of non-sampling errors. Counts for unobserved unsheltered homeless persons cannot be estimated and precision estimates are unavailable. Using the enumeration method will underestimate Hawaii's homeless population.

A major problem exists in the need to cover all possible locations for homeless persons in a single night. It involves the unlikely assumptions that: (1) the list of such locations is known; and (2) it is feasible to cover them in a single night.

Deriving homeless counts from enumeration does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

Statistically Reliable Samples

Statistically reliable probability samples of homeless persons in Hawaii can be developed for both the sheltered and unsheltered subpopulations. The probability issue is appropriately involved with sampling methods. The reliability issue is associated with sample error and therefore with sample size. Much more needs to be said about both of these issues. For now, we will consider a generic discussion of the sampling alternative that might be used to develop estimates of Hawaii's homeless population and subpopulations as shown in Figure B3.

[18] See comments on H_{sNC} in Figure b3, below.

Figure B3. Population Estimates from Statistically Reliable Samples

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	Excellent. It is possible to develop rigorous and precise samples of sheltered homeless persons in shelters. The method would probably involve two-stage sampling where primary sample units are shelter agencies and secondary sampling units are persons within agencies. The sampling frames can be developed with great accuracy and straightforward SRS or systematic sampling methods can be applied. Results would be accurate within sampling error and precision estimates are straightforward.
H_{sNC}	Very Good to Excellent: Virtually all agencies providing shelter are known. For those that are not known, methods can be developed to estimate numbers of sheltered homeless based on information from other sources (interviews with homeless persons outside of shelters who have been sheltered in the past). Estimates are available and are accurate within sampling error.
H_{uC}	Very Good to Excellent: Estimates of unsheltered homeless persons can be developed from geographic probability samples. Two-stage sampling would be required, sampling locations first and persons within locations in the second stage of sampling. Estimates can be developed and sample precision can be estimated. It is not necessary to cover every geographic area or every person within that area.
H_{uNC}	Very Good to Excellent: The number and characteristics of unsheltered persons who are not counted or interviewed can be estimated by employing standard sampling theory. Sample estimate are available and their precisions can be estimated.

Developing population and subpopulation estimates from statistically reliable probability samples will provide very good to excellent results. For all samples, any estimate developed from sample results will have some level of sampling error, but in every case an estimate is available and the precision estimate for that estimate can be calculated. Where estimates can be developed without sampling or non-sampling error, those estimates are preferred. Where other methods produce large or indeterminate non-sampling error, the known and controllable sampling error associated with statistically reliable samples are preferred.

Deriving homeless counts from samples does not allow for any evaluation the extent to which the point-in-time date is representative of estimates generated at other points in time.

Estimates

We are not certain exactly what is meant by the term “estimates” as used in HUD documents[19]. It would appear from the obvious contrasts between administrative records, enumerations and sampling on the one hand; and “estimates” on the other hand, that the word is used to denote less rigorous approximations. Regardless of the population or subpopulation considered, estimations of this sort will be more subject to error. That error will not be known, and the relative precision of the estimates cannot be calculated.

[19] HUD-40076-CoC (2003), p.12.

We believe that "estimates " as used in HUD documents, are always the least preferred method of developing population and subpopulation estimates.

The method used for the Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count project was a combination of three methods described above: administrative records, enumeration, and sampling[20]. The design was developed to provide estimates of homeless populations and subpopulations for each jurisdiction that:

1. optimize the precision of estimates for each subpopulation;
2. are consistent with CoC requirements for reporting data on homeless persons;
3. are consistent with the Manual in conceptual design and in specifics mentioned throughout this document; and
4. are comparable across jurisdictions.

Figure B4. Project Design for Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Source	Comment
H_{sC}	**Administrative Records:** Lists of sheltered homeless persons (as defined by HUD) will be extracted from the Homeless Database. Numbers will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent estimation procedures.
H_{sNC}	**Enumeration:** Shelter providers who do not currently report to HCDCH will be contacted by SMS and agreement to will be secured to complete Homeless Database forms for the appointed day. Results will be treated as an enumeration in subsequent analyses[21].
H_{uC}	**Sample**: A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.
H_{uNC}	**Sample:** A two-stage sampling procedure will be applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons (see below). Results will be used to develop population and subpopulation estimates.

[20] Note: The methods described in our original proposal combined only enumeration and sampling. During the early phases of the project we came to better understand the existing records system and have incorporated it into our design.

[21] It may be advisable to treat the survey of non-reporting agencies as a sample. Should there be agencies that decline to report (even after all attempts to secure their cooperation), the sampling procedure would allow an estimate to be developed for the homeless persons they serve. If there is reason to believe that some agencies were not identified for this study, estimates for their clients can be developed as well.

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Homeless External Survey

Beginning from an appropriate sampling frame (see below), SMS designed a sampling plan for surveying homeless persons. The survey instruments were designed by SMS and delivered to the Homeless Office for review and approval. Copies of those instruments are attached as appendices to this report. Survey instruments contained types of information included in the original proposal[22]. The survey was an in-person intercept survey conducted among persons found in areas frequented by homeless persons. The outcome was: (1) a count of persons who were sheltered and unsheltered the night prior to the survey; (2) the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of homeless persons; (3) the personal, family, health, and employment condition of homeless persons; and (4) precursors of homelessness and indicators useful in developing estimates of annual homeless counts.

Sampling

Enumerations were used for both H_{sC} and H_{sNC}. Sampling was applied to surveys of the H_{uC} and H_{uNC}. A two-stage sampling procedure was applied to gather a probability sample of unsheltered homeless persons. The first sampling stage sampled geographic locations. The method was Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) using estimated number of homeless persons gathered on a given day as a Measure of Size (MOS). Locations and MOS estimates were gathered from experts on each island. Sampling was proportionate and designed to optimize allocation of effort across all geographic locations.

Second stage sampling selected individuals from each location. This occurred as follows: Upon arriving at the designated location, field workers first counted the number of persons in the area[23]. They then interviewed a predefined number of individuals in the area.

[22] 2002 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Proposal, Figure 3.

[23] "Persons in the area" may include homeless persons according to HUD definitions, other types of "homeless" persons, and persons who are not homeless by any definition. We will interview all of these types. A completed interview, however, will be identified as an interview with a person who is homeless by HUD's definition.

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Table B5. Sample Statistics

	Disproportionate Sample	
	Size	Error Est.
Initial Agency Survey	200	n.a.
Agency Shelter Counts	100	n.a.
Homeless Survey	954	2.6
Oahu	425	5.0
PUC	120	8.1
Central Oahu	77	8.3
East Honolulu	60	8.2
Leeward Oahu	83	8.3
Windward Oahu	85	8.3
Maui	276	4.2
Island of Maui	240	4.5
Hana	30	9.9
Makawao-Kula	47	9.9
Wailuku-Kahului	54	9.8
Paia-Haiku	11	6.9
Kihei-Makena	53	9.8
West Maui	45	9.8
Island of Molokai	23	9.8
Island of Lanai	13	9.0
Hawaii	179	4.7
South Kona-Kau	26	9.7
Puna	38	9.7
South & North Kona	42	9.7
North Hawaii	35	9.7
North Kona	38	9.8
Kauai	74	4.6
Waimea	13	9.4
Koloa	16	9.7
Lihue	15	9.7
Kawaihau	18	9.9
Hanalei	12	9.1

Estimating Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

The chief task of the analysis plan was estimating the homeless population and subpopulations for each jurisdiction. From the equations presented there, we can see that the entire population of homeless persons in the state[24] can be expressed as:

$$H = H_{sC} + H_{sNC} + H_u$$

[24] The logic for each county is identical. We have elected to present only the state estimating procedure here in order to simplify equations by eliminating subscripts for counties.

That is, the total population of homeless persons is the sum of observed sheltered homeless persons, unobserved sheltered homeless persons, and unsheltered homeless persons. The estimate for H_{sC} will be calculated from the Homeless Database for all agencies reporting to the Homeless Office, and from the Shelter Survey for shelter agencies that do not report to the Homeless Office. The number of H_{sNC} will be estimated for shelter agencies that do not report any data in this project. We hope to cover all shelter agencies. If that is possible, then $H_{sNC} = 0$. If there are agencies that do not report any data, then H_{sNC} for each non-reporting agency will be estimated to be the mean for agencies of similar type and size.

The estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless persons can therefore be expressed as:

$$H_u = H - (H_{sC} + H_{sNC}),$$

and the problem of estimating the number of H_u reduces to the problem of estimating the total number of homeless persons in the state (or jurisdiction).
SMS developed the method of estimating H from survey data in the 1992 Homeless Study. It can be shown that the total number of homeless persons in the State can be expressed as:

$$H = \frac{H_{sC} + H_{sNC}}{h_s / h}, \text{ where}$$

H = the total number of homeless person in Hawaii;
H_{sC} = the total number of observed sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
H_{sNC} = the total number of unobserved sheltered homeless persons in Hawaii;
h = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the homeless survey; and
h_s = the total number of homeless persons encountered in the survey who slept in qualified sheltered the night before the survey occurred.

It is the use of this equation that prompts the use of enumeration for the elements in the numerator (unduplicated sheltered homeless persons on a specific night) and reasonably large, and unbiased samples of elements in the denominator (the percentage of qualified homeless persons who were in shelters the night before the interview took place). Reliable probability samples of homeless persons in the community will include both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons based on their status the prior evening. Those data can be applied to firm estimates of the number of sheltered homeless based on enumerations. The result is a sound estimate of the total number of homeless persons in the State.

Perhaps equally important, the proposed method provides a solution to the most vexing problem in conducting point-in-time estimates of homeless persons – the feasibility of accurately counting homeless people at one point in time. The best planned project often fails on an inability to produce equally reliable counts across geographies with radically different densities of homeless persons. By typing sheltered status to a specific day, and extending the data collection period over three-to-five days, reliable estimates can be obtained even if the surveys cannot be completed in a single pass. Counts (as opposed to surveys) entail an additional problem of identifying persons as “homeless” (as defined by HUD) by observation alone. Because all of our subjects are questioned, we can qualify each subject as homeless according to a number of different definitions. This makes it possible to reliably estimate the number of persons in emergency and other shelter types.

Survey Instruments

All survey instruments were designed by SMS Research with input from the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), County Housing Departments, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.), and non-profit homeless agencies and organizations interests across the state. Drafts of the instruments were prepared by SMS Research and circulated among the members for review and approval. Several changes in content were suggested by the reviewers, and most of those changes were incorporated in the final survey instruments.

The survey instruments was then pre-tested. Twenty pre-test surveys were conducted among homeless persons utilizing the same methodology as would be employed for the actual survey. The purpose of the pre-test was to determine whether survey items were understandable to the target population, included the most appropriate response options, and was arranged in the proper order and format for effective inquiry. The survey content, format, and design were altered as a result of this pretest.

Selection and Training of Interviewers

Interviewers for the survey were selected for their experience and expertise in surveys of this type. For both agency surveys, the telephone follow-up contact was done either by SMS professional staff or by our regular, full-time interviewers. Consultation with the outreach staff, and other contacts with agency personnel, were done by the project manager or professional interview staff. Homeless interviews were done by SMS staff and volunteers from county agencies. In past homeless studies it has been advised that we use homeless persons themselves or part-time employees of homeless service agencies[25].

Data Collection

SMS experience with past homeless studies suggests that we would be dealing with two populations with very special needs – homeless persons and homeless service agencies. The former group requires more than a modicum of understanding and care for obvious reasons. The latter are busy people who, while they welcome any effort to clarify the number and needs of the homeless, are dedicated to the welfare of their clients. Research efforts that detract from their work can be a real problem.

[25] SMS has trained homeless persons, halfway house inmates, and handicapped persons to successfully collect data in past years. In a recent public housing intercept survey, we have trained and used public housing residents

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SMS made every effort possible to minimize respondent burden in all survey components. Mail surveys will be clearly presented and as short as possible. Telephone follow-ups were designed to gather the required information at the convenience of the respondent. Trained and experienced interviewers, local persons, and those with demonstrated sensitivity conducted homeless intercept surveys. Experienced staff was present to supervise all interview work.

Analysis

SMS Research uses SPSS PC+ version 10.0 for all analyses. The general analysis process includes review of the frequency distributions, generation of new variables and data transformations, and bivariate analyses designed to address research objectives of the study.

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APPENDIX C: DATA TABULATIONS & TABLES

Table C1. Fielding Summary Table, Maui County

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
St. Theresa's	8	12	11	1	2	2	0	3	25
Ahihi Bay	22a	7	7	0	1	1	0	9	8
Kamaole Beach Park	12	2	2	0	3	3	0	7	5
Behind Salvation Army Kihei	9a	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	5
Behind Maui Dive Shop	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Maipoina Park	4a	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mudflats	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	5
Ahihi Bay	22a	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Makena Beach	22b	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Little Beach	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	30	15
Makena Beach	22b	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Makena Landing	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	0
Star Market Kihei	8a	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	10
Kalama Beach Park	11	3	3	0	0	0	0	30	10
End of theWorld-La Perouse	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Makena Beach	22b	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5
Wailea Beach	22c	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2
Kalama Beach Park	11	5	5	0	1	0	1	25	0
Makena Beach Park	22b	1	1	0	0	0	0	38	0
Waimahaihai Beach	6	2	2	0	3	3	0	30	0
Mudflats	19	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Waimea	19a	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	9
behind Azeka Plaza	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale Nanea	21a	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	3
Kenoli Rd/Aliilani Pl	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	8
Mala Warf	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	8
McDonalds Lahaina	36a	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Salvation Army Lahaina	41	6	6	0	2	2	0	11	5
behind aquatic center	29	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	10
lahaina town	43	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	10
Hanakao'o Beach Park	37	1	1	0	0	0	0	25	10
Camp Pecusa	25	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ukumehame	24	2	2	0	1	0	1	22	10
Foodland Area Lahaina	43a	1	1	0	0	0	0	15	10
Laniupoko	26	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	4
Camp Pecusa	25	2	1	1	0	0	0	8	6
Harvest Chapel	42	4	3	1	1	1	0	3	50
Baby Beach	35	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Banyan Tree Park	28	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	0

Table C1. Fielding Summary Table, Maui County (cont)

SITE	Site Number	Completed Interviews	Homeless Interviews	Not Homeless Interviews	Persons Not Interviewed	Declined	Not Lucid	Total Persons Counted	Estimate Person Uncounted
Kanaha Beach Park-2nd	52	5	5	0	1	1	0	10	30
Kanaha Industial	52a	3	3	0	1	0	1	3	2
Behind sears	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kahului Shopping Center	53a	7	5	2	0	0	0	25	8
Maui Mall	53b	2	2	0	2	2	0	15	10
Across Kahului Library	55	4	4	0	0	0	0	9	4
Salvation Army Kahului	55a	4	4	0	7	7	0	15	0
Maui Mall	53b	3	3	0	1	0	1	5	0
Kanaha 1st	52	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	9
Ka Hale A Ke Ola	58	121	121	0	0				
Sprecklesville	59	2	2	0	2	2	0	8	6
Haiku Shopping Center	65	4	2	2	1	1	0	10	20
Twin Falls	66	1	1	0	1	1	0	25	15
H-Poko	71	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Haiku Shopping Center	65	1	1	0	3	3	0	20	10
Paia Town	60	12	10	2	8	8	0	6	20
Paia Bay	61	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	10
Baldwin	63	5	1	4	1	1	0	15	20
Paia Town	60	3	2	1	0	0	0	10	50
Makawao Library	68a	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	50
Makawao Parking Lot	68	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	30
Sherwood Forest	49	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
Waihee Beach Park	47	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
Molokai									
Baseball Park	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
Kawela beach- Park 1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kaunakakai Harbor	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	5
Baseball Park	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Lanai									
Manele Bay	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	50	15
shipwreck beach	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Maui County Totals		**280**	**262**	**18**	**48**	**41**	**7**	**640**	**588**

Table C2. Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, County of Maui

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you homeless or 'houseless' these days?						
yes	241	93.1	3	12.5	244	86.2
depends, not sure	15	5.8	3	12.5	18	6.4
no	3	1.2	18	75.0	21	7.4
Where did you sleep last night?						
my house			8	33.3	8	2.8
homeless shelter	117	45.2			117	41.3
other public facility	6	2.3			6	2.1
outside, unsheltered	57	22.0			57	20.1
someone else's house	6	2.3	1	4.2	7	2.5
car or truck	26	10.0			26	9.2
church, school, etc.	3	1.2			3	1.1
tent, cave, garage	26	10.0			26	9.2
other	17	6.6	2	8.3	19	6.7
no response	1	0.4	1	4.2	2	0.7
not asked			12	50.0	12	4.2
How many different places have you slept in the past 30 days?						
one	140	54.1	7	29.2	147	51.9
two	40	15.4	2	8.3	42	14.8
three	8	3.1	1	4.2	9	3.2
four	11	4.2			11	3.9
five	13	5.0			13	4.6
six	4	1.5			4	1.4
seven or more	38	14.7			38	13.4
other	2	0.8			2	0.7
don't know, refused	2	0.8			2	0.7
no response	1	0.4			1	0.4
not asked			14	58.3	14	4.9
Group Total	259	100.0	24	100.0	283	100.0

