

HOUSING FIRST IV

Evaluation Report

2022

Prepared For :

City & County of
Honolulu

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ABOUT HOUSING FIRST IV

This evaluation report examines program implementation and progress for the City & County of Honolulu's Housing First IV (HF IV) initiative between March 2020 and July 31, 2022. Funded by 'Ohana Zone monies, HF IV includes four subprograms serving distinct subpopulations on O'ahu: youth, LGBTQ+, kupuna (60+ years of age), domestic violence (DV) survivors. The initiative funds two single-site locations and two scattered-site subprograms, providing housing vouchers & case management.



HALE KIPA: YOUTH

Agency: Hale Kipa
Site: Scattered
Vouchers: 10



KUMUWAI: KUPUNA

Agency: WORK Hawai'i Division
Site: Kumuwai
Vouchers: 20



HHHRC: LGBTQ+

Agency: Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction
Site: Scattered
Vouchers: 10



HALE MAHULIA: DV SURVIVORS

Agency: Domestic Violence & Action Center
Site: Hale Mahulia
Vouchers: 20

FINDINGS

HIGH HOUSING RETENTION RATES, LOW NUMBERS

The HF Initiative has served 152 clients, 95 adults and 57 children since March 2020. About a third of adult clients have exited, the majority to permanent housing.

Overall, the HF IV Initiative shows a high housing retention rate at 97%, well above the national average of 85%. Each program also has a high housing retention above the national average:

- HKIPA: 92%
- HHHRC: 100%
- Kumuwai: 92%
- DVAC: 100%.

While the number of people served overall maybe low, particularly for scattered-site programs, this high retention rate suggests the potential for multiple small intensive PSH projects tailored to specific populations to be effective approaches to homelessness.

SCATTERED-SITE OR SINGLE-SITE?

Compared to scattered-site, single-site subprograms have served more people, have reported quicker start-up, and have moved the most people into other permanent housing. However, the differences between the program types may have less to do with the type of housing and more to do with the different populations. Scattered-site subprograms have difficulty finding eligible clients that fit the narrow definitions of the target populations, which comprise smaller percentages of the overall homeless population. For example, youth & LGBTQ+ comprise 5% & 6% of the homeless population, respectively; while, kupuna & DV survivors comprise 10% & 11%. More research is needed to understand what program types best suit which populations.

SUB-POPULATIONS SERVED--FILLING A GAP

In general, the HF IV subprograms' clients reflect the demographics of their target subpopulations, suggesting racial and gender equity in service provision and that the subprograms are operating as intended. While HHHRC clients tended to disproportionately identify as White, male, and non-Hispanic and were not exclusively LGBTQ+ as intended, these clients were the most vulnerable of all four subprograms' clients, suggesting that the program is fitting an important need in the system.

POTENTIAL COST-SAVINGS & HELP FOR MOST VULNERABLE

Clients across subprograms demonstrate high vulnerability and usage of emergency and homelessness services prior to enrollment in HF IV. Given the estimated costs of these services and the cost of the HF IV program, there is potential for substantial costs savings over years of implementation, even with small numbers of clients. High housing retention rates across all subprograms suggests that small programs providing intensive services targeting specific vulnerable subpopulations may be an effective approach to filling gaps within the homeless service system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on findings, evaluators make the following recommendations:

- Consider expanding 'Ohana Zone monies to fund kauhale-style permanent supportive housing.
- Consider expanding the kumuwai model for additional kupuna housing
- Don't discount small scattered-site programs
- Consider conducting a needs assessment with subpopulations served

For more details, please see [recommendations](#) in the full report.



ABOUT THIS REPORT

This evaluation report examines program implementation and progress for the City & County of Honolulu's Housing First IV (HF IV) initiative between March 2020 and July 31, 2022. HF IV includes four programs serving distinct subpopulations on O'ahu. The report provides background on the initiative and the program evaluation. Then, it presents overall findings, including client demographics, service use, housing outcomes, and cost savings. The report also looks at each of the four programs and ends with recommendations and conclusions.

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Part 1.

Overall Initiative

HF IV BACKGROUND

'OHANA ZONES

The City & County of Honolulu's Housing First IV (HF IV) initiative is funded by 'Ohana Zone monies. In 2018, the State of Hawai'i appropriate \$30 million in 'Ohana Zone funds through [Act 209](#), followed by an additional \$2 million in 2019 ([State, 2019](#)). The Act stipulated that 'Ohana Zones be connected to state and county land and be used to improve the health and well-being of people experiencing homelessness by providing access to services. Importantly, these services should be provided within a welcoming space where people are treated "like 'ohana."

As of December 2021, 'Ohana Zone funds had been used to implement 16 projects, including permanent housing, emergency shelters, and outreach services, across Maui, Kaua'i, Hawai'i, and O'ahu. Intended to function as "a Housing First accelerator," 'Ohana Zones include four permanent supportive housing projects that comprise the City & County's Housing First IV Initiative ([CQC, 2021](#), pg. 10). In July 2022, the 'Ohana Zone pilot was extended through 2026 ([State, 2022](#)).

HF IV INITIATIVE BACKGROUND

The City and County of Honolulu received \$4.5 million in 'Ohana Zone funds for the Housing First IV Initiative (HF IV) for the period of June 15, 2019 through June 15, 2022. The initiative includes four programs which are being implemented by contracted agencies: Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC), Hale Kipa (HKIPA), Hawai'i Health and Harm Reduction (HHHRC), and WORK Hawai'i Division. The initiative began housing clients in March 2020 and is funded through 2026. This report examines this initiative.

THE HOUSING FIRST MODEL

Housing First (HF) is an evidenced-based, permanent supportive housing model. Rather than prioritizing individuals deemed "housing ready" (e.g., achieving sobriety, employment, etc.) for housing, HF places individuals into housing quickly, regardless of current substance use, symptoms of mental illness, or employment status ([USICH, 2013](#)). After housing, "clients" receive intensive case management.

Research demonstrates that the HF model is an effective intervention for individuals with a history of chronic homelessness and serious mental illness, and it has also been shown to reduce reliance on costly emergency services ([NAEH, 2022](#); [Padgett et al., 2011](#); [Pearson et al., 2009](#); [Tsemberis et al., 2004](#)). Locally, HF has been shown to be an effective housing intervention for people with severe mental illness and substance use histories ([Okada et al., 2022](#)).

FOUR PROGRAMS--FOUR SUBPOPULATIONS

The HF IV initiative involves four Housing First programs tailored to four distinct homeless subpopulations on O'ahu. The initiative funds two single site locations (20 vouchers each) and two scattered site programs (10 vouchers each), for a total of 60 vouchers. Each voucher comes with funding for case management and wraparound services. Sub-populations include youth (ages 18-24), kupuna (60+ years of age), individuals who identify as LGBTQ+, and individuals fleeing domestic violence (DV). These sub-populations have unique needs, challenges, and experiences with homelessness. Next, the report briefly describes these programs and subpopulations.



HALE KIPA: YOUTH

Agency: Hale Kipa
Site: Scattered
Vouchers: 10



KUMUWAI: KUPUNA

Agency: WORK Hawai'i Division
Site: Kumuwai
Vouchers: 20



HHHRC: LGBTQ+

Agency: Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction
Site: Scattered
Vouchers: 10



HALE MAHULIA: DV SURVIVORS

Agency: Domestic Violence & Action Center
Site: Hale Mahulia
Vouchers: 20

SCATTERED-SITE PROGRAMS & SUBPOPULATIONS

Scattered-site HF programs are traditional Housing First programs ([HPRI, 2019](#)). These programs enable individuals experiencing homelessness to rent private market units using rental subsidies/vouchers. Support services are provided either at the housing unit or at an offsite location. Research suggests that these programs are especially effective for families ([Collins et al., 2016](#)). HF IV provides scattered-site housing to youth and individuals identifying as LGBTQ+ experiencing homelessness.



HALE KIPA: YOUTH

Hale Kipa implements a scattered-site HF program for youth ages 18-24 who are experiencing homelessness on 'Oahu. Youth ages 18-24 comprised 5% of the [2022 Point in Time \(PIT\) count](#), most of whom were unaccompanied youth or parenting youth. Youth experiencing homelessness in Hawai'i are overwhelmingly Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ([Pruitt, 2022](#); [Yuen et al., 2018](#)), and have unique challenges related to emerging adulthood. They also may be distrustful of and unlikely to use traditional services ([Yuen et al., 2018](#)). One of the biggest challenges includes aging out of certain services, including foster care and housing services, contributing to over instability.



HHHRC: LGBTQ+

HHHRC implements a scattered-site HF program that targets individuals who identify as LGBTQ+ and are experiencing homelessness. Sexual and Gender Minorities (SGM) is an umbrella term that encompasses populations included in the acronym "LGBTI" (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender & intersex) and individuals whose sexual orientation or gender identity varies ([PIC, 2022b](#)). According to the [2022 Point-in-Time SGM Sub-Report](#), SGM comprised 5% of the [2022 PIT count](#). While comprising a small percentage of people experiencing homelessness, people who identify as LGBTQ+ are over-represented in the homeless population and are at higher risk for experiencing violence while homeless. Locally, the 2022 SGM report higher rates of domestic violence than the overall homeless population and are more likely to identify as NHPI and to be living unsheltered ([PIC, 2022b](#)). SGM is an especially vulnerable population and, like youth, may be distrustful of and unlikely to use traditional services.

SINGLE-SITE PROGRAMS & SUBPOPULATIONS

Single-site HF programs provide apartment-style housing with support services onsite (HPRI, 2019). Like traditional HF programs, single-site HF programs emphasize independent living with private living quarters and low barrier housing and service provision. Unlike traditional HF, single-site HF combines housing and services. HF IV provides single-site HF to seniors and DV survivors experiencing homelessness.



KUMUWAI: KUPUNA (SENIORS)

Kumuwai is a 30-unit apartment building owned by the City of Honolulu and managed by Housing Solutions Inc. (HSI), with 20 units set aside for kupuna ages 60 or older who are enrolled in HF IV. WORK Hawai'i Division partners with the City's Elderly Affairs Division to provide case management and wraparound services. Seniors are one of the fastest growing demographics of the homeless population in many U.S. cities (HFG, 2021). One study found that almost half of homeless seniors became homeless for the first time after age 50 (Kushel, 2020). Locally, individuals 60 and older made up 10% of the 2022 PIT count. Given Hawai'i's rapidly increasing senior population and the fact that many local elderly bear a high housing cost burden, that number is expected to increase (Kim & Fossett, 2021).



HALE MAHULIA: DV SURVIVORS

The Domestic Violence and Action Center (DVAC) runs Hale Maluhia for individuals who are experiencing homelessness and actively are fleeing domestic violence. Individuals experiencing homelessness have higher rates of victimization than the general population and are at greater risk for experiencing violence (ACLU, 2006; Jasinski et al., 2005). Similarly, individuals experiencing domestic violence are at higher risk for experiencing homelessness or housing instability (Milaney et al., 2019). Approximately, 11% of adults in the 2022 PIT count were domestic violence survivors. When excluding individuals with missing data, that number rises to 26%, higher than the general H.I. state population, estimated at 13% (Vergara et al., 2018).

