

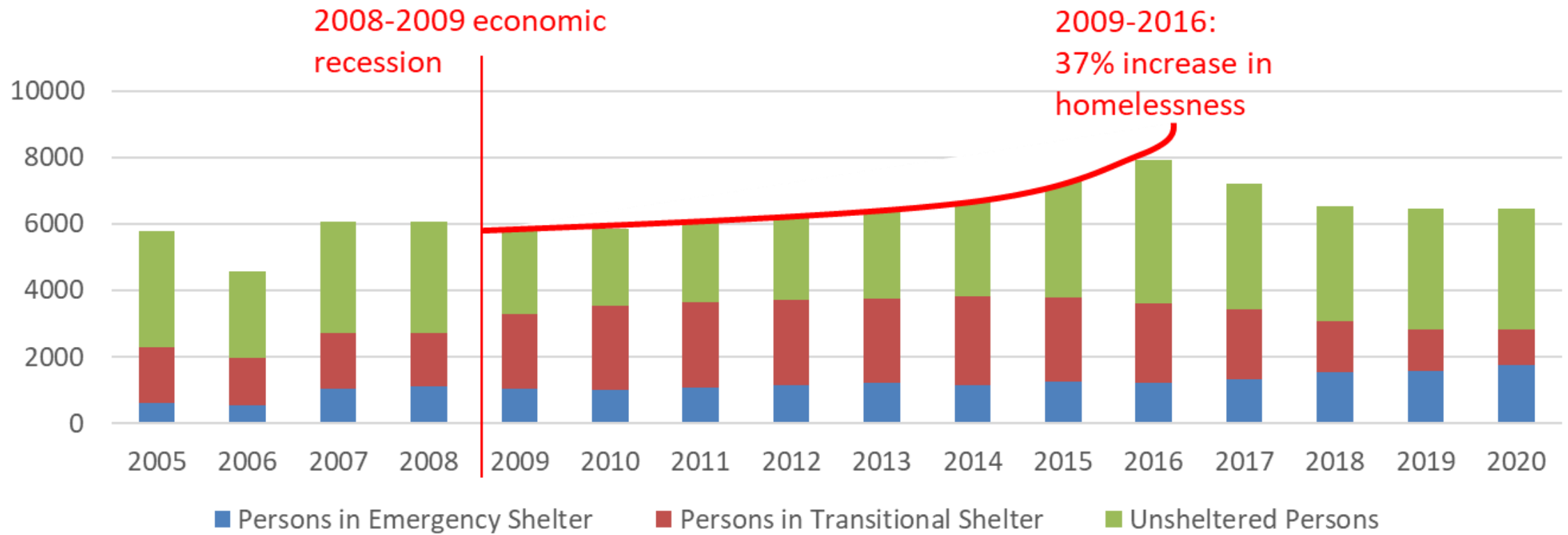
# Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness: Current Status of Homelessness in Hawaii

