Call to Order. Taking of the Roll. Roll taken and there was a quorum established with 18 out of 27 members. The roll included Ms. Allicyn Tasaka present on behalf of DLIR as a representative for Mr. Hoshijo. The meeting was called to order at 10:04 a.m. by the Chair.

Chair Morishige welcomed everyone and noted that all material was sent out electronically. Council members were asked to sign up at the registration desk if they did not receive handouts in advance of the meeting. Members of the public were also asked to request a copy of materials from staff, and were advised that a sign-up list was available to receive a copy of the meeting packet and handouts by e-mail.

The Chair provided a brief overview of the agenda for today’s meeting, and acknowledged
the continued progress that the council and other stakeholders are making in addressing homelessness statewide.

II. **Overview and Approval of Agenda.** The Chair presented the agenda and recommended a revision to the order of new business agenda items. The Chair proposed reversing the order of items B and C and asked for a motion to approve the agenda.

Motion to approve the agenda was made by Mr. Johnson and seconded by Ms. Menino. The Chair opened the floor for discussion, and seeing none, the Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously.

III. **Approval of Minutes.** The Chair reminded members that the March 19, 2018, meeting minutes were included in the members' packets. The Chair provided time for members to review the minutes, and asked if there were any additions/corrections. Noting none, the Chair asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the March 19, 2018, Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness meeting.

Motion to approve the minutes was made by Ms. Menino and seconded by Mr. Rolf. The Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously.

IV. **Public testimony.** Chair Morishige opened the floor to public testimony. The public was asked to keep testimony limited to no more than one minute.

a. **Mr. Michael Peacock, Hawaii Vet to Vet**
   Mr. Peacock thanked the Council for its continued work to address homelessness. In reference to youth homelessness, Mr. Peacock stressed the importance of utilizing peer specialists to better connect with homeless youth. Mr. Peacock also added that the peer specialist certification program can provide an additional educational and vocational opportunity for homeless youth.

b. **Mr. David Cannell**
   Mr. Cannell discussed the impacts of poverty and economic injustice that had resulted in many of the problems related to homelessness. Mr. Cannell cited the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights from 1948, which stated that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being, including housing. Mr. Cannell also distributed materials to Council members and the public.

Ms. Maldonado arrived at 10:09 a.m., and Mr. Daniel Kaneshiro arrived at 10:15am.

Quorum was revised to reflect 20 out of 27 members present.

The Chair asked if there were any questions for either testifier, or any discussion regarding the testimony from the public.

Mr. Alexander expressed his appreciation for Mr. Cannell’s testimony and continued contributions to the Council meetings, especially regarding the basic right to housing that is fit for human habitation.

The Chair recognized Mr. Alexander’s comments, and noted them for the record.

V. **New Business**
   a. **Discussion regarding youth homelessness in Hawaii, including the recent Street Youth Study Report and a brief overview of services for the youth homeless population.**
The Chair provided brief background information regarding youth homelessness initiatives, and introduced presenters from the following agencies:

- University of Hawaii Center on the Family
- Waikiki Health
- Hale Kipa
- RYSE

Presentation by University of Hawaii Center on the Family; Waikiki Health; Hale Kipa; and RYSE.

The presenters introduced themselves and utilized a short Power Point presentation to share key findings of the Street Youth Study Report. A copy of the Summary Report was provided to the Council and members of the public.

Dr. Yuan provided a brief background of the Street Youth Study and the needs it sought to address. Transition-age youth, ages 18-24, are among the fastest-growing homeless subpopulations. However, data from the Point in Time (PIT) Count and other homelessness measurement tools are often limited, and do not capture in detail the issues facing homeless youth.

The survey used in the Street Youth Study was created in partnership with Waikiki Health and Hale Kipa, both of whom serve youth who are experiencing homelessness. Participants were encountered through Waikiki Health’s Youth Outreach (YO) Clinic and street outreach efforts. A total of 151 youth participated in the survey, with over seventy-five percent between the ages of 18-24.

Dr. Yuan discussed some of the findings from the survey and implications for further research and services for youth who were homeless or who had run away from home.

- Around one-half of respondents were classified as “idle youth,” meaning the youth were not enrolled in school or working.
- Over half of respondents were unaccompanied youth, with around thirty-three percent living with a family household. Around seven percent indicated they were parenting youth (living with a child as head of household or spouse).
- When asked where they had stayed within the past twelve months, over eighty percent indicated they had been unsheltered at some point. Only around one-quarter of respondents indicated they had stayed at a shelter.
- Nearly half of respondents indicated they had their first homeless experience with their family, and the average age at first homeless experience was 14.1 years.
- Prominent risk factors for youth homelessness included abuse, family-based risk factors, and interactions with foster care and juvenile detention systems.
- Around one-quarter of homeless and runaway youth surveyed reported “fair” or “poor” health, compared to only around five percent of the general population.

Mr. Kent Anderson summarized the following key trends related to youth homelessness:

- A majority of homeless and runaway youth have experienced physical, verbal/emotional, or sexual abuse.
- Homeless and runaway youth are looking for survival, often to escape an abusive situation at home.
- Youth are more likely to be victims of violent crime, rather than perpetrators.

Discussion and Questions.
Dr. Bruce Anderson asked what percentage of homeless individuals are youth under the age of 24.
• Mr. Kent Anderson estimated that 500-700 youth are served at the Youth Outreach drop-in center, and including information from street outreach, estimated that anywhere from 700-1,000 youth are experiencing homelessness or have run away from home. Based on the recent PIT figures, he estimated that around one-fifteenth of the general homeless population are unaccompanied youth.

The Chair asked Ms. Carla Houser to provide information about the new RYSE program serving homeless youth.

• Ms. Houser described RYSE’s new youth access center, located on the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility campus. The center opened last week and has the capacity to serve up to 20 youth. The center includes beds for street-entrenched youth who are not ready to engage in supportive services, but need access to a safe place to stay while they develop relationships with trusting adults, as well as bedrooms for youth who are engaged with case management services. The new facility will use the Coordinated Entry System (CES) process for referrals.

The Chair asked Ms. Houser, as both the Data Chair for Partners in Care and the new Youth CES Administrator, to explain the CES process for youth.

• Ms. Houser explained that CES is a tool used by homeless service providers to determine the most appropriate housing interventions based on need. Individuals are given a vulnerability assessment and are matched with available housing resources based on their vulnerability score. Ms. Houser noted that there were around 4,000 adults on the Singles By-Name List (BNL) for CES, and around 120 were in the process of being transferred to the Youth BNL. There are currently 38 youth on the Youth BNL.

