

**REPORT TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HAWAII STATE
LEGISLATURE 2014**

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION 137, S.D.1, ADOPTED BY THE 2013 HAWAII STATE
LEGISLATURE**

**HAWAII INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS
DECEMBER 2013**

**REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (SCR) 137, S.D. 1,
ADOPTED BY THE 2013 HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE**

BY COLIN KIPPEN
CHAIR OF THE HAWAII INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS
December 20, 2013

Background.

Senate Concurrent Resolution SCR 137, SD1, was passed by the Hawaii State Legislature during the 2013 Legislative Session.

SCR 137 directs the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness (Mr. Colin Kippen) to . . . "assemble a working group to identify innovative housing solutions for homeless Native Hawaiian families, [which] may include traditional, culturally based solutions, such as re-creating "kauhale" housing complexes." (SEE: SCR 137,SD1).

Na Kauhale is not defined in the resolution. The intent of the resolution is for knowledgeable individuals to share their ideas of what Na Kauhale has to offer distressed and homeless Hawaiians, paying particular attention to the cautionary view that our understanding and adherence to past Hawaiian cultural practices varies from one island to another, from one moku to another, from one 'ohana to another, and from one individual to another. A second dimension of this cautionary view is that any attempt to define Na Kauhale is to risk the adoption of one monolithic definition of Hawaiian cultural history to the exclusion of other interpretations of that same history. The writer endorses these cautionary principles on both grounds and instead adopts an approach that leaves to each Hawaiian community the power to adopt patterns of living that are consistent with their cultural understanding of what Na Kauhale meant in the past, and its relevance to improving the resilience and well being of homeless Hawaiians in modern day Hawaii.

Colin Kippen assembled a group of interested individuals to discuss these matters. Invitations were sent to electronic mailing lists of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness and meetings were held on August 8, 2013, September 5th and September 9th. Many conversations were also held with Hawaiian housing advocates experienced in addressing the needs of homeless Hawaiian individuals and families in person. While this report is not intended to be exhaustive, it does reflect the sentiments, opinions, and ideas of a large cross section of the Hawaiian community attempting to end homelessness amongst the Hawaiian population.

Summary of Comments, Conversations, and Discussions Relating to Establishment of Na Kauhale.

The methodology employed was to assemble a group of knowledgeable individuals to discuss the feasibility of building Na Kauhale for homeless Hawaiian families. This issue has been frequently discussed in Native Hawaiian communities over the years as a cultural response to

the growing number of homeless Native Hawaiian individuals and their families. The purpose of the meeting was to build a base of ideas from which each community may plan and launch initiatives to build Na Kauhale within their own communities as meets their individual and community needs.

The methodology was to discuss key terms, key elements of the Kauhale system, key considerations, and potential next steps.

A copy of the resolution was read and reviewed before each of the meetings. The Resolution and other research are attached.

I. Key thoughts regarding Na Kauhale.

- Na Kauhale is steeped in practices of aloha, kuleana, ho'oponopono and other Hawaiian cultural values. It is culture-in-action and is being viewed as a desirable way for Hawaiians to live together to help heal and rehabilitate themselves, their families, and their communities who have fallen into homelessness, economic difficulty, poor health, and personal despair. The concepts of aloha, malama 'aina (caring for the land), malama kekahi i kekahi (caring for one another) need to be part of the underlying foundation for any plan to restore Hawaiian housing, health, resiliency, and overall well being through the creation of Na Kauhale.
- Na Kauhale is a place for multigenerational families to live together to heal, learn from one and build trust with one another, and to improve their lives.
- Na Kauhale is a place to care for and educate children and families who desire to live in this form of culturally based housing.
- Na Kauhale may be located in any community where Hawaiians live. Each ahupua'a, moku and island should consider whether or not they want to organize and build Na Kauhale. Each kauhale should form on its own in response to the needs and desires of the Hawaiians within each respective community.
- Na Kauhale may be located and sited in urban communities, and the physical structure of Na Kauhale may be planned and designed consistent with the land and zoning requirements applicable in that locale as well as with the intentions of the community planning Na Kauhale. Na Kauhale may take the form of a vertical, multi storied building if desired by the community and if the other aspects of Na Kauhale are attended to in the planning and design of the building and those intending to live there.
- The structure of Na Kauhale may vary from community to community but the common denominator is that it be organized and overseen by a konohiki who embodies the various cultural values and spirit of the kauhale. The role of the konohiki is to ensure cultural congruence and a uniting and overarching sense of spirituality. The role of the konohiki is also to make Na Kauhale sustainable, to establish a system of governance, to establish a system of conflict resolution, and to help define the role of each member to ensure the overall success and growth of the members of Na Kauhale. A set of rules, guidelines, protocols, or principles are a key

necessity of establishing this community. A kupuna council to assist in setting policies, mentoring and assisting members in living harmoniously together, and fostering intergenerational learning may be established as part of Na Kauhale.