January 13, 2021





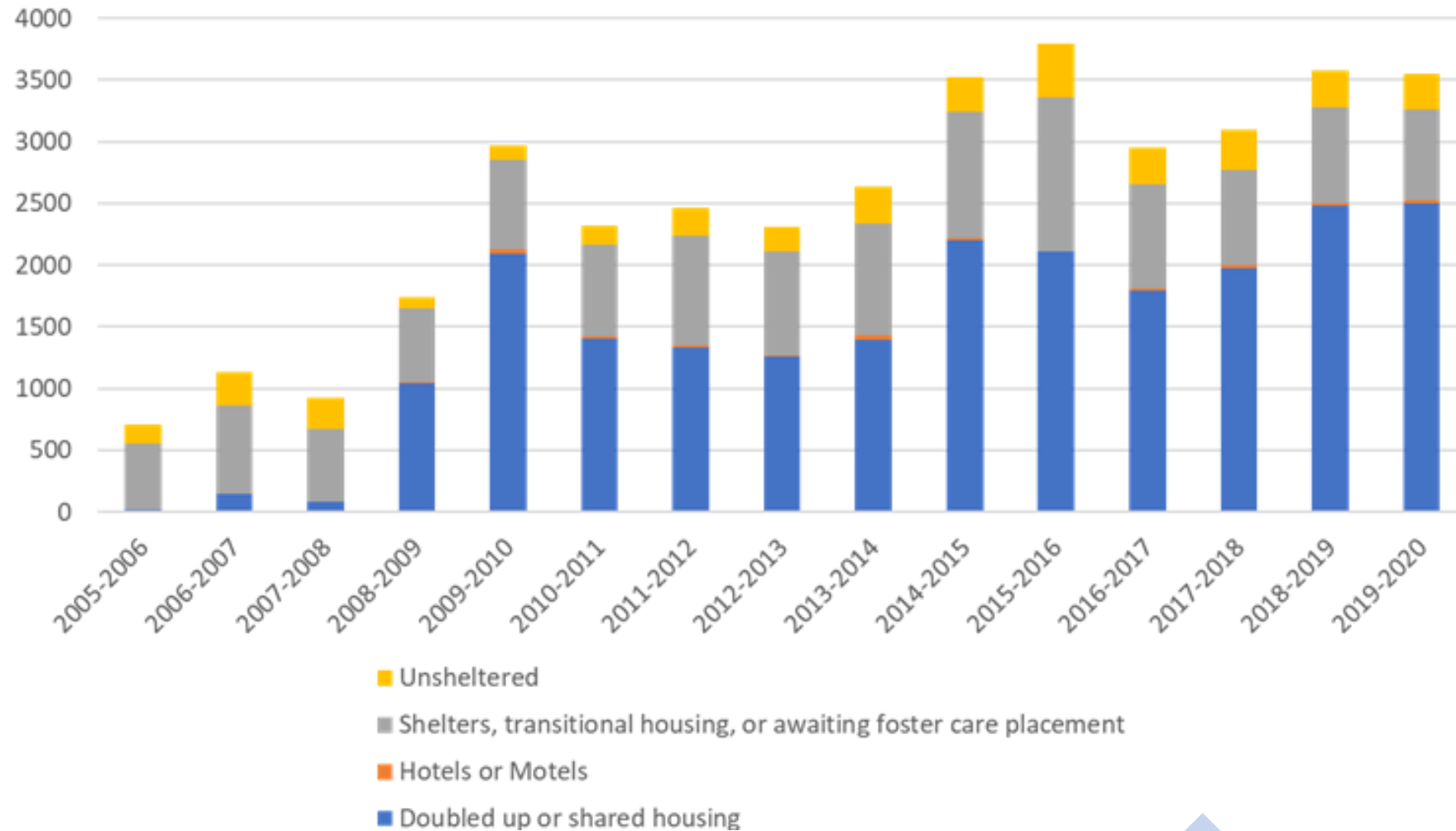
## Statewide Point in Time Count Data (2005 – 2020)



# Statewide Point in Time Count

- Historical data shows the impact of an economic recession on homelessness.
- Numbers in emergency shelter and transitional shelter reflect trends in funding and policy.
- Between 2009 and 2016, homelessness increased by 2,137 people – a nearly 37% increase.
- Not a one-time increase – but slow and gradual over a period of time.
- Since 2016, statewide numbers decreased by over 18%, and then leveled out between 2019 and 2020.
- PIT count data mirrors trends in other data sets.