EVALUATION BACKGROUND

EVALUATION PLAN

Beginning in August 2021, researchers with the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa developed and implemented an evaluation plan of the HF IV initiative. This report examines the four programs part of that initiative with the goal to understand program implementation, client progress, and overall program impact for the community.

The initial evaluation plan was conceived prior to Delta and Omicron surges in late 2021. Due to these waves of infection, university restrictions to in-person work, and the medical vulnerability of the HF clients, evaluators were unable to execute some of the in-person aspects of the evaluation plan, most notably, client interviews and surveys meant to examine changes in physical and mental wellbeing over time. However, evaluators have begun collecting survey data and have a plan in place for increased in-person work in 2022-23. In lieu of survey data, the evaluation team combed extensively through service use data, which it used to inform cost analysis and housing outcomes.

DATA

This report uses a triangulation of data from multiple sources, including staff interview data, program data, archival data, and Homeless Information Management System (HMIS) service use & assessment data.

REPORT PURPOSE

This report aims:

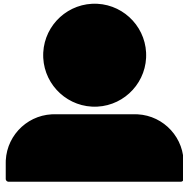
- to understand client demographics and the degree to which they are representative of the populations they are meant to serve;
- to examine housing outcomes;
- to analyze emergency and homelessness services usage; and
- to examine potential costs savings.

CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

152

CLIENTS SERVED



95

ADULTS



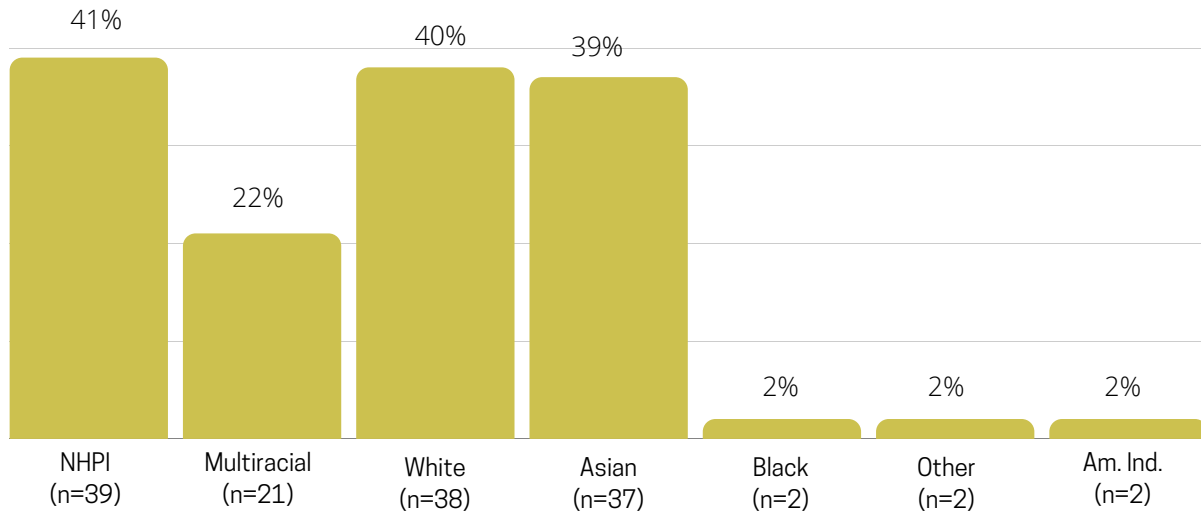
57

CHILDREN

A total of 152 people in 96 households have been housed since March 2020, including 95 adults & 57 children. The following report focuses on the 95 adults.

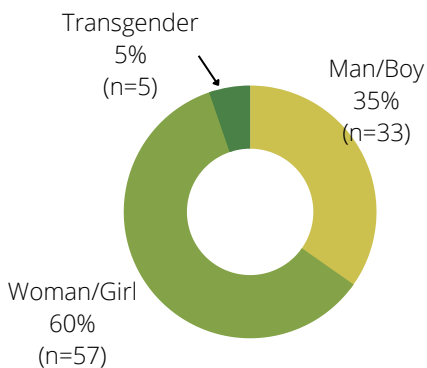
Most clients identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (NHPI), White, and Asian. Because over 20% of clients identified as multiracial, this report considers race alone and in combination with other races.

ADULT CLIENT RACE (N=95)



Race includes race alone and in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

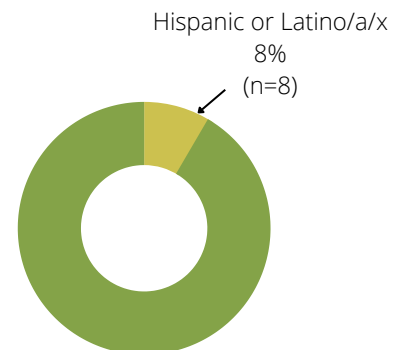
ADULT CLIENT GENDER (N=95)



The majority of clients identified as a woman.

8% identified as Hispanic or Latino/a/x.

ADULT CLIENT ETHNICITY (N=95)



Program	Adults	Children	Total
Kumuwai	39	0	39
HHHRC	13	0	13
Hale Kipa	12	3	15
DVAC	31	54	85
Total	95	57	152

NUMBER OF ADULT AND CHILDREN BY PROGRAM (N=152)

The only programs that included children were HKIPA and DVAC.

The following additional demographics are provided for the 64 adult clients in HHHRC, Kumuwai, and Hale Kipa. Disaggregated data was not available for the 31 DVAC adult client in order to protect their privacy and ensure safety.



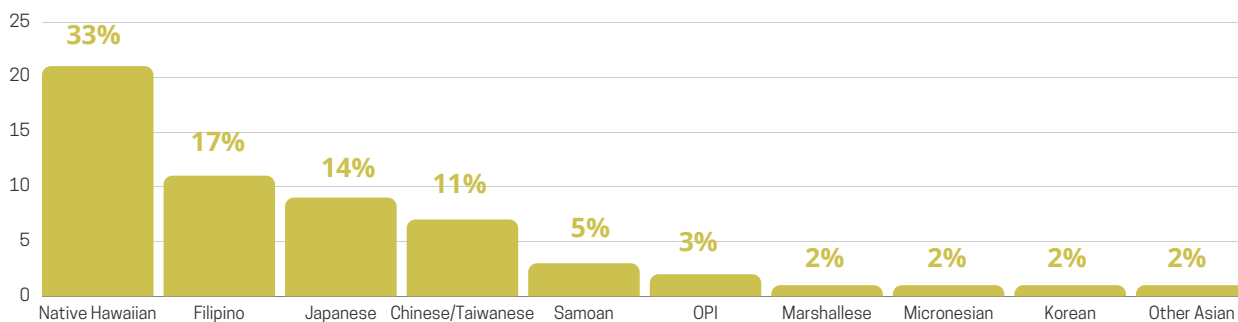
AVERAGE AGE (N=64)
53 -years-old



AVERAGE VI-SPDAT SCORE (N=64)*
10.5

*Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) scores range from 0-21, with higher scores indicating higher vulnerability. The minimum score to qualify for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is 9.

ADULT CLIENT RACE: ASIAN-PACIFIC ISLANDER RACE (N=64)

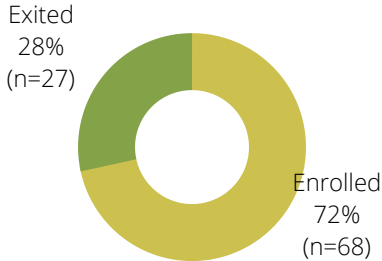


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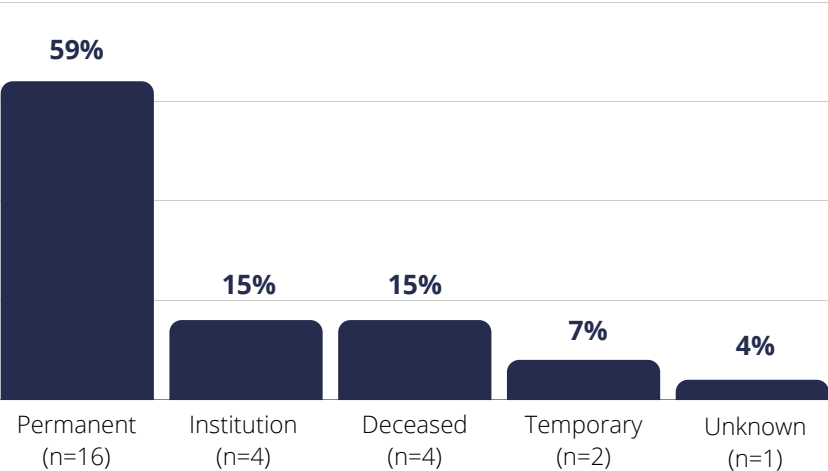
HOUSING OUTCOMES

A total of 27 adults (28%) had exited the program as of July 31, 2022. Of the 27 that have exited, the majority exited to permanent destinations (59%; e.g., other voucher programs or non-subsidized housing) or to higher level of care institutions (15%; e.g., long-term care facilities). One of these clients exited to prison. Three clients have exited to temporary (e.g., transitional housing or emergency shelters) or unknown locales.

ENROLLMENT STATUS (N=95)



EXIT DESTINATION TYPES (N=27)

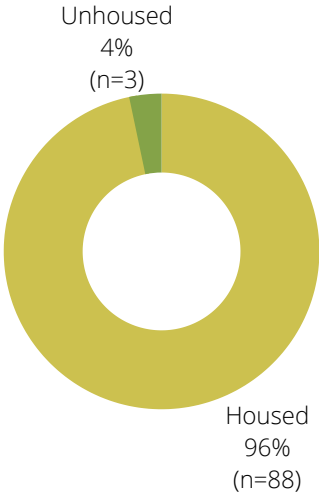


Four clients passed away while enrolled in the program, (15% of all clients). Three of the 4 were Kumuwai clients, demonstrating the high medical vulnerability of these individuals.

HOUSING RETENTION: 97%

Excluding clients who passed away while in the program (n=4), a total of 97% (n=88) of all adult clients who've enrolled in the program are housed either through the program (n=68) or through other permanent or institutional settings (n=20).

This retention rate is higher than the national average for Housing First programs (estimated to be between 84-85%; (Pearson et al., 2009).