- Na Kauhale is a place where Native Hawaiian cultural and traditional practices are fostered and encouraged. The design features must take into account the ability to practice one's Hawaiian cultural traditions.
- Na Kauhale is a place where self-sustained living is practiced. The goal is to have one's employment, educational, physical, mental, social health, spiritual, and cultural needs met within the community. (If these needs cannot be met on site and in proximity to housing, adequate transportation will be required.) Creating Na Kauhale will require sharing, collaboration and coordination with various service providers and resources in the surrounding community to meet the needs of those living in Na Kauhale.
- Na Kauhale is a place where those families opting to live within the kauhale agree to a set of cultural and family based protocols as a condition of living there. A key consideration is "fit" between Na Kauhale and the person and family desiring to live there.
- The focus of Na Kauhale is to rehabilitate, educate, empower, and care for those Hawaiians who have been homeless.

II. Potential Barriers to Creation of Na Kauhale.

- County zoning ordinances which ban 'ohana housing may need to be modified to allow multigenerational and unrelated families to live together.
- The Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) should consider developing rental or leasehold housing in a way that enables related and extended native Hawaiian family members to live together in Na Kauhale. A key need will be for the DHHL to assess its present statutory, administrative, and policy framework and to create the necessary changes in these laws, administrative rules, and policies to facilitate and support such living arrangements. An additional step could be for the DHHL to consider the development of rental or leasehold housing for unrelated native Hawaiians. Again, a key need will be for the DHHL to assess its present statutory, administrative, and policy framework and to create the necessary changes in these laws, administrative rules, and policies to facilitate and support the creation of Na Kauhale.
- County zoning ordinances which prohibit unrelated members from living together should be amended to enable Na Kauhale to be built and implemented.
- County building codes may need to be relaxed to minimize costs of construction. (Is double wall construction really necessary? What about the number of electrical outlets per room? Etc.)
- Na Kauhale may be viewed as a planned community and some of the baseline studies relating to who the residents will be, what the costs of construction, maintenance, and operations will be in comparison to the revenue required to

construct, maintain, and operate Na Kauhale, as well as to provide the services necessary for Na Kauhale and the people who live there. This planning effort should include pricing points for individuals living here to ensure the economic feasibility of the project.

- Na Kauhale could leverage the resources of Hawaiian serving agencies such as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), the DHHL, the Native Hawaiian Education Act, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, and the Kamehameha Schools to flesh out the feasibility of Na Kauhale and to potentially fund a Na Kauhale demonstration project.
- An opportunity exists at Ulu Ke Kukui , a family transitional center in Waianae, because the property will revert back to ownership by the State of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, in five years. Presently there are 5 clusters of transitional apartments, comprising a total of 80 units. The design is consistent with the Na Kauhale concept and it is not clear how these units will be used after they are returned to DHHL ownership. A suggestion was made to determine if these units could be used to develop Na Kauhale for homeless Native Hawaiian families when they revert back to State control.

IV. Bridges to Other Ideas

- Grandaides: "community helpers and mentors funded within a federal housing project." A Grandaide has attributes similar to a kupuna, an elder council, and a konohiki. Indicates a path to establish funding and authority for kupuna and konohiki within a federal government funding structure.
- Both the Federal Native Hawaiian Education and Health Care Acts provide culture based education and culture based health care services to at-risk Native Hawaiians with the intention of improving their lives and well-being and reducing the costs of leaving their at risk status unaddressed. Further, the Native American Housing and Self Determination Act (NAHASDA) provides a similar cultural rationale to provide U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Affairs (HUD) support for housing programs for low-income native Hawaiians at the DHHL. These ideas could be incorporated into a model created at the State level for Na Kauhale and grant opportunities under these federal acts could also be considered as means to fund various aspects of Na Kauhale.
- Demonstration projects to accomplish Na Kauhale in interested communities should be considered by the State legislature (eg. Creation of Authorizing Legislation; Grants in Aid).

V. Summary

- Na Kauhale embodies Hawaiian cultural concepts to address the needs of homeless Hawaiians wanting to live within a community guided by traditional Hawaiian values and cultural practices.
- Governmental programs at the federal, State, and county level, as well as foundations and trusts whose mission it is to better the well being of homeless

Hawaiians, should consider funding pilot projects to create and establish Na Kauhale within interested Hawaiian communities.

Attachments:

- 1) SCR 137
- 2) Data from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on Homelessness

**REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 137, S.D. 1, ADOPTED
BY THE 2013 HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE**

ATTACHMENT 1:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE COORDINATOR ON HOMELESSNESS TO ASSEMBLE A WORKING GROUP TO IDENTIFY INNOVATIVE HOUSING SOLUTIONS FOR HOMELESS NATIVE HAWAIIAN FAMILIES; INVESTIGATE SUITABLE AND AVAILABLE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND PRIVATE LAND FOR INNOVATIVE HOUSING PROJECTS; AND PREPARE A PLAN TO DEVELOP A DEMONSTRATION HOUSING PROJECT FOR HOMELESS NATIVE HAWAIIAN FAMILIES THAT CAN SERVE AS A MODEL STATEWIDE.