The Chair clarified that these figures include only Oahu. At this time, Bridging the Gap (BTG) is focusing on the CES process for single adults and families.

The Chair provided Mr. Campbell time to share additional information about youth services on Oahu.

• Mr. Campbell provided information about Hale Kipa’s therapeutic living programs that serve homeless youth.

Mr. Hoshijo arrived at 10:33 a.m., and replaced Ms. Tasaka as the representative for DLIR.

b. Discussion regarding the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness and ten-year strategic plan to address homelessness, including specific strategies, tactics, and metrics and examining the intersection between local initiatives and federal initiatives to address homelessness.

The Chair provided brief background information regarding the State’s ten-year strategic plan to end homelessness using a housing-focused approach. To ensure homelessness is a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience, the State has added affordable housing, invested in evidence-based strategies and performance-based contracts, and increased the emphasis on public safety for those living outdoors. This year’s PIT Count indicated a second consecutive statewide decrease in individuals experiencing homelessness, and the first annual decrease on Oahu in the past nine years.

The Chair introduced Ms. Katy Miller, Regional Coordinator for the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH).

Presentation by Ms. Katy Miller, United States Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Ms. Miller introduced herself and thanked the Council for the opportunity to participate in the
Ms. Miller summarized some of the upcoming changes to the federal strategic plan to address homelessness, including areas that USICH determined were not adequately addressed in the original federal strategic plan. The main areas of focus in the upcoming federal strategic plan include the following:

- Emphasis on practical, hands-on, and action-oriented practices
- Focus on best practices
- Data from nationwide input sessions
- Increasing affordable housing
- Emphasis on prevention and diversion
- Unsheltered homelessness
- Homelessness in rural communities
- Employment and other strategies to permanently exit homelessness

Ms. Miller also explained the federal benchmarks for making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring:

**Rare**
- Focus on system building
- Employ diversion and prevention strategies

**Brief**
- Comprehensive outreach services
- Low-barrier emergency shelters
- Strong CES with Housing First principles

**Non-recurring**
- Stable exits to permanent housing with supportive services
- Housing as a platform to access other opportunities and to help people move on with their lives
- Systems maintenance

Ms. Miller informed the Council that the best way to keep informed about USICH policy guidance is to subscribe to the USICH newsletter, which is being released every two weeks. Recent guidance cautioning the use of safe zones and shelter best practices has been released. Upcoming guidance will include strategies for rural homelessness and affordable housing.

Mr. Alexander asked Ms. Miller to speak more about the important role of low-barrier emergency shelters.

- Ms. Miller explained that some communities have seen increases in homelessness that are driven by the unsheltered homeless population. This can often be attributed to barriers within the emergency shelter system. Ideally, emergency shelters will focus on assessment and triage, and will not be utilized as long-term housing solutions. Ms. Miller emphasized the importance of the “Three P’s” that make shelter a more desirable option than being outdoors: pets, partners, and possessions. Ms. Miller commented that if shelters do not provide adequate accommodations for pets, couples, and possessions, there are few incentives for individuals to move off the streets.

Mr. Rolf referenced the experiences of Jona Goldrich, a real estate developer and philanthropist in the Los Angeles area. Mr. Rolf wondered if the four percent tax credits were still available to developers.

- Ms. Miller affirmed that tax credits are an integral component to keep developers’ capital costs down, and noted that tax credits are still available. Ms. Miller stressed the
importance of creating affordable housing for the lowest income brackets and involving different layers of subsidies in housing projects.

Mr. Rolf stated that in his calculations, Hawaii would need around ten buildings per year, for the next ten years, to meet the demand for affordable housing. Mr. Rolf asked if there were any incentives that could attract mainland developers?

- Ms. Miller stated that reducing barriers, including permitting requirements, is always an incentive for developers. Ms. Miller noted that some communities have streamlined the process so that capital funding is bundled with service and operating dollars. This type of process has allowed developers in Seattle to build and open new projects in a one-year period.

The Chair commented the Hawaii Housing Finance Development Corporation (HHFDC) has expanded their process to allow developers to apply for funding at any time throughout the year. Previously, developers were limited to specific timelines that did not always align with additional sources of funding. The Chair also noted that the Governor’s emergency proclamations helped to expedite the development process not necessarily by bypassing permitting requirements, but by allowing certain processes to happen concurrently instead of consecutively.

- Ms. Miller summarized the importance of bringing funding sources together quickly, supporting inclusionary housing policies, and finding ways to creatively incentivize developers, such as up-zoning, and relaxing requirements for non-essential amenities (e.g. parking).

Dr. Bruce Anderson asked Ms. Miller to discuss some of the national strategies for dealing with large encampments, which are often comprised of people who like being outdoors.

- Ms. Miller stated that learning more about the individuals living in the encampments through coordinated outreach efforts is key to successfully offering housing services. Encampments often provide a feeling of community and safety in numbers; which individuals may be reluctant to give up. Ms. Miller stated that in general, people living in encampments usually do want permanent housing, but what they have been offered doesn’t look better than what they already have. The absence of better opportunities can drive people to stay outdoors.

The Chair noted that DHS has been spearheading coordinated night outreach efforts over the past few months, which have resulted in successful placements into shelter and connections with services. The Chair attributed recent successes to the coordination of transportation to shelter and services and the range of services offered, including substance abuse treatment. In addition, around 3-4 individuals are connected to shelter during Department of Transportation enforcements per week.

Mr. Brackeen remarked that the coordination between agencies, including HPD, the City & County of Honolulu, and outreach providers, has contributed to the increasing success of night outreach efforts. Each night outreach event has connected more individuals to shelter and services than the previous.

The Chair concluded that positive system-level changes over the past three years have been accomplished because of the Council, and that the momentum must be continued going forward. The Chair thanked Ms. Miller for continuing to visit Hawaii and share her knowledge.

At around 11:15 a.m., following the discussion, Mr. Alexander left the meeting. At 11:20 a.m., Mr. Dahlburg joined the meeting.
Quorum was revised to reflect 21 out of 27 members present.

c. Discussion regarding the 2018 Statewide Homeless Point in Time Count and advocacy efforts related to homeless and housing initiatives during the 2018 Hawaii legislative session.

The Chair introduced Mr. Thornton and Ms. Menino, representing Partners in Care and Bridging the Gap respectively, to discuss Partners in Care’s legislative priorities and accomplishments for the 2018 Hawaii legislative session, as well as the results of the Point in Time Count. The Chair commented that information about advocacy efforts and changes in the Point in Time will provide context as the council reviews the Hawaii State Framework and strategic plan to end homelessness.