SERVICE USAGE

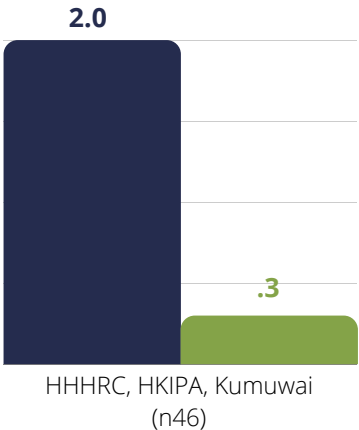
Housing First programs aim to connect clients with mainstream services (e.g., connection to benefits, preventative healthcare, transportation assistance, etc.) that decrease their reliance on more costly emergency and homelessness services. This section examines homeless service use (e.g., enrollments in outreach, emergency shelters, transitional housing, etc.) and then, emergency service use among HF IV clients.

HOMELESSNESS SERVICES

CHANGE IN AVERAGE HOMELESS SERVICE ENROLLMENTS

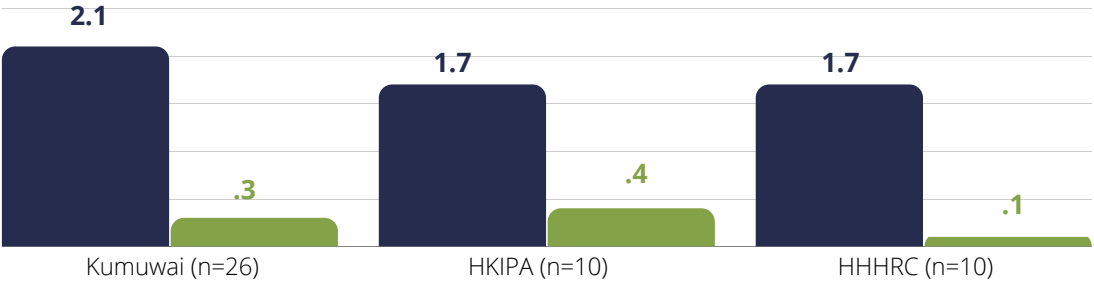
1 year before HF enrollment 1 year after HF enrollment

Evaluators examined changes in homelessness service usage by calculating the average number of homelessness services enrollments one year prior to enrollment in HF IV and one year after. A total of 46 adult clients across programs had enrolled in HF at least a year ago. Data was not available for DV survivors due to privacy & safety concerns. The average number of homelessness services enrollments decreased by 85% from one year before to one year after enrollment in HF.



CHANGE IN AVERAGE HOMELESS SERVICE ENROLLMENTS BY PROGRAM

1 year before HF enrollment 1 year after HF enrollment



Average homelessness service enrollments decreased for the three programs for which data was available, suggesting that as clients connected to mainstream services, their reliance on homelessness services decreased. The most common enrollment 1 year after HF enrollment was Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV), a less costly housing program.

SERVICE USAGE

EMERGENCY SERVICES

An additional goal of HF programs is to reduce reliance on costly emergency services. To assess baseline emergency service usage, evaluators used Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) data. Sixty-four (64) clients in three programs were assessed with the VI-SPDAT prior to program placement. This data can provide a snapshot of the extent to which clients used emergency services in the six months prior to assessment, what evaluators considered baseline. The average time between assessment and program enrollment was 3.7 months. The following section shows the average number of times HF IV clients reported using each service in the previous six months at their most recent VI-SPDAT prior to enrollment.

AVERAGE # OF EMERGENCY SERVICES USED AT BASELINE WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 6 MONTHS (N=64)



2.0

ER Visits



0.6

Crisis Services Uses



1.1

Hospitalizations



10.3

Police Interactions



1.1

Ambulance Rides



1.3

Incarcerations

At baseline, HF IV clients reported high average emergency service usage. In particular, the average number of police interactions (10.3) is striking. Research suggests that the majority of interactions between people experiencing homelessness and the police could be resolved with social services or housing ([Kouyoumdijan et al., 2019](#)). Thus, reducing unnecessary reliance on police would likely result in costs savings and the increased capacity for police to respond to appropriate emergency situations.

POTENTIAL COSTS SAVINGS

COST OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AT BASELINE

Evaluators used available research to assign a tentative cost estimate to emergency service types. The following section provides the average estimated cost of each service and the associated estimated cost for HF IV clients at baseline based on average usage. Cost estimates should be interpreted cautiously given that many varying and unpredictable factors can influence costs.



2.0

ER Visits

The average cost of an ER visit: \$3,700.

Estimate: **\$7,400**



1.1

Hospitalizations

The average hospital stay is 3 days for people experiencing homelessness, at an average cost of \$9,000.

Estimate: **\$9,900**



1.1

Ambulance Rides

The average cost of an ambulance ride in 2021 on Oahu: \$1,649.

Estimate: **\$1,814**



1.3

Incarcerations

Average cost per inmate per day in Hawaii in 2020 was \$219. The average time served is 3.2 years (\$239,805).

Estimate for 6 months: **\$47,304**

Estimated cost per person served by HF IV for the 6 months prior to HF enrollment:

\$66,418

POTENTIAL COSTS SAVINGS

HOUSING FIRST IV COSTS



Costs per HF clients per month include \$805 for services plus a voucher (on average \$658/month). The average estimated cost per month per HFIV client is \$1,463.

Six month estimate: **\$8,778** which is significantly lower than the cost of emergency services for HF IV clients prior to enrollment.

POTENTIAL FOR COSTS SAVINGS

Notably, we cannot say for certain that these cost-savings were achieved because we cannot yet determine that enrolled clients reduced their interactions with emergency services. This data will be available in next year's evaluation report after clients have been housed long enough to detect long-term changes in service use.

However, much research shows that HF results in reductions in usage of some emergency services (Ly & Latimer, 2015). Additionally, within this group of clients, we see a reduction in reliance on homelessness services during this time period, suggesting clients are accessing mainstream, less costly emergency services.

\$132,836

Average annual cost per HF IV client for HF housing and services.

Average annual cost per HF IV client for emergency services prior to enrollment

\$17,556

Part 2.

Subprograms

HF IV SUBPROGRAMS

This section of the report examines each subprogram in terms of its

- Client demographics;
- Emergency service use; and
- Housing Outcomes.

The report draws comparisons where appropriate. However, evaluators caution against over-reliance on comparison between subprograms when making determinations on effectiveness because each subprogram serves a distinct subpopulation. These subpopulations differ greatly from each other.

CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

This section of the report compares subprogram demographics to the demographics of the intended population as measured by the 2022 Point-in-Time count. For example, evaluators show the percentage of the overall O’ahu homeless population that identify as each race, gender, and ethnicity as well as the percentage of the O’ahu homeless population in each subpopulation (DV survivors, youth, kupuna, and LGBTQ+) that identifies as each race, gender, and ethnicity. Then, we compare the race, gender, and ethnicity of HF IV clients in each subprogram to these metrics. Ideally, the demographic composition of each subprogram should reflect the demographic composition of the homeless subpopulation that they serve. Partners in Care, the O’ahu Continuum of Care (CoC), provided raw data for analysis. Below are the racial categorizations used by the CoC.

HUD AND COC RACIAL CATEGORIZATIONS

- American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
- Asian or Asian American (Asian Indian, Chinese/Taiwanese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Other Asian)
- Black, African or African American
- Multiple Races or Multiracial
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (Guamanian, Marshallese, Micronesian, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Other Pacific Islander)
- Other Race
- White

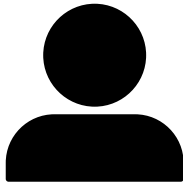
HALE KIPA: YOUTH



CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

15

CLIENTS SERVED



12

ADULTS



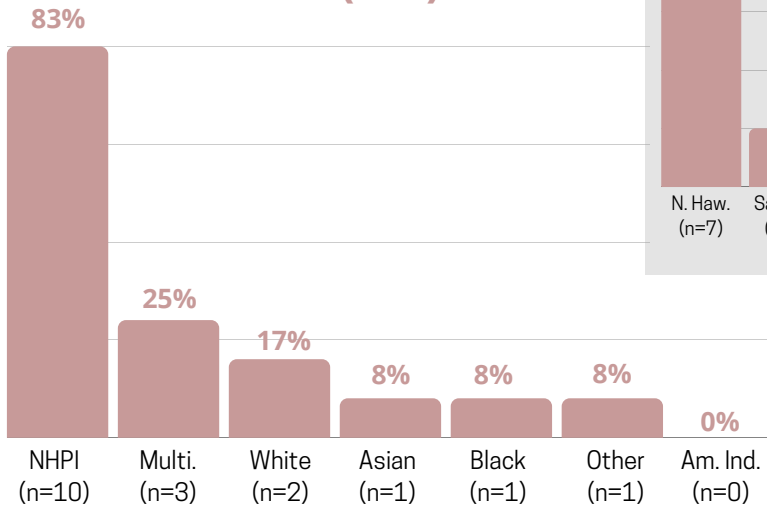
3

CHILDREN

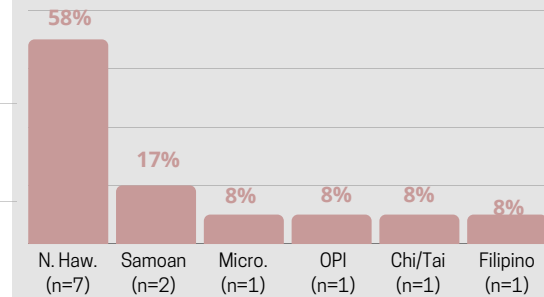
The Hale Kipa (HKIPA) scattered-site HF program has housed a total of 15 people in 12 households since 2020.

Almost all clients have identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (NHPI), the majority of which were Native Hawaiian.

ADULT CLIENT RACE (N=12)

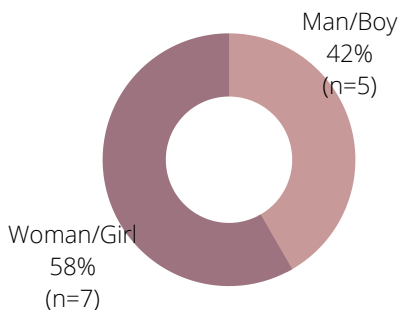


ASIAN-PACIFIC ISLANDER RACE (N=12)



Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

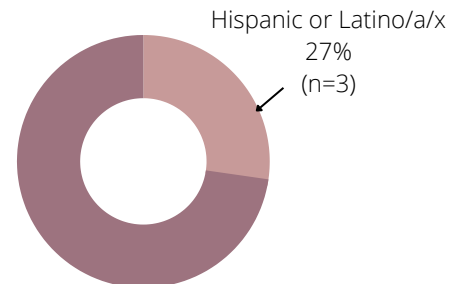
ADULT CLIENT GENDER (N=12)



The majority of HKIPA HF clients (58%) identified as a woman/girl.

27% identified as Hispanic/Latino/a/x.

ADULT CLIENT ETHNICITY (N=12)*



*Excludes missing data for 1 client.