1 WHEREAS, homelessness is a complex and multi-faceted issue
2 that requires planning, coordination, implementation, and
3 funding across federal, state, county, business, local, and
4 community lines; and
5

6 WHEREAS, although local government agencies, non-profit
7 service providers, and other private sector organizations have
8 diligently and successfully assisted homeless individuals, the
9 number of individuals and families in Hawaii who are homeless
10 continues to increase, with the number of homeless individuals
11 served increasing by over one thousand from 13,000 in 2009 to
12 approximately 14,000 in 2012; and
13

14 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians are disproportionately
15 represented among Hawaii's homeless at twenty-eight percent of
16 the homeless served; and
17

18 WHEREAS, homelessness is often a revolving door for many
19 Native Hawaiian families because of underlying and unresolved
20 socioeconomic problems such as unemployment, poor health, and
21 substance abuse; and
22

23 WHEREAS, to break the cycle of homelessness and end the
24 generational neglect of children within homeless Native Hawaiian
25 families, it is necessary to develop innovative housing
26 solutions that provide the families with stable housing and
27 access to support and to strengthen services to resolve
28 underlying problems; and



1
2 WHEREAS, developing these solutions will require the
3 cooperation and collaboration of the agencies and organizations
4 from the governmental, private, business, and non-profit sectors
5 of our community; and
6

7 WHEREAS, because innovative housing solutions for homeless
8 Native Hawaiian families may include traditional, culturally
9 based solutions, such as re-creating "kauhale" housing
10 complexes, the participation of expert Hawaiian cultural
11 practitioners will be required; now, therefore,
12

13 BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Twenty-seventh
14 Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2013, the
15 House of Representatives concurring, that the Coordinator on
16 Homelessness is directed to assemble a working group of
17 individuals from federal, state, and county government agencies,
18 the business community, private sector organizations, non-profit
19 service providers, and Hawaiian cultural practitioners to:
20

- 21 (1) Identify innovative housing solutions for homeless
22 Native Hawaiian families;
23
24 (2) Investigate suitable and available federal, state,
25 county, and private land for innovative housing
26 projects; and
27
28 (3) Prepare a plan to develop a demonstration housing
29 project for homeless Native Hawaiian families that can
30 serve as a model statewide; and
31

32 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the working group, chaired by
33 the Coordinator on Homelessness, is requested to include
34 representatives from the following:
35

- 36 (1) Department of Human Services;
37
38 (2) Department of Health;
39
40 (3) Department of Labor and Industrial Relations;
41
42 (4) Department of Land and Natural Resources;
43
44 (5) Department of Hawaiian Home Lands;

- (6) Office of Hawaiian Affairs;
- (7) Interagency Council on Homelessness;
- (8) Workforce Hawaii;
- (9) Hawaii Housing and Finance Development Corporation;
- (10) Department of Agriculture;
- (11) United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (12) United States Department of Agricultural Rural Development;
- (13) County Parks and Recreation Departments;
- (14) University of Hawaii Department of Urban and Regional Planning;
- (15) University of Hawaii School of Architecture;
- (16) Partners in Development Foundation, Inc.;
- (17) Blueprint for Change;
- (18) Hawaiian Community Assets;
- (19) Alternative Structures International, Hawaii;
- (20) Hawaii Habitat for Humanity; and
- (21) Appropriate, Hawaiian cultural practitioner groups; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the working group is requested to report its findings and recommendations, including:

- (1) Recommended solutions to the problem of homeless Native Hawaiians;



1 (2) Identification of potential land sites for innovative
2 housing projects; and
3

4 (3) A draft plan to develop a demonstration project for
5 homeless Native Hawaiians,
6

7 to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the
8 convening of the Regular Session of 2014; and
9

10 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
11 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor;
12 Coordinator on Homelessness; Director of Human Services;
13 Director of Health; Director of Labor and Industrial Relations;
14 Chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources;
15 Chairperson of the Hawaiian Homes Commission; Executive Director
16 of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Chairperson of the Hawaii
17 Interagency Council on Homelessness; Workforce Hawaii; Executive
18 Director of the Hawaii Housing and Finance Development
19 Corporation; Chairperson of the Board of Agriculture; Department
20 Chair of the University of Hawaii Department of Urban and
21 Regional Planning; Dean of the University of Hawaii School of
22 Architecture; United States Department of Housing and Urban
23 Development; United States Department of Agricultural Rural
24 Development; Directors of the County Parks and Recreation
25 Departments; Partners in Development Foundation, Inc.; Blueprint
26 for Change; Hawaiian Community Assets; Alternative Structures
27 International, Hawaii; and Hawaii Habitat for Humanity.
28

**REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 137, S.D. 1, ADOPTED
BY THE 2013 HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE**

ATTACHMENT 2:

HO'OKAHUA WAIWAI (Economic Self-Sufficiency)

STABILITY IN HOUSING

Increase the percent of Native Hawaiians who improve their capacity to own or rent a home by focusing on decreasing housing burden for renters and increasing homeownership opportunities.