Presentation by Mr. Gavin Thornton, Partners in Care, and Ms. Brandee Menino, Bridging the Gap.

Mr. Thornton introduced himself and began by providing an overview of Partners in Care (PIC), the Continuum of Care (CoC) for Oahu. Each year, PIC identifies a set of legislative priorities that drive the advocacy process for CoC members. Mr. Thornton explained that the process of determining legislative priorities was recently revamped to be more inclusive, including conducting a member survey and coordinating with Bridging the Gap (BTG), the CoC for Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii counties.

PIC classifies potential legislative issues as “priority,” “support,” or “notify.” The following legislative issues were identified as “priority” issues for the 2018 Hawaii legislative session:

- Homeless outreach
- Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) and targeted outreach for homeless individuals struggling with substance abuse
- Housing First
- Rapid Rehousing
- New affordable housing

Mr. Thornton also noted that PIC identified two issues, safe zones and vacation rentals, as “notify” issues. However, due to capacity constraints, PIC did not focus advocacy efforts around these issues.

Mr. Thornton highlighted some of the PIC Advocacy Committee’s accomplishments, including creating a PIC Advocacy website, revamping the mailing list, and making it easier to submit testimony on legislative measures using the website. PIC also organized the annual Legislative Breakfast, which offers members an opportunity to engage with legislators at the beginning of the legislative session.

Mr. Thornton gave an overview of the programs related to homelessness that were included in the State budget:

- $15 million – lump sum for Housing First, Rapid Rehousing, Family Assessment Center, etc. $5 million to be used for property storage and enforcement efforts.
- $800,000 – outreach and LEAD
- $1.5 million – Coordinated Statewide Homeless Initiative (CSHI)
Mr. Thornton asked if Mr. Norm Baker, Executive Director of Aloha United Way, was available to briefly explain the CSHI.

- Mr. Baker stated that funds from the CSHI are used for eviction prevention, and can cover around three months of rent to prevent a household from becoming homeless.
- Mr. Baker noted that 97 percent of individuals served had remained housed.

Mr. Thornton noted the following new programs that received appropriations:

- $800,000 – new Family Assessment Center (location not specified)
- $400,000 – new LEAD programs in Maui and Hawaii counties
- $30 million – ohana zones
- $1 million – emergency department assessment pilot (matching requirement)
- $1 million – medical respite (matching requirement)
- $1 million – Hawaii Tourism Authority (matching requirement)

Mr. Rolf asked whether land for ohana zones had been identified yet.

- The Chair stated that the language of SB 2401 is very broad, specifying only that there are to be at least three ohana zones on Oahu and one ohana zone each on Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii island. The bill, along with many others, is still under review.
- Representative Gates clarified that the legislature’s intent was to give the Governor flexibility in implementing ohana zones and to address the barriers to building units. Noting the desire to move away from the tent city model, Representative Gates cited the cost-effectiveness of the modular construction units used at Kahauiki Village.
- The Chair added that the $30 million in SB 2401 is a one-time lump sum appropriation for one fiscal year only, and as such, sustainability and ongoing operating costs are a concern.
- Representative Gates commented that the appropriation was only provided for one fiscal year because the ohana zones are a pilot project. The legislature would like to see what the initial product could be, adding that there is some possibility of future recurring funding.

Mr. Dahlburg asked if the $30 million was intended for just one pilot site.

- Representative Gates clarified that the $30 million dollars was intended to cover all projects.

Mr. Dahlburg asked how much the legislature invested in permanent housing.

- Representative Gates stated that the legislature added $200 million to the Rental Housing Revolving Fund (RHRF) to create affordable housing for households earning up to 60 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) or less. Last year, the investment was $25 million. In addition, the legislature approved over $300 million in tax exemptions for projects serving households up to 140 percent AMI.

Mr. Rolf asked how the funding provided for affordable housing would be disbursed.

- Mr. Thornton stated that the funds would be disbursed by the HHFDC and would likely be connected to tax credits.

Mr. Cannell asked how many units would be built with the increased appropriations.

- Representative Gates stated that the target is 25,000 homes by 2030.
Ms. Cumming asked if there is a deadline for encumbrance.

- The Chair stated that the deadline for encumbrance is supposed to be June 30, 2018 due to the funding coming from the FY 2018 budget.

Seeing no further questions, Mr. Thornton continued the overview of affordable housing appropriations, in addition to the $200 million infusion to the RHRF:

- $10 million – Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund (DURF)
- $2.5 million – Kahului civic center/bus hub
- $21.5 million – Hawaii Public Housing Authority statewide improvements
- $450,000 – Hawaii Public Housing Authority State Rent Supplement Program
- $50,000 – housing needs study for special populations
- $30 million/year – General Excise Tax exemptions for construction of new rental units for households earning up to 140 percent AMI for a twelve-year period

Mr. Rolf stated that target of 25,000 new units doesn’t seem consistent with the infusions, suggesting that 5,000 units is a more reasonable target. In addition, Mr. Rolf stated that his calculations indicate that – depending on the number of units per project – a single affordable housing project could cost as much as $71 million for one building. Mr. Rolf questioned the calculation that the legislature used to arrive at the $200 million infusion into RHRF and the estimate of 25,000 new units associated with this funding level.

The Chair asked if there were any further questions regarding PIC legislative advocacy efforts and, seeing none, the Chair asked that Mr. Thornton move to the next portion of his presentation relating to the 2018 PIT Count results.

Mr. Thornton introduced Ms. Menino to discuss the key findings of the 2018 PIT Count. Ms. Menino stated that that results of the 2018 PIT Count were released just over one month earlier, and the statewide decrease was calculated at 9.6 percent. This is the second consecutive statewide decrease in the past two years. In addition, each county experienced a decrease in homelessness, with Kauai recording the highest decrease since last year’s PIT Count.

Mr. Cannell asked how many people living in cars were counted. Mr. Cannell stated that the figures seem inaccurate, as people who live in their cars and in isolated areas do not want to be located, and volunteers might not know where homeless people are.

- Ms. Menino stated that the PIT Count is just one tool to measure homelessness, and that data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is used to get a more accurate count of individuals who access homeless services each year.

Mr. Rolf asked if the number of volunteers for the PIT Count was significantly lower in 2018 than in prior years.

- Ms. Menino responded that the number of volunteers in Hawaii County were higher than in prior years.
- The Chair noted that the total number of volunteers in 2018 was estimated at a little over 600, which is approximately 100 less than the prior year.

Representative Gates noted that the overall decrease on Oahu was not reflected in his district of Waianae, which registered an increase of around seventeen percent. Representative Gates
noted that the number of homeless individuals in his district appears higher than the 2018 PIT Count estimates, possibly due to enforcement occurring in other areas.