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Table C2. Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, County of Maui (cont)

		Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Did you have a home in the past year?							
	yes	120	46.3	7	29.2	127	44.9
	no	136	52.5	1	4.2	137	48.4
	no response	3	1.2	2	8.3	5	1.8
	not asked			14	58.3	14	4.9
Do you have a home?							
	yes	9	3.5	21	87.5	30	10.6
	no	19	7.3			19	6.7
	don't know, refused	1	0.4			1	0.4
	no response	12	4.6			12	4.2
	not asked	218	84.2	3	12.5	221	78.1
Where is your home?							
	this island	22	8.5	18	75.0	40	14.1
	another island			2	8.3	2	0.7
	another state			1	4.2	1	0.4
	did not say	2	0.8			2	0.7
	no response	13	5.0			13	4.6
	not asked	222	85.7	3	12.5	225	79.5
What kind of housing unit is it?							
	house	2	0.8	14	58.3	16	5.7
	apartment/condo/town home	1	0.4	6	25.0	7	2.5
	tent	1	0.4			1	0.4
	shelter, church, clinic, dorm	30	11.6			30	10.6
	other	4	1.5	1	4.2	5	1.8
	no response	12	4.6			12	4.2
	not asked	209	80.7	3	12.5	212	74.9
Group Total		259	100.0	24	100.0	283	100.0

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Table C2. Defining Homeless Status from Survey Data, County of Maui (cont)

	Homeless		Not Homeless		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How many of the last seven nights did you sleep there?						
none	2	0.8	2	8.3	4	1.4
1	1	0.4			1	0.4
2			1	4.2	1	0.4
3	2	0.8			2	0.7
4			1	4.2	1	0.4
6	1	0.4	1	4.2	2	0.7
7	32	12.4	14	58.3	46	16.3
no response	12	4.6	2	8.3	14	4.9
not asked	209	80.7	3	12.5	212	74.9
Why didn't you sleep there last night?						
too far to commute			2	8.3	2	0.7
family conflict or dissolution	1	0.4			1	0.4
alcohol or drug abuse	3	1.2	1	4.2	4	1.4
eviction	1	0.4			1	0.4
financial reason	1	0.4	1	4.2	2	0.7
like to move around			1	4.2	1	0.4
other	1	0.4	3	12.5	4	1.4
no response	14	5.4	13	54.2	27	9.5
not asked	238	91.9	3	12.5	241	85.2
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?						
yes	129	49.8	6	25.0	135	47.7
no	123	47.5	2	8.3	125	44.2
don't know, refused	7	2.7	16	66.7	23	8.1
Group Total	259	100.0	24	100.0	283	100.0

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Table C3. Structural Characteristics of Homeless Groups, County of Maui by Districts

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
In the past 30 days, have you received any services from your local outreach agency?														
yes	44	29.5	25	49.0	21	77.8	2	66.7	10	52.6			102	40.5
no	90	60.4	25	49.0	6	22.2	1	33.3	9	47.4	3	100.0	134	53.2
never heard of them	2	1.3											2	0.8
no response	13	8.7	1	2.0									14	5.6
Single or Multiple Status														
single person	95	62.9	40	74.1	17	60.7	2	66.7	11	55.0	3	100.0	168	64.9
family or group	47	31.1	10	18.5	11	39.3	1	33.3	9	45	0	0	78	30.1
not classified	9	6.0	4	7.4									13	5.0
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?														
alone	95	62.9	40	74.1	17	60.7	2	66.7	11	55.0	3	100.0	168	64.9
member of a family	53	35.1	8	14.8	4	14.3	1	33.3	3	15.0			69	26.6
member of a small group	2	1.3	3	5.6	7	25.0			6	30.0			18	6.9
other	1	0.7	3	5.6									4	1.5
Group Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

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Table C4. History of Homelessness, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?														
yes	86	57.0	25	46.3	10	35.7	1	33.3	6	30.0	1	33.3	129	49.8
no	64	42.4	26	48.1	17	60.7	2	66.7	12	60.0	2	66.7	123	47.5
don't know, refused	1	0.7	3	5.6	1	3.6			2	10.0			7	2.7
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?														
first time	52	34.4	16	29.6	6	21.4	1	33.3	3	15.0	1	33.3	79	30.5
second	40	26.5	16	29.6	11	39.3	1	33.3	7	35.0			75	29.0
third	39	25.8	11	20.4	7	25.0			1	5.0			58	22.4
fourth	12	7.9	2	3.7			1	33.3	3	15.0			18	6.9
fifth	5	3.3	2	3.7									7	2.7
sixth	1	0.7							1	5.0			2	0.8
seventh			1	1.9									1	0.4
eighth			3	5.6	2	7.1			1	5.0	2	66.7	8	3.1
other					1	3.6							1	0.4
unknown	2	1.3	3	5.6	1	3.6			4	20.0			10	3.9
Group Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

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Table C4. History of Homelessness, County of Maui by District (cont)

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you been homeless this time?														
1 to 6 days	40	26.5	2	3.7	2	7.1			1	5.0			45	17.4
1 to 3 weeks	12	7.9	5	9.3	2	7.1			3	15.0			22	8.5
1 to six months	34	22.5	18	33.3	5	17.9	1	33.3	8	40.0	1	33.3	67	25.9
6 months to 1 year	24	15.9	7	13.0	2	7.1			5	25.0			38	14.7
1 or 2 years	25	16.6	6	11.1	4	14.3			1	5.0	1	33.3	37	14.3
2 to 5 years	7	4.6	8	14.8	5	17.9					1	33.3	21	8.1
more than 5 years	5	3.3	5	9.3	7	25.0	1	33.3	1	5.0			19	7.3
other							1	33.3					1	0.4
don't know refused	4	2.6	3	5.6	1	3.6			1	5.0			9	3.5
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?														
yes	33	21.9	10	18.5	7	25.0	1	33.3	3	15.0	2	66.7	56	21.6
no	112	74.2	38	70.4	18	64.3	2	66.7	15	75.0	1	33.3	186	71.8
don't know, refused	6	4.0	6	11.1	3	10.7			2	10.0			17	6.6
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness														
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	116	76.8	33	61.1	14	50.0			11	55.0	1	33.3	175	67.6
3 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	35	23.2	21	38.9	14	50.0	3	100.0	9	45.0	2	66.7	84	32.4
Group Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

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Table C5. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii														
less than 1 year	18	11.9	15	27.8	2	7.1			5	25.0			40	15.4
1 to 6 years	20	13.2	14	25.9	4	14.3			4	20.0			42	16.2
6 to 20 years	27	17.9	9	16.7	9	32.1	1	33.3	4	20.0			50	19.3
20 years or more (not lifetime)	10	6.6	5	9.3	7	25.0	1	33.3	1	5.0			24	9.3
lifetime	70	46.4	7	13.0	5	17.9	1	33.3	4	20.0	3	100.0	90	34.7
don't know, refused	6	4.0	4	7.4	1	3.6			2	10.0			13	5.0
What is your marital status?														
single, never married	93	61.6	38	70.4	13	46.4	3	100.0	13	65.0	1	33.3	161	62.2
married	23	15.2			4	14.3							27	10.4
widowed	1	0.7	1	1.9									2	0.8
separated	8	5.3			3	10.7					1	33.3	12	4.6
divorced	20	13.2	9	16.7	6	21.4			5	25.0	1	33.3	41	15.8
don't know, refused	6	4.0	6	11.1	2	7.1			2	10.0			16	6.2
What is the highest level of education you completed?														
grade 8	24	15.9	3	5.6	2	7.1			2	10.0	1	33.3	32	12.4
grade 12	84	55.6	23	42.6	14	50.0	2	66.7	9	45.0	2	66.7	134	51.7
some college	25	16.6	14	25.9	7	25.0	1	33.3	5	25.0			52	20.1
college graduate	6	4.0	8	14.8	3	10.7			1	5.0			18	6.9
some graduate school	2	1.3							1	5.0			3	1.2
graduate degree			1	1.9									1	0.4
don't know, refused	10	6.6	5	9.3	2	7.1			2	10.0			19	7.3
Group Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

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Table C5. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, County of Maui by District (cont)

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your age?														
18 to 24	10	6.6	4	7.4			2	66.7	3	15.0			19	7.3
25 to 34	58	38.4	15	27.8	4	14.3			7	35.0			84	32.4
34 to 39	24	15.9	5	9.3	6	21.4			2	10.0			37	14.3
40 to 44	21	13.9	9	16.7	6	21.4			1	5.0	1	33.3	38	14.7
46 to 49	19	12.6	8	14.8	5	17.9			2	10.0			34	13.1
50 to 54	7	4.6	1	1.9	1	3.6			2	10.0	1	33.3	12	4.6
55 to 64	3	2.0	3	5.6	4	14.3			1	5.0	1	33.3	12	4.6
65 and over	3	2.0	2	3.7	1	3.6	1	33.3					7	2.7
don't know, refused	6	4.0	7	13.0	1	3.6			2	10.0			16	6.2
Are you a citizen of the United States?														
yes	136	90.1	50	92.6	23	82.1	3	100.0	18	90.0	3	100.0	233	90.0
no	11	7.3			4	14.3							15	5.8
don't know, refused	4	2.6	4	7.4	1	3.6			2	10.0			11	4.2
Been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by a medical professional?														
Yes			1	1.9	1	3.6							2	0.8
No	151	100.0	53	98.1	27	96.4	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	257	99.2
Gender														
male	85	56.3	38	70.4	21	75.0	3	100.0	10	50.0	3	100.0	160	61.8
female	62	41.1	12	22.2	6	21.4			7	35.0			87	33.6
not recorded	4	2.6	4	7.4	1	3.6			3	15.0			12	4.6
Group Total	151	100	54	100	28	100	3	100	20	100	3	100	259	100

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Table C6. Homeless Veterans, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you a veteran of the armed services?														
yes	8	5.3	7	13.0	8	28.6			1	5.0			24	9.3
no	125	82.8	43	79.6	18	64.3	3	100.0	17	85.0	3	100.0	209	80.7
don't know, refused	18	11.9	4	7.4	2	7.1			2	10.0			26	10.0
Year discharged from service														
1950 to 1980	2	25.0	7	100.0	5	55.6							14	56.0
1981 to 1991	1	12.5			3	33.3			1	100.0			5	20.0
1992 to 1999					1	11.1							1	4.0
no response	5	62.5											5	20.0
Group Total	8	100.0	7	100.0	9	100.0			1	100.0			25	100.0

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Table C7. Employment of Homeless, County of Maui

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?														
yes	64	42.4	19	35.2	7	25.0	1	33.3	1	5.0	2	66.7	94	36.3
no	82	54.3	30	55.6	19	67.9	2	66.7	16	80.0	1	33.3	150	57.9
don't know, refused	5	3.3	5	9.3	2	7.1			3	15.0			15	5.8
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?														
full-time	39	60.9	9	37.5	2	20.0			1	50.0	1	50.0	52	50.5
part-time	19	29.7	3	12.5	4	40.0	1	100.0					27	26.2
occasional	6	9.4	7	29.2	1	10.0					1	50.0	15	14.6
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?														
yes	13	23.2	5	35.7	3	27.3			4	44.4			25	27.5
no	33	58.9	3	21.4	5	45.5	1	100.0	1	11.1			43	47.3
don't know, refused	10	17.9	6	42.9	3	27.3			4	44.4			23	25.3
How many are employed?														
0	1	7.7											1	4.0
1	7	53.8	1	20.0					2	50.0			10	40.0
2	5	38.5	1	20.0									6	24.0
3					1	33.3			1	25.0			2	8.0
4			1	20.0	2	66.7			1	25.0			4	16.0
8			2	40.0									2	8.0
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?														
yes	60	39.7	16	29.6	9	32.1	1	33.3	11	55.0	2	66.7	99	38.2
no	73	48.3	33	61.1	16	57.1	2	66.7	7	35.0	1	33.3	132	51.0
don't know, refused	18	11.9	5	9.3	3	10.7			2	10.0			28	10.8
Group Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

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Table C7. Employment of Homeless, County of Maui (cont)

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where did that money come from?														
family or friend	2	3.4	4	26.7	1	11.1	1	100.0	3	27.3			11	11.3
savings	1	1.7											1	1.0
social security	13	22.0	4	26.7	2	22.2			3	27.3			22	22.7
sale of goods			1	6.7									1	1.0
sale of services	1	1.7											1	1.0
welfare, public assistance	37	62.7	3	20.0	4	44.4			4	36.4	2	100.0	50	51.5
other	5	8.5	3	20.0	2	22.2			1	9.1			11	11.3
Did not receive money														
Total	59	100.0	15	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	11	100.0	2	100.0	97	100.0
Why aren't you working now?														
people don't want to hire me	5	6.1	5	16.7	3	15.8	1	50.0	6	37.5			20	13.3
looking but cannot find a job	7	8.5	9	30.0	1	5.3	1	50.0	1	6.3			19	12.7
do not want to work	2	2.4											2	1.3
alcohol or drug use problem	34	41.5	1	3.3									35	23.3
poor education	1	1.2											1	0.7
disability or health problem	15	18.3	5	16.7	10	52.6			4	25.0			34	22.7
must stay with children	2	2.4	1	3.3					2	12.5			5	3.3
other	16	19.5	9	30.0	5	26.3			3	18.8	1	100.0	34	22.7
Group Total	82	100.0	30	100.0	19	100.0	2	100.0	16	100.0	1	100.0	150	100.0

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Table C8. Source of Food, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where do you get most of your food?														
Family/friend	8	5.5	12	23.5	1	3.7			7	36.8	3	100.0	31	12.5
Supermarket	65	44.8	27	52.9	12	44.4			10	52.6			114	46.0
Hand-outs	5	3.4	6	11.8	1	3.7	1	33.3	2	10.5			15	6.0
Restaurant	17	11.7	2	3.9	1	3.7			2	10.5			22	8.9
Church	10	6.9	20	39.2	5	18.5	1	33.3	5	26.3			41	16.5
Human services	60	41.4	7	13.7	8	29.6	1	33.3	2	10.5	2	66.7	80	32.3
Dumpster/trash	4	2.8	5	9.8	4	14.8			2	10.5			15	6.0
Soup kitchen/charity	15	10.3	9	17.6	6	22.2			9	47.4			39	15.7
Stealing/theft			2	3.9	1	3.7			2	10.5			5	2.0
Other	16	11.0	2	3.9	2	7.4	1	33.3	4	21.1			25	10.1
do not know/refused	1	0.7											1	0.4
Total	145	100.0	51	100.0	27	100.0	3	100.0	19	100.0	3	100.0	248	100.0

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Table C9. Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless														
finding work	79	52.3	18	33.3	4	14.3	1	33.3	8	40.0			110	42.5
childcare	29	19.2	2	3.7					2	10.0			33	12.7
school problems	7	4.6											7	2.7
clothing	12	7.9	3	5.6	3	10.7			3	15.0			21	8.1
medical or dental services	40	26.5	26	48.1	4	14.3	3	100.0	2	10.0			75	29.0
finding food	13	8.6	12	22.2	4	14.3	3	100.0	4	20.0			36	13.9
discrimination	13	8.6	11	20.4	1	3.6			7	35.0			32	12.4
harassment	10	6.6	10	18.5	8	28.6			4	20.0	1	33.3	33	12.7
drinking	21	13.9	2	3.7	3	10.7			3	15.0			29	11.2
drug abuse	60	39.7	1	1.9	1	3.6							62	23.9
other	28	18.5	13	24.1	9	32.1	1	33.3	9	45.0	1	33.3	61	23.6
don't know, refused	7	4.6	5	9.3	3	10.7	0	0.0	2	10.0	1	33.3	18	6.9
Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

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Table C10. Structural Characteristics of Homelessness, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?														
alone	95	62.9	40	74.1	17	60.7	2	66.7	11	55.0	3	100.0	168	64.9
member of a family	53	35.1	8	14.8	4	14.3	1	33.3	3	15.0			69	26.6
member of a small group	2	1.3	3	5.6	7	25.0			6	30.0			18	6.9
other	1	0.7	3	5.6									4	1.5
Including yourself, how many people are there in your family or group?														
1	95	62.9	40	74.1	17	60.7	2	66.7	11	55.0	3	100.0	168	64.9
2	12	7.9	4	7.4	5	17.9			3	15.0			24	9.3
3	12	7.9							1	5.0			13	5.0
4	14	9.3	1	1.9	5	17.9			4	20.0			24	9.3
5 or more	9	6.0	5	9.3	1	3.6	1	33.3	1	5.0	0	0.0	17	6.6
no response	9	6.0	4	7.4									13	5.0
How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage or adoption?														
0			3	5.6	7	25.0			6	30.0			16	6.2
1	10	6.6	1	1.9	2	7.1							13	5.0
2	16	10.6							1	5.0			17	6.6
3	9	6.0	1	1.9	1	3.6			2	10.0			13	5.0
4	8	5.3					1	33.3					9	3.5
5 or more	1	0.7	4	7.4	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.3
not asked, singles	95	62.9	40	74.1	17	60.7	2	66.7	11	55.0	3	100.0	168	64.9
no response	12	7.9	5	9.3									17	6.6
Group Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