Homeownership has historically been one of the main goals of individuals and families. For Native Hawaiians, homeownership may not only be personally momentous but culturally significant as it can mean the opportunity to reaffirm and perpetuate ancestral ties to one's *kulāiwi* (homeland).

This fact sheet connects the Office of Hawaiian Affairs strategic result concept of stability in housing to several housing themes including home ownership, rentals, default, foreclosure, transitional services, and homelessness and contextualizes data through a Native Hawaiian lens.

The housing challenges of Native Hawaiians are the same as many other ethnic groups in Hawai'i. However, the depth and complexity of the context of these issues are unique. Homelessness, a lack of affordable housing, including rental units and homeownership opportunities are prevalent amongst Native Hawaiians.

In the past, OHA has worked through the Housing Division to "foster the development of safe decent and affordable housing for native Hawaiians." (Office of Hawaiian Affairs, 2002). The OHA Functional Plan provided solutions that address issues across the housing spectrum, but is primarily focused on addressing homelessness and low-income populations. This sheet will address additional topics including challenges for homeowners and renters to update the foundation laid by OHA. Using the most current data available regarding Native Hawaiians, this report will frame these issues in a contemporary context and refresh OHA's understanding of the housing needs of Native Hawaiians.

Because some housing data by ethnicity in the state is currently difficult to measure, national, state, and other geographic comparisons are made to provide the reader additional perspective. A plan and recommendations is currently being formulated to address the lack of data facing the stability in housing result.

TOPICS

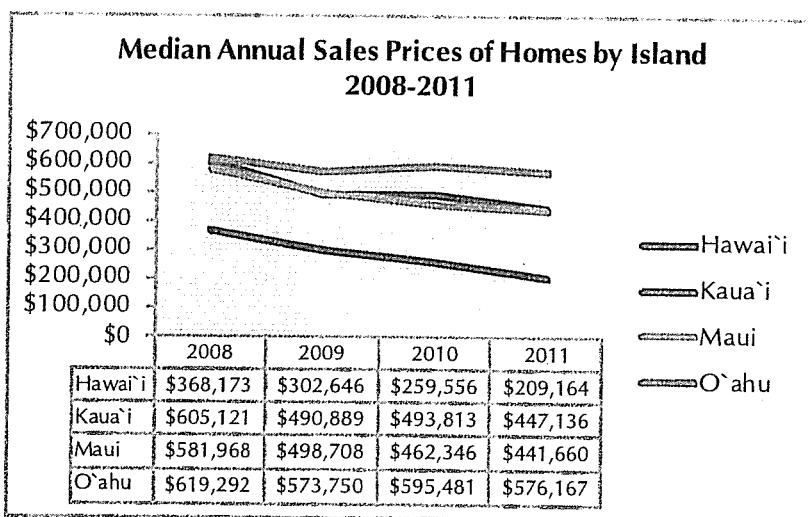
- HOMEOWNERSHIP
- RENTALS
- DEFAULT
- FORECLOSURE
- TRANSITIONAL SERVICES
- SHELTER USE
- HOMELESSNESS

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Access to affordable housing is an issue that affects all people of Hawai'i. The 2010 United States Census reports that 57% of Hawaiians live in owner-occupied housing while 43% live in renter occupied housing. A Hawaiian owner-occupied unit has an average of 3.71 persons living in the dwelling while the general population only has 3.02 persons per unit. A Hawaiian renter also has more residents with 3.24 persons living in the unit while the average renter in Hawai'i has only 2.72 individuals sharing the unit.

HOMEOWNERSHIP IN HAWAII IS LOWER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. NATIVE HAWAIIANS HOMEOWNERSHIP IS LESS THAN THE STATE AVERAGE.

Homeownership in Hawaii is lower than the national average due to the extremely competitive nature of the housing market. In fact, the median sales price on O'ahu alone has jumped by nearly 263% in the last 26 years.



The figure to the left shows the drop in median sales price during the recession since 2008. While prices have declined, they have only done so marginally compared to national data. Recent data further suggests improvements in prices which remain out of reach for many state residents.