HALE KIPA: YOUTH

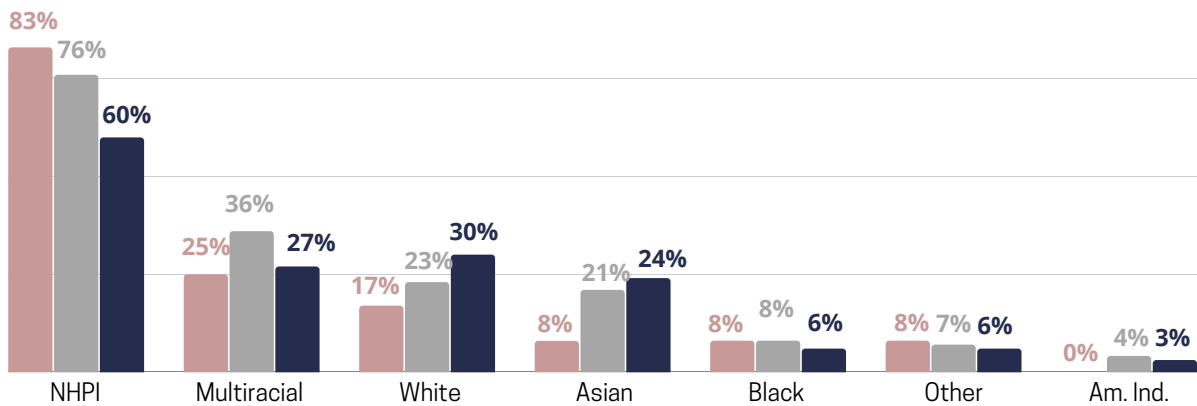


COMPARISON TO 2022 PIT COUNT

HKIPA HF client demographics reflect overall youth homeless demographics as measured by the 2022 PIT count (PIT). When compared to the overall homeless population, individuals identifying as NHPI were over-represented in youth homelessness, comprising 60% of all homeless individuals but 76% of youth homeless individuals. HKIPA clients reflect a similar composition, with almost all HKIPA HF clients identifying as NHPI.

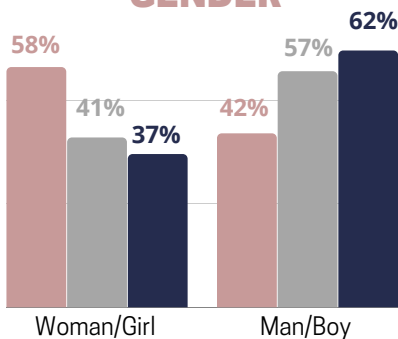
HKIPA Adult Clients (N=12)
 2022 PIT Youth (18-24) Homeless (n=208)*
 2022 PIT All Homeless (N=3,951)**

RACE



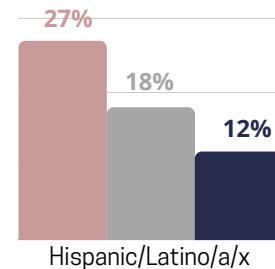
Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

GENDER



Overall, HKIPA seems to be reaching individuals who are over-represented in youth homelessness: those identifying as a woman/girl, NHPI, and Hispanic or Latino/a/x.

ETHNICITY



*Excludes missing data: PIT Youth race (n=17); PIT Youth gender (n=2); and PIT Youth ethnicity (n=24).

**Excludes missing data: PIT race (n=485); PIT gender (n=243); and PIT ethnicity (n=661).

HALE KIPA: YOUTH



The average age of HKIPA adult clients (18-24) was the lowest of the four programs. The average VI-SPDAT score (9.5) is also lowest of the three programs with VI-SPDAT data. These findings are not surprising given the target population and the fact that younger people have less physical health issues. However, the VI-SPDAT score average is still above the threshold for permanent supportive housing (9), and HKIPA clients had some of the highest average number of interactions with police and arrests. Despite these vulnerabilities, the program maintained a high housing retention rate at 92%.



AVERAGE AGE
(N=12)
22 -years-old



AVERAGE VI-SPDAT SCORE
(N=12)
9.5

Scores range from 0-21, with higher scores indicating higher vulnerability. The minimum score to qualify for PSH is 9.

92% HOUSING RETENTION: 11/12 STILL HOUSED



As of July 31, 2022, 11 clients remained housed in HF, and one client had exited to prison, jail, or incarceration.

AVERAGE # EMERGENCY SERVICES USED AT BASELINE



1.9
ER Visits



0.6
Crisis Services Uses



0.7
Hospitalizations



6.6
Police Interactions



1.0
Ambulance Rides



5.2
Incarcerations

HHHRC: LGBTQ+



CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

13

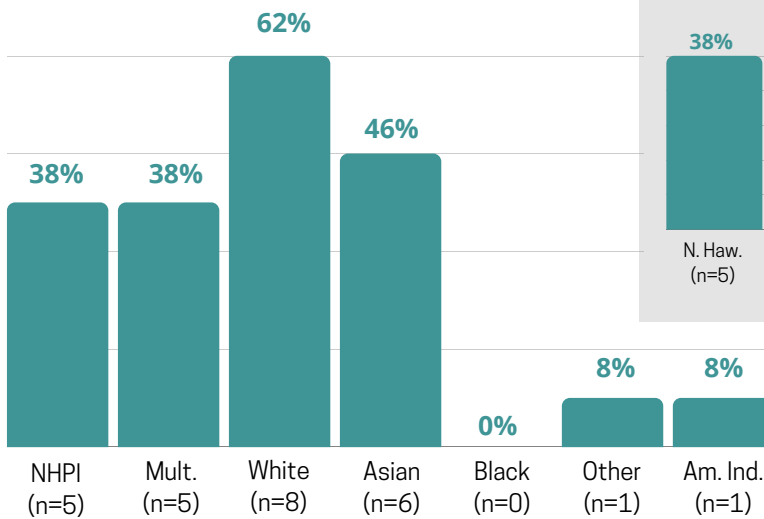
CLIENTS SERVED



HHHRC has housed a total of 13 people in 13 households in scattered-sites since 2020. The largest percentage of clients have identified as White. All NHPI clients identified as Native Hawaiian.

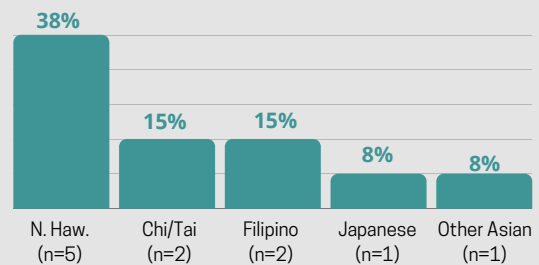
Compared to the other subprograms, HHHRC HF had the highest percentage of individuals identifying as transgender and sexual and gender minorities (SGM), reflecting the targeted LGBTQ+ subpopulation.

RACE (N=13)



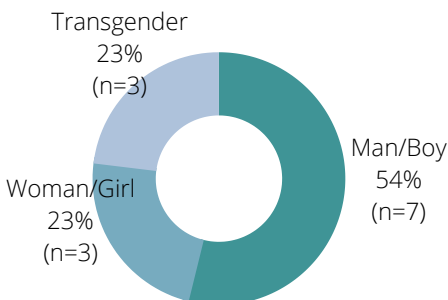
Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

ASIAN-PACIFIC ISLANDER RACE (N=13)

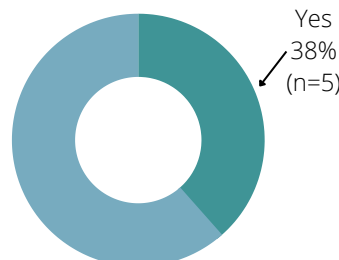


A slight majority of clients identified as a man or boy. 8% identified as Hispanic or Latino/a/x.

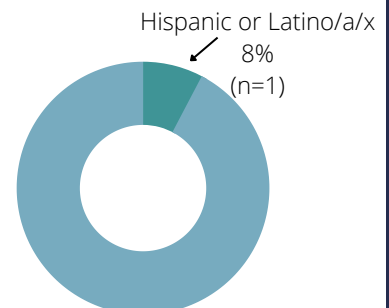
GENDER (N=13)



SEXUAL OR GENDER MINORITY (N=13)



ETHNICITY (N=13)

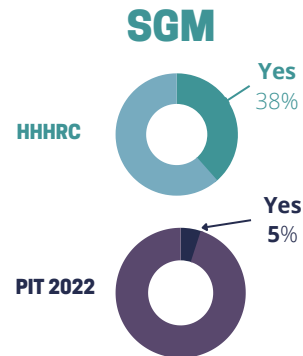


HHHRC: LGBTQ+



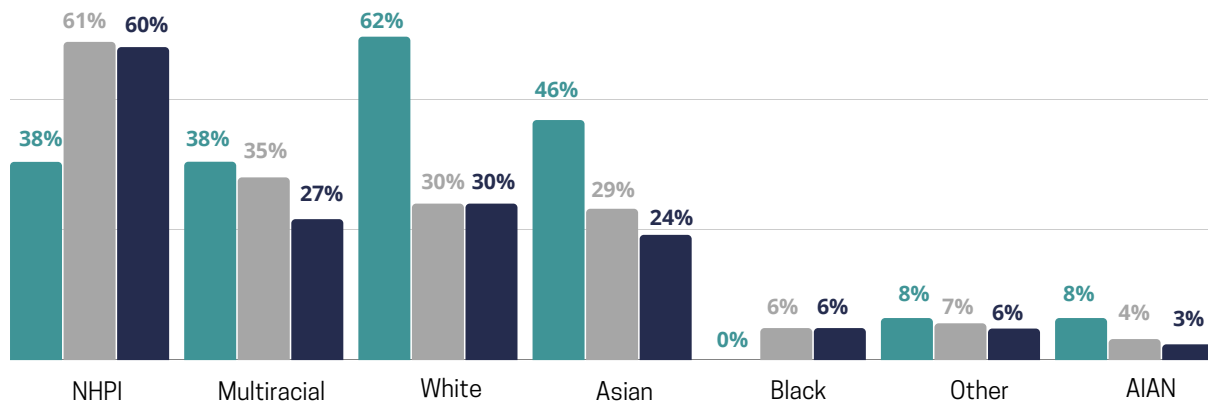
COMPARISON TO 2022 PIT COUNT

Overall, HHHRC HF clients were more likely to identify as White, Male, & non-Hispanic compared to SGMs experiencing homelessness on O’ahu. For example, the majority of SGMs experiencing homelessness on O’ahu in 2022 identified as NHPI (61%). However, the majority of HHHRC clients identified as White, with only 38% identifying as NHPI.