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Table C10. Structural Characteristics of Homelessness, County of Maui by District (cont)

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Number adults in group														
0														
1	10	18.2	1	9.1	1	9.1			1	11.1			13	14.9
2	25	45.5	5	45.5	5	45.5			4	44.4			39	44.8
3	6	10.9											6	6.9
4	3	5.5			5	45.5			3	33.3			11	12.6
5 or more	3	5.5	4	36.4	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	9	10.3
Don't Know	8	14.5	1	9.1									9	10.3
How many are children under the age of 6?														
0	27	49.1	8	72.7	9	81.8	1	100.0	7	77.8			52	59.8
1	12	21.8	1	9.1									13	14.9
2	12	21.8	1	9.1	1	9.1			2	22.2			16	18.4
3	3	5.5			1	9.1							4	4.6
5	1	1.8	1	9.1									2	2.3
How many are children 7 to 17 years old?														
0	47	85.5	11	100.0	9	81.8	1	100.0	9	100.0			77	88.5
1	8	14.5			1	9.1							9	10.3
3					1	9.1							1	1.1
How many are 60 years of age or older?														
0	54	98.2	11	100.0	10	90.9	1	100.0	9	100.0			85	97.7
1	1	1.8											1	1.1
2					1	9.1							1	1.1
How many are males?														
0	15	27.3	2	18.2					1	11.1			18	20.7
1	21	38.2	3	27.3	5	45.5			3	33.3			32	36.8
2	15	27.3	2	18.2	2	18.2			2	22.2			21	24.1
3	4	7.3			1	9.1	1	100.0					6	6.9
4					3	27.3			3	33.3			6	6.9
5 or more	0	0.0	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.6
Group Total	55	100.0	11	100.0	11	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0			87	100.0

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Table C11. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident, County of Maui by District

	Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?														
problem paying rent; evicted	74	49.0	19	35.2	7	25.0	3	100.0	11	55.0			114	44.0
family conflict, family violence	19	12.6	3	5.6	1	3.6			2	10.0			25	9.7
government benefits stopped			1	1.9									1	0.4
alcohol or drug abuse	77	51.0	1	1.9	2	7.1			3	15.0			83	32.0
unemployment	33	21.9	11	20.4	2	7.1	1	33.3	6	30.0			53	20.5
stranded visitor or tourist	1	0.7	2	3.7					1	5.0			4	1.5
released from prison	18	11.9	1	1.9									19	7.3
released from hospital									1	5.0			1	0.4
released from military									1	5.0			1	0.4
my choice, I chose to live here	4	2.6	8	14.8	3	10.7			6	30.0	1	33.3	22	8.5
other	19	12.6	14	25.9	12	42.9			2	10.0	2	66.7	49	18.9
don't know/refused	3	2.0	6	11.1	2	7.1	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	12	4.6
Total	151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0

Question allows for multiple responses.

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Table C12. Problem Indicators in Homeless Groups, County of Maui by District

		Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse	yes	122	45.7	1	0.9	5	8.8			3	6.5			131	26.9
	no	145	54.3	106	99.1	52	91.2	7	100.0	43	93.5	3	100.0	356	73.1
Group Total		267	100.0	107	100.0	57	100.0	7	100.0	46	100.0	3	100.0	487	100.0
Any indication of family violence or abuse	yes	34	12.7	4	3.7	2	3.5			2	4.3			42	8.6
	no	233	87.3	103	96.3	55	96.5	7	100.0	44	95.7	3	100.0	445	91.4
Group Total		267	100.0	107	100.0	57	100.0	7	100.0	46	100.0	3	100.0	487	100.0
Any indication of physical illness or disability	yes	45	16.9	43	40.2	27	47.4	1	14.3	25	54.3			141	29.0
	no	222	83.1	64	59.8	30	52.6	6	85.7	21	45.7	3	100.0	346	71.0
Group Total		267	100.0	107	100.0	57	100.0	7	100.0	46	100.0	3	100.0	487	100.0
Any indication of mental illness or disability	yes	54	20.2	6	5.6	3	5.3			16	34.8			79	16.2
	no	213	79.8	101	94.4	54	94.7	7	100.0	30	65.2	3	100.0	408	83.8
Group Total		267	100.0	107	100.0	57	100.0	7	100.0	46	100.0	3	100.0	487	100.0
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group	yes	69	25.8	9	8.4	4	7.0			18	39.1			100	20.5
	no	198	74.2	98	91.6	53	93.0	7	100.0	28	60.9	3	100.0	387	79.5
Group Total		267	100.0	107	100.0	57	100.0	7	100.0	46	100.0	3	100.0	487	100.0
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?	Yes			1	1.1	1	2.0							2	0.9
	no	21	100.0	93	98.9	48	98.0	7	100.0	43	100.0	3	100.0	215	99.1
Group Total		21	100.0	94	100.0	49	100.0	7	100.0	43	100.0	3	100.0	217	100.0

Data represent total unsheltered homeless persons represented by interviews.

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Table C13. Problem Indicators in Homeless Persons, County of Maui by District

		Wailuku-Kahului		Kihei-Makena		West Maui		Makawao-Kula		Paia-Haiku		Molokai		Group Total	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Any indication of substance abuse	yes	83	55.0	1	1.9	2	7.1			3	15.0			89	34.4
	no	68	45.0	53	98.1	26	92.9	3	100.0	17	85.0	3	100.0	170	65.6
Group Total		151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
Any indication of family violence or abuse	yes	19	12.6	4	7.4	1	3.6			2	10.0			26	10.0
	no	132	87.4	50	92.6	27	96.4	3	100.0	18	90.0	3	100.0	233	90.0
Group Total		151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
Any indication of physical illness or disability	yes	29	19.2	17	31.5	12	42.9	1	33.3	9	45.0			68	26.3
	no	122	80.8	37	68.5	16	57.1	2	66.7	11	55.0	3	100.0	191	73.7
Group Total		151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
Any indication of mental illness or disability	yes	30	19.9	5	9.3	2	7.1			4	20.0			41	15.8
	no	121	80.1	49	90.7	26	92.9	3	100.0	16	80.0	3	100.0	218	84.2
Group Total		151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
Indication of Multiple Problems in the Homeless Group	yes	40	26.5	8	14.8	3	10.7			6	30.0			57	22.0
	no	111	73.5	46	85.2	25	89.3	3	100.0	14	70.0	3	100.0	202	78.0
Group Total		151	100.0	54	100.0	28	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0	259	100.0
Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS?															
	yes			1	2.4	1	4.2							2	1.9
	no	16	100.0	41	97.6	23	95.8	3	100.0	17	100.0	3	100.0	103	98.1
Group Total		16	100.0	42	100.0	24	100.0	3	100.0	17	100.0	3	100.0	105	100.0

Data represent total homeless persons represented by interviews.

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APPENDIX D: ESTIMATES

	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records[a]		From Agency Interviews[b]			Survey Estimate[d]	
	transitional	emergency	transitional	emergency	Counts[c]		
Best estimate	253	93	-	54	270	483	1,153

a. Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Homeless Management Information System.
b. Interviews conducted with shelter managers who do not currently report to HMIS.
c. Persons covered by homeless interviews conducted for this study. 0.445585216
d. Estimated number of homeless persons in the field, an expansion of survey data to total homeless population.

Data		Comment
Shelter Estimates		Number of homeless persons sheltered in shelters that reported to HCDCH HMIS on the nights preceding homeless interviewing. Estimates for non-reporting shelters were taken from interviews with shelter operators.
HMIS	346	
Transitional	253	
Emergency	93	
Survey		
Total persons present at sites	640	Total persons present at interview sites.
Interviews attempted	331	Individuals and family/group heads approached for interview.
interviews completed	283	Interviews conducted with individuals or family/group heads.
interviews not completed	48	Total individuals or family/group heads not interviewed.
declined	41	Individuals or family/group heads declining the interview.
not lucid	7	Mostly individuals who were not able to complete the interview.
Interviewed persons /groups not homeless	24	Number of individuals or family/group heads not homeless.
Interviews with homeless persons/groups	259	Homeless individuals or family/group heads homeless on that day.
Number persons covered by interviews	487	Number of individuals and family/group members homeless.
Average group size	1.88	Calculated: Homeless persons divided by number interviews.
Num. persons sheltered previous night	217	Estimate from survey data.
Percent homeless persons sheltered	34.7%	Sheltered persons divided by total persons in interviews.
Estimated sample error	0.0088	Sample error of proportion, p = percent homeless, 90% confidence.

APPENDIX E. COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS AND AGENCIES INTERVIEWED

Table E-1. County Advisory Board Members

	Members	Organization
Hawaii	Brandee Cachola	Care-a-Van
	Pauline Pavao	Salvation Army
	Maxi Parong	Salvation Army - Hilo
	Ron Hochuli	Kawaihae Transitional Center
	Rex Jitchaku	Housing & Comm. Development
	Steve Bader	East Hawaii Coalition
	Comm Officer	Hawaii Police Department
Kauai	Stephanie Fernandes	Kauai Economic Opportunity
	Mitham Clement	Salvation Army
	Tina Rapozo	Department of Human Services
	Lynette Medrano-Stine	Catholic Charities
	Mary Francis Graham	Kauai Mental Health Center
	Laurie Sakai-Higley	Department of Human Services
Maui	Tim Terry	Ka Lima O Maui
	Brad Hickle	Maui Police Department
	Scott Migita	Maui Police Department
	Mike Davis	Ka Hale A Ke Ola
Oahu	Holly Holowach	US Vets
	Trish Glancey	Waikiki Health Center
	Debra Smith	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Audrey Floyd	Angel Network Charities
	Aaron Whyne	Kalihi-Palama Health Care for Homeless
	Melia Hayashi	WCCHC
	Jermaine Turner	Waianae Community Outreach
	Reck Navaro	Women Health Center
	Laura Thielen	Health Care Hawaii
	Alika Campbell	Halekipa/Youth Outreach
	Michael Ullman	I H S
	Sarah Lindsey	Hoomaukeola
	Tulu Toa	Waianae Community Outreach

Table E-2. Continuum of Care Members Interviewed

Shelters Interviewed
County of Hawaii
Family Crisis Shelter, Inc.
Hale Lehua
Ka Hale `O Kawaihae
Kawaihae Emergency
Surf
Hale Alanoe MHK
Patch Place, Hilo
Kihei Pua Transitional Shelter
Kiehi Pua Emergency Shelter
County of Kauai
KEO-Komohana Group Home
KEO-Lihue Court
County of Maui
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Transitional Shelter
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Emergency Shelter
MHK Maui Crisis-Transitional
City & County of Honolulu
Angel Network Charities (Calvary BTS)
Gregory House
Hale Kipa TLP-Womens
Na Kolea
Vancouver House
Kulaokahua
Loli`ana Hale
Ma'ili Land
Ohana Ola O Kahumana
Onemalu Emergency Shelter
Onemalu at Kalaeloa
Peki Imua
Safe Haven Transitional Shelter MHK
Supp. Living/Therap. Living
Weinberg Village Waianae
Weinberg Village Waimanalo
Hale Kipa TLP-Mens
IHS/Kaa'ahi
IHS/Sumner
Safe Haven - Safe Care

APPENDIX F: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

2003 HOMELESS SURVEY v.1

This Section for Interviewer Use Only		
INTERVIEWER NAME:	ISLAND:	DATE:
START TIME:	FINISH TIME:	SITE NUMBER:

Q1. Are you homeless or "houseless" these days?

Yes ..... ☐
Depends, not sure ..... ☐

No ..... ☐

Q2. Where did you sleep last night?
My house / home (Go to Q6) ..... ☐
Homeless shelter ..... ☐
Other public facility ..... ☐
Outside Unsheltered ..... ☐
Someone else's house ..... ☐
Car or truck ..... ☐
Abandoned building ..... ☐
Church, school, etc. ..... ☐
Tent, cave, garage ..... ☐
Did not sleep ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
No response ..... ☐

Q3. How many different places have you slept in the past 30-days?
One (1) ..... ☐
Two (2) ..... ☐
Three (3) ..... ☐
Four (4) ..... ☐
Five (5) ..... ☐
Six (6) ..... ☐
Seven (7) or more ..... ☐
Other _____ ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused ..... ☐

Q4. Did you have a home in the past year?
Yes] ..... ☐
No ..... ☐

(Go to Q10)

Q5. Do you have a home?
Yes ..... ☐
No (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q6. Where is your home ?
This island ..... ☐
Another island ..... ☐
Another state ..... ☐
Did not say ..... ☐

Q7. What kind of housing unit is it?
House ..... ☐
Apartment/Condo/Town home ..... ☐
Abandoned Building (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Garage (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Tent (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Mobile/Auto (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Shelter, Church, Clinic, Dorm (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Go to Q2) ..... ☐

Q8. How many of the last 7-nights did you sleep there? ☐ Number of nights
(Use 9 for "no response". If 7, thank and terminate)

Q9. Why didn't you sleep there last night?
Too far to commute (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Family Conflict/Dissolution (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Alcohol / Drug Abuse (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Eviction (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Disaster (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Financial Reason (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Like to move around (Go to Q2) ..... ☐
Visitor/Tourist (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Other _____ (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐
Don't Know/Refused (Thank and terminate) ..... ☐

Q10. Are you here by yourself, or are you a member of a family or group of people living together?
Alone (Go to Q17) ..... ☐
Member of Family ..... ☐
Member of Small Group ..... ☐
Other ..... ☐
Don't know / Refused ..... ☐

	# of Persons
Q11. Including yourself, how many people are in your family or group?	☐ ☐
Q12. How many persons in your group are related to you by birth, marriage, or adoption?	☐ ☐
Q13. How many are children under the age of 6?	☐ ☐
Q14. How many are children 7 to 17 years old?	☐ ☐
Q15. How many are 60 years of age or older?	☐ ☐
Q16. How many are males?	☐ ☐

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INFORMATION ON HOMELESSNESS

Q17. Is this the first time you have ever been homeless in Hawaii?
- Yes (Go to Q19) ☐
- No ☐

Q18. How many times have you been homeless in the last two (2) years?
- Once (1) ☐
- Two (2) ☐
- Three (3) ☐
- Four (4) ☐
- Five (5) ☐
- Six (6) ☐
- Seven (7) or more times ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q19. How did you become homeless this time? (Check all that apply)
- Problems paying rent/evicted ☐
- Domestic Violence ☐
- Government Benefits ☐
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse ☐
- Unemployment ☐
- Visitor/Tourist ☐
- Released from Prison ☐
- Released from Hospital ☐
- Released from Military ☐
- My choice, I chose to live here ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q20. How long have you been homeless this time?
- 1 to 6 days ☐
- 1 to 3 weeks ☐
- 1 to 6 months ☐
- 6 months to 1 year ☐
- 1 to 2 years ☐
- 2 to 5 years ☐
- More than 5 years ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q21. Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

INFORMATION ON RESOURCES

Q22. Do you have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q24) ☐

Q23. Is it a full-time, part-time, or occasional work?
- Full-Time ☐
- Part-Time ☐
- Occasional ☐

ASK ONLY IF A FAMILY OR GROUP:

Q24. Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q26) ☐

Q25. How many are employed? [ ][ ] Number of people

Q26. [Aside from a job], did you receive any money in the last 30-days?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q28) ☐

Q27. Where did that money come from? [PROBE] Anywhere else?
- Family/Friend ☐
- Savings ☐
- Social Security ☐
- Sale of goods ☐
- Sale of services ☐
- Welfare/Public Assistance ☐
- Pan Handling ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q28. Why aren't you working now?
- People don't want to hire me ☐
- Looking but cannot find a job ☐
- Do not want to work ☐
- Do not need to work ☐
- Alcohol/Drug use problem ☐
- Poor education ☐
- Disability or health problem ☐
- Must stay with children ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

NEEDS & SERVICES

Q29. Since you have become homeless, what have been your major problems? (Check all that apply)
- Finding Work ☐
- Childcare ☐
- School Problems ☐
- Clothing ☐
- Medical/Dental ☐
- Finding Food ☐
- Discrimination ☐
- Harassment ☐
- Drinking ☐
- Drug Abuse ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q30. Do you currently have health insurance?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q31. How many members of your group are covered by health insurance? [ ][ ] Number of people

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Q32. Where do you get most of your food? (Check all that apply)

- Family/Friend ☐
- Supermarket ☐
- Hand-outs ☐
- Restaurant ☐
- Church ☐
- Human Services ☐
- Dumpster/Trash ☐
- Soup Kitchen/Charity ☐
- Stealing/Theft ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q33. Think about the past 2 weeks…

	Yes	No	No answer
Did you ever run out of money to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever eat less than you should because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there was not enough money for food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever go hungry because you had to share the food with someone else in your family?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever received money from a church, charity, friend, or government or private agency to buy food?	☐	☐	☐
Did you ever get food from a foodbank, church, or other meal program?	☐	☐	☐

Q34. In the past 30 days, have you received any services from (name of local outreach agency)?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Never heard of them ☐
- No response ☐

Q35. Are you currently taking medications for a physical illness or condition?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q36. Do you have any physical illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q37. Are you currently taking medications for mental or emotional problems?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q38. Do you have any mental illness or condition for which you are not currently taking medication?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q39. I am going to read a list of services, starting with shelter. Have you received (see list below) from a public or private agency in the last 30-days? Do you need to get (same item) from an agency now but are not receiving it?