Dr. Bruce Anderson commented that the methodology of the PIT Count has remained consistent each year. Therefore, although homeless individuals may be undercounted, they are consistently undercounted.

Dr. Bruce Anderson also questioned PIC’s legislative focus on vacation rentals, noting that parties interested in the proliferation of vacation rentals and homelessness do not appear to be overlapping groups.

- Mr. Thornton clarified that PIC did not take any action items on vacation rentals.

Mr. Dahlburg asked how the legislature incorporates the council’s work and findings into the budget and other legislative measures.

- Representative Gates stated that his strategy has been to meet with providers in his district to get a better sense of what their needs are. Data from these interactions drives the legislature on service gaps to be filled.

Mr. Dahlburg followed by asking if the legislature works with PIC.

- Mr. Thornton stated that the legislature does work with PIC, but there is always room for improvement. The legislature is also a diverse group of individuals, rather than a single entity. Mr. Thornton would like to see more dialogue with legislators, although the political process can make this difficult.

The Chair thanked the group for the robust discussion and restated that it is a good time to revisit the State’s framework and advocacy to shape both the legislature’s and the community’s responses to homelessness. The data reflects progress: exits to permanent housing have increased, while the length of stay in homeless programs has decreased. These measures correlate with HUD’s systems performance measures for evaluating the performance of our State as a whole.

VI. Permitted Interaction Group
a. Report and discussion of the permitted interaction group established pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (H.R.S.) §92-2.5 to review and recommend potential revisions to the ten-year strategic plan to end homelessness, and the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness.

The Chair updated the council that the discussions of this permitted interaction group are still ongoing. The group will continue to meet and an update should be ready to be presented at the next meeting.

VII. General Announcements

A. Chairperson and Staff Reports: April/May/June 2018

The Chair shared the staff report for the period from April through June 2018 and noted that a copy of the report will be provided.

B. Written Reports from Council Members.

The following written updates are provided for the Council’s consideration and review (the full write-ups for each representative will be provided):
VIII. Executive session

Pursuant to H.R.S. §92-7(a), the Council may, when deemed necessary, hold an Executive Session on any agenda item without the written public notice if the Executive Session was not anticipated in advance. Any such Executive Session shall be held pursuant to H.R.S. §92-4 and shall be limited to those items described in H.R.S. §92-5(a). Discussions held in Executive Session are closed to the public.

The Chair stated that an Executive Session is not necessary at this time.

IX. Topics for upcoming meetings.

The Chair noted that an invitation will be extended to HHFDC to present at the next Council meeting in regard to the recent appropriation of $200 million for the RHRF.

Representative Gates requested an update on the disaster response and resources in Puna, and an update on homeless enforcement efforts. Dr. Bruce Anderson concurred with this request.

The Chair asked members to contact his office with additional suggestions for upcoming meetings. The office can be reached at 586-0193 or by e-mail at gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov.

X. Meeting schedule.

The following Council meetings are proposed for the 2018 calendar year:

- September 17, 2018, 10 a.m. to noon
- December 17, 2018, 10 a.m. to noon
XI. **Adjourn.**
Chair Morishige entertained a motion to adjourn. Motion was made by Representative Gates and seconded by Mr. Johnson. The Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 12:11 p.m.

**MINUTES CERTIFICATION**

Minutes prepared by:

____________________________________  __________________________
Jason Kasamoto                                      Date
Homelessness Special Assistant and Public Affairs

Approved by the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness at their Regular Meeting on June 18, 2018:
[ ] As Presented       [ ] As Amended

____________________________________  __________________________
Scott S. Morishige, MSW                                      Date
Chair
U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs

Here is the news for the PIHCS:

- Homeless Connect/Stand Down is scheduled for September 27th at the Ke‘ehi Lagoon Memorial
- Joint VA/DOD Mental Health Summit is scheduled at the Tripler Army Medical Center for September 6-7th.

Department of Human Services (DHS) and Homeless Programs Office (HPO)

- HPO currently has 7 staff members
- HPO currently working to hire and fill 4 vacant positions, 1-Secretary, and 3-Program Specialists
- HMIS system modifications and enhancements to collect State contracted homeless service data and to report performance measures are completed.
- HPO reduced data collection and reporting for each contracted program.
- HPO continues to monitor contracts. Monitoring efforts continue to help and support providers with recent changes in the homeless service provision model from “housing readiness” to Housing First.
- HPO continues the process of revising Administrative Rules to align with current contracted services and Act 234 (2016).
- HPO currently working with services providers to execute supplemental contracts to continue contracted services through fiscal year 2019.

Department of Health

Adult Mental Health Division Homelessness Initiatives

- The Adult Mental Health Division Homeless Intensive Case Management (HICM) Pilot Program have reached its first year of providing services. During this year the HICM program has provided shelter/housing for 33 consumers and linked 35 consumers to needed resources. The HICM currently has 50 consumers in the program with the capacity to increase. AMHD will continue to collaborate with HPD, Straub, Queens and OCCC in efforts to decrease the incidence of Homeless individuals who are frequently arrested and/or subject to multiple emergency room (ER) MH-1 calls.
• The AMHD recently awarded statewide homeless outreach interim case management services for adults with a serious mental illness the new contract which began May 1, 2018. The new homeless outreach providers have added staff to provide coverage in areas that were previously difficult to reach due to limited staff. Homeless outreach case managers will also be trained to complete SSI/SSDI applications in the SOAR program to increase the application approval rates. The homeless outreach workers on Oahu will also participate in the Joint Outreach Center in Chinatown with efforts to increase their engagement with homeless individuals. While also linking individuals with appropriate services in the community.

• The AMHD and SAMSHA will conduct a training for the SAMHSA's SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) program for all AMHD contracted providers and community providers interested in this program on June 25-26, 2018 on Oahu only. The Program is designed to increase access to the disability income benefit programs administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) for eligible adults who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness and have a mental illness, medical impairment, and/or a co-occurring substance use disorder.

Department of Public Safety

• PSD continues to work on efforts to insure that offenders are successfully transitioned to the community have their legal documents for identification processes, appropriate housing and medquest eligibility completed.

• In addition, PSD continues to partner with other agencies to refer those who need additional services when exiting

• Finally, our Law Enforcement Division continues to assist HICH with compassionate disruption.