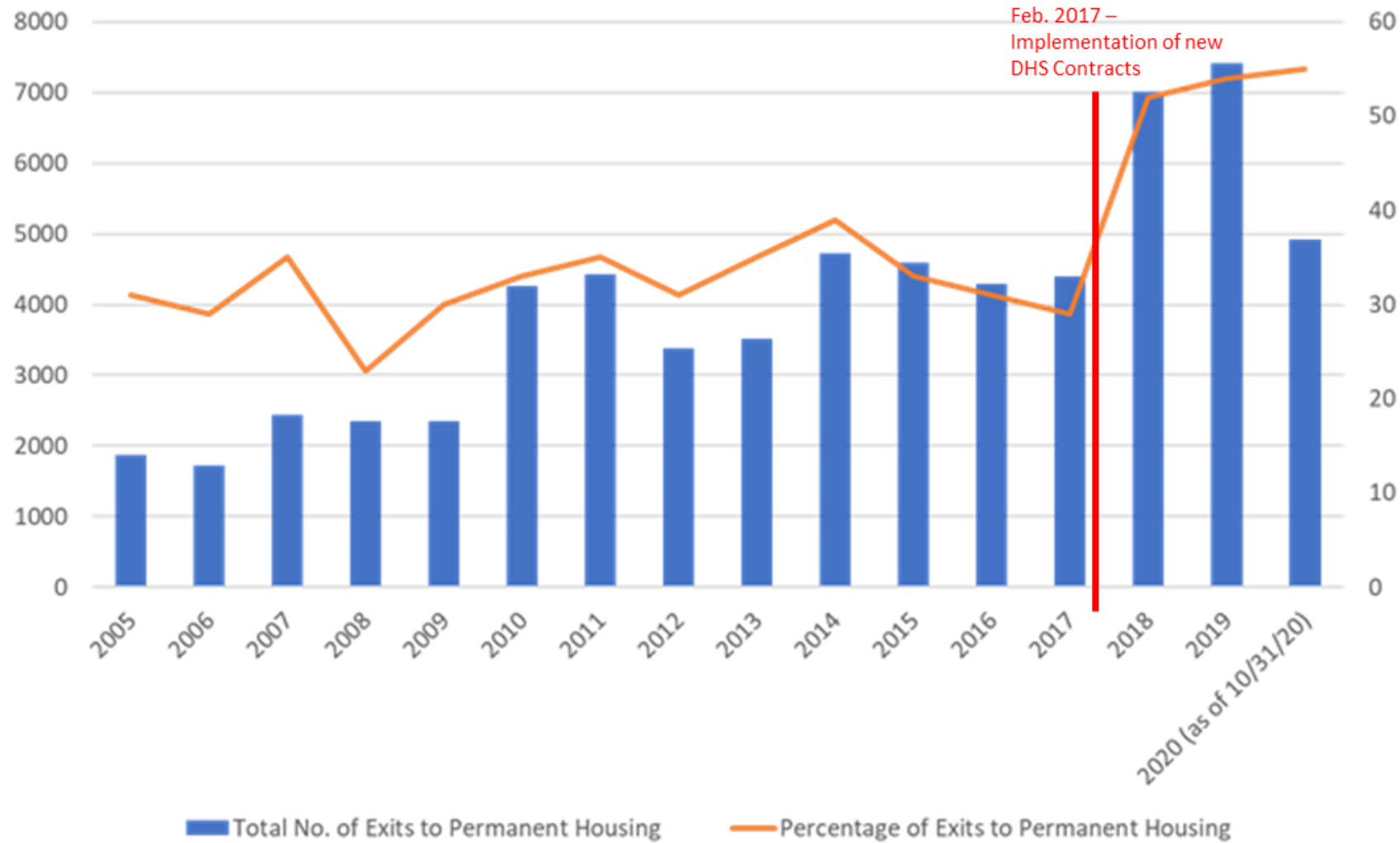
## McKinney-Vento Act Count of Doubled Up and Homeless Students (School Years 2005-06 to 2019-20)



# McKinney-Vento Act Data

- Differences in the “homeless” definition used by the Department of Education and by HUD.
  - DOE definition includes individuals ‘doubled up’ or in ‘shared housing.’
- Between School Years 2015-2016 and 2019-2020, the number of sheltered/unsheltered students decreased by 652 individuals – a 38.9% decrease.
- This decrease in the number of sheltered/unsheltered students aligns with a similar decrease in homeless families in the PIT count during the same period.
- During the same period, the number of ‘doubled up’ students increased by 710 individuals – a 39.6% increase.
- The increase in ‘doubled up’ students indicates a growing number of individuals that are unstably housed.

## Exits to Permanent Housing (2005 to 2020)



# Permanent Housing Placements

- Goal is to build a **housing-focused system** and emphasize permanent housing as the end goal.
- Permanent Housing placements **continued during the pandemic**.
- The **rate of housing placement increased** between 2019 (54%) and 2020 (55%).
- Factors contributing to increased housing placements:
  - ☐ In 2017, DHS implemented new performance measures in all homeless service contracts.
  - ☐ In 2017, statewide expansion of State-funded HF and RRH programs.
  - ☐ Steady increase in federal and county funded programs for housing (e.g. CoC, ESG, VASH, SSVF, etc.).