Service	In the past 30-days		Need now	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Shelter	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Food	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐	☐
Child Care Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Employment Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐	☐
Medical/Dental Care	☐	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Money	☐	☐	☐	☐

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Q40. How long have you lived in Hawaii?
- Less than 1 year ☐
- 1 to 6 years ☐
- 6 to 20 years ☐
- 20 or more years (not life) ☐
- Lifetime ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q41. What is your ethnic background? (Check all that apply)
- Black ☐
- Caucasian ☐
- Chinese ☐
- Filipino ☐
- Hawaiian/part Hawaiian ☐
- Hispanic/Latino ☐
- Japanese ☐
- Korean ☐
- Mixed/non Hawaiian ☐
- Other _____ ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

FOR HAWAIIANS ONLY:

Q42. Are you or anyone else in your group 50% Hawaiian or more?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q45) ☐

Q43. Are you, or is any member of your group, an applicant for a land award from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q44. Have you been a lessee in the past?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q45. What is your marital status?
- Single, Never married ☐
- Married ☐
- Widowed ☐
- Separated ☐
- Divorced ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q46. What is the highest level of education you completed?
- Grade 8 ☐
- Grade 12 ☐
- Some college ☐
- College Graduate ☐
- Some Graduate School ☐
- Grad School Graduate ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q47. What is your age?
- 16 to 21 ☐
- 22 to 34 ☐
- 35 to 39 ☐
- 40 to 44 ☐
- 45 to 49 ☐
- 50 to 54 ☐
- 55 to 61 ☐
- 62 and over ☐
- Don't Know/Refused ☐

Q48. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q49. Are you a veteran of the armed services?
- Yes ☐
- No (Go to Q51) ☐

Q50. In what year were you discharged? [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Q51. Have you or any member of your party been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by a medical professional?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q52. Record gender. [DO NOT ASK]
- Male ☐
- Female ☐

POST INTERVIEW
(Do not ask these questions)

Q53. Was this person lucid and coherent during the entire interview?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

Q54. Did you encounter a language or communication problem during this interview?
- Yes ☐
- No

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Agency Survey

STATE OF HAWAI`I
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai`i (HCDCH)
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)

COUNTY OF MAUI
Department of Housing & Human Concerns

COUNTY OF HAWAI`I
Office of Housing & Community Development

City and County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services

COUNTY OF KAUAI
Housing Agency

<<Name>>
<<Street>>
<<City>>, <<State>> <<Zipcode>>

The State of Hawai'I, in conjunction with the local county governments, would like your cooperation and kind assistance in our efforts to assess the size and needs of the homeless population in your area. The information provided will be used to better understand the homelessness in Hawaii. Your name will not be released with any information you provide, and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your agency and complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai'i, Department o Hawaiian Homelands, City and County of Honolulu, County of Maui, County of Kauai, and the County of Hawai'i.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SURVEY OF AGENCIES SERVING HOMELESS PERSONS

AGENCY INFORMATION

Please identify your agency and a contact person who is easily accessible and knowledgeable about your programs.

Agency Name: _____ Years in Business: _____

Contact Person: _____ Email: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Sources of Funding: (**X** all that apply)

- ☐ Federal Funding
- ☐ State Funding
- ☐ City & County Funding
- ☐ Charitable Agencies
- ☐ Direct Contributions
- ☐ Other

If any of your services are provided as a joint agreement with another agency, please identify that agency here:

SERVICES PROVIDED

Q1. Do you provide services for homeless persons?

☐ Yes ☐ No ➔ [End survey. Thank you for participating in our survey. Please return this form via the postage-paid envelope.]

Q2. Which of these services do you provide to homeless persons? (**X** one box per row)

Service Offerings	*Do not provide this service*	*Provide to homeless among others*	*Provide primarily for homeless persons*
Support Services Offered	☐	☐	☐
Providing Food	☐	☐	☐
Financial Assistance	☐	☐	☐
Medical Care	☐	☐	☐
Dental Care	☐	☐	☐
Clothing	☐	☐	☐
Case Management	☐	☐	☐
Mailing Address	☐	☐	☐
Medication	☐	☐	☐
Transport	☐	☐	☐
Employment	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐
Counseling	☐	☐	☐
Childcare	☐	☐	☐
Job Training	☐	☐	☐
Shelter	☐ [skip to Q4]	☐	☐
Other ( )			

Q3. **Which type of shelter or housing do you provide?** (**x** all that apply)

- ☐ **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)
- ☐ **Permanent Supportive Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)
- ☐ **Special Purpose Shelters** (homeless housing offering specialized services such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food etc.)
- ☐ **Support Services** (services other than housing such as mental, physical health care, substance abuse, job training, life skills, childcare, food provider, etc.)

Q4. **What is your average usage of these services by homeless persons in one day?**

	Average Daily Service Utilization by Homeless Persons [in percent %]			
Support Services Offered	*Provide for homeless persons*	*Provide to others*	*Do not provide this service*	Should equal 100%
Providing Food	%	%	☐	
Financial Assistance	%	%	☐	
Medical Care	%	%	☐	
Dental Care	%	%	☐	
Clothing	%	%	☐	
Mailing Address	%	%	☐	
Medication	%	%	☐	
Transport	%	%	☐	
Employment	%	%	☐	
Mental Health Services	%	%	☐	
Childcare	%	%	☐	
Counseling	%	%	☐	
Job Training	%	%	☐	
Case Management	%	%	☐	
Shelter	%	%	☐	
Other ( )	%	%	☐	

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of BEDS available to homeless persons. Count your MAXIMUM CAPACITY, and not the number of people served. If your program uses rooms, apartments, or subdivided units, indicate the maximum number of persons that can be normally accommodated in a non-emergency situation.

Q5. **Emergency Housing** (**temporary homeless shelter provided as an entry point into critical services**)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of emergency housing beds	

Q6. **Transitional Housing** (short-term housing 6- 24 months, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of transitional housing beds	

Q7. **Permanent Supporting Housing** (permanent housing for those with disabilities which offer special services)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of permanent supportive housing beds	

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Q8. **Special Purpose Shelters** (housing for those abused, undergoing special treatment for mental/physical issues)

Single Individuals	A	Beds for adults (18 years or older)	
	B	Beds for unaccompanied youth	
Family/Group	C	Total number of beds for persons in families/groups (adults & children)	
Total	A+B+C	Total number of treatment housing beds	

Q9. **Types of homeless persons served** (check all that apply)

- ☐ Single men
- ☐ Single women
- ☐ Single children (under 18)
- ☐ Adult couples without children
- ☐ Single parent families
  - ☐ Mother with child(ren)
  - ☐ Father with child(ren)
- ☐ 2-parent families with children

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN OUR SURVEY.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

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HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII

Dear <<NAME>>,

Thank you for your participation in the Housing and Community Development Corporation (HCDCH) study of homelessness in Hawaii. Since you have indicated on the previous agency survey that your organization provides shelter and housing services to homeless persons, we kindly ask that you fill-out this follow-up questionnaire.

The information provided will be used to better estimate the population size of Hawaii's homeless. Your name will not be released with any information you provide and your responses will not be used for purposes other than this survey.

Please take the time to read the instructions and answer all of the questions that apply to your service agency. You may also provide comments on a separate piece of paper. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this survey using the enclosed postage-paid envelope by <<duedate>>.

Please return this form by <<duedate>>

This study is being conducted by SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc., on behalf of the Homeless Services Section of HCDCH.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact Jim Dannemiller, President of SMS Research and Marketing Services at (808) 537-3356.

Aloha and Mahalo,

James Dannemiller
President, SMS Research and Consulting Services

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2003 SHELTER & HOUSING PROVIDER SURVEY

SHELTER CAPACITY

List below the total number of homeless persons sheltered on <<countdate>>. Count the number of people served according to the descriptions below.

Q10. **On <<countdate>>, how many people did you serve who were:**

		Male	Female
Single Individuals			
Unaccompanied youth (under 18)			
Adult couples without children			
2-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
1-parent families with children			
Accompanied children			
Non-related groups (3 adults or more per group)			
Accompanied children			
Other (1)			
Other (2)			

THANK YOU FOR TAKING OUR SURVEY

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Gaps analysis by county, individuals, and persons in families with children

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HONOLULU

Figure 1. Gaps analysis for Individuals, City and County of Honolulu

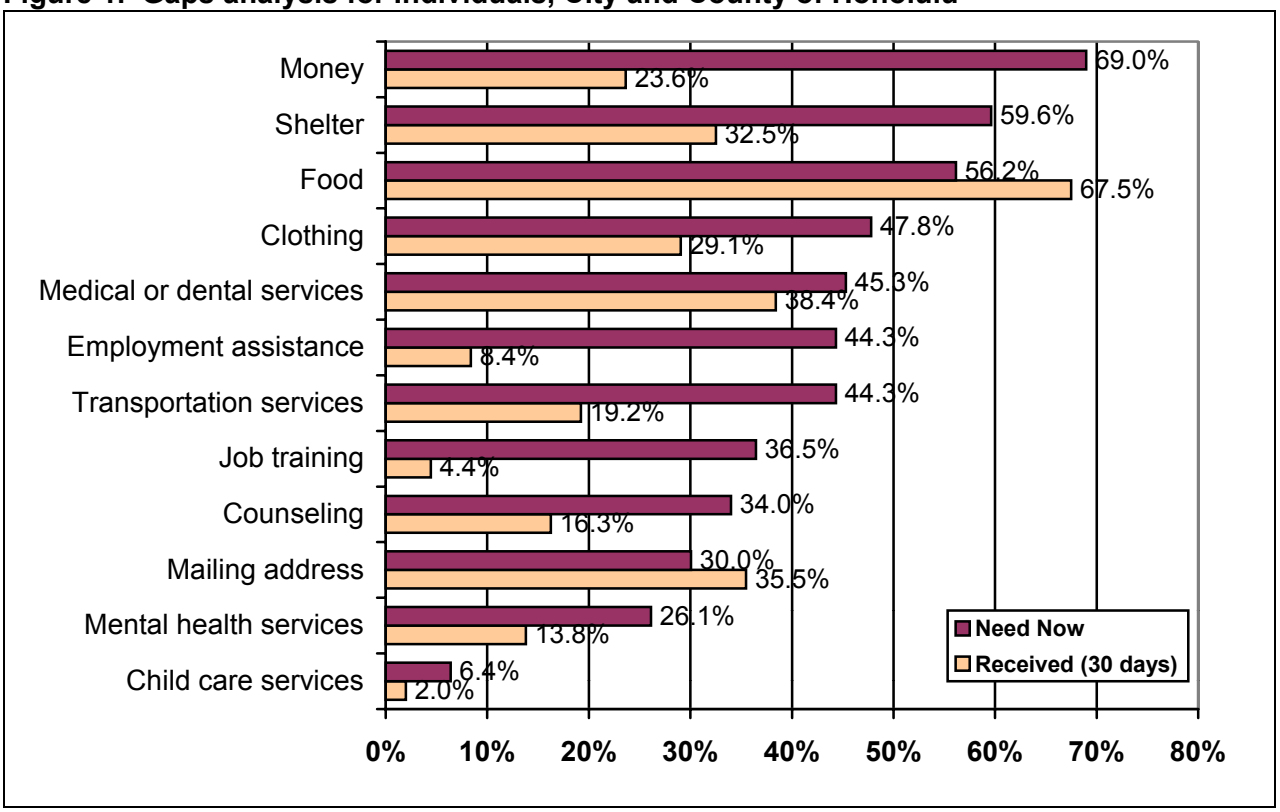


Figure 2. Gaps analysis for Persons in Families with Children, City and County of Honolulu