HHHRC Clients (N=13) SGM 2022 PIT (n=187)* 2022 PIT (N=3951)**

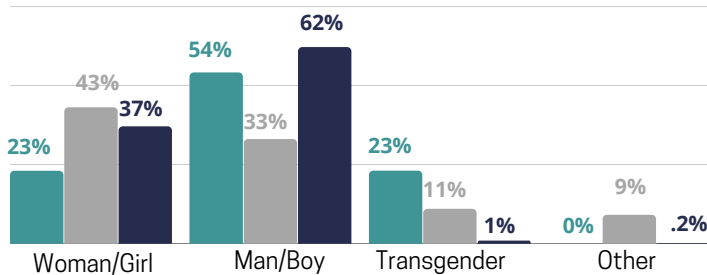
RACE



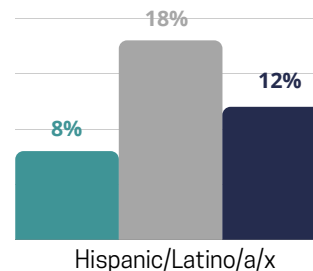
Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

Individuals identifying as a woman/girl, transgender, and Hispanic or Latino/a/x were over-represented in SGM experiencing homelessness on O’ahu in 2022. However, individuals who identified as a woman/girl and Hispanic or Latino/a/x were under-represented in HHHRC HF clients when compared to all SGM experiencing homelessness on O’ahu. Those who identified as man/boy or transgender were over-represented.

GENDER



ETHNICITY



*Excludes missing data: SGM race (n=5); and SGM ethnicity (n=6).
 **Excludes missing data: PIT race (n=513); PIT gender (n=243); and PIT ethnicity (n=661).

HHHRC: LGBTQ+



The average age of HF IV clients in the HHHRC program was 44-years-old. The average VI-SDPAT score was 12.3, the highest average out of the three programs that had available VI-SPDAT data. Emergency service use was also highest for these clients, suggesting that these clients are especially vulnerable and high utilizers of services. Despite high client vulnerability, the program maintained 100% housing retention, suggesting effectiveness.



AVERAGE AGE
(N=13)
44 -years-old



AVERAGE VI-SPDAT SCORE
(N=13)
12.3

Scores range from 0-21, with higher scores indicating higher vulnerability. The minimum score to qualify for PSH is 9.

100% HOUSING RETENTION: 13/13 STILL HOUSED



As of July 31, 2022, all clients remained successfully housed, either within the program or through exits to permanent destinations.

AVERAGE # EMERGENCY SERVICES USED AT BASELINE



3.4
ER Visits



1.1
Crisis Services Uses



2.2
Hospitalizations



20.4
Police Interactions



1.9
Ambulance Rides



0.5
Incarcerations

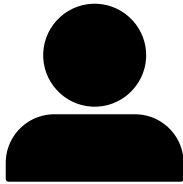
KUMUWAI: KUPUNA



CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

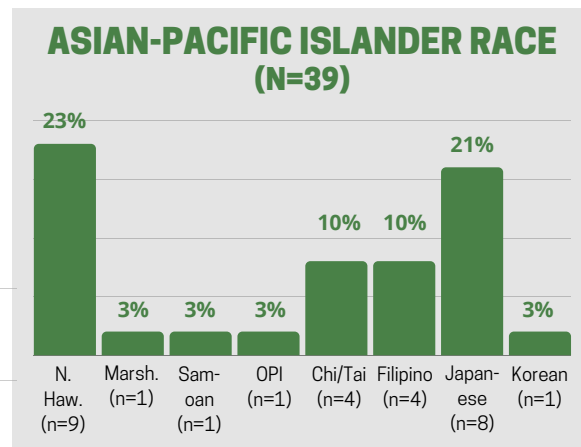
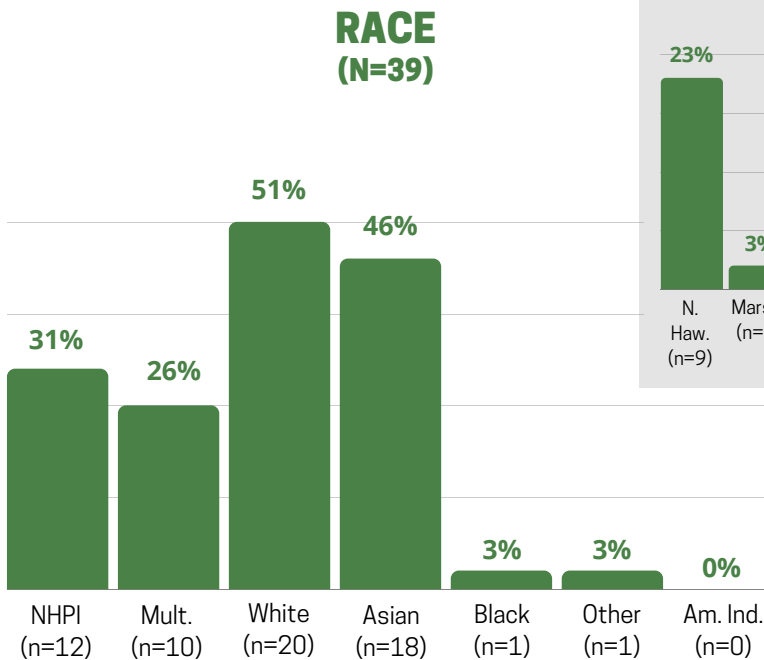
39

CLIENTS SERVED

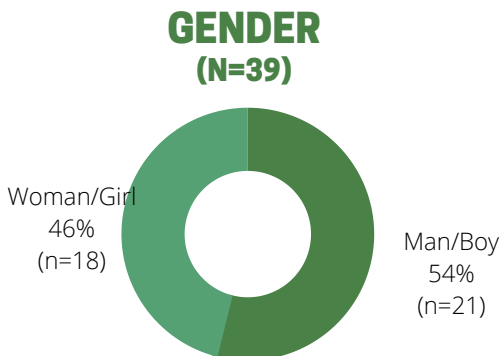


WORK Hawai'i Division has housed 39 people in 39 households at Kumuwai since 2020.

The majority of clients identified as White, followed closely by Asian, of which Japanese was the most commonly reported. Almost all NHPI clients identified as Native Hawaiian.

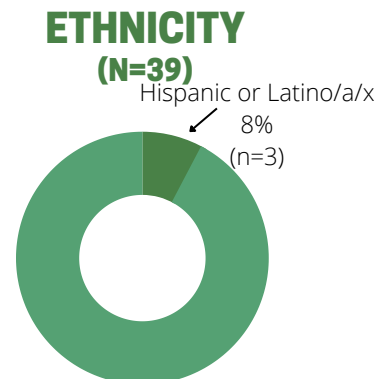


Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.



54% of Kumuwai clients identified as a man/boy.

8% identified as Hispanic or Latino/a/x.



KUMUWAI: KUPUNA

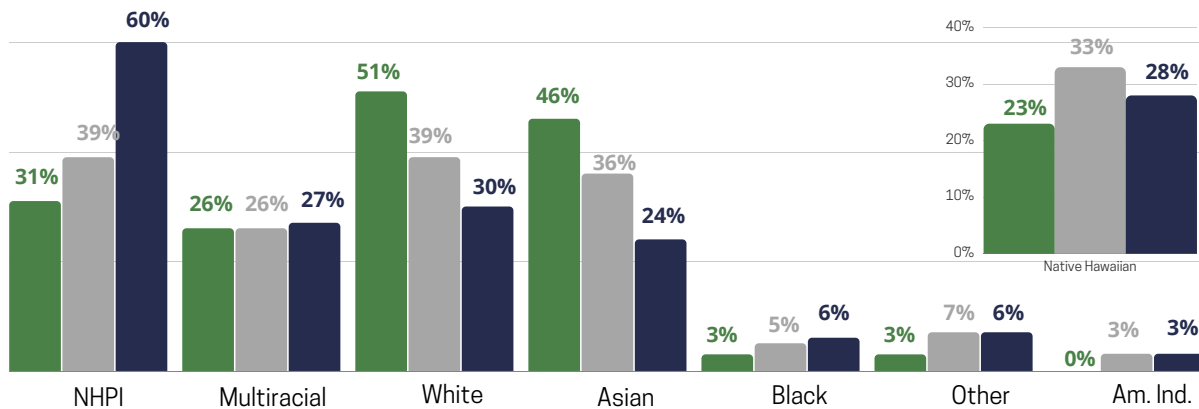


COMPARISON TO 2022 PIT COUNT

Kumuwai client race reflects the overall population of kupuna (60 and over) experiencing homelessness on O’ahu. Individuals identifying as White and Asian were over-represented in kupuna counted in the 2022 PIT as well as in Kumuwai clients when compared to the overall homeless population.

■ Kumuwai Clients (n=39)
 ■ 2022 PIT Kupuna (n=383)*
 ■ 2022 PIT (N=3951)**

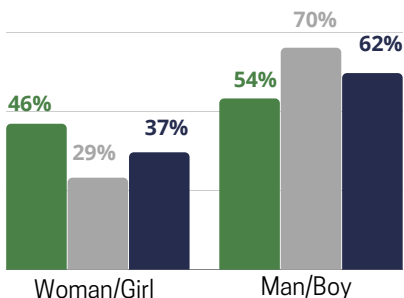
RACE



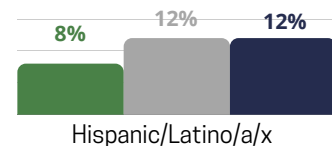
Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

Individuals identifying as a man/boy were over-represented in the kupuna homeless population in 2022. However, individuals identifying as woman/girl were slightly over-represented in Kumuwai clients, suggesting that Kumuwai may be disproportionately serving women kupuna.

GENDER



ETHNICITY



Overall, Kumuwai appears to be serving the typical kupuna experiencing homelessness on O’ahu.

*Excludes missing data: PIT kupuna gender (n=5); PIT kupuna race (n=5); and PIT kupuna ethnicity (n=7).
 **Excludes missing data: PIT race (n=513); PIT gender (n=243); and PIT ethnicity (n=661).

KUMUWAI: KUPUNA



As expected, Kumuwai clients had the oldest average age (66-years-old) of all four subprogram clients. Somewhat surprisingly, the average VI-SDPAT score was 10.2, just below the average for all three subprograms with VI-SDPAT data. Also surprising, the average number of Kumuwai client interactions with police prior to program enrollment was higher than the average across the three subprograms. However, Kumuwai also had the largest number of deceased clients, suggesting that the VI-SDPAT may not be fully capturing client medical vulnerability. Kumuwai maintained a retention rate of 92%.



AVERAGE AGE
(N=39)
66 -years-old



AVERAGE VI-SDPAT SCORE
(N=38)*
10.2

Scores range from 0-21, with higher scores indicating higher vulnerability. The minimum score to qualify for PSH is 9.
*Missing for 1 client.

92% HOUSING RETENTION: 33/36 STILL HOUSED



As of July 31, 2022, 33 clients remained successfully housed, either within the program or through exits to permanent destinations. 3 clients were deceased, (and disregarded from retention calculation; 2 had exited to long-term care; 1 had exited to an emergency shelter.