	Annual Percent Change by Island		
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Hawai'i	-21.65%	-16.60%	-24.09%
Kaua'i	-18.88%	0.59%	-9.45%
Maui	-14.30%	-7.29%	-4.47%
O'ahu	-7.35%	3.79%	-3.24%

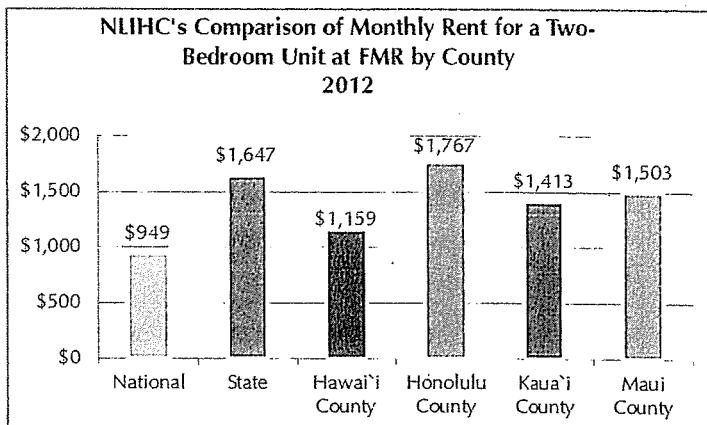
RENTERS

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC), Hawai'i has the highest Housing Wage of all the states in the nation. Not only is it the highest in the nation, but it has risen over the last three years.

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in Hawai'i is \$1,647. The national average monthly rent for a two-bedroom unit in the U.S. is \$949.

For that same unit a household must earn \$5,491 a month or \$65,889 annually to afford it at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) standards of affordability. Using a 40 hour work week, 52 weeks a year, this translates to a Housing Wage of \$31.68 per hour. NLIHC estimates the mean hourly wage for renters in Hawaii to be \$13.61. This means the average worker would need to work 93 hours per week for the whole year to afford the unit.

The high cost of rent, lack of affordable housing units, and low wages compound to create an incredibly unstable housing situation for a large number of Native Hawaiians as well as other populations in the state.



Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition's *Out of Reach 2011* (2012). Retrieved July 24, 2012 from <http://www.nlihc.org>.

**HAWAII HAS THE
HIGHEST RENT COST
OF ANY STATE IN THE
NATION**

\$1,647 the state average monthly rent for a two bedroom unit

\$959 the national average cost of a two bedroom rental, nationally

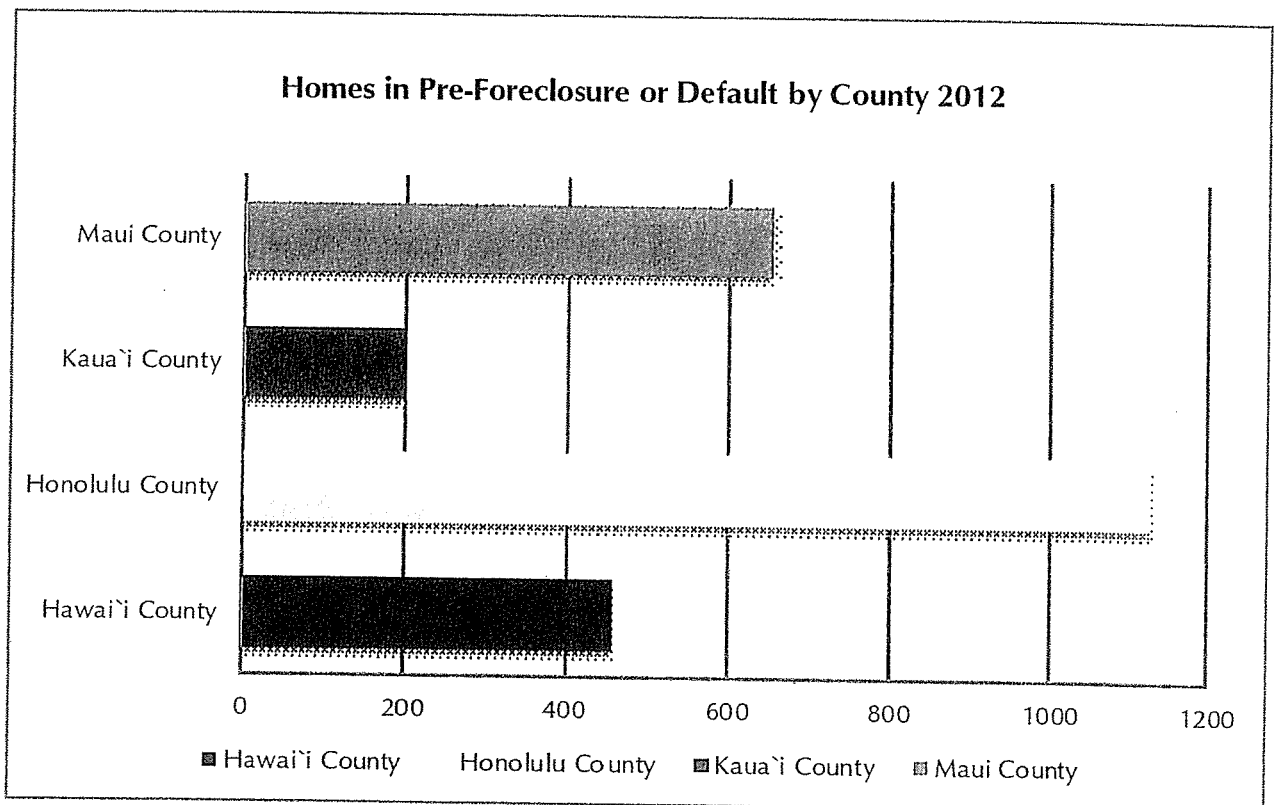
\$65,889 the necessary annual income of a household to afford a two-bedroom unit in Hawai'i