County of Kauai
Kauai County is currently planning their next Landlord Summit to be held in September, this year’s theme is focused on Fair Housing. Kauai local agencies have been providing assistance to those families and individuals that were affected by the floods that hit in April. Assistance varies on the individual or family seeking services. Kauai County has also referred out all the families on their Coordinated Entry System, which means all families have either been housed or are receiving assistance to be housed. Kauai’s CDBG program has awarded funds for rehabilitation of our only overnight Emergency Shelter.

County of Maui

COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

• Continuing on cleaning up of both the Singles and Family lists to get more “real time,” viable data.

• Continuing to work closely with the housing resource providers, supplying them with referrals by priority of need.

• Continuing to educate providers who are not yet up to speed with the CES process.

• Gaining momentum in housing the chronically homeless population.

• Working closely with the VA in getting chronically homeless vets housed.

• Main barriers at this time: Housing/rental inventory
COMPASSIONATE RESPONSES (Homeless clean-up efforts)

- Coordinated Compassionate Response efforts at various locations mainly in Central, South, and West Maui, utilizing various State and County departments and social service agencies.
- Coordinating on-going efforts in the clean-up of encampments in County owned parks and various private properties in the South Maui (Kihei) area.
- Performing on-going responses to public complaints regarding homeless “hot spots,” which extends to trash/waste clean-up.
- Engaging with the public to educate them regarding the counties plan to end homelessness in Maui County through various media outlets and speaking engagements.
- The Compassionate Responses are on-going. The changes would be to the locale and sometimes the nature of the affected areas.
- Barriers at this time: Having some of the shelters to lower their barriers for entry and program participation even further. Making shelters a more attractive alternative to being on the street. Also, to increase the involvement of Mental Health outreach work when Compassionate Responses are occurring. Note that these are being discussed and addressed.

City and County of Honolulu

HICH updates from the City and County of Honolulu – 4 June 2018

- The City’s latest permanent housing project, Kauhale Kamaile (85-248 Farrington Highway; 15 units with a preference for families from the Leeward Coast), opened March 19, 2018. A total of 61 people, including 38 children, were housed utilizing the Coordinated Entry System.
- Several City projects remain on target for housing/servicing occupancy, including: 431 Kuwili Street (hygiene center, social services, plus 40 units of supportive housing) to open by Summer 2018 for the hygiene center and the end of 2018 for the balance of the operation; 1902 Young Street which will have 30 studio apartments to serve homeless or formerly homeless clients.
- Our first ever Waikiki-located Housing First acquisition, Ena Road, was announced by Mayor Caldwell on May 8th. This project – with a total of 33 units – will include at least 20% of units dedicated to Housing First clients. It garnered the public support of the Waikiki Neighborhood Board.
- The City made timeliness for the Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program for the first time in three years.
- In the April 3rd State of the City address Mayor Caldwell announced that during 2017 the City supported 1,095 total affordable housing units, exceeding the annual target of 800 units by 37% (295 units).
- During the same State of the City address Mayor Caldwell signed Bill 58 (2017), the Affordable Housing Requirements ordinance, into law. See Summary of the Affordable Housing Requirements and Incentives for brief overview of the legislation. To view the latest updates, and background research documents, please go to the Mayor’s Office of Housing website at www.honolulu.gov/housing/affordable-housing.html.
- A third Housing First contract was signed in May and will add 100 more vouchers to house chronically homeless persons. By the end of June, these new vouchers will begin to be deployed island-wide by Catholic Charities Hawaii.
- Our hygiene trailer project contract has been signed and the trailer ordered from the continent. We expect that it will arrive by late Summer and will serve the entire island once deployed.
- Expansion of Hale Mauiliola, the City’s Navigation Center, has been completed and will now be able to serve up to 104 homeless individuals and couples.
- The results of the 2018 Homeless Point-in-Time Count were released on May 7th. The total homeless count on Oahu declined for the first time since 2009: 4,495 from 4,959 in 2017, 9.4% decrease (-464 persons). Veteran homelessness on Oahu declined by 9.4% to 407 from 449 (-42 persons). See 2018 Homeless Point-in-Time Count Oahu Summary and FAQ's for a brief summary of results.
- Accessory Dwelling Units update as of 5/30/18: 404 (+41 awaiting pickup) building permits have been approved, and 140 units have received certificates of occupancy.

**County of Hawaii**

- The County of Hawaii was awarded 25 HUD-VASH vouchers. Working with local HUD VASH representatives to determine eligibility and issuing vouchers.
- The Office of Housing and Community Development received approval of a $800,000 HOME grant for its Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program. The TBRA program provides for rental assistance for up to 24 months for eligible individuals and families. Preference is given to applicants who are homeless, victims of domestic violence, family unification and youth aging out of foster care.
- Coordinated Entry System - continuing to work with partner agencies in refining referral process to ensure compliance with written policies.
- Kilauea Eruptions. County and non-profit agencies working in partnership to find solutions for community members impacted by the on-going event. On May 7,2018, opened a Recovery Information and Assistance Center in Pahoa - providing a one-stop resource center. Implemented the use of a Universal Intake Form. The information from the Form is entered into a shared database that provides for easy electronic referrals to appropriate agencies and tracking of information and results.
- Housing Provider received $50,000 grant from Hawaii Island United Way to provide rental assistance to households displaced by lava. DHS-HPO allowed use of Housing Placement Program and State Rapid Rehousing funds to assist evacuees.

**Bridging the Gap, Neighbor Islands Continuum of Care**

- Finalized Bridging the Gap’s 2018 Homeless Point in Time Count Report. See attached report. Press Conference held at the State Capital to announce Bridging the Gap and Partners In Care’s 2018 Homeless Point in Time Count results that shows homelessness continues to decrease statewide.
- Exploring options for new HMIS Lead.
Written Updates to the HICH  
June 18, 2018  
Page 5 of 5

- Requested and approved for 16 hours of technical assistance with Chris Pitcher to help with coordination of HMIS activities including governance, policies and coordination with Partners in Care.
- HMIS:
  - HMIS Participant Agreement is in review at local chapters. BTG Board made recommendations on document.
  - BTG Board drafted HMIS Training Curriculum outline.
  - Strategic Workshop scheduled for June 12-13 to review and update CES policies.
- Engagement with OrgCode for continued capacity building and continued front line staff development and training scheduled for July – August, 2018 on Maui, Kauai and Hawaii Island.

**Partners In Care**

Partners in Care, Oahu’s homeless coalition of over 40 homeless service providers, recently released its full Point in Time data report which is available on PICs website (www.partnersincareoahu.org). PIC is currently recruiting for a new Executive Director and has moved into new offices in the Aloha United Way Building (suite 210) and has a new Planning Coordinator Sharon Baillie. PIC is preparing for the Notice of Funding Award (NOFA) to be released from HUD for 2018.
Highlights of Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness Staff Activities

Monthly Report for April to June 2018

This report summarizes highlights of Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) staff activities and publications for the months of April through June 2018. Please feel free to share any of this information with your agency leadership and colleagues. For more information, please contact Scott Morishige, Coordinator on Homelessness, at 586-0193 or by e-mail at scott.s.morishige@hawaii.gov.