AVERAGE # EMERGENCY SERVICES USED AT BASELINE



1.8
ER Visits



0.4
Crisis Services Uses



1.2
Hospitalizations



11.2
Police Interactions



1.1
Ambulance Rides



0.3
Incarcerations

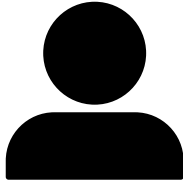
DVAC: DV SURVIVORS



CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

85

CLIENTS SERVED



31

ADULTS



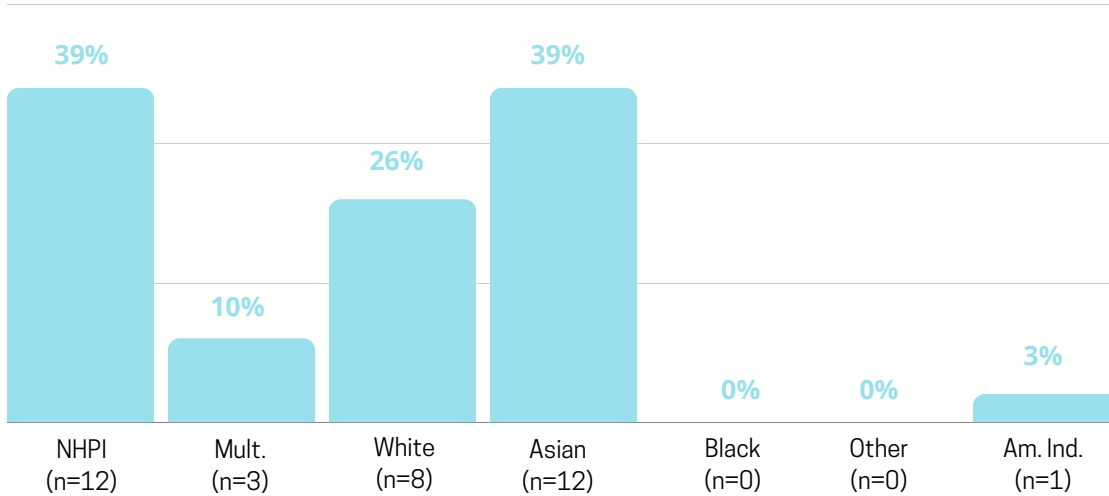
54

CHILDREN

DVAC housed a total of 85 people in 31 households at Hale Mahulia since 2020. This section focuses on the demographics of the 31 adult clients.

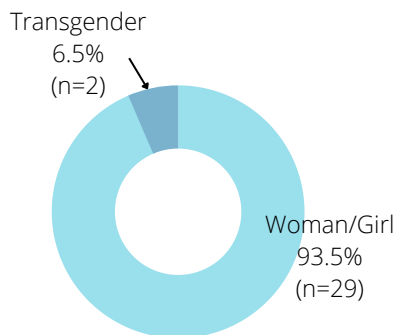
Adult clients identified predominantly as NHPI and Asian. Disaggregate race data is unavailable to protect identities.

RACE (N=31)



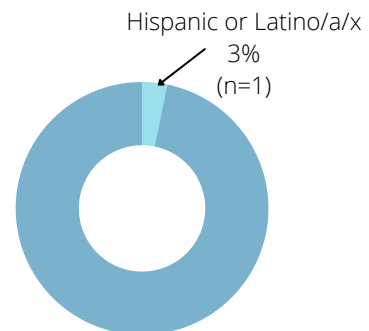
Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

GENDER (N=31)



94% of adult clients identified as a woman or girl, the highest rate of any other program. This program also had the second highest percentage of clients identifying as transgender, after HHHRC.

ETHNICITY (N=31)



DVAC: DV SURVIVORS

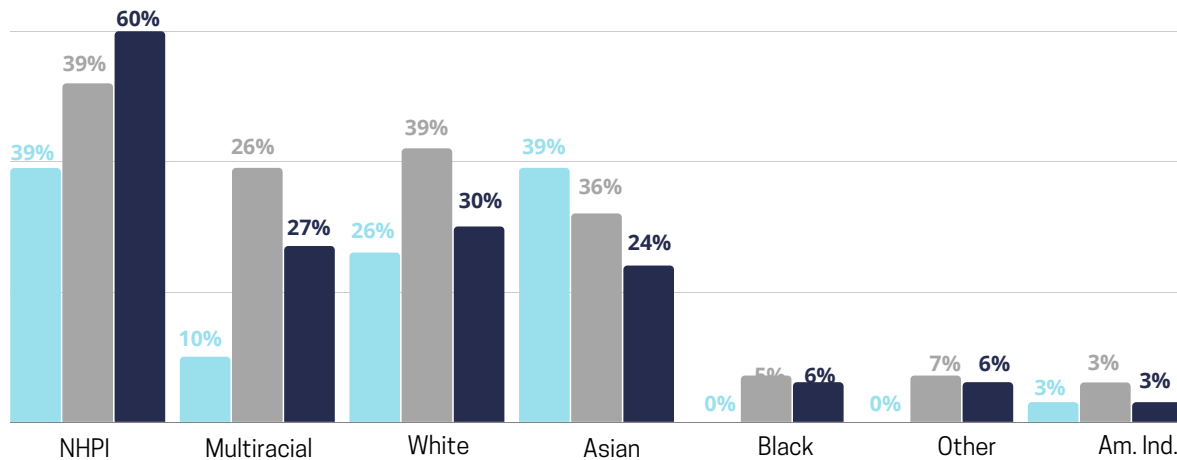


COMPARISON TO 2022 PIT COUNT

DV Survivors experiencing homelessness in 2022 were more likely to identify as a woman/girl, White or Asian, and Hispanic or Latino/a/x when compared to the overall homeless population. Similarly, DVAC clients were more likely to identify as a woman/girl and White or Asian.

DVAC Adult Clients (n=31) 2022 PIT Adult DV Survivors (n=382) 2022 PIT (N=3951)*

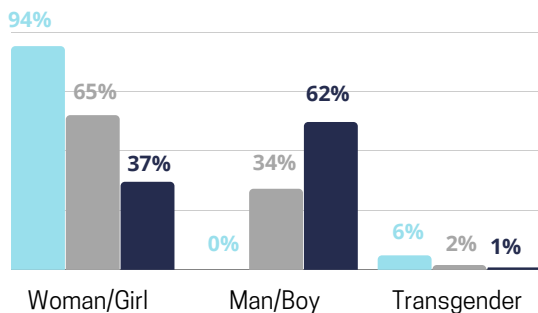
RACE



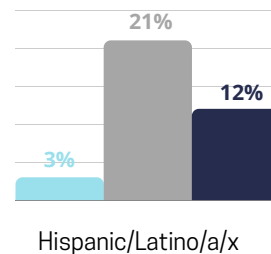
Race includes race alone & in combination with other races. Thus, percentages do not equal 100%. For race alone, see data tables in Appendix.

DVAC appears to be serving clients who are over-represented in the population of individuals experiencing domestic violence and homelessness, with the exception of individuals identifying as Hispanic or Latino/a/x.

GENDER



ETHNICITY



*Excludes missing data: PIT race (n=513); PIT gender (n=243); and PIT ethnicity (n=661).

DVAC: DV SURVIVORS



DVAC clients were slightly younger on average than clients in either Kumuwai or HHHRC subprograms. They were also more likely to be living in households with children when compared to clients in the other three subprograms. Of all the subprograms, DVAC HF had the most people exit to permanent destinations.



AVERAGE AGE

(N=31)

40 -years-old

100% HOUSING RETENTION: 30/30 STILL HOUSED



As of July 31, 2022, all clients remained successfully housed, either within the program (n=19) or through exits to permanent destinations (n=11). One client was deceased, (and disregarded from retention calculation).



Part 3.

Conclusions

CONCLUSIONS

HIGH HOUSING RETENTION RATES, LOW NUMBERS

The HF Initiative has served 152 clients, 95 adults and 57 children since March 2020. About a third of adult clients have exited, the majority to permanent housing.

Overall, the HF IV Initiative shows a high housing retention rate at 97%, well above the national average of 85%. Each program also has a high housing retention above the national average:

- HKIPA: 92%
- HHHRC: 100%
- Kumuwai: 92%
- DVAC: 100%.

While the number of people served overall maybe low, particularly for scattered-site programs, this high retention rate suggests the potential for multiple small intensive PSH projects tailored to specific populations to be effective approaches to homelessness.

SCATTERED-SITE OR SINGLE-SITE?

Compared to scattered-site, single-site subprograms have served more people, have reported quicker start-up, and have moved the most people into other permanent housing. However, the differences between the program types may have less to do with the type of housing and more to do with the different populations as well as the fact that single-site subprograms received more vouchers. Scattered-site subprograms have difficulty finding eligible clients that fit the narrow definitions of the target populations, which comprise smaller percentages of the overall homeless population than those populations targeted by the single-site subprograms. For example, youth & LGBTQ+ comprise 5% & 6% of the homeless population, respectively; while, kupuna & DV survivors comprise 10% & 11%, respectively. More research is needed to understand what types of programs best suit which populations.

CONCLUSIONS

SUB-POPULATIONS SERVED--FILLING A GAP

In general, the HF IV subprograms' clients reflect the demographics of their target subpopulations. This is important to ensure racial and gender equity in service provision and to ensure that the program is operating as intended. Notably, HHHRC HF client demographics deviate somewhat from the overall LGBTQ+ homeless population. HHHRC HF clients tended to disproportionately identify as White, male, and non-Hispanic. Additionally, while having the largest percentage of sexual and gender minorities of the four subprograms, HHHRC HF did not exclusively serve LGBTQ+ clients as intended, in part due to difficulty finding eligible clients. However, these clients were the most vulnerable of all four subprograms' clients, suggesting that the program is fitting an important need in the system. It may be necessary to revisit and redefine this subpopulation and/or to conduct a needs assessment with LGBTQ+ individuals experiencing homelessness.

POTENTIAL FOR COST-SAVINGS & HELP FOR MOST VULNERABLE

Clients across subprograms demonstrate high vulnerability and usage of emergency and homelessness services prior to enrollment in HF IV. Given the estimated costs of these services and the cost of the HF IV program, there is potential for substantial costs savings over years of implementation, even with small numbers of clients. Clients in the HHHRC program show particular vulnerability and high usage of services and yet, have maintained housing. Additionally, given that 15% of clients (almost exclusively Kumuwai clients) have passed away while in the program further suggests the HF IV initiative is reaching highly vulnerable individuals. High housing retention rates across all subprograms suggests that small programs providing intensive services targeting specific vulnerable subpopulations may be an effective approach to filling gaps within the homeless service system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSIDER EXPANDING OHANA ZONE FUNDS TO FUND KAUHALE STYLE PSH

Given high retention rates among both scattered and single-site programs, consider expanding the program to other locations. In particular, consider expanding to include Kauhale-style programs, which would be keeping with the spirit of the 'Ohana Zones funding and with the City & State's priorities of finding local solutions for homelessness.