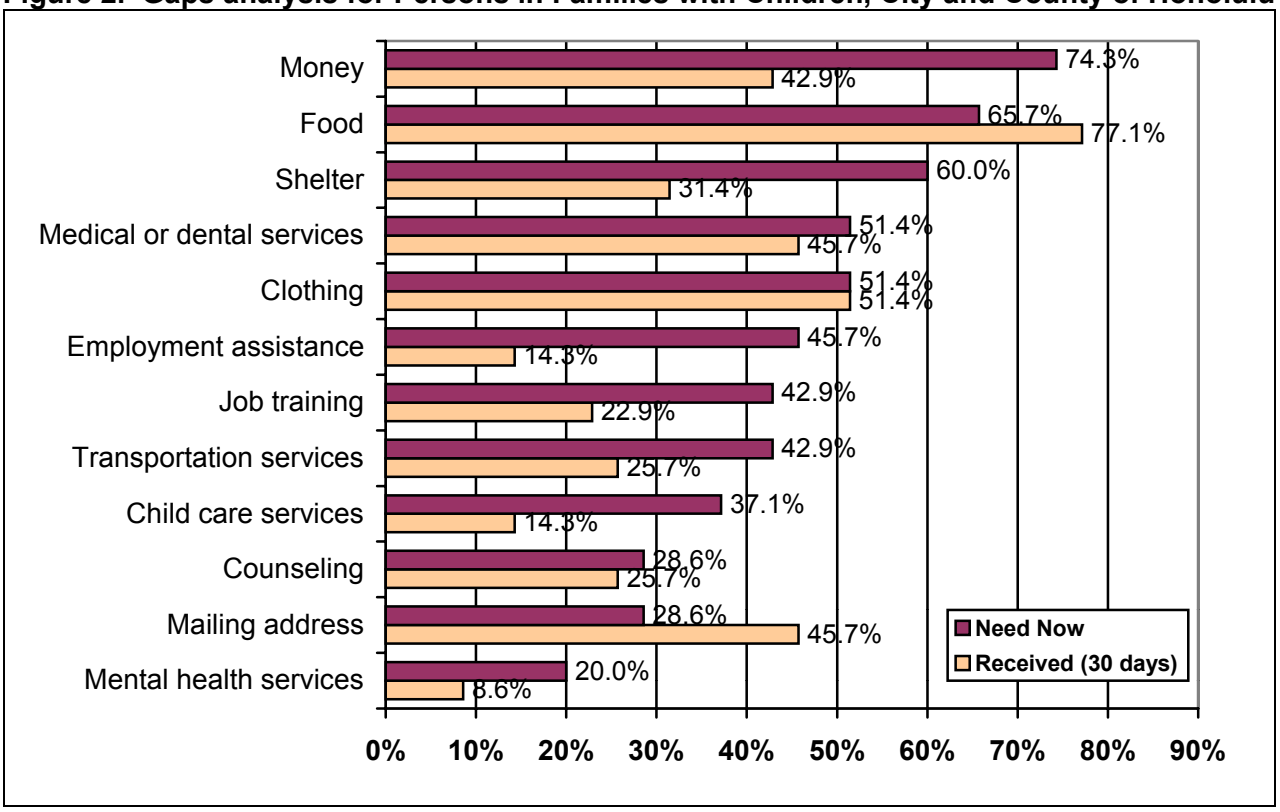


Figure 3. Gaps analysis for All Groups, City and County of Honolulu

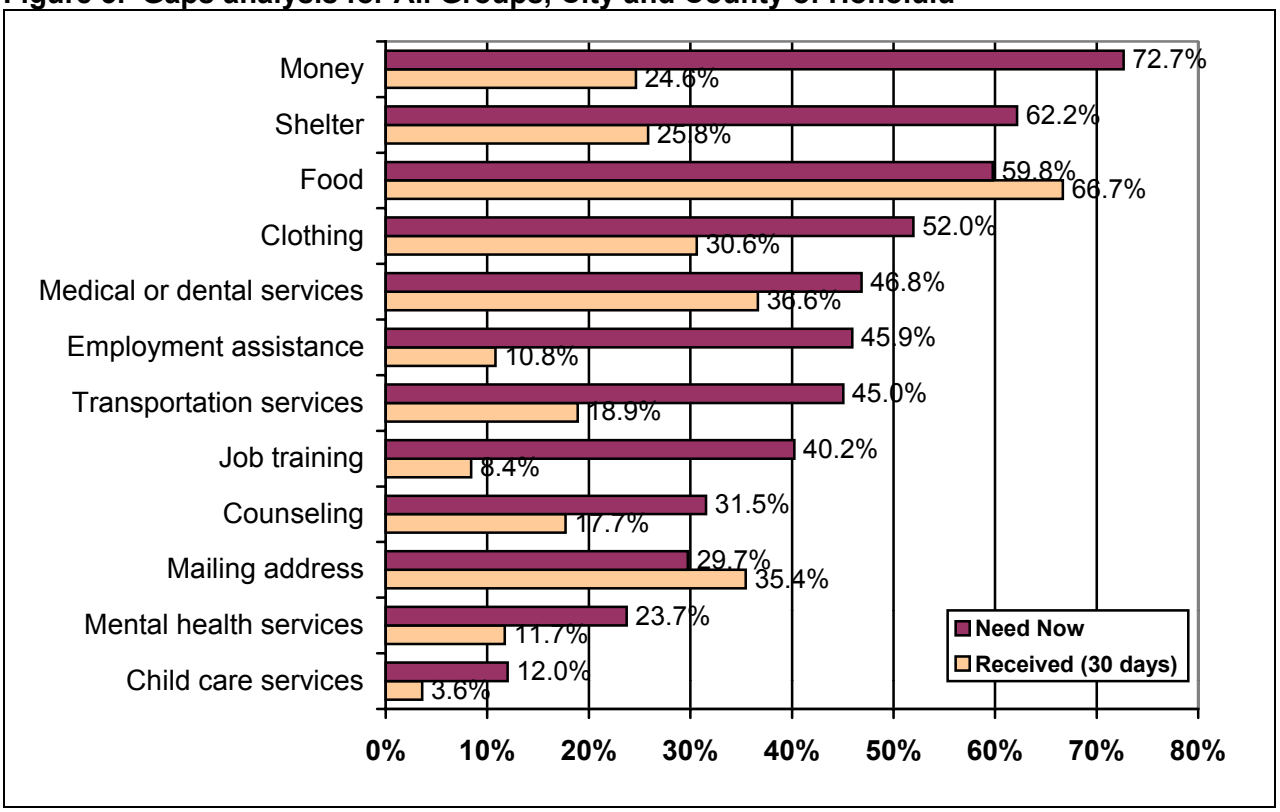


Figure 4. Gaps analysis for Individuals, County of Maui

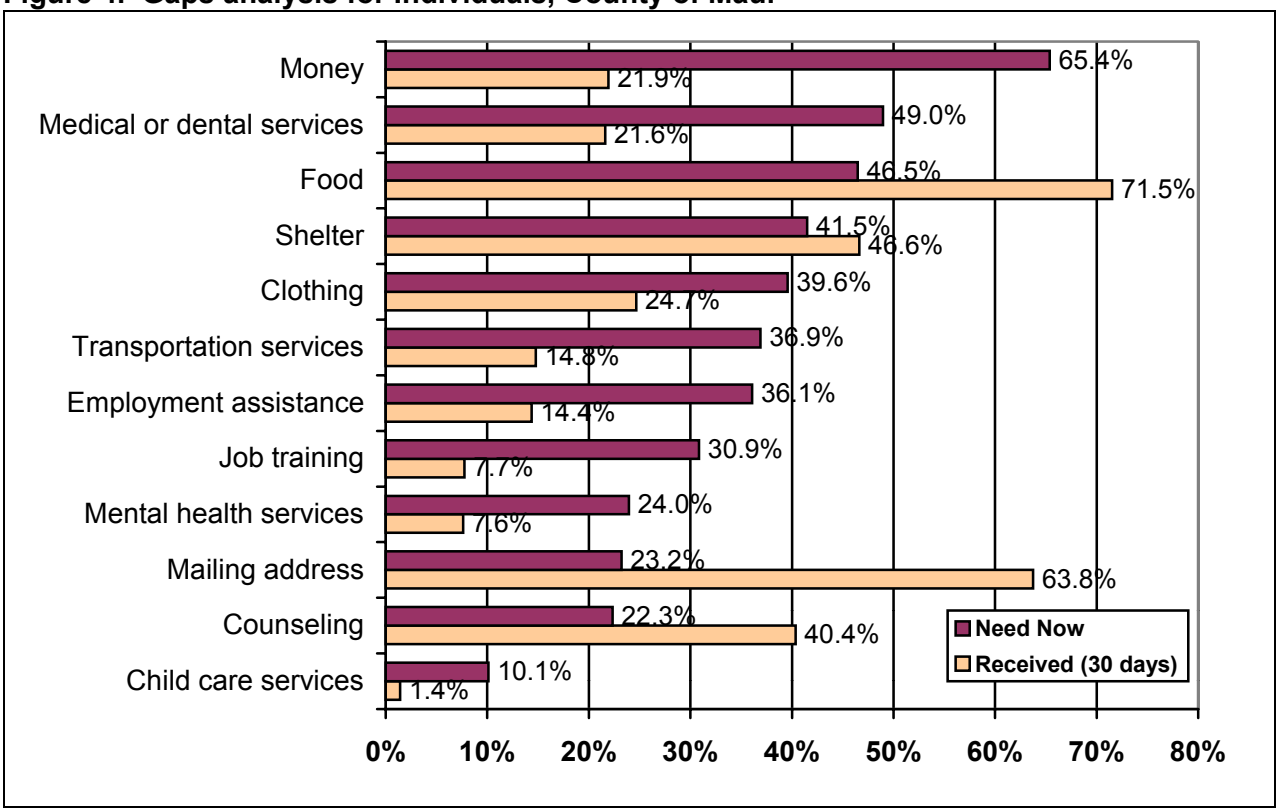


Figure 5. Gaps analysis for Persons in Families with Children, County of Maui

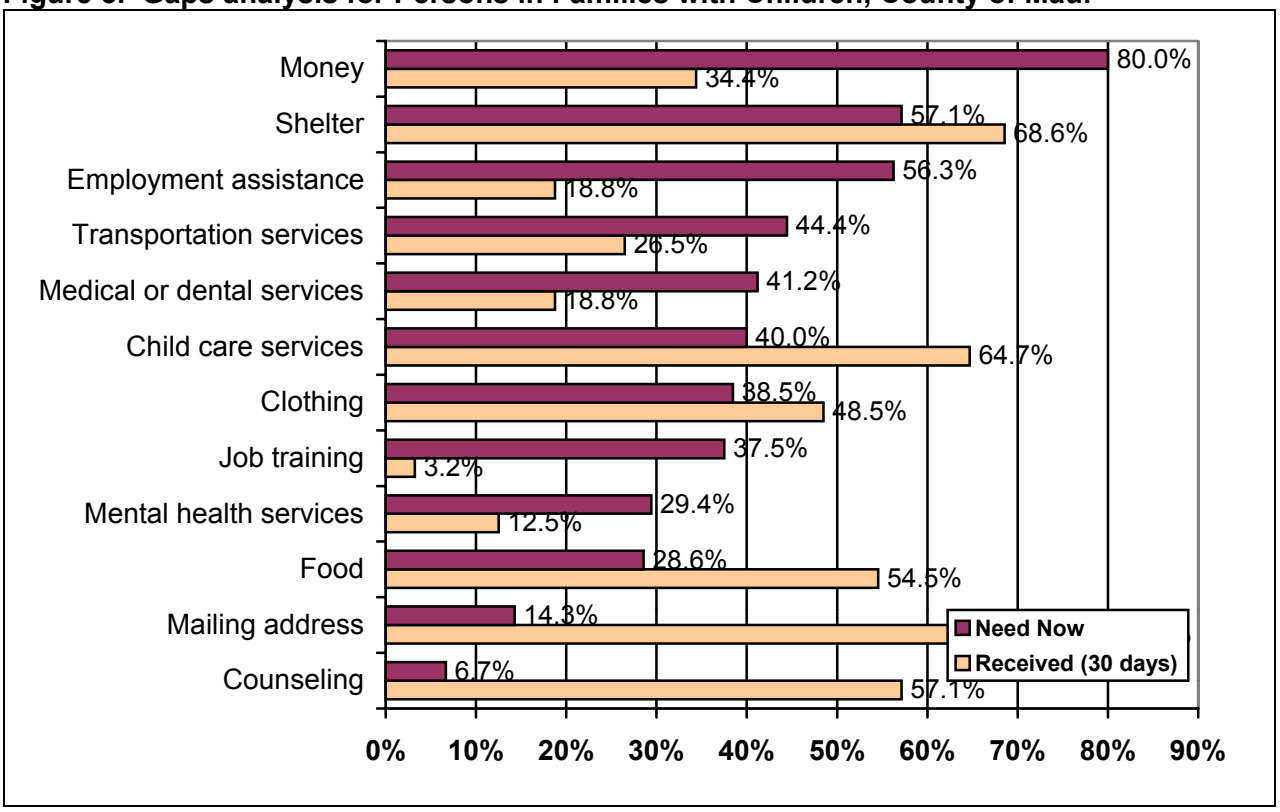
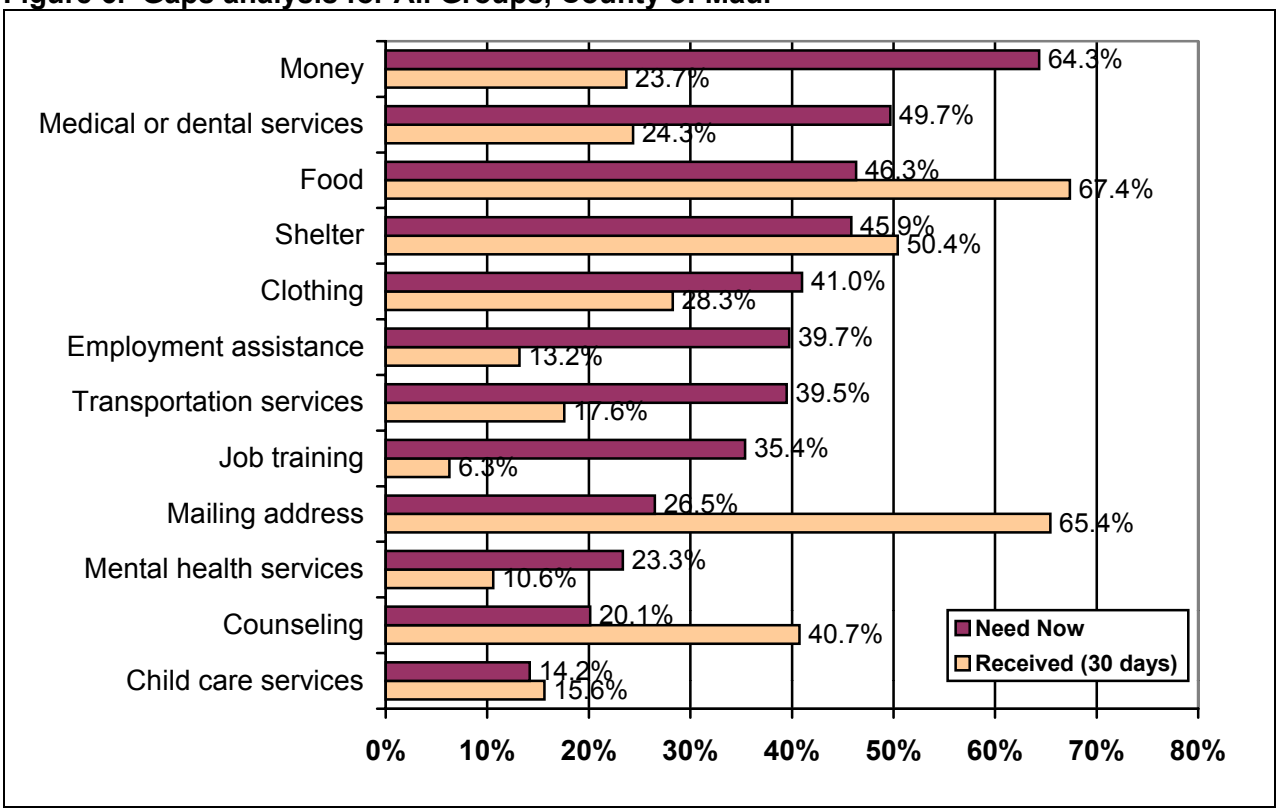