93 the number of hours an average wage earning renter needs to work per week to afford his or her unit

DEFAULTS

According to RealtyTrac, in July 2012 there were 2,437 properties in pre-foreclosure or default in Hawai'i. Honolulu County currently has 1,126 residential properties in pre-foreclosure and default, by far the most of any other county in the state. Maui County trailed by almost half of that with 654 homes and was followed by Hawai'i County at 457. Kaua'i county had the least number of homes in pre-foreclosure or default, with 200 properties listed by RealtyTrac.

In the top areas with the highest concentrations of Hawaiians (as designated by the 2000 U.S. Census), the highest number of defaults were in the Wai'anae moku on O'ahu comprised of Wai'anae, Lualualei and Nānākuli where there were 242 homes. In the Hilo moku of Hawai'i Island, the districts consisting of Hilo, Kea'au, Volcano, and Keaukaha areas had 111 homes in pre-foreclosure or default. Waimānalo followed distantly with only 43 homes in default or pre-foreclosure.

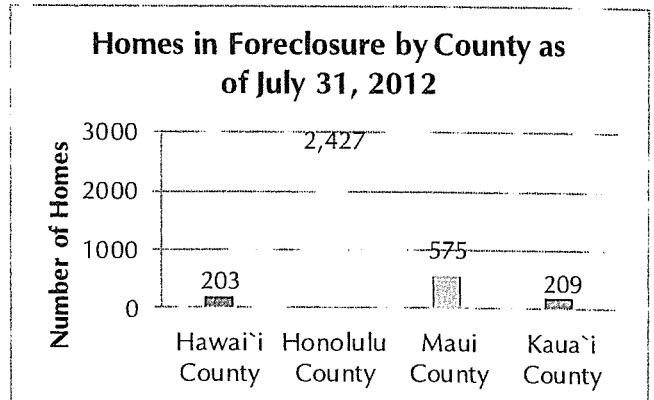


Source: RealtyTrac *Hawai'i Real Estate Trends* (2012). Retrieved July 24, 2012 from <http://www.realtytrac.com>

FORECLOSURES

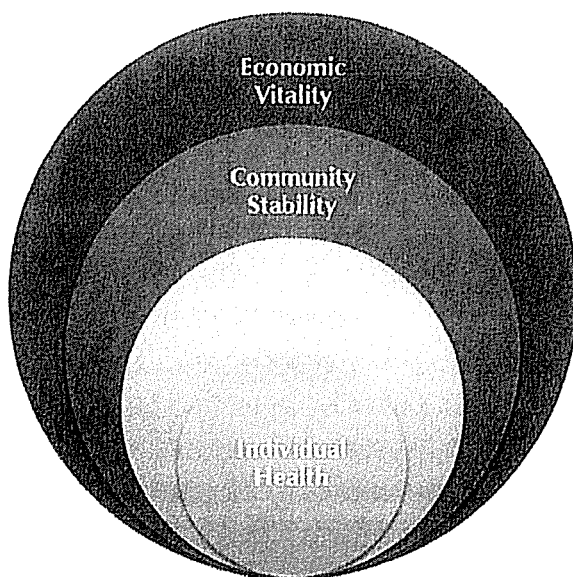
Hawaii's new foreclosure filings have come down considerably in the last two years. Last year 1 in 347 housing units in Hawai'i received a foreclosure filing. In July of 2012 that number was down to 1 in 3,510 homes.

Honolulu County has the highest number of residential foreclosures for sale in the state at 2,427, followed by 575 in Maui County, 203 in Hawai'i County and 209 foreclosure homes on the market on Kaua'i.



Source: RealtyTrac *Hawai'i Real Estate Trends* (2012). Retrieved July 24, 2012 from <http://www.realtytrac.com>

While the number of foreclosures on the residential market has declined, it is important to consider that nearly half (49%) of the homes in the foreclosure process are in default or pre-foreclosure, as reported by RealtyTrac, meaning that they are not available for sale yet and are possibly pending bank action.