CONSIDER EXPANDING PSH FOR KUPUNA WITH KUMUWAI MODEL

As Baby Boomers age, the U.S., and Hawai'i, in particular, will continue to face crises in caring for kupuna. With the highest percentage (and fastest growing) aging population, Hawai'i needs to prepare now. The success seen with Kumuwai, suggests single-site programs with kupuna may be effective ways to prevent and address homelessness among rent-burdened aging adults.

DON'T DISCOUNT SMALL SCATTERED-SITE PROGRAMS

While the scattered-site programs may have been slower to intake clients and slower to exit them, these programs are serving smaller and more targeted populations that are notoriously distrusting of social services and difficult to reach. These difficulties come on top of the extra burden of finding appropriate housing and landlords that accept vouchers. While serving small numbers of clients, the high housing retention rates for these subprograms suggests that small targeted programs can work and fill a gap in the system. Evaluators suggest continuing to pilot programs with these populations, considering conducting a needs assessment (discussed below) to inform program implementation.

CONSIDER A NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Given the unique approach of the HF IV Initiative in developing multiple small HF programs targeting specific vulnerable populations, evaluators suggest conducting a needs assessment for these specific subpopulations. Feedback from individuals with lived experience on what they need and what programs would work best for them is invaluable for informing program development and implementation. Given the difficulties in start-up with LGBTQ+ and youth subprograms, it is especially important to solicit feedback from these populations, in particular.

Appendix: References and Data Tables

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All Housing First IV Clients 2020-2022
95 Adults & 57 Children
N=152

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Individuals by Household Type Total clients by the type of household they resided in at intake	Single Adults	63	41%	41%
	Adults with Children	32	21%	21%
	Children in Families	57	38%	38%
	Total Clients	152	100%	100%

Age Client age category at intake	Under 18	57	38%	47%
	18 to 24	11	7%	9%
	25 and over	53	35%	44%
	Adults Unknown Age	31	20%	-
	Total Clients	152	100%	100%

Adults Only

Gender Clients' reported gender identities	Male	33	35%	35%
	Female	57	60%	60%
	Transgender	5	5%	5%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%

Hispanic Clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	8	8%	8%
	No	87	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%

HUD Race Categories Race Alone (mutually exclusive categories)	White	23	24%	24%
	Black/African American	2	2%	2%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1%	1%
	Asian	23	24%	24%
	<i>Chinese/Taiwanese</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Filipino</i>	4	4%	4%
	<i>Japanese</i>	6	6%	6%
	<i>Korean</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Other Asian</i>	1	1%	1%
	<i>Mutiple Asian Races</i>	1	1%	1%
	<i>Unknown</i>	11	12%	12%
	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	25	26%	26%
	<i>Marshallese</i>	1	1%	1%
	<i>Micronesian</i>	1	1%	1%
	<i>Native Hawaiian</i>	7	7%	7%
	<i>Samoan</i>	2	2%	2%
	<i>Other Pacific Islander</i>	2	2%	2%
	<i>Multiple NHPI Races</i>	1	1%	1%
	<i>Unknown</i>	11	12%	12%
Multiple Races	21	22%	22%	
Missing	0	0%	-	

	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
White Alone or in combination	Yes	38	40%	40%
	No	57	60%	60%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
African American, African, or Black Alone or in combination	Yes	2	2%	2%
	No	93	98%	98%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Alone or in combination	Yes	2	2%	2%
	No	93	98%	98%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Asian or Asian American Alone or in combination	Yes	37	39%	39%
	No	58	61%	61%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	39	41%	41%
	No	56	59%	59%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	2	2%	2%
	No	93	98%	98%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Multiple Races	Yes	21	22%	22%
	No	74	78%	78%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Chinese/Taiwanese Alone or in combination	Yes	7	7%	8%
	No	77	81%	92%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Filipino Alone or in combination	Yes	11	12%	13%
	No	73	77%	87%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Japanese Alone or in combination	Yes	9	9%	11%
	No	75	79%	89%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	1	1%	1%

Korean Alone or in combination	No	83	87%	99%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	1	1%	1%
Other Asian Alone or in combination	No	83	87%	99%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	1	1%	1%
Marshallese Alone or in combination	No	83	87%	99%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	1	1%	1%
Micronesian Alone or in combination	No	83	87%	99%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	1	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian Alone or in combination	No	63	66%	75%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	21	22%	25%
Samoan Alone or in combination	No	81	85%	96%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	3	3%	4%
Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	No	82	86%	98%
	Missing	11	12%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	2	2%	2%
Veteran Status Adults who indicated they had served in the US Armed Forces	No	61	64%	95%
	Missing	31	33%	-
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
	Yes	3	3%	5%
Enrollment Status Total enrolled and exited clients as of July 31, 2022	Currently Enrolled	68	72%	72%
	Exited	27	28%	28%
	Total Adult Clients	95	100%	100%
Exit Destination Type Clients who exited to each destination type.	Permanent	15	56%	60%
	<i>Rental with voucher/subsidy</i>	3	11%	12%
	<i>Rental, no voucher/subsidy</i>	1	4%	4%
	<i>Living with family, perm.</i>	3	11%	12%
	<i>Permanent, not specified</i>	8	30%	32%
	Temporary	2	7%	8%
	<i>Emergency shelter</i>	2	7%	8%
	Institutional	4	15%	16%
	<i>Jail, prison, or detention center</i>	1	4%	4%
	<i>Foster or long-term care</i>	2	7%	8%

	<i>Hospital/medical facility</i>	1	4%	4%
	Deceased	4	15%	16%
	Unknown Locations	2	7%	-
	Total Exited Adult Clients	27	100%	100%

Hale Kipa: Youth (n=15)

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Individuals by Household Type Total clients by the type of household they resided in at intake	Single Adults	11	73%	73%
	Multiple Adults	0	0%	0%
	Adults with Children	1	7%	7%
	Children in Families	3	20%	20%
	Total HKIPA Clients	15	100%	100%

Age Client age category at intake	Under 18	3	20%	20%
	18 to 24	12	80%	80%
	25 and over	0	0%	0%
	Adults Unknown Age	0	0%	-
	Total HKIPA Clients	15	100%	100%

Gender Clients' reported gender identities	Male	6	40%	40%
	Female	9	60%	60%
	Transgender	0	0%	0%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HKIPA Clients	15	100%	100%

Hispanic Clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	3	20%	21%
	No	11	73%	79%
	Missing	1	7%	-
	Total HKIPA Clients	15	100%	100%

Adults Only

Gender Clients' reported gender identities	Male	5	42%	42%
	Female	7	58%	58%
	Transgender	0	0%	0%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%

Hispanic Clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	3	25%	27%
	No	8	67%	73%
	Missing	1	8%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%

HUD Race Categories Race Alone (mutually exclusive categories)	White	0	0%	0%
	Black/African American	1	8%	8%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0%	0%
	Asian	0	0%	0%
	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	8	67%	67%
	Multiple Races	3	25%	25%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%

White Alone or in combination	Yes	2	17%	17%
	No	10	83%	83%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%

African American, African, or Black	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	11	92%	92%

Alone or in combination	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	12	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Asian or Asian American Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	11	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	10	83%	83%
	No	2	17%	17%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	11	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Chinese/Taiwanese Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	11	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Filipino Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	11	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Japanese Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	12	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Korean Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	12	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Other Asian Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	12	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Marshallese Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	12	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Micronesian Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	11	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian	Yes	7	39%	39%
	No	11	61%	61%

Alone or in combination	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	18	100%	100%
Samoan Alone or in combination	Yes	2	17%	17%
	No	10	83%	83%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	11	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Veteran Status Adults who indicated they had served in the US Armed Forces	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	12	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Enrollment Status Total enrolled and exited clients as of July 31, 2022	Currently Enrolled	11	92%	92%
	Exited	1	8%	8%
	Total Adult HKIPA Clients	12	100%	100%
Exit Destination Type Clients who exited to each destination type.	Permanent	0	0%	0%
	<i>Rental with voucher/subsidy</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Rental, no voucher/subsidy</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Living with family, perm.</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Permanent, not specified</i>	0	0%	0%
	Temporary	0	0%	0%
	<i>Emergency shelter</i>	0	0%	0%
	Institutional	1	100%	100%
	<i>Jail, prison, or detention center</i>	1	100%	100%
	<i>Foster or long-term care</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Hospital/medical facility</i>	0	0%	0%
	Deceased	0	0%	0%
	Unknown Locations	0	0%	-
Total Exited Adult HKIPA Clients	1	100%	100%	
HHHRC: LGBTQ+ (n=13)				
Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Individuals by Household Type Total clients by the type of household they resided in at intake	Single Adults	13	100%	100%
	Multiple Adults	0		
	Adults with Children	0	0%	0%
	Children in Families	0	0%	0%
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Age Client age category at intake	Under 18	0	0%	0%
	18 to 24	0	0%	0%
	25 and over	13	100%	100%
	Adults Unknown Age	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Gender Clients' reported gender identities	Male	7	54%	54%
	Female	3	23%	23%
	Transgender	3	23%	23%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Hispanic Clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	12	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-

	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
HUD Race Categories Race Alone (mutually exclusive categories)	White	4	31%	31%
	Black/African American	0	0%	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0%	0%
	Asian	2	15%	15%
	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	2	15%	15%
	Multiple Races	5	38%	38%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
White Alone or in combination	Yes	8	62%	62%
	No	5	38%	38%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
African American, African, or Black Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	13	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	12	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Asian or Asian American Alone or in combination	Yes	6	46%	46%
	No	7	54%	54%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	5	38%	38%
	No	8	62%	62%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	12	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Chinese/Taiwanese Alone or in combination	Yes	2	15%	15%
	No	11	85%	85%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Filipino Alone or in combination	Yes	2	15%	15%
	No	11	85%	85%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Japanese Alone or in combination	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	12	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Korean Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	13	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Other Asian	Yes	1	8%	8%
	No	12	92%	92%

Alone or in combination	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Marshallese	Yes	0	0%	0%
Alone or in combination	No	13	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Micronesian	Yes	0	0%	0%
Alone or in combination	No	13	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian	Yes	5	38%	38%
Alone or in combination	No	8	62%	62%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Samoan	Yes	0	0%	0%
Alone or in combination	No	13	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Other Pacific Islander	Yes	0	0%	0%
Alone or in combination	No	13	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Veteran Status	Yes	2	15%	15%
Adults who indicated they had served in the US Armed Forces	No	11	85%	85%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Enrollment Status	Currently Enrolled	12	92%	92%
Total enrolled and exited clients as of July 31, 2022	Exited	1	8%	8%
	Total HHHRC Clients	13	100%	100%
Exit Destination Type	Permanent	1	100%	100%
Clients who exited to each destination type.	<i>Rental with voucher/subsidy</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Rental, no voucher/subsidy</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Living with family, perm.</i>	1	100%	100%
	<i>Permanent, not specified</i>	0	0%	0%
	Temporary	0	0%	0%
	<i>Emergency shelter</i>	0	0%	0%
	Institutional	0	0%	0%
	<i>Jail, prison, or detention center</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Foster or long-term care</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Hospital/medical facility</i>	0	0%	0%
	Deceased	0	0%	0%
	Unknown Locations	0	0%	-
	Total Exited HHHRC Clients	1	100%	100%
Kumuwai (n=39)				
Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Individuals by Household Type Total clients by the type of household they resided in at intake	Single Adults	39	100%	100%
	Multiple Adults	0		
	Adults with Children	0	0%	0%
	Children in Families	0	0%	0%
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
	Under 18	0	0%	0%

