



*A State of Emergency: The Homeless in Hawaii
a Bibliography Plan*

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INTRODUCTION

TOPIC AND SCOPE

On October 16th, 2015, Governor, David Ige, issued an emergency proclamation, declaring a state of emergency for homelessness in Hawaii. Generally associated with natural disasters, Ige told reporters at a press conference, “it is still a state of emergency when you consider that there are thousands of people in our community who continue to be homeless” (Kaneya, R. 2015, October 16). Media coverage, as well as course-content covered within my first 2 semesters at the University of Hawaii at Manoa (UHM), Library and Information Science (LIS) Program, have also compelled me to start learning more.

According to the *Encyclopedia of World Poverty*, **homelessness** is an extreme form of poverty which “describes the condition of lacking a permanent, regular, and adequate nighttime residence so that during the night a person uses a supervised shelter designed for temporary living accommodations or uses a private or public place that is not meant for, or designed for, regular sleeping accommodations.” (Segal, E.A., 2006). While homelessness exists throughout the United States and internationally, this bibliography plan focuses primarily on the City and County of Honolulu.

The primary step in understanding the homeless community, was to get an idea of who they are, which required statistical data/reports put out by the government and other agencies. While statistics were absolutely vital, so were resources representing the homeless as individual human beings in the form of interviews, pictures, documentaries, etc., going beyond numbers on a page.

There are two sub-topics in this plan. The first, looks at what’s being done -- efforts made to assist the homeless through state, federal, and other individual(s)/organizations and services. The second, examines some of the laws and legislation affecting the homeless population.

AUDIENCE

This plan is for anyone wanting to learn more about the homeless in Hawaii, with an emphasis on Honolulu. All resources were obtained through the web, or via The University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hamilton Library (UHM Library). For community members, there are 5 public-use computers, available for up to 1 hour a day, located on the ground floor of the UHM Library with public database access.

CITATION STYLE & CODING KEY

The citation style used throughout, follows the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition* (2010). Abbreviations and formatting seen in the Coding Key, below (Table 1) will be used throughout.

TABLE 1. CODING KEY.

Search Term	Abbreviation	Format	Example
Controlled Vocabulary/Subject Headings	CV/SH	UPPERCASE	EXAMPLE
Natural Language	NL	lowercase, surrounded by “< >”	<natural language example>
Boolean operators	Boolean	<i>ITALICIZED UPPERCASE</i>	CV1 AND (CV2 OR CV3) NOT <nl>
Geographic Terms	GE	GE:Term	GE:Hawaii
All Fields / General Search	Gkey	Gkey:Term	Gkey:Example
Subject field search	SU	SU:Term	SU:Example
Key Words	KW	KW:TERM	KW:Example

SEARCH STRATEGIES

SEARCH TERMS

CALL NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION TERMS

According to the [Library of Congress Classification Outline](#), resources dealing with homelessness fell under Class H - *Social Sciences*, within Subclasses HD - *Industries. Land use. Labor*, HV - *Social pathology. Social and public welfare. Criminology.* and HA - *Statistics.*

SUBJECT HEADINGS

I used the UHM LIS department’s copies of The Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), and Dewey Decimal Classification to obtain LCSH and Dewey call numbers below.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS (LCSH)

HOMELESS--HAWAII
 HOMELESSNESS--HAWAII
 HOMELESS PERSONS--HAWAII
 HOMELESS PERSONS--STATISTICS--HAWAII
 HOMELESS PERSONS--SERVICES FOR--HAWAII
 HOMELESS PERSONS--LAW AND LEGISLATION--HAWAII

DEWEY DECIMAL CALL NUMBERS

Homeless persons	305.569 2
Homeless shelters	362.582
Law and society	340.115
Poor laws	362.5
Social aspects	362.5
Welfare law	344.032 5
Poor people	305.569
Government programs	353.533.2

Social welfare problems and services	362
Problems of and services to poor people	362.5

SEARCH TERMS, BOOLEAN OPERATORS, & NATURAL LANGUAGE

I devised some KW, Boolean and NL strings to work from as a starting point after looking through the LCSH, Dewey call numbers, and comprised some synonyms to use as KW, in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2. INITIAL SEARCH TERMS: KEYWORDS, BOOLEAN, AND NATURAL LANGUAGE.