Additionally, Hawaii had 24,496 homes with negative equity in the first quarter of 2012. Homes with negative equity are more likely to go enter into foreclosure than homes with equity.

Financial impact is only one aspect of foreclosure and negative equity. Individuals can face a significant amount of mental and physical stress in the process, impacting their health and families.

Home values and change perceptions of community safety and vitality of an area are also negatively affected by these issues.

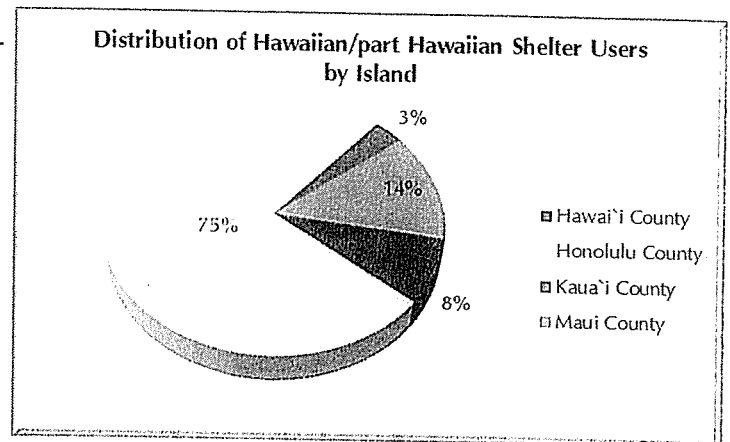
These factors and more compound and in turn influence the economic vitality at a city, state and national level.

SHELTER SERVICES

Hawaiians were the largest ethnic group that accessed shelter services in 2011. Over 2,300 people, or 28% of shelter services recipients were Hawaiian/part Hawaiian.

Hawaii County had the largest percentage of Native Hawaiian shelter users with 30% of clients reporting Native Hawaiian ancestry. Both Honolulu (28%) and Maui County (27%) also serve large Native Hawaiian populations.

The majority of shelter residents (56%) were lifetime residents of Hawai'i or have lived in Hawai'i for 10 years or longer.



Source: Yuan, S., & Stern, I. R. (2011). *Homeless Service Utilization Report: Hawai'i 2011*.

Twenty-eight percent of those who accessed shelter services throughout the state were Hawaiian or part Hawaiian.

Among those accessing shelter services 48% of households were previously living unsheltered, and 30% had been living in sheltered circumstances.

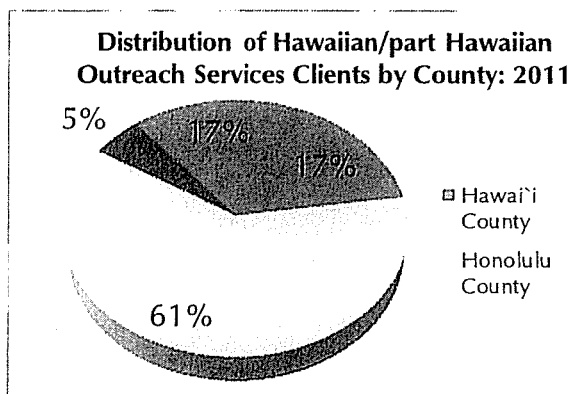
In 2011, 5,831 individuals exited the homeless service programs, 41% of the total number of clients served. Of those who exited, a

quarter moved on to rent or own their own residence, and 20% moved in with family or friends. The organizations that contribute to the Hawaii Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data system could not account for the whereabouts of 34% of clients largely due to the mobility of outreach program clients and those who left shelters without informing providers of their future plans.

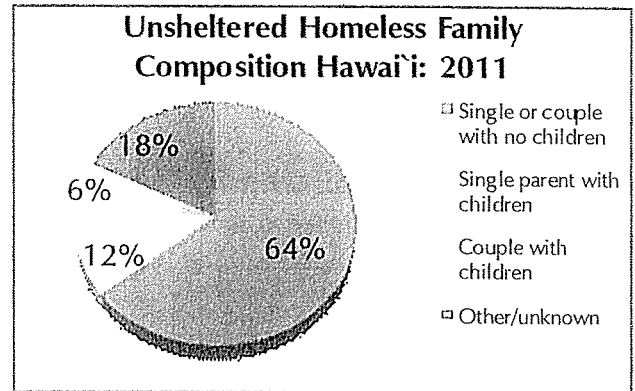
Outreach Services

The Homeless Service Utilization Report for 2011 states that of the 8,266 individuals who receive Outreach Program services in Hawai'i, 27% of individuals were of Hawaiians and part Hawaiians ancestry. The only ethnic group larger in this category was Caucasians which made up 44% of the total state outreach service clientele.