Reports and Plans
Staff assisted in the drafting of a topline report for the 2018 Statewide Point in Time Count. The report was uploaded to the website for Partners in Care. In addition, staff assisted in the preparation of a one-page overview of 2018 PIT Count results for each island.

Staffing Update
The Governor’s Coordinator on Homelessness has one staff vacancy and is still in active recruitment for the Administrative Assistant on Homelessness position.

2018 Legislative Update
Staff have been monitoring and providing testimony on a number of measures related to affordable housing and homelessness. A brief recap of measures that passed the 2018 legislative session is provided below:

- HB1900 HD1 SD2 CD1 (State Budget Bill)
  - HMS 224 (Department of Human Services - Homeless Programs)
    - $15M lump sum appropriation for homeless services – Instead of funding specific programs (e.g. Housing First, Rapid Rehousing, etc.), the Legislature provided a non-recurring lump sum amount in general funds, with the following proviso:
      - **Proviso**: Section 15.1 “Provided that of the general fund appropriation for homeless services (HMS224), the sum of $5,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2018-2019 shall be expended for stored property and debris removal activities for state lands, including notification, equipment, and enforcement costs; provided further that, with the governor’s approval, the funds may be transferred to other departments as needed to facilitate stored property and debris removal activities.”
  - HTH440 (Department of Health – Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division)
    - $800,000 for outreach and counseling services for chronically homeless individuals and families with severe substance use disorders – This item was included in the base budget (recurring), and includes $200,000 for Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) on Oahu.

**NOTE**: Additional funding for the LEAD program for pilots on Maui and Hawaii Island is provided in SB2401.
• **Hb2748 HD2 SD2 CD1 (Housing Omnibus Bill)**
  - Requires the Hawaii housing Finance and Development Corporation to study and report on housing for populations with access and functional needs, such as:
    - Elderly individuals
    - Individuals with physical or severe mental disabilities
    - Individuals transitioning from incarceration
    - Emancipated foster youth
    - Individuals with an alcohol or drug addition
    - Individuals with HIV/AIDS
    - Victims of domestic violence
  - Prohibits discrimination against tenants based solely on receipt of Section 8 housing assistance for projects that receive a general excise tax exemption.
  - Provides $200M to the Rental Housing Revolving Fund for affordable housing development.
  - Provides $10M to the Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund for infrastructure to support housing development.
  - Provides up to $30M per year in general excise tax exemptions for construction of rental units for families earning at or below 140% AMI for a 12 year period between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2030.
  - The intent is to fund development of 25,000 units by 2030 for families at or below 140% AMI.

• **SB2401 SD2 HD1 CD1 (Homelessness Omnibus Bill)**
  - Provides $30M to the Office of the Governor for Ohana Zones, and enables the Governor's office to transfer funds to other State departments to assist in implementing Ohana Zones statewide, provided that:
    - Ohana Zones must be sited on public lands (e.g. State or County).
    - At least three Ohana Zones must be on Oahu.
    - At least one Ohana Zone shall be on Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii Island respectively.
    - Contracts for Ohana Zones are exempted from chapters 103D and 103F, HRS.
  - Provides $1M to the Department of Human Services for an Emergency Department Assessment Pilot Program.
    - $1M match must be provided by a participating hospital.
    - Contract is exempted from chapter 103F, HRS.
  - Provides $1M to the Department of Human Services for a Medical Respite Pilot Program.
    - $1M match must be provided by a participating hospital.
    - Contract is exempted from chapter 103F, HRS.
  - Provides $800K to the Department of Human Services for a second Assessment Center (does not specify location).
  - Provides $400,000 to the Department of Health to implement two new LEAD pilot programs:
    - One on Maui.
    - One on Hawaii Island.

• **SB2027 SD2 HD1 CD1 (Coordinated Statewide Homeless Initiative)**
  - Provides $1.5M to the Department of Human Services for a CSHI program.
    - 100% of funds must be provided upfront to the selected provider.
    - Contract is subject to normal procurement.
HB2694 HD1 SD2 CD1 (Birth Certificate Fee Waiver)
- Requires the Department of Health to furnish, free of charge, certified copies of birth certificates for any individual who is homeless, provided the individual’s homeless status is corroborated by a verification letter issued by a homeless service provider. Repeals 6/30/21.

Ongoing Activities
The Governor’s Coordinator on Homelessness and HICH staff continue work in collaboration with State agencies, county staff and legislators to respond to concerns about homeless encampments on public lands. The Chair and staff played a critical role in organizing and supporting efforts of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii Department of Transportation, University of Hawaii at Manoa, and the Hawaii Community Development Authority to address unauthorized encampments at the Nimitz Viaduct and in the Kakaako Makai area.

In addition, the staff continue efforts to work together with staff from the Department of Health and Department of Human Services to develop and strengthen housing-focused programs to address homelessness statewide. Staff have also been in discussing with the Hawaii Emergency Management Agency in regard to emergency and temporary housing assistance for households in Hawaii and Kauai Counties that were recently impacted by natural disaster.

The Coordinator also regularly receives and responds to correspondence from members of the general public via telephone, e-mail, and letters. In calendar year 2017, the Coordinator’s office received over 1,800 separate inquiries related to homelessness.

For more information, please contact the Governor’s Coordinator on Homelessness and HICH staff at (808) 586-0193 or by e-mail at gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov.
Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness (GCH, April 2017)

State Goal:
Increased inter-agency coordination (within)

Clean up:
- Increased City-State coordination for housing
- No. of homeless people in permanent housing

Leverage:
- Increased public understanding/warness

Point:
- Homeless shelter policies (e.g. small sizes, etc.)
- Target specific services (MH+SUDI)
- Implement CES matching
- Medicaid waiver amendment

Leverage Points:
- Homeless funders
- Communications
- Begin to dashboard progress/results
- Share and match data with others systems
- Use data/HMI to better target and prioritize limited resources

Strategy:
- Develop standardized state enforcement guideline
- Establish structure for coordination
- Build relationship with City and other partners (e.g. Humane Society, CWS, etc.)