Age Client age category at intake	18 to 24	0	0%	0%
	25 and over	39	100%	100%
	Adults Unknown Age	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Gender Clients' reported gender identities	Male	21	54%	54%
	Female	18	46%	46%
	Transgender	0	0%	0%
	Missing	0	0%	-
Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%	
Hispanic Clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	3	8%	8%
	No	36	92%	92%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
HUD Race Categories Race Alone (mutually exclusive categories)	White	14	36%	36%
	Black/African American	1	3%	3%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0%	0%
	Asian	10	26%	26%
	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	4	10%	10%
	Multiple Races	10	26%	26%
	Missing	0	0%	-
Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%	
White Alone or in combination	Yes	20	51%	51%
	No	19	49%	49%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
African American, African, or Black Alone or in combination	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	38	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	39	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Asian or Asian American Alone or in combination	Yes	18	46%	46%
	No	21	54%	54%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	12	31%	31%
	No	27	69%	69%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	38	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Chinese/Taiwanese Alone or in combination	Yes	4	10%	10%
	No	35	90%	90%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Filipino Alone or in combination	Yes	4	10%	10%
	No	35	90%	90%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%

	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Japanese Alone or in combination	Yes	8	21%	21%
	No	31	79%	79%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Korean Alone or in combination	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	38	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Other Asian Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	39	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Marshallese Alone or in combination	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	38	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Micronesian Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	39	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian Alone or in combination	Yes	9	23%	23%
	No	30	77%	77%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Samoa Alone or in combination	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	38	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	38	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Veteran Status Adults who indicated they had served in the US Armed Forces	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	38	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Enrollment Status Total enrolled and exited clients as of July 31, 2022	Currently Enrolled	26	67%	67%
	Exited	13	33%	33%
	Total Kumuwai Clients	39	100%	100%
Exit Destination Type Clients who exited to each destination type.	Permanent	4	31%	33%
	<i>Rental with voucher/subsidy</i>	3	23%	25%
	<i>Rental, no voucher/subsidy</i>	1	8%	8%
	<i>Living with family, perm.</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Permanent, not specified</i>	0	0%	0%
	Temporary	2	15%	17%
	<i>Emergency shelter</i>	2	15%	17%
	Institutional	3	23%	25%
	<i>Jail, prison, or detention center</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Foster or long-term care</i>	2	15%	17%
	<i>Hospital/medical facility</i>	1	8%	8%
Deceased	3	23%	25%	

Unknown Locations	1	8%	-
Total Exited Kumuwai Clients	13	100%	100%

DVAC (n=85)

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Age Client age category at intake	Under 18	54	64%	100%
	18 to 24	0	0%	0%
	25 and over	0	0%	0%
	Adults Unknown Age	31	36%	-
	Total DVAC Clients	85	100%	100%

Adults Only

Gender Clients' reported gender identities	Male	0	0%	0%
	Female	29	94%	94%
	Transgender	2	6%	6%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

Hispanic Clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	1	3%	3%
	No	30	97%	97%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

HUD Race Categories Race Alone (mutually exclusive categories)	White	5	16%	16%
	Black/African American	0	0%	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	3%	3%
	Asian	11	35%	35%
	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	11	35%	35%
	Multiple Races	3	10%	10%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

White Alone or in combination	Yes	8	26%	26%
	No	23	74%	74%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

African American, African, or Black Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	31	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Alone or in combination	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	39	100%	100%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	39	100%	100%

Asian or Asian American Alone or in combination	Yes	18	46%	46%
	No	21	54%	54%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	39	100%	100%

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	12	39%	39%
	No	19	61%	61%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

Other Race	Yes	0	0%	0%
	No	31	100%	100%

Alone or in combination	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

Enrollment Status Total enrolled and exited clients as of July 31, 2022	Currently Enrolled	19	61%	61%
	Exited	12	39%	39%
	Total DVAC Adult Clients	31	100%	100%

Exit Destination Type Clients who exited to each destination type.	Permanent	11	92%	92%
	<i>Rental with voucher/subsidy</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Rental, no voucher/subsidy</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Living with family, perm.</i>	3	25%	25%
	<i>Permanent, not specified</i>	8	67%	67%
	Temporary	0	0%	0%
	<i>Emergency shelter</i>	0	0%	0%
	Institutional	0	0%	0%
	<i>Jail, prison, or detention center</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Foster or long-term care</i>	0	0%	0%
	<i>Hospital/medical facility</i>	0	0%	0%
	Deceased	1	8%	8%
	Unknown Locations	0	0%	-
Total Exited DVAC Adult Clients	12	100%	100%	

**2022 Point in Time
Race, Ethnicity, & Gender by Group
N=3,951**

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Gender Enrolled clients by reported gender identity	Man/Boy	2293	58%	62%
	Woman/Girl	1370	35%	37%
	Transgender	34	1%	1%
	Other	11		
	Missing	243	6%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
Hispanic Enrolled clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	401	10%	12%
	No	2889	73%	88%
	Missing	661	17%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
White Alone or in combination	Yes	1039	26%	30%
	No	2427	61%	70%
	Missing	485	12%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
African American/Black Alone or in combination	Yes	221	6%	6%
	No	3245	82%	94%
	Missing	485	12%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone or in combination	Yes	94	2%	3%
	No	3372	85%	97%
	Missing	485	12%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
Asian Alone or in combination	Yes	849	21%	24%
	No	2617	66%	76%
	Missing	485	12%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	2067	52%	60%
	No	1399	35%	40%
	Missing	485	12%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	203	5%	6%
	No	3263	83%	94%
	Missing	485	12%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%
Multiple Races	Yes	929	24%	27%
	No	2537	64%	73%
	Missing	485	12%	-
	Total PIT	3951	100%	100%

Domestic Violence Adults who indicated they had experienced domestic violence	Yes	382	11%	26%
	No	1097	32%	74%
	Missing	1927	57%	-
	Total PIT Adults	3406	100%	100%

2022 PIT Youth 18-24 (n=208)

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Gender Enrolled clients by reported gender identity	Man/Boy	117	56%	57%
	Woman/Girl	84	40%	41%
	Transgender	3	1%	1%
	Other	2	1%	-
	Missing	2	1%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	99%

Hispanic Enrolled clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	34	16%	18%
	No	150	72%	82%
	Missing	24	12%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

White Alone or in combination	Yes	43	21%	23%
	No	148	71%	77%
	Missing	17	8%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

African American/Black Alone or in combination	Yes	16	8%	8%
	No	175	84%	92%
	Missing	17	8%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone or in combination	Yes	7	3%	4%
	No	184	88%	96%
	Missing	17	8%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

Asian Alone or in combination	Yes	40	19%	21%
	No	151	73%	79%
	Missing	17	8%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	145	70%	76%
	No	46	22%	24%
	Missing	17	8%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	14	7%	7%
	No	177	85%	93%
	Missing	17	8%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

	Yes	69	33%	36%
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Multiple Races	No	122	59%	64%
	Missing	17	8%	-
	Total PIT Youth	208	100%	100%

2022 PIT Sexual & Gender Minorities (n=187)

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Gender Enrolled clients by reported gender identity	Man/Boy	62	33%	33%
	Woman/Girl	80	43%	43%
	Transgender	34	18%	18%
	Other	11	6%	6%
	Missing	0	0%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

Hispanic Enrolled clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	33	18%	18%
	No	148	79%	82%
	Missing	6	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

White Alone or in combination	Yes	56	30%	31%
	No	126	67%	69%
	Missing	5	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

African American/Black Alone or in combination	Yes	11	6%	6%
	No	171	91%	94%
	Missing	5	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone or in combination	Yes	8	4%	4%
	No	174	93%	96%
	Missing	5	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

Asian Alone or in combination	Yes	55	29%	30%
	No	127	68%	70%
	Missing	5	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	114	61%	63%
	No	68	36%	37%
	Missing	5	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	13	7%	7%
	No	169	90%	93%
	Missing	5	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

Multiple Races	Yes	65	35%	36%
	No	117	63%	64%
	Missing	5	3%	-
	Total PIT SGM	187	100%	100%

2022 PIT Kupuna (60 and older) (n=383)

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Gender Enrolled clients by reported gender identity	Man/Boy	266	69%	70%
	Woman/Girl	110	29%	29%
	Transgender	1	0%	0%
	Other	1		
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
Hispanic Enrolled clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	46	12%	12%
	No	330	86%	88%
	Missing	7	2%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
White Alone or in combination	Yes	149	39%	39%
	No	229	60%	61%
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
African American/Black Alone or in combination	Yes	19	5%	5%
	No	359	94%	95%
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone or in combination	Yes	13	3%	3%
	No	365	95%	97%
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
Asian Alone or in combination	Yes	136	36%	36%
	No	242	63%	64%
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	148	39%	39%
	No	230	60%	61%
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	26	7%	7%
	No	352	92%	93%
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%
Multiple Races	Yes	100	26%	26%
	No	278	73%	74%
	Missing	5	1%	-
	Total PIT Kupuna	383	100%	100%

2022 PIT Adult Domestic Violence Survivors (n=382)

Data Field		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Gender Enrolled clients by reported gender identity	Man/Boy	129	34%	34%
	Woman/Girl	247	65%	65%
	Transgender	6	2%	2%
	Other	0		
	Missing	0	0%	-
Total PIT Adult DV Survivors		382	100%	100%
Hispanic Enrolled clients who identify as Hispanic/Latino	Yes	80	21%	21%
	No	295	77%	79%
	Missing	7	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%
White Alone or in combination	Yes	158	41%	42%
	No	216	57%	58%
	Missing	8	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%
African American/Black Alone or in combination	Yes	28	7%	7%
	No	346	91%	93%
	Missing	8	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%
American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone or in combination	Yes	23	6%	6%
	No	351	92%	94%
	Missing	8	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%
Asian Alone or in combination	Yes	118	31%	32%
	No	256	67%	68%
	Missing	8	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone or in combination	Yes	196	51%	52%
	No	178	47%	48%
	Missing	8	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%
Other Race Alone or in combination	Yes	27	7%	7%
	No	347	91%	93%
	Missing	8	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%
Multiple Races	Yes	146	38%	39%
	No	228	60%	61%
	Missing	8	2%	-
	Total PIT Adult DV Survivors	382	100%	100%



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