Figure 6. Gaps analysis for All Groups, County of Maui



HAWAII COUNTY

Figure 7. Gaps analysis for Individuals, County of Hawaii

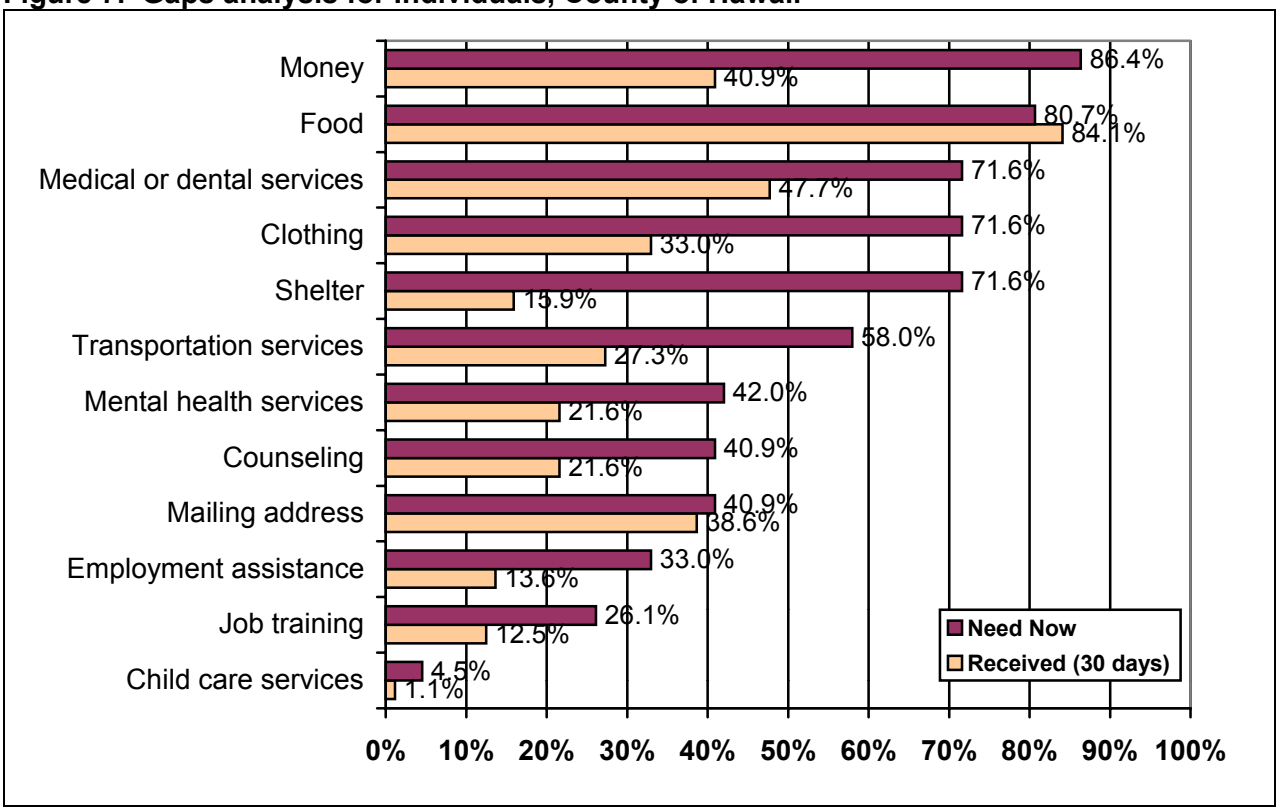


Figure 8. Gaps analysis for Persons in Families with Children, County of Hawaii

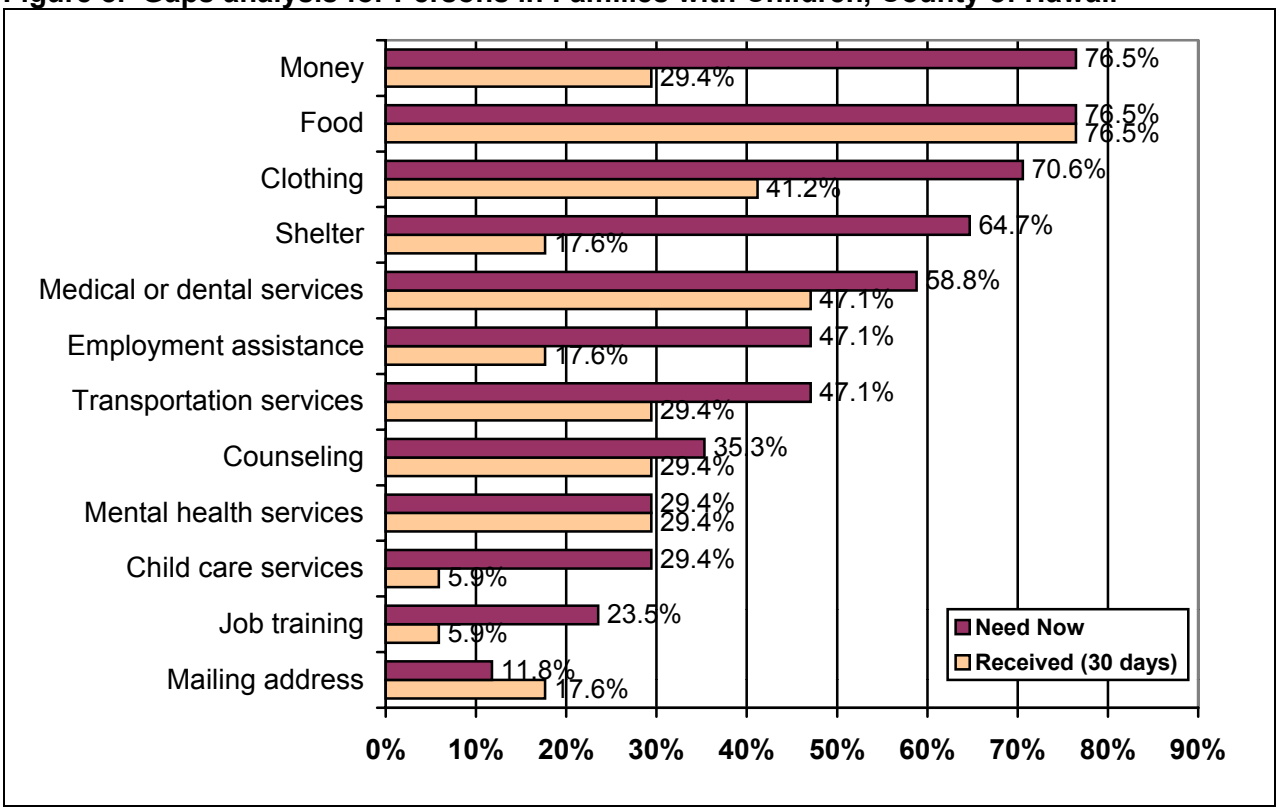
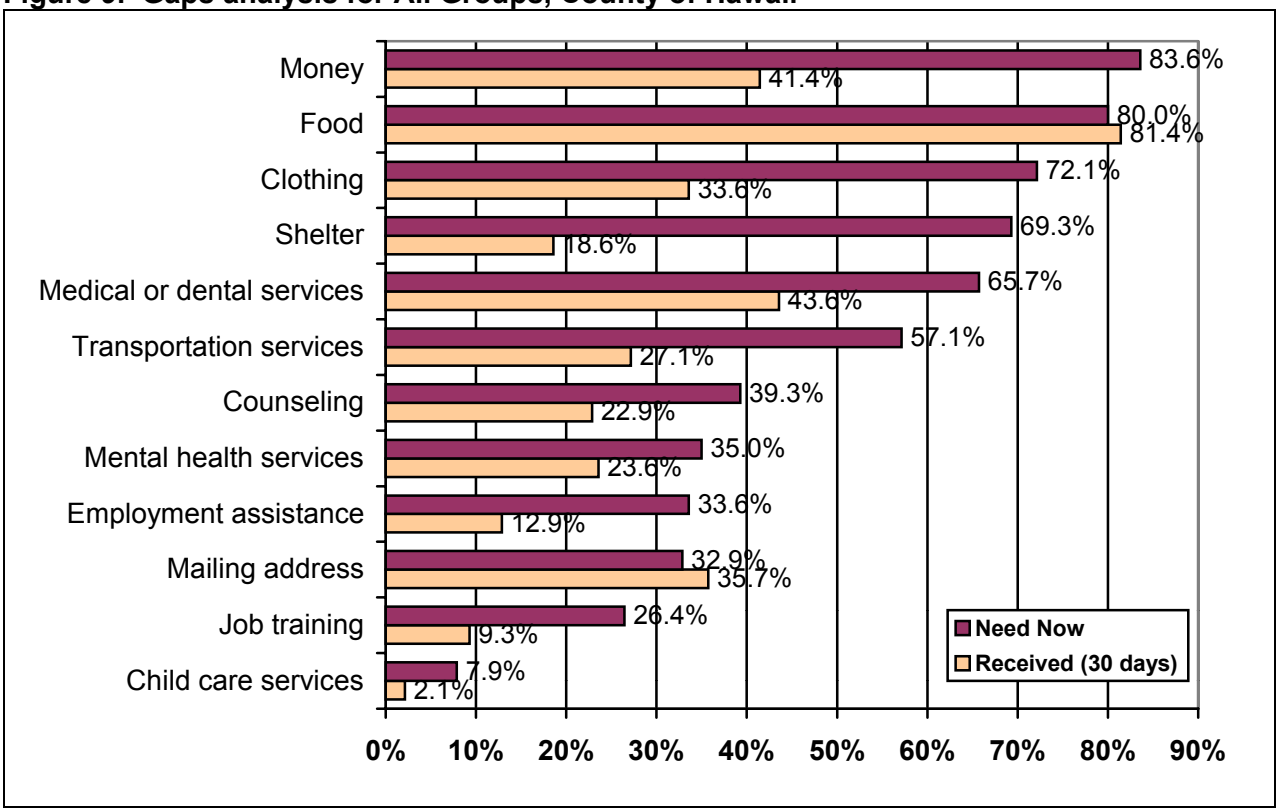


Figure 9. Gaps analysis for All Groups, County of Hawaii



KAUAI

Figure 10. Gaps analysis for Individuals, County of Kauai

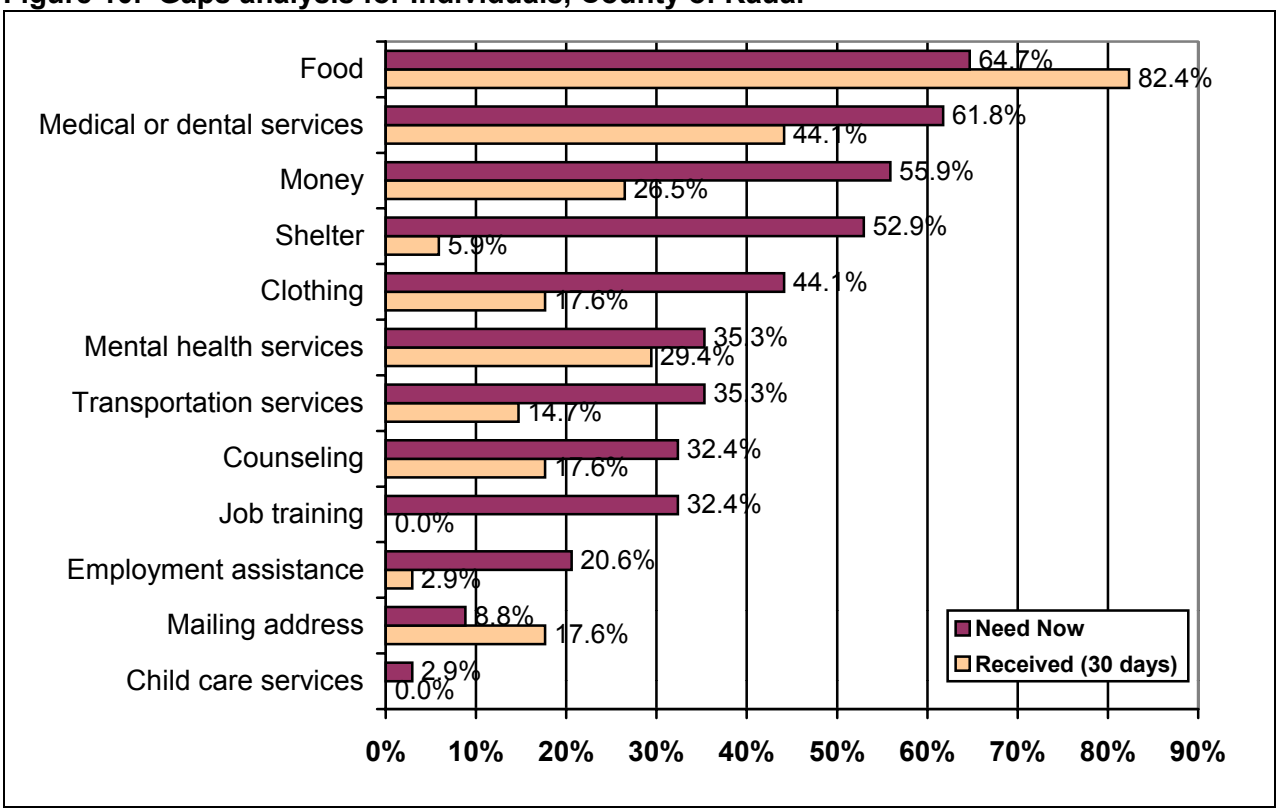


Figure 11. Gaps analysis for Persons in Families with Children, County of Kauai

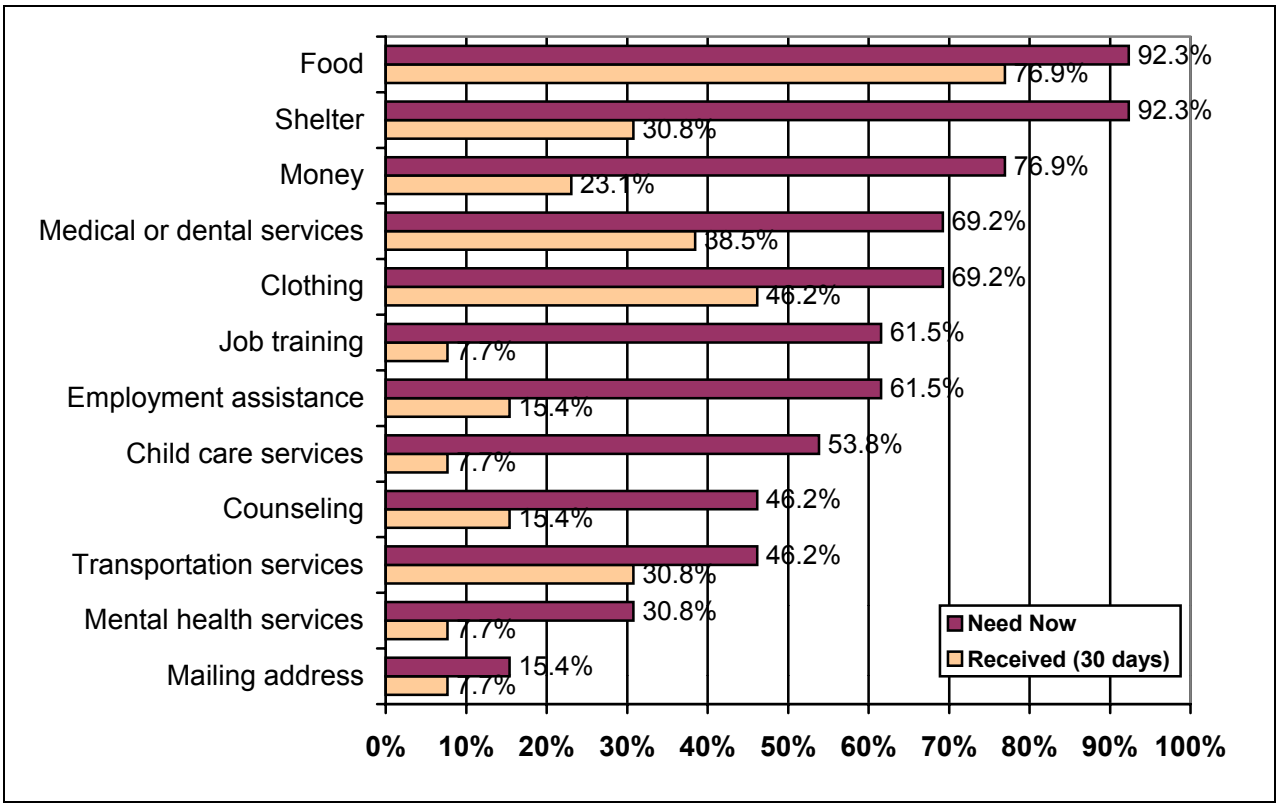
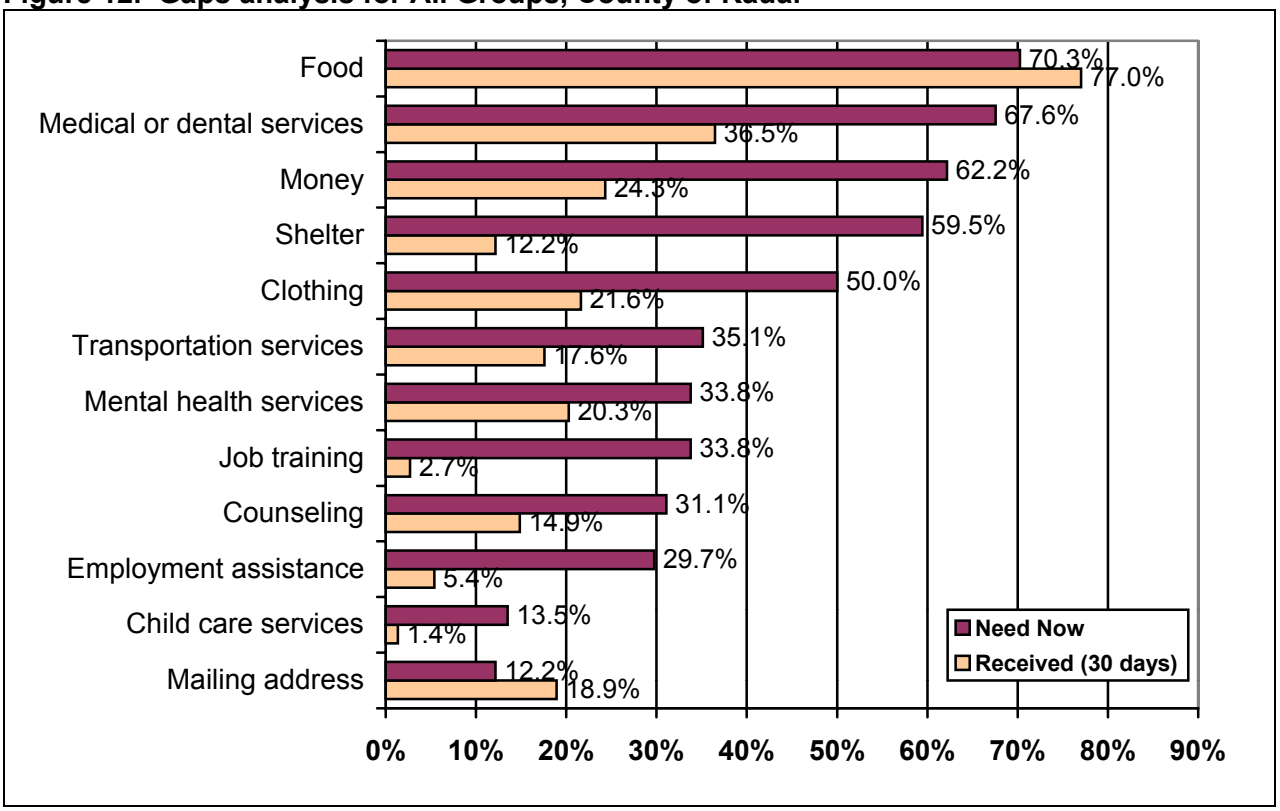