Goals:
- To achieve Functional Zero by 2020
  (Translation: Building a housing-focused system that has sufficient resources to address need in the community so that homelessness is a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Safety</th>
<th>Health &amp; Human Services</th>
<th>Affordable Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Build stronger partnerships with community members and organizations
- Increase public awareness of the importance of housing
- Establish clear priorities and outcomes
- Increase funding for housing and affordability programs
- Expand outreach efforts
- Increase community engagement
| - Improved health and well-being
- Increased access to health care
- Improved quality of life
- Increased social cohesion
- Increased economic stability
| - Increase housing availability
- Increase access to services
- Increase financial stability
- Increase community involvement
- Increase neighborhood safety

Points:
- No. of overall new housing units produced
- Turnaround time for public housing
- No. of units specifically for homelessness
- No. of homeless people in permanent housing

Metrics:
- No. of homeless people in permanent housing
- No. of new units specifically for homelessness
- Turnaround time for public housing
- No. of overall new housing units produced

Tactics:
- Increase public understanding/warness
- Homeless shelter policies (e.g. small sizes, etc.)
- Target specific services (MH+SUDI)
- Implement CES matching
- Medicaid waiver amendment

Leverage:
- Homeless funders
- Communications
- Begin to dashboard progress/results
- Share and match data with others systems
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Strategy:
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Goals:
- To achieve Functional Zero by 2020
  (Translation: Building a housing-focused system that has sufficient resources to address need in the community so that homelessness is a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.)
- Links from Katy Miller (U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness)
  - **Caution is Needed When Considering “Sanctioned Encampments” or “Safe Zones”:**
Article 25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection. Children are entitled to care and assistance until they reach the age of majority.

Article 26. Everyone has the right to enjoyment of the benefits of social security, including, where applicable, social insurance.

Each State Party to this Declaration shall take appropriate steps, individually or through international co-operation and assistance, to implement this Article.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
What kind of dog-eat-dog society are we living in? So many of our most vulnerable, unlucky fellow citizens are "living on the edge," unwanted and homeless. We can all help end this sad, deplorable situation soon, and on a budget. By placing tiny basic homes on currently idle state lands.

Let's face it: Left to themselves, developers have virtually no interest in building low-cost housing. Now, however, Governor Ige has declared homelessness a state emergency. Will this signal the beginning of the end of the failed policies of the recent past? Let's hope so.

The US military is capable of setting up self-sufficient, micro-towns, almost anywhere on the planet, within days. But political corruption remains in place and unchallenged, washing huge amounts of taxpayer dollars and actually exacerbating Hawaii's severe low-cost housing shortage. These types of emergency villages would likely be expensive to the state budget, wasting huge amounts of resources, and not solving the problem.

What kind of dog-eat-dog society are we living in? Micro-Housing Solution.
No time to waste. It is the right thing to do now.

We must start saving $5 and live now.

Economy needs people. What is there to lose?

This is not rocket science. This is plain.

On our island alone.

We have 1000s chronically homeless folks

in year under Housing First program when

only enough funding to house 100. People

What is the matter?


To just give them an apartment.

Yes, we are paying more as taxpayers to walk past that

This is simple math.
BACKGROUND AND PARTNERS

- **How we came about this:**
  - Nearly 200 unaccompanied homeless youth on any given night in Hawai‘i (2018 PIT)
  - Unaccompanied youth 18-24 had the lowest rate of permanent housing placement compared to all homeless service users: 26.1% vs. 49.0% (2016 Homeless Service Utilization Report)
  - Existing research and information is limited and dated
  - Need better understanding of homeless and runaway youth/young adults

- **Street Youth Study Partnership:**
CONTENT AREAS COVERED IN SURVEY

65 Questions

- Basic Demographics
- Homeless and Runaway Experience
- Risk Factors
- Well-Being
RECRUITMENT & SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

- Participants recruited from drop-in center and other street outreach sites
- Youth Outreach staff administered surveys
  - Training provided by COF
- 151 homeless or runaway youth and young adults aged 12-24
  - 23.8% between 12-17; 76.2% between 18-24
- Caveats
  - Self-disclosed responses
  - Limitations of younger age group sample
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS
GENDER

- Male: 58.9%
- Female: 37.1%
- Transgender: 3.3%
- Gender Non-conforming: 0.7%

Total: 100%
RACE

- Caucasian: 10.6%
- Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian: 44.4%
- Other Pacific Islander: 15.2%
- Asian: 6.0%
- Black: 6.0%
- Other/2 or More Ethnicities: 17.9%
• 53% of migrants or returnees had been in HI for less than 5 years.
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND ENROLLMENT

- Completed 12th Grade or Higher: 49.0%
- Enrolled in Regular School: 17.9%
- Enrolled in Alternative School Program: 7.3%
- Dropped Out of School: 24.5%
IDLE YOUTH

- Of Total Youth Respondents: 51.0%
- Of Youth with less than 12 Grade Education or Unknown: 44.6%
- Of Youth Completed 12 Grade or Higher Education: 59.5%
- Of Youth Aged 12–17: 25.0%
- Of Youth Aged 18–24: 59.1%
29.1% of respondents had ever had a child
- 44.6% of females vs. 20.2% of males
- 35.7% of older respondents vs. 8.3% of younger
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

- Unaccompanied: 59.6%
- Living with own Children as Household Head/Spouse: 7.3%
- Living in a Family Household: 33.1%
HOMELESS EXPERIENCE
FIRST HOMELESS EXPERIENCE

- 48.0% of respondents were with their family
  - 74.3% of younger respondents
  - 39.8% of older respondents
- Average age: 14.1 years

### Developmental Stage of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Child</th>
<th>Adolescent</th>
<th>Young Adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 12-17</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18-24</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CURRENT HOMELESS STATUS

- 60.3% Currently Homeless
- 27.8% Unstably Housed
- 11.9% Imminent Risk of Homelessness

- 59.3% reported being homeless for 1 year or more
  - 76.5% of younger respondents
  - 55.4% of older respondents
WHERE THEY STAYED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- Unsheltered Settings: 84.8%
- Friends or Relatives' Home or Hotel: 68.2%
- Family's Home: 61.6%
- Shelter: 27.8%
## RUNAWAY OR THROWAWAY EXPERIENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ages 12-17</th>
<th>Ages 18-24</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently running away or</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being forced to leave home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently running away from</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently being forced to</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever ran away or been forced</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
<td>64.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to leave home under the age of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
RISK FACTORS
INTERACTIONS WITH SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Detention</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAMILY-BASED RISK FACTORS

- Parental Substance Abuse: 50.3%
- Parental Incarceration: 60.9%
- Military Family: 22.5%
ABUSIVE EXPERIENCES

- Any Abuse: 77.5%
- Verbal/Emotional Abuse: 59.6%
- Physical Abuse: 66.9%
- Sexual Abuse: 21.2%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

