Homelessness in Hawaii

Loops
A1 (R) Lack of Access to Adequate Healthcare

A negative perception of behavioral health shifts focus on extreme, band-aid solutions, which leads to the implementation of ineffective policies and allocation of resources. This, in turn, lowers the number of behavioral health providers, causing more behavioral health issues to go untreated, and increasing the number of “sick” people. Such an increase of untreated individuals leads to a whole host of community safety issues, which inevitably forces law authorities and policy makers to step in. Resorting to their involvement negatively effects people’s perception of behavior health, perpetuating the entire cycle.
Families with higher income levels tend to place a strong cultural value on education and are more likely to be involved with their local community. Such community engagement increases the number of kids in school, fostering their level of knowledge and skills, raising the graduation rate, and ultimately increasing the number of college graduates who are ready to begin a fruitful career. These new professionals will likely have a higher income, and therefore when they start their own families, this cycle will begin anew.
B2 (B) Quality Education for Children (Stagnate)

When community engagement is lacking, some parents will react by sending their children to nonpublic schools. This decreases the funding for public schools, causing school closures to increase. Less children in schools means less community engagement, causing the cycle to perpetuate.
C1 (R) Community Engagement

Hawaii's value of Ohana leads to a greater community involvement on the continuum of care. Programs stemming from such involvement are more likely to have a high level of transparency and communicate a common message and strategy. This improves the public perception of Hawaii's homelessness challenge, which ultimately increases the value of Ohana, allowing the cycle to continue.
D1 (R) Perceptions (1)

When people have a negative perception of the homeless, the media (who tend to focus on negative stories as they increase their ratings), are more likely to highlight the issue. Such media attention pushes policy makers to “just get rid of the problem” by acting quickly, which inevitably means utilizing short-term solutions, such as the criminalization of the homeless. These quickly conceived policies cause people to have a negative perception of the homeless, perpetuating the cycle.
D2 (R) Perceptions (2)

When people have a negative perception of the homeless, the media (who tend to focus on negative stories as they increase their ratings), are more likely to highlight the issue. These types of news stories tend to inspire a sense of fear in people who do not want such issues affecting their community. This attitude of "not in my backyard" extends the negative perception of the homeless, continuing this vicious cycle.

D2 (R) Perceptions (2)
When people have a negative perception of the homeless, the media (who tend to focus on negative stories as they increase their ratings), are more likely to highlight the issue. When the issue has been broadcast enough, however, viewers begin to become desensitized to the issue. Such apathy decreases any political will to address the challenge, causing any decisions made by policy makers to be short-term and/or not as well thought out. Such policies, such as the criminalization of the homeless, cause people to have a negative perception of the homeless, perpetuating the cycle.