Honolulu County served the greatest number of homeless Hawaiians of all the counties: 1,369 or 26% of homeless on Oahu. The highest concentration of Hawaiians utilizing outreach services was in Hawai'i County which served 383 Hawaiians, accounting for 35% of their outreach population. Maui County served 366 (23%), Kaua'i County served 117 (32%) Hawaiian/part Hawaiian individuals.



Source: Yuan, S., & Stern, I. R. (2011). *Homeless Service Utilization Report: Hawai'i 2011*.



Source: Yuan, S., & Stern, I. R. (2011). *Homeless Service Utilization Report: Hawai'i 2011*.

Among those who accessed services, 4,968 individuals reported experiencing long-term homelessness. Outreach workers were able to deliver a variety of services to clients. The most commonly accessed service was food/meal service which provided 108,561 meals in 2011. The average recipient received 6.8 meals. The second most utilized service was the distribution of hygiene kits/supplies which went to 62% of clients.

In 2012, 29% reported being homeless for a year or longer. Of those accessing outreach services 23% of long-term homeless adults reported some kind of disability.

Most unsheltered homeless were couples with no children. However, 18% of unsheltered homeless households were single parents or couples with children, or expecting a child.

Glossary

Affordable Rent: An affordable rental is defined as one in which the occupant does not pay more than 30% of his or her income on housing, including utilities (Decrappeo, Pelletiere, Crowley & Teater , 2010).

Chronic Homelessness: An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has (a) been continuously homeless for a year or more, or (b) had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. This definition does not apply to couples and children. (definition adapted from the Department of Housing and Urban Development) (Yuan, S., & Yuen, S., 2009).

Fair Market Rent(s): Are gross rent estimates set by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. They include shelter rent and the cost of utilities, except telephone (Decrappeo, Pelletiere, Crowley & Teater , 2010).

Foreclosure Filing: A default notice, foreclosure auction notice, or lender repossession (RealtyTrac, 2010) .

Housing unit: A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. (U.S. Census, 2008).

Housing Wage: the amount a household would have to earn per hour to make a two-bedroom unit affordable at the Fair Market Rent rate (Decrappeo, Pelletiere, Crowley & Teater , 2010).

Long-term Homelessness: An individual who has either been living homeless continuously for at least one year or having four or more episodes of homelessness in the last three years. This definition does not apply to couples and children (Yuan, S., & Yuen, S., 2009).

Glossary

Native Hawaiian: Any descendant of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawai'i (Hawai'i Revised Statutes, ch. 10, § 10-2).

Notice of Default: A document providing notice to a borrower with property under a mortgage or deed of trust that he/she is delinquent in payments. If the delinquency is not paid on time, and the cost of legal document preparation is not paid on the default, the foreclosure process may ensue (RealtyTrac, 2010).

Owner-occupied housing unit: A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. (U.S. Census, 2008).

Occupied housing unit: A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration. (U.S. Census, 2008).

Renter-occupied housing unit: All occupied units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied. (U.S. Census, 2008) .

Residential Property: A single family home, condominium or townhome, multi-family (2-4) dwelling, multi-family (5+) dwelling, mobile or manufactured home and farm or ranch properties (RealtyTrac, 2010).

Sheltered: An individual utilizing services at an emergency or transitional shelter (Yuan, S., & Yuen, S., 2009).

Unsheltered: An individual living in a literal homeless situation (e.g. living in a car, public park or on the beach) (Yuan, S., & Yuen, S., 2009).

References

- Brave, E., Bolton, M., Couch, L., & Crowley, S. Out of Reach 2012. *National Low Income Housing Coalition*. Retrieved from <http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2012-OOR.pdf>.
- CoreLogic. (2012). *Negative Equity Report Q1 2012*. Retrieved from http://www.corelogic.com/about-us/researchtrends/asset_upload_file912_15196.pdf
- Hawai'i Revised Statutes.
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs. (2002). *Housing Functional Plan*. Honolulu, HI: Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
- Pelletiere, D., Canizio, M., Hargrave, M., Crowley, S., (2008). *Housing Assistance for Low Income Households: States Do Not Fill the Gap*. *National Low Income Housing Coalition*. Retrieved from <http://www.nlihc.org/doc/PATCHWORK.pdf>.
- RealtyTrac. (2012). *Hawai'i Foreclosures [data file]*. Retrieved from <http://www.realtytrac.com/mapsearch/hawaii-foreclosures.html>
- U. S. Census Bureau. (2012). *Profile of selected social characteristics: Hawai'i*. Retrieved July 23, 2012, from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>
- U. S. Census Bureau. (2012). *American Community Survey: Profile of selected social characteristics: Hawai'i*. Retrieved July 23, from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>
- Yuan, S., & Stern, I. R. (2011). *Homeless Service Utilization Report: Hawai'i 2011*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i, Center on the Family. Retrieved July 18, 2012, from <http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/publications/brochures/HomelessServiceUtilization2009.pdf>.