11.1% of 12-17-year-olds identified as LGBTQ

19.1% of 18-24-year-olds identified as LGBTQ
WELL-BEING
YOUTH REPORTING FAIR OR POOR HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Youth in the Street Youth Study</th>
<th>Youth in the Genera U.S. Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged 12-17</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18-24</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data for youth in the general population was calculated based on 12- to 25-year-old respondents of the 2015 NSDUH. Age data was only available by age ranges that included 25-year-olds.
SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

- Smoked: 79.5%
- Vaped: 17.2%
- Consumed Alcohol: 53.0%
- Used Illegal Drugs: 66.9%
DRUG USE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS (TOP 5)

- Marijuana: 90.1%
- Meth: 27.7%
- Crack/Cocaine: 13.9%
- Other Opiates: 11.9%
- Hallucinogens: 10.9%
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE WHILE HOMELESS

38.4%
SURVIVAL SEX

65.0% forced

13.2% engaged in survival sex
SELF-HARMING ACTS

- 19.4% of 12-17-year-olds performed a self-harming act
- 35.7% of 18-24-year-olds performed a self-harming act
- 31.8% of all respondents performed a self-harming act
SUICIDAL IDEATION AND ATTEMPTS

ALL RESPONDENTS

39.7% had suicidal thoughts

58.3% attempted suicide

18- TO 24-YEAR-OLDS

47.0% had suicidal thoughts

57.4% attempted suicide
Q & A
CONTACT INFORMATION

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Ivette Rodriguez Stern, MSW • istern@hawaii.edu
Kent Anderson, CVM • kanderson@waikikihealth.org
Jaque Kelley-Uyeoka, MSW • jaq@halekipa.org
2018 Legislative Session: Homelessness Advocacy Report

Gavin Thornton, Advocacy Committee Chair, PIC
Brandee Menino, Chair, Bridging the Gap
Natalie Okeson, Executive Director, PHOCUSED
## Advocacy Committee Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appleseed</th>
<th>Leeward Housing Coalition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YWCA</td>
<td>Mental Health Koku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYSN</td>
<td>Governor’s Office on Homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOCUSED</td>
<td>Maui County Homeless Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RYSE</td>
<td>Kauai Community Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACE &amp; HousingNow</td>
<td>Hawaii County Community Alliance Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>Hawaii Kai Task Force on Homelessness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting Priorities

- PIC Membership Survey
- Consideration of Other Factors
- Recommendation to PIC Board (Priority, Support, Notify)
- PIC Board Vote
- BTG Review and Support
Priority Issues

- Outreach
  - Serious and Persistent Mentally Ill
  - Youth
  - Adults
- LEAD and Substance Abuse
- Housing First
- Rapid Rehousing
- Funding for New Affordable Units
Priority Actions

- Develop Materials
- Meet with Legislators
- Send Action Alerts
- Provided Testimony
Support Issues

- Funding for Kona Family Assessment Center
- Civil Legal Services
- Safe Place for Youth
- Transitional Living Services for Youth
- Right to Shelter for Unaccompanied Youth
- Decriminalizing Status Offenses
- Include Dental Coverage in Medicaid
- Mobile Medical Units
- Rental Application Fees
- Funding for Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA)
Support Actions

- Send Action Alerts
- Provided Testimony
Notify

- Safe Zones
- Opposing Proliferation of Vacation Rentals
Notify Actions

- No Formal Position
- Send Notifications
Website & Mailing List
Legislative Breakfast

We are all part of the solution to end homelessness.
Come join us in finding solutions!

Partners In Care (PIC) and Bridging the Gap (BTG) are service provider membership organizations throughout the State of Hawaii comprised of homeless service providers, government agencies, consumers, concerned professionals, and units of local and community representatives working to end homelessness across Hawaii. Please join us on January 22nd to enjoy continental breakfast while learning about the important work we are doing throughout our islands.
Core Team Efforts

- Created Handouts
- Drafted Priority Bills
- Met with Legislators
- Submitted Testimony

Hundreds of Hours Volunteered toward PIC and BTG Advocacy
Results: Homelessness Services Funding

$15m Lump Sum (Housing First, Rapid Rehousing, etc.)

$800,000 Outreach & LEAD

$1.5m CSHI
Results: New Homeless Programs Funding

$800,000 2nd Assessment Center

$400,000 LEAD Maui + Hawaii Island
Results: New Homeless Programs Funding

- $30m Ohana Zones
- $1m Emergency Department Assessment Pilot
- $1m for a Medical Respite Pilot Program
- $1m Hawaii Tourism Authority for Homelessness

Must Match
Results: Affordable Housing Funding

$200 million

Rental Housing Revolving Fund (RHRF) - affordable rental housing units for 60% AMI or below
Results: Affordable Housing Funding

$10m  Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund (DURF)

$2.5m  Kahului civic center/bus hub

$21.5m  HPHA Improvements

$450,000  HPHA State Rent Supplement Program
Results: Affordable Housing Funding

$50,000 Housing Needs Study (Functional Needs Population)

$30m GET Exemptions for 140% of AMI Rentals (12yrs/$360m total)
2018 Homeless Point in Time Count Results
2018 Homeless Point in Time Count Results

9.6% Decrease

7,220 persons in 2017
6,530 persons in 2018
County by County Decreases

- Kauai - \( \downarrow 28.9\% \)
- Oahu - \( \downarrow 9.4\% \)
- Hawaii - \( \downarrow 8.8\% \)
- Maui - \( \downarrow 2.6\% \)
Unsheltered Homeless Decrease

8.6% Decrease

3,800 persons in 2017
3,475 persons in 2018
County by County Unsheltered Decreases

- Kauai - 37%
- Oahu - 7.7%
- Maui – 5.4%
- Hawaii - 1.3%
Sheltered Homeless Decrease

10.7% Decrease

3,055 persons in 2018
Results by Subpopulation

Family Homelessness: ↓10.6%

Children: ↓12.5%

Veterans: ↓13%

Chronic Homelessness: ↓4.8%

Families: ↓12.7%
Housing Focused Strategies Are Working

- Increased Fed Resources on Housing Focus
- Housing First and Rapid Rehousing Expanded
- More Homelessness – Focused Housing Inventory
Questions?

Gavin Thornton, Advocacy Committee Chair, PIC
Email: gavin@hiappleseed.org

Brandee Menino, Chair, Bridging the Gap
Email: bmenino@hopeserviceshawaii.org

Natalie Okeson, Executive Director, PHOCUSED
Email: natalie.okeson@phocused-hawaii.org