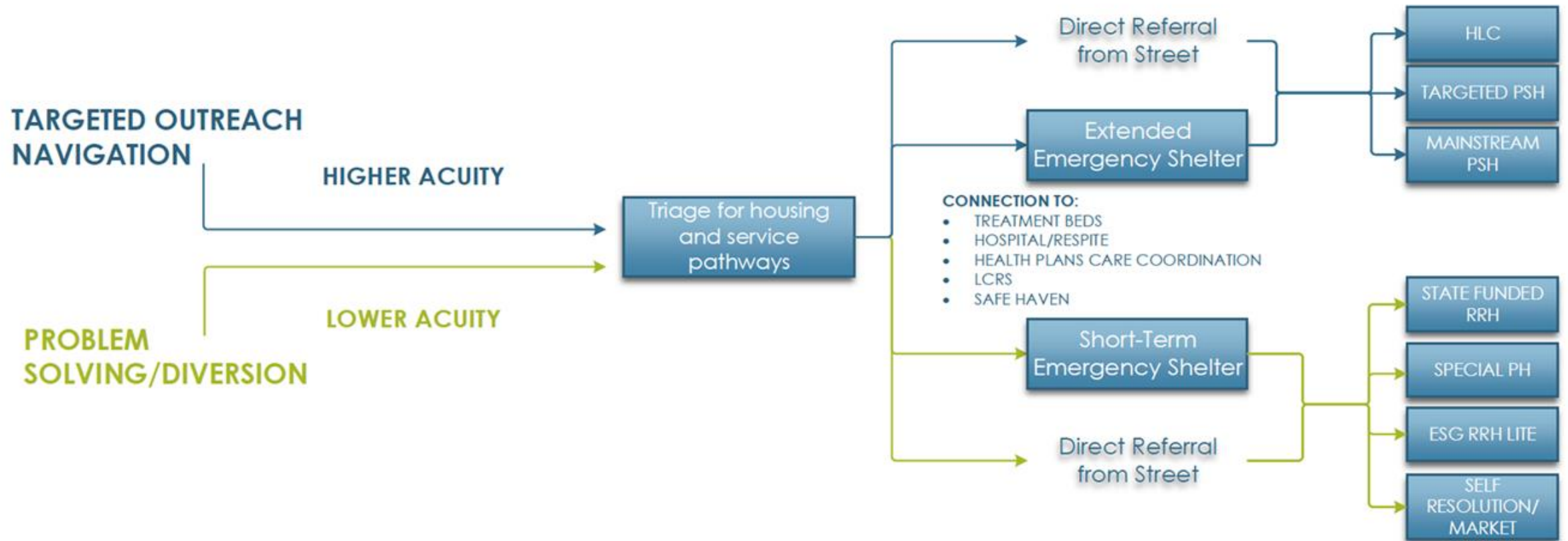
# DHS Homeless Programs

- Homeless Outreach & Civil Legal Services
- Emergency & Transitional Shelters
- Family Assessment Centers
- State Homeless Emergency Grant (SHEG)
- Housing Placement Program (HPP)
- Rapid Re-Housing Program
- Housing First (Permanent Supportive Housing)



# Other State Departments Addressing Homelessness

- Department of Health
- Department of Education
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Land & Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Hawaii Public Housing Authority
- Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation
- Office of Youth Services
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs



# Homelessness Systems Map

Rev. 2020

# Our Focus Remains on Housing

- Ohana Zones leveraged with other City and State resources supported new housing on Oahu and neighbor islands.
- OZ funding supports services, while HHFDC and City funds were utilized for construction, acquisition, and rehab.
- The OZ evaluation will review the effectiveness of supportive housing programs, and recommend long-term strategies for scaling.



Kumuwai  
(Opened Jan. 2020)



Hale Maluhia  
(Opened April 2020)



Kealaula at Pua Loke  
(Opened Nov. 2020)



Huliau  
(Opening early 2021)