Figure 12. Gaps analysis for All Groups, County of Kauai



STATE

Figure 13. Gaps analysis for Individuals, State of Hawaii

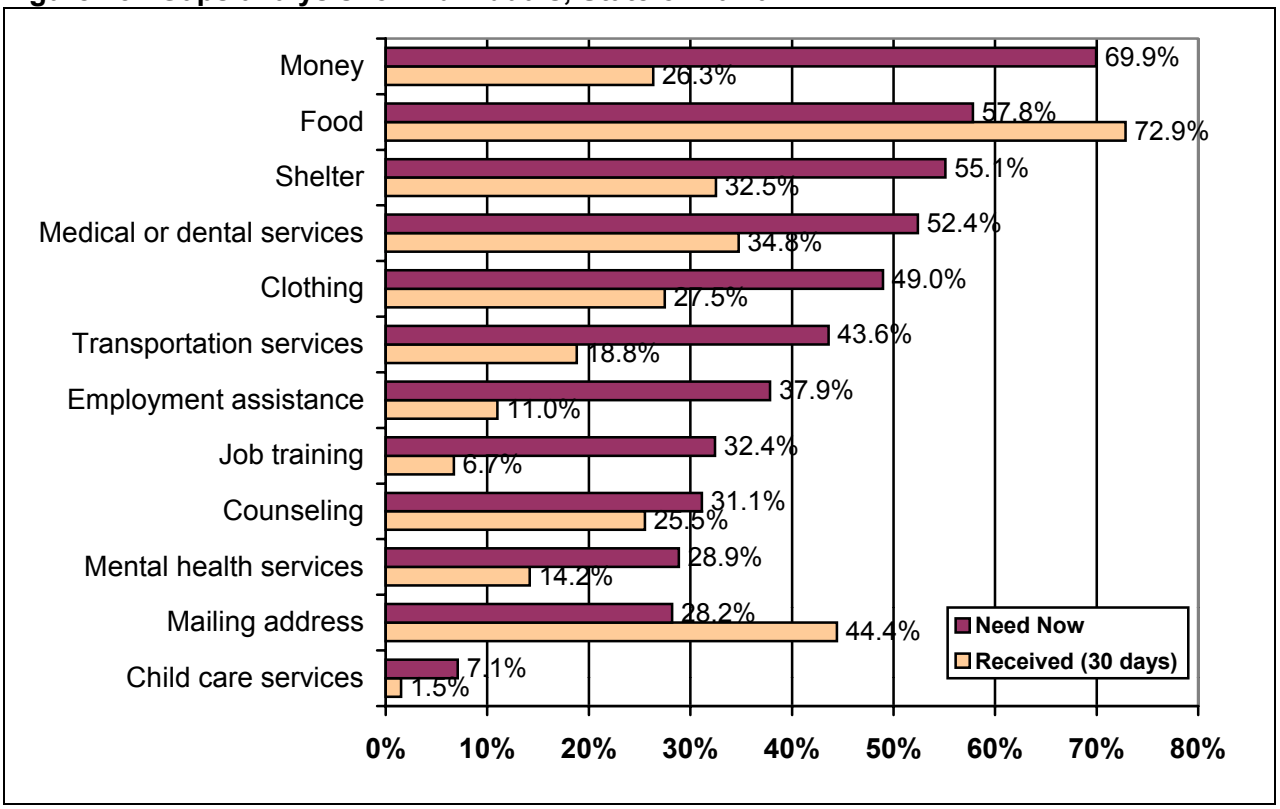


Figure 14. Gaps analysis for Persons in Families with Children, State of Hawaii

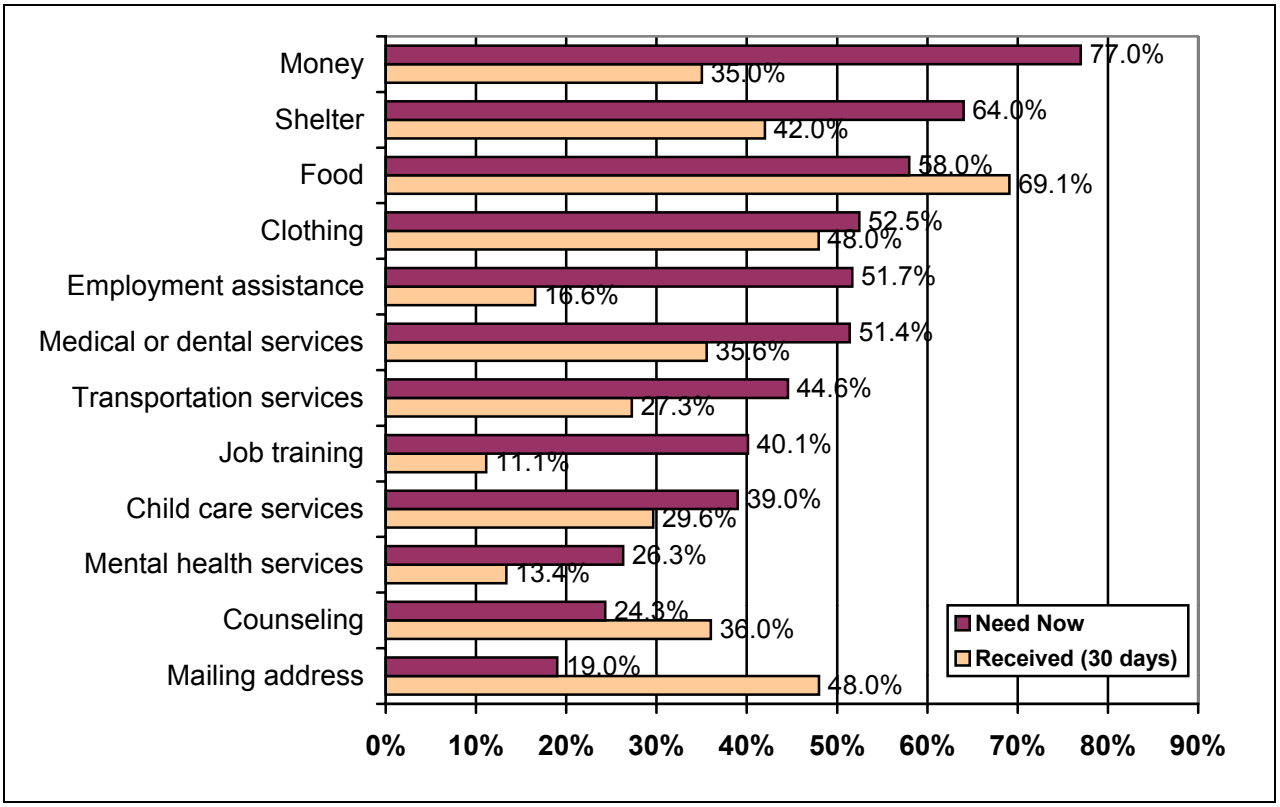


Figure 15. Gaps analysis for All Groups, State of Hawaii

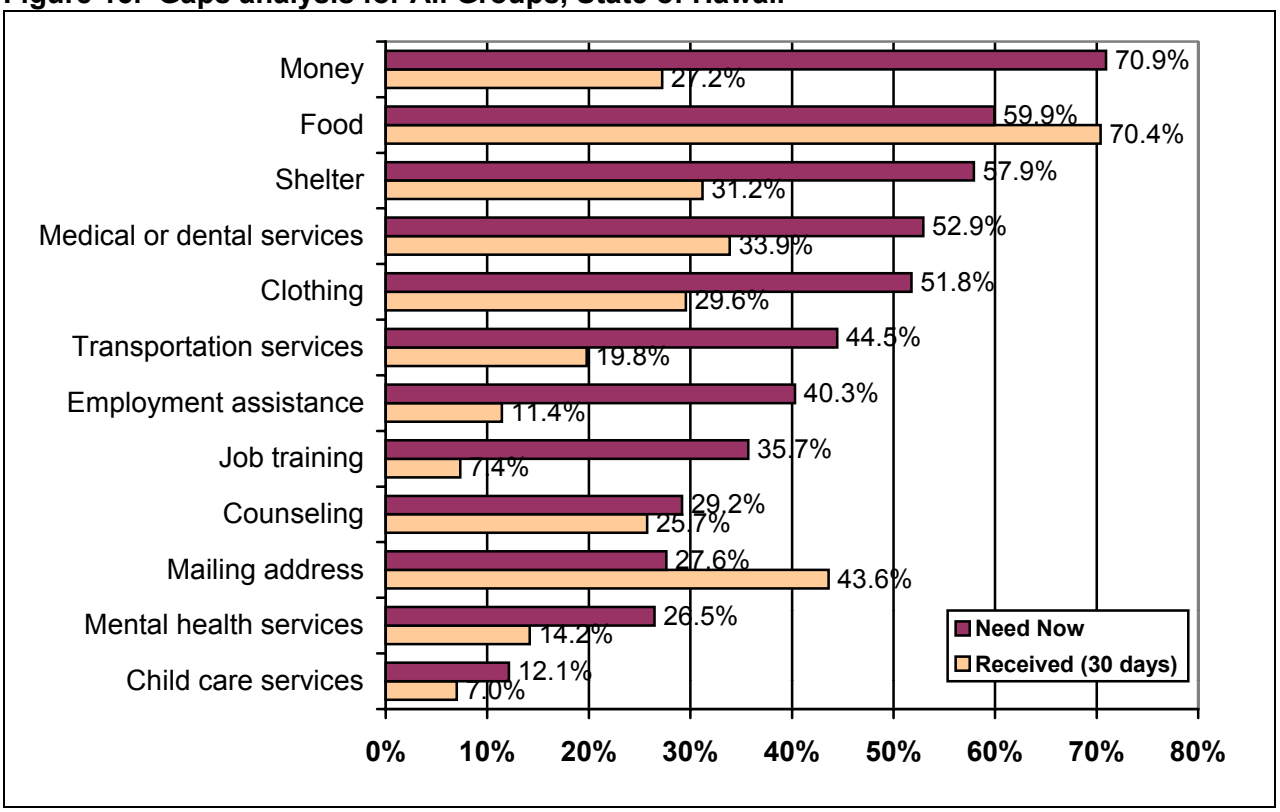


Table 1. Outreach Agency Usage

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
In the past 30 days, have you received any services from your local outreach agency?										
Individuals										
yes	116	59.2	75	45.7	63	72.4	21	61.8	275	57.2
no	74	37.8	83	50.6	24	27.6	13	38.2	194	40.3
never heard of them	5	2.6	2	1.2					7	1.5
no response	1	0.5	4	2.4					5	1.0
Group Total	196	100.0	164	100.0	87	100.0	34	100.0	481	100.0
Persons in Families with Children										
yes	27	84.4	11	31.4	8	47.1	6	46.2	52	53.6
no	4	12.5	22	62.9	9	52.9	7	53.8	42	43.3
never heard of them	1	3.1							1	1.0
no response			2	5.7					2	2.1
Group Total	32	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	97	100.0

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, Individuals

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii										
less than 1 year	6	3.0	23	13.7	4	4.5	6	17.6	39	7.9
1 to 6 years	21	10.3	30	17.9	16	18.2	13	38.2	80	16.2
6 to 20 years	38	18.7	34	20.2	25	28.4	7	20.6	104	21.1
20 years or more (not lifetime)	48	23.6	19	11.3	10	11.4			77	15.6
lifetime	87	42.9	53	31.5	32	36.4	8	23.5	180	36.5
don't know, refused	3	1.5	9	5.4	1	1.1			13	2.6
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
What is your ethnic background (1)										
Black	11	5.4	7	4.2	3	3.4	1	2.9	22	4.5
Caucasian	76	37.4	78	46.4	30	34.1	19	55.9	203	41.2
Chinese	5	2.5	2	1.2	1	1.1			8	1.6
Filipino	13	6.4	9	5.4	2	2.3	3	8.8	27	5.5
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	69	34.0	39	23.2	42	47.7	4	11.8	154	31.2
Hispanic, Latino	5	2.5	7	4.2			2	5.9	14	2.8
Japanese	4	2.0	1	0.6			1	2.9	6	1.2
Korean	3	1.5	1	0.6			1	2.9	5	1.0
Mixed, not Hawaiian	3	1.5	6	3.6	1	1.1	1	2.9	11	2.2
other	10	4.9	7	4.2	8	9.1	1	2.9	26	5.3
don't know, refused	4	2.0	11	6.5	1	1.1	1	2.9	17	3.4
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaii or more?										
yes	40	58.0	14	35.9	14	33.3	1	25.0	69	44.8
no	28	40.6	24	61.5	26	61.9	2	50.0	80	51.9
don't know, refused	1	1.4	1	2.6	2	4.8	1	25.0	5	3.2
Group Total	69	100.0	39	100.0	42	100.0	4	100.0	154	100.0

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, Individuals (cont)

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you or is anyone in your group an applicant for a land award DHHL?										
yes	6	15.0	4	28.6	8	53.3			18	25.7
no	31	77.5	9	64.3	7	46.7	1	100.0	48	68.6
don't know, refused	3	7.5	1	7.1					4	5.7
Group Total	40	100.0	14	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0	70	100.0
Have you been a lessee in the past?										
yes	2	5.0	2	14.3	4	28.6			8	11.6
no	35	87.5	10	71.4	10	71.4	1	100.0	56	81.2
don't know, refused	3	7.5	2	14.3					5	7.2
Group Total	40	100.0	14	100.0	14	100.0	1	100.0	69	100.0
What is your marital status?										
single, never married	120	59.1	105	62.5	46	52.3	17	50.0	288	58.4
married	6	3.0	5	3.0	5	5.7	2	5.9	18	3.7
widowed	11	5.4	2	1.2	3	3.4	1	2.9	17	3.4
separated	21	10.3	9	5.4	8	9.1	1	2.9	39	7.9
divorced	43	21.2	36	21.4	22	25.0	7	20.6	108	21.9
don't know, refused	2	1.0	11	6.5	4	4.5	6	17.6	23	4.7
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
What is the highest level of education you completed?										
grade 8	22	10.8	25	14.9	21	23.9	3	8.8	71	14.4
grade 12	107	52.7	80	47.6	38	43.2	20	58.8	245	49.7
some college	42	20.7	32	19.0	15	17.0	8	23.5	97	19.7
college graduate	16	7.9	14	8.3	6	6.8	2	5.9	38	7.7
some graduate school			2	1.2	2	2.3			4	0.8
graduate degree	5	2.5	1	0.6	1	1.1			7	1.4
don't know, refused	11	5.4	14	8.3	5	5.7	1	2.9	31	6.3
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, Individuals (cont)

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your age?										
18 to 24	6	3.0	12	7.1	3	3.4	5	14.7	26	5.3
25 to 34	30	14.8	45	26.8	22	25.0	4	11.8	101	20.5
34 to 39	22	10.8	21	12.5	11	12.5	1	2.9	55	11.2
40 to 44	38	18.7	28	16.7	18	20.5	5	14.7	89	18.1
46 to 49	41	20.2	28	16.7	17	19.3	5	14.7	91	18.5
50 to 54	28	13.8	9	5.4	9	10.2	10	29.4	56	11.4
55 to 64	26	12.8	8	4.8	8	9.1	4	11.8	46	9.3
65 and over	7	3.4	6	3.6					13	2.6
don't know, refused	5	2.5	11	6.5					16	3.2
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Are you a citizen of the United States?										
yes	188	92.6	155	92.3	87	98.9	34	100.0	464	94.1
no	12	5.9	5	3.0	1	1.1			18	3.7
don't know, refused	3	1.5	8	4.8					11	2.2
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Are you a veteran of the armed services?										
yes	40	19.7	18	10.7	14	15.9	4	11.8	76	15.4
no	146	71.9	137	81.5	71	80.7	30	88.2	384	77.9
don't know, refused	17	8.4	13	7.7	3	3.4			33	6.7
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Year discharged from service										
1960 to 1980	20	50.0	11	57.9	6	42.9	3	75.0	40	51.9
1981 to 1991	10	25.0	3	15.8	3	21.4			16	20.8
1992 to 1999			1	5.3					1	1.3
2000 to 2003	1	2.5					1	25.0	2	2.6
no response	9	22.5	4	21.1	5	35.7			18	23.4
Group Total	40	100.0	19	100.0	14	100.0	4	100.0	77	100.0
Gender										
male	153	75.4	124	73.8	70	79.5	24	70.6	371	75.3
female	44	21.7	36	21.4	18	20.5	8	23.5	106	21.5
not recorded	6	3.0	8	4.8			2	5.9	16	3.2
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, Persons in Families with Children

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How long have you lived in Hawaii										
less than 1 year	4	11.4	3	8.6	1	5.9			8	8.0
1 to 6 years	6	17.1	7	20.0	2	11.8			15	15.0
6 to 20 years	2	5.7	4	11.4	6	35.3	7	53.8	19	19.0
20 years or more (not lifetime)	1	2.9	1	2.9	1	5.9	1	7.7	4	4.0
lifetime	20	57.1	19	54.3	7	41.2	5	38.5	51	51.0
don't know, refused	2	5.7	1	2.9					3	3.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
What is your ethnic background										
Black			3	8.6			1	7.7	4	4.0
Caucasian	1	2.9	4	11.4	4	23.5	2	15.4	11	11.0
Chinese	2	5.7							2	2.0
Filipino	1	2.9	3	8.6			1	7.7	5	5.0
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	17	48.6	23	65.7	13	76.5	7	53.8	60	60.0
Hispanic, Latino										
Japanese	1	2.9							1	1.0
Korean										
Mixed, not Hawaiian			1	2.9			1	7.7	2	2.0
other	12	34.3	1	2.9					13	13.0
don't know, refused	1	2.9					1	7.7	2	2.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
Are you or is anyone in your group 50 percent Hawaii or more?										
yes	10	58.8	9	39.1	4	30.8	3	42.9	26	43.3
no	7	41.2	11	47.8	8	61.5	4	57.1	30	50.0
don't know, refused			3	13.0	1	7.7			4	6.7
Group Total	17	100.0	23	100.0	13	100.0	7	100.0	60	100.0

Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, Persons in Families with Children (cont)

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Are you or is anyone in your group an applicant for a land award from DHHL?										
yes	5	50.0	1	10.0	1	25.0	2	66.7	9	33.3
no	5	50.0	9	90.0	2	50.0	1	33.3	17	63.0
don't know, refused					1	25.0			1	3.7
Group Total	10	100.0	10	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	27	100.0
Have you been a lessee in the past?										
yes	3	30.0							3	11.5
no	6	60.0	9	100.0	3	75.0	3	100.0	21	80.8
don't know, refused	1	10.0			1	25.0			2	7.7
Group Total	10	100.0	9	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	26	100.0
What is your marital status?										
single, never married	13	37.1	21	60.0	8	47.1	4	30.8	46	46.0
married	17	48.6	10	28.6	4	23.5	5	38.5	36	36.0
widowed										
separated	4	11.4	2	5.7	1	5.9	2	15.4	9	9.0
divorced			1	2.9	4	23.5	2	15.4	7	7.0
don't know, refused	1	2.9	1	2.9					2	2.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
What is the highest level of education you completed?										
grade 8	4	11.4	4	11.4	4	23.5			12	12.0
grade 12	23	65.7	26	74.3	8	47.1	12	92.3	69	69.0
some college	3	8.6	3	8.6	5	29.4	1	7.7	12	12.0
college graduate	1	2.9	1	2.9					2	2.0
some graduate school										
graduate degree										
don't know, refused	4	11.4	1	2.9					5	5.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0

Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, Persons in Families with Children (cont)