HONU/POST  
Navigation Centers



Keolahou  
Emergency Shelter



Hale Hanakahi  
& Ka Lamaku

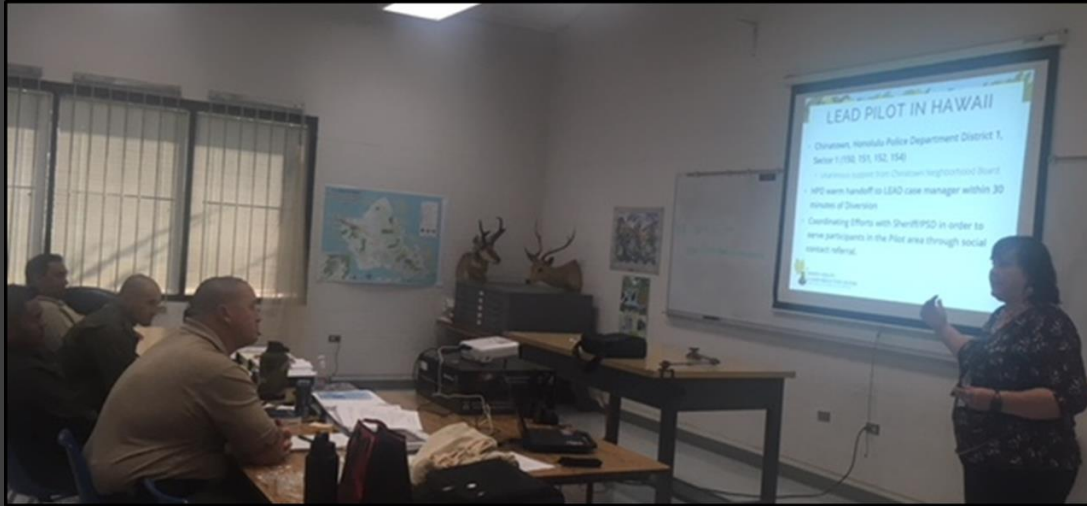


RYSE Youth  
Assessment Center

## Increasing Homeless Access Points

- Low-barriers to entry and 24-hour access
- Emergency shelter vacancies are tracked and posted daily
- Spaces provide new opportunities to engage and build relationships





## Shifting from Crisis Response to Long-Term Planning

- Continue to maintain adequate space in shelters and meal programs
- Relieve staff fatigue and non profit capacity/staffing challenges
- Identify and provide safety to those most vulnerable among the homeless population
- Continue outreach, education, and hygiene services to help people experiencing unsheltered homelessness stay safe
- Minimize movement of unsheltered populations
- Location/ contact tracing to notify those who may have been in contact with someone who has COVID-19



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## Building Provider and State Capacity

- Weekly BHHSURG webinars, Frontline Provider meetings, and monthly Homeless Funder meetings
- Coordination enabled flexible and rapid system response during the pandemic.
- Established “Homelessness 101” training for State law enforcement
- Worked with DOH to ensure MH-1 and Crisis Intervention Training is offered for State law enforcement and land management agencies.



## Responding to Homelessness on State Properties

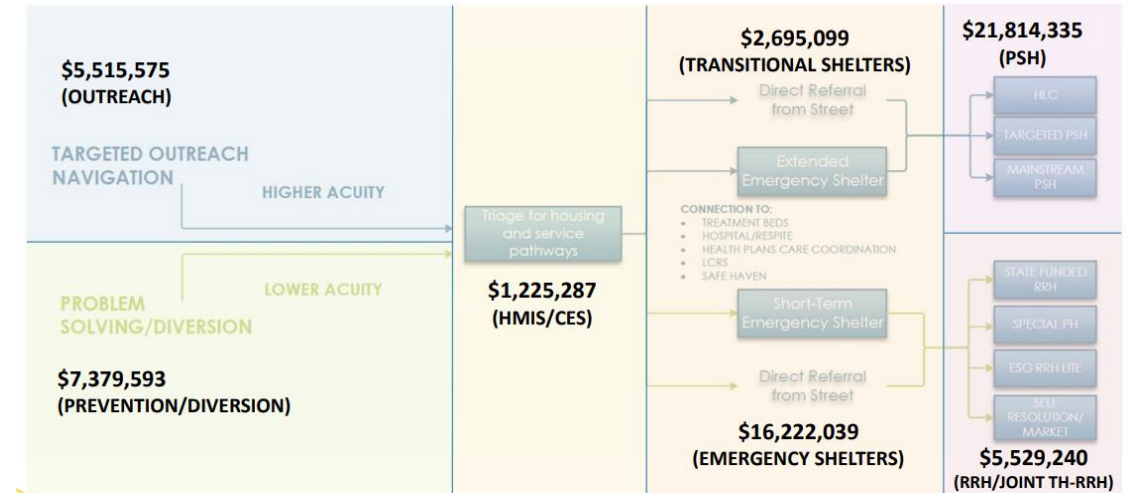
- During the pandemic, complaints regarding camps on state lands have increased.
- Coordination with law enforcement and land management agencies (i.e. DOT and DLNR) is key.
- Also need to coordinate with mobile testing programs and health providers for distribution of PPE.
- In 2019, Stored Property Program removed 5,081 tons (11.2 million lbs.) of trash and debris, and stored items for 226 households.
- In 2020, Stored Property Program removed 5,990 tons (13.8 million lbs.) of trash and debris, and stored items for 285 households.



# Systems-Level Coordination –

Working Together to Compile Fiscal and Program Data to Identify Service Gaps, Overlap, and Areas of Opportunity

## Homeless System Map Overview



## Core Program Types by Funding Source



# Overall State Approach



Increased focus on accountability for State-funded contracts and services.



Emphasis on permanent housing.



“All hands on deck”



# Questions?

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