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
What is your age?										
18 to 24	1	2.9	3	8.6	2	11.8	2	15.4	8	8.0
25 to 34	14	40.0	21	60.0	9	52.9	2	15.4	46	46.0
34 to 39	9	25.7	5	14.3	4	23.5	6	46.2	24	24.0
40 to 44	3	8.6	3	8.6	1	5.9	3	23.1	10	10.0
46 to 49	3	8.6	1	2.9	1	5.9			5	5.0
50 to 54	2	5.7	1	2.9					3	3.0
55 to 64	2	5.7							2	2.0
65 and over										
don't know, refused	1	2.9	1	2.9					2	2.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
Are you a citizen of the United States?										
yes	24	68.6	32	91.4	17	100.0	13	100.0	86	86.0
no	10	28.6	3	8.6					13	13.0
don't know, refused	1	2.9							1	1.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
Are you a veteran of the armed services?										
yes			1	2.9			2	15.4	3	3.0
no	29	82.9	33	94.3	17	100.0	11	84.6	90	90.0
don't know, refused	6	17.1	1	2.9					7	7.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
Year discharged from service										
1960 to 1980										
1981 to 1991							1	50.0	1	33.3
1992 to 1999							1	50.0	1	33.3
2000 to 2003										
no response			1	100.0					1	33.3
Group Total			1	100.0			2	100.0	3	100.0
Gender										
male	10	28.6	11	31.4	3	17.6	3	23.1	27	27.0
female	23	65.7	24	68.6	14	82.4	10	76.9	71	71.0
not recorded	2	5.7							2	2.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table 4. History of Homelessness, Individuals

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?										
yes	123	60.6	81	48.2	28	31.8	17	50.0	249	50.5
no	79	38.9	83	49.4	59	67.0	17	50.0	238	48.3
don't know, refused	1	0.5	4	2.4	1	1.1			6	1.2
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?										
first time	69	34.0	54	32.1	5	5.7	14	41.2	142	28.8
second	82	40.4	44	26.2	43	48.9	4	11.8	173	35.1
third	25	12.3	36	21.4	14	15.9	4	11.8	79	16.0
fourth	7	3.4	12	7.1	4	4.5	3	8.8	26	5.3
fifth	3	1.5	7	4.2	4	4.5	1	2.9	15	3.0
sixth	2	1.0	2	1.2	2	2.3	1	2.9	7	1.4
seventh	2	1.0	1	0.6	2	2.3			5	1.0
eighth	7	3.4	5	3.0	10	11.4	3	8.8	25	5.1
other	3	1.5	1	0.6	2	2.3	4	11.8	10	2.0
unknown	3	1.5	6	3.6	2	2.3			11	2.2
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
How long have you been homeless this time?										
1 to 6 days	4	2.0	32	19.0	2	2.3			38	7.7
1 to 3 weeks	9	4.4	20	11.9	7	8.0	1	2.9	37	7.5
1 to six months	59	29.1	39	23.2	18	20.5	12	35.3	128	26.0
6 months to 1 year	33	16.3	20	11.9	24	27.3	4	11.8	81	16.4
1 or 2 years	32	15.8	24	14.3	11	12.5	5	14.7	72	14.6
2 to 5 years	29	14.3	15	8.9	17	19.3	6	17.6	67	13.6
more than 5 years	35	17.2	13	7.7	4	4.5	5	14.7	57	11.6
other	1	0.5			2	2.3			3	0.6
don't know refused	1	0.5	5	3.0	3	3.4	1	2.9	10	2.0
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?										
yes	76	37.4	41	24.4	31	35.2	8	23.5	156	31.6
no	117	57.6	116	69.0	54	61.4	23	67.6	310	62.9
don't know, refused	10	4.9	11	6.5	3	3.4	3	8.8	27	5.5
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0

Table 5. History of Homelessness, Persons in Families with Children

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Is this the first time you have even been homeless in Hawaii?										
yes	27	77.1	19	54.3	7	41.2	7	53.8	60	60.0
no	8	22.9	16	45.7	10	58.8	6	46.2	40	40.0
don't know, refused										
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
How many times have you been homeless in the last 2 years?										
first time	14	40.0	10	28.6	2	11.8	4	30.8	30	30.0
second	16	45.7	12	34.3	6	35.3	5	38.5	39	39.0
third	2	5.7	11	31.4	3	17.6	3	23.1	19	19.0
fourth			1	2.9					1	1.0
fifth					2	11.8	1	7.7	3	3.0
sixth					1	5.9			1	1.0
seventh										
eighth	1	2.9	1	2.9					2	2.0
other					2	11.8			2	2.0
unknown	2	5.7			1	5.9			3	3.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
How long have you been homeless this time?										
1 to 6 days	1	2.9	6	17.1			1	7.7	8	8.0
1 to 3 weeks	3	8.6	1	2.9	1	5.9	2	15.4	7	7.0
1 to six months	14	40.0	13	37.1	7	41.2	7	53.8	41	41.0
6 months to 1 year	4	11.4	8	22.9	3	17.6	2	15.4	17	17.0
1 or 2 years	5	14.3	5	14.3	4	23.5	1	7.7	15	15.0
2 to 5 years	3	8.6	1	2.9	1	5.9			5	5.0
more than 5 years	3	8.6	1	2.9					4	4.0
other					1	5.9			1	1.0
don't know refused	2	5.7							2	2.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
Were you homeless in Hawaii at anytime in 1999?										
yes	2	5.7	4	11.4	3	17.6	2	15.4	11	11.0
no	29	82.9	29	82.9	13	76.5	11	84.6	82	82.0
don't know, refused	4	11.4	2	5.7	1	5.9			7	7.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0

Table 6. Relative Seriousness of Homelessness

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Relative Seriousness of Homelessness										
Individuals										
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	126	62.1	109	64.9	46	52.3	14	41.2	295	59.8
4 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	77	37.9	59	35.1	42	47.7	20	58.8	198	40.2
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Persons in Families with Children										
Less than 3 times; less than 2 years homeless	25	71.4	31	88.6	10	58.8	12	92.3	78	78.0
4 or more times; 2 or more years homeless	10	28.6	4	11.4	7	41.2	1	7.7	22	22.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table 7. Cause of Most Recent Homelessness Incident

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
How did you become homeless?										
Individuals										
problem paying rent; evicted	66	32.5	63	37.5	40	45.5	12	35.3	181	36.7
family conflict/ family violence	15	7.4	16	9.5	11	12.5	10	29.4	52	10.5
government benefits stopped	8	3.9	1	0.6	3	3.4	1	2.9	13	2.6
alcohol or drug abuse	21	10.3	63	37.5	13	14.8	1	2.9	98	19.9
unemployment	44	21.7	34	20.2	18	20.5	5	14.7	101	20.5
stranded visitor or tourist			3	1.8	2	2.3			5	1.0
released from prison	7	3.4	13	7.7	7	8.0			27	5.5
released from hospital	4	2.0	1	0.6	1	1.1	1	2.9	7	1.4
released from military	1	0.5	1	0.6					2	0.4
my choice, I chose to live here	19	9.4	14	8.3	10	11.4	8	23.5	51	10.3
don't know, refused	67	33.0	32	19.0	29	33.0	6	17.6	134	27.2
other	3	1.5			2	2.3	2	5.9	7	1.4
no response	5	2.5	5	3.0					10	2.0
Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Persons in Families with Children										
problem paying rent; evicted	15	42.9	22	62.9	7	41.2	6	46.2	50	50.0
family conflict/ family violence	7	20.0	5	14.3	2	11.8	3	23.1	17	17.0
government benefits stopped										
alcohol or drug abuse			11	31.4	1	5.9			12	12.0
unemployment	11	31.4	10	28.6	3	17.6	3	23.1	27	27.0
stranded visitor or tourist	1	2.9							1	1.0
released from prison			3	8.6					3	3.0
released from hospital										
released from military										
my choice, I chose to live here	2	5.7	2	5.7	1	5.9	1	7.7	6	6.0
don't know, refused	6	17.1	2	5.7	7	41.2	4	30.8	19	19.0
other			1	2.9	1	5.9			2	2.0
no response	4	11.4	1	2.9					5	5.0
Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table 8. Employment of Homeless Persons, Individuals

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?										
yes	51	25.1	54	32.1	16	18.2	7	20.6	128	26.0
no	150	73.9	106	63.1	71	80.7	26	76.5	353	71.6
don't know, refused	2	1.0	8	4.8	1	1.1	1	2.9	12	2.4
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?										
full-time	14	25.5	27	46.6	11	61.1			52	37.4
part-time	16	29.1	15	25.9	4	22.2	1	12.5	36	25.9
occasional	21	38.2	12	20.7	1	5.6	6	75.0	40	28.8
don't know, refused	4	7.3	4	6.9	2	11.1	1	12.5	11	7.9
Group Total	55	100.0	58	100.0	18	100.0	8	100.0	139	100.0

Table 9. Employment of Homeless Persons, Persons in Families with Children

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you have a job right now?										
yes	9	25.7	14	40.0	3	17.6	5	38.5	31	31.0
no	26	74.3	20	57.1	14	82.4	8	61.5	68	68.0
don't know, refused			1	2.9					1	1.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
Is it full-time, part-time, or occasional work?										
full-time	4	44.4	10	66.7	1	33.3	1	20.0	16	50.0
part-time	4	44.4	3	20.0	1	33.3	3	60.0	11	34.4
occasional	1	11.1	1	6.7	1	33.3	1	20.0	4	12.5
don't know, refused			1	6.7					1	3.1
Group Total	9	100.0	15	100.0	3	100.0	5	100.0	32	100.0
Does anyone else in your group have a job right now?										
yes	10	28.6	8	22.9	1	6.7	4	30.8	23	23.5
no	24	68.6	21	60.0	13	86.7	7	53.8	65	66.3
don't know, refused	1	2.9	6	17.1	1	6.7	2	15.4	10	10.2
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	15	100.0	13	100.0	98	100.0
How many are employed? 1	8	80.0	5	62.5	1	100.0	4	100.0	18	78.3
2	1	10.0	3	37.5					4	17.4

don't know, refused	1	10.0							1	4.3
Group Total	10	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	23	100.0

Table 10. Resources of Homeless Persons, Individuals

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?										
yes	79	38.9	57	33.9	51	58.0	16	47.1	203	41.2
no	116	57.1	93	55.4	33	37.5	18	52.9	260	52.7
don't know, refused	8	3.9	18	10.7	4	4.5			30	6.1
Group Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Where did that money come from?										
family or friend	13	16.9	7	12.5	6	12.0	2	11.1	28	13.9
savings			1	1.8					1	0.5
social security	26	33.8	15	26.8	14	28.0	10	55.6	65	32.3
sale of goods	2	2.6	1	1.8			1	5.6	4	2.0
sale of services	3	3.9			3	6.0			6	3.0
welfare, public assistance	22	28.6	25	44.6	16	32.0	2	11.1	65	32.3
pan handling	7	9.1							7	3.5
other	4	5.2	7	12.5	11	22.0	1	5.6	23	11.4
don't know, refused							2	11.1	2	1.0
Group Total	77	100.0	56	100.0	50	100.0	18	100.0	201	100.0
Why aren't you working now?										
people don't want to hire me	27	18.0	15	14.2	8	11.3			50	14.2
looking but cannot find a job	21	14.0	15	14.2	14	19.7	7	26.9	57	16.1
do not want to work	8	5.3	2	1.9	3	4.2			13	3.7
do not need to work	2	1.3							2	0.6
alcohol or drug use problem	9	6.0	30	28.3	4	5.6			43	12.2
poor education					3	4.2			3	0.8
disability or health problem	51	34.0	23	21.7	29	40.8	17	65.4	120	34.0
must stay with children										
other	29	19.3	21	19.8	9	12.7	2	7.7	61	17.3
don't know, refused	3	2.0			1	1.4			4	1.1
Group Total	150	100.0	106	100.0	71	100.0	26	100.0	353	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table 11. Resources of Homeless Persons, Persons in Families with Children

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Aside from a job, did you receive any money in the last 30 days?										
yes	21	60.0	16	45.7	7	41.2	3	23.1	47	47.0
no	13	37.1	16	45.7	8	47.1	9	69.2	46	46.0
don't know, refused	1	2.9	3	8.6	2	11.8	1	7.7	7	7.0
Group Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0
Where did that money come from?										
family or friend	1	4.8	2	12.5			1	20.0	4	8.2
savings										
social security	1	4.8	1	6.3	1	14.3	1	20.0	4	8.2
sale of goods										
sale of services					2	28.6			2	4.1
welfare, public assistance	19	90.5	13	81.3	3	42.9	2	40.0	37	75.5
pan handling										
other					1	14.3			1	2.0
don't know, refused							1	20.0	1	2.0
Group Total	21	100.0	16	100.0	7	100.0	5	100.0	49	100.0
Why aren't you working now?										
people don't want to hire me	3	11.5	2	10.0					5	7.4
looking but cannot find a job	6	23.1	1	5.0	4	28.6	2	25.0	13	19.1
do not want to work							1	12.5	1	1.5
do not need to work										
alcohol or drug use problem			4	20.0					4	5.9
poor education	1	3.8	1	5.0	1	7.1	1	12.5	4	5.9
disability or health problem	3	11.5	2	10.0	3	21.4			8	11.8
must stay with children	9	34.6	5	25.0	2	14.3	3	37.5	19	27.9
other	4	15.4	5	25.0	3	21.4	1	12.5	13	19.1
don't know, refused					1	7.1			1	1.5
Group Total	26	100.0	20	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	68	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table 12. Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Major Problems Since Becoming Homeless										
Individuals										
finding work	63	31.0	77	45.8	36	40.9	10	29.4	186	37.7
childcare	2	1.0	5	3.0					7	1.4
school problems	3	1.5	3	1.8	1	1.1			7	1.4
clothing	35	17.2	16	9.5	27	30.7	6	17.6	84	17.0
medical or dental services	38	18.7	46	27.4	36	40.9	8	23.5	128	26.0
finding food	50	24.6	26	15.5	40	45.5	12	35.3	128	26.0
discrimination	20	9.9	21	12.5	16	18.2	5	14.7	62	12.6
harassment	47	23.2	21	12.5	15	17.0	4	11.8	87	17.6
drinking	15	7.4	25	14.9	13	14.8	2	5.9	55	11.2
drug abuse	13	6.4	48	28.6	10	11.4	2	5.9	73	14.8
other	73	36.0	35	20.8	26	29.5	16	47.1	150	30.4
refused	10	4.9	9	5.4	1	1.1			20	4.1
Total	203	100.0	168	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	493	100.0
Persons in Families with Children										
finding work	13	37.1	18	51.4	6	35.3	3	23.1	40	40.0
childcare	13	37.1	20	57.1	5	29.4	3	23.1	41	41.0
school problems	1	2.9	2	5.7	2	11.8	1	7.7	6	6.0
clothing	4	11.4	3	8.6	6	35.3	6	46.2	19	19.0
medical or dental services	5	14.3	13	37.1	4	23.5	4	30.8	26	26.0
finding food	8	22.9	5	14.3	5	29.4	4	30.8	22	22.0
discrimination	3	8.6	2	5.7	2	11.8			7	7.0
harassment	5	14.3	3	8.6			2	15.4	10	10.0
drinking	1	2.9					1	7.7	2	2.0
drug abuse			8	22.9	1	5.9	1	7.7	10	10.0
other	13	37.1	10	28.6	6	35.3	8	61.5	37	37.0
refused	3	8.6			1	5.9			4	4.0
Total	35	100.0	35	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	100	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

Table 13. Sources of Food

	Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai		State	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Where do you get most of your food?										
Individuals										
Family/friend	32	15.8	19	11.7	22	25.0	10	29.4	83	17.1
Supermarket	32	15.8	65	40.1	49	55.7	20	58.8	166	34.2
Hand-outs	33	16.3	9	5.6	14	15.9	5	14.7	61	12.6
Restaurant	12	5.9	12	7.4	2	2.3	2	5.9	28	5.8
Church	86	42.6	34	21.0	38	43.2	9	26.5	167	34.4
Human services	106	52.5	57	35.2	26	29.5	14	41.2	203	41.8
Dumpster/trash	20	9.9	9	5.6	5	5.7	4	11.8	38	7.8
Soup kitchen/charity	25	12.4	29	17.9	26	29.5	10	29.4	90	18.5
Stealing/theft	3	1.5	4	2.5	2	2.3			9	1.9
Other	11	5.4	20	12.3	18	20.5	4	11.8	53	10.9
do not know/refused			1	0.6					1	0.2
Total	202	100.0	162	100.0	88	100.0	34	100.0	486	100.0
Persons in Families with Children										
Family/friend	7	21.9	3	8.6	4	25.0	4	30.8	18	18.8
Supermarket	11	34.4	24	68.6	9	56.3	9	69.2	53	55.2
Hand-outs	3	9.4	1	2.9	2	12.5	1	7.7	7	7.3
Restaurant			4	11.4					4	4.2
Church	13	40.6	3	8.6	4	25.0	5	38.5	25	26.0
Human services	21	65.6	8	22.9	6	37.5	3	23.1	38	39.6
Dumpster/trash					1	6.3			1	1.0
Soup kitchen/charity	4	12.5	4	11.4	2	12.5	4	30.8	14	14.6
Stealing/theft	1	3.1							1	1.0
Other	3	9.4	2	5.7	2	12.5	4	30.8	11	11.5
do not know/refused										
Total	32	100.0	35	100.0	16	100.0	13	100.0	96	100.0

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.