Keywords (KW)	Boolean	Natural Language
HAWAII		
HOMELESS*	HOMELESS* AND HAWAII	<hawaii's homeless>
STATISTICS	HOMELESS* AND HAWAII AND STATISTICS	<statistics for hawaii homeless>
Houseless	(Houseless OR HOMELESS) AND HAWAII	<who are the homeless in hawaii>
SERVICES FOR	HAWAII AND HOMELESS PERSONS AND SERVICES FOR	<services for homeless persons in hawaii>
LAW*, LEGAL	HAWAII AND (LAW* OR LEGAL) AND (HOMELESSNESS OR HOMELESS PERSONS)	<laws affecting homeless in hawaii>
Honolulu	(HAWAII OR HONOLULU) AND HOMELESS*	<honolulu homeless>
Ordinance*	(LAW OR ORDINANCE*) AND (HAWAII OR HONOLULU)	<honolulu ordinance homeless>
HOMELESS PERSONS		

“*” denotes truncation.

SEARCH PROCESS

RELEVANCY OF RESULTS

Relevancy of results for search strategies performed are abbreviated as follows:

- HR = High Relevancy
- U = Useful
- NR = Not Relevant

OPACs

HAWAII VOYAGER

The OPAC for the UHM Library, Voyager, utilizes LCSH CV. The “?” truncates. Quotation marks should be used for phrases, and the “%” is a wild card. Individual journal/newspaper articles are not cataloged here, and *OneSearch* or the *Hawaii Pacific Journal Index* (HPJI)

should be used to search UH holdings for articles. For the most-part, my LCSH worked well in SU searching. Except for the LCSH: HOMELESS PERSONS--LAW AND LEGISLATION. I did a "Subject Begins with" search in order to get back a list of CV from Voyager. By inputting HOMELESS PERSONS--L, Voyager returned a listing of possible SH's, and I found SH:HOMELESS PERSONS--LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC. In advanced searches, I could fill up to 3 fields with Boolean, and used CV within fields for SU / Gkey. I noticed while doing basic searches, all terms typed into the search box on the main page were treated like an AND, and inputting the word "AND" caused Voyager to look for it in its query. An advanced search for SU:HOMELESSNESS AND SU:HAWAII brought back 48, HR results. When I changed the CV to search for SU:HOMELESS AND SU:HAWAII, I got back 70 results with HR. NL searching did not turn out well in Voyager. I performed them as Basic Gkey searches, and did not get HR results. I chose a video at Sinclair Library because it was listed near the top, of my SU:HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:HAWAII search. I picked a video, *Blue Tarp City*, (2011) (see Appendix I).

WORLD CAT (PUBLIC VERSION)

I performed advanced searches in WorldCat, by SH, starting with SU:HOMELESS AND SU:HAWAII, I received 96 results. All these titles very similar to Voyager, but the interface was nicer to use, and you could set delimiters, which narrowed results by author, format, year, language, content, audience reading level, and topic. I appreciated the "Related subjects" option, that made it easy to click and browse other SH quickly. I picked the *Homeless Service Utilization Report* (2009), because it appeared in Voyager and again here with SU:HOMELESS AND SU:HAWAII (see Appendix I). I had to use Voyager to get it. From Voyager, there was a link to download it from the web, at <http://www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu/publications/brochures/HomelessServiceUtilization2009.pdf> which made me wonder if there were newer versions available. I deleted the end of the URL down to the domain level: <http://www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu/publications> and grabbed the most recent version of the report (see Appendix).

DATABASES & INDEXES

HAWAII PACIFIC JOURNAL INDEX (HPJI)

The HPJI, allows article searches for 140+ newspapers, trades, and scholarly publications originating from or dealing with subjects related to Hawaii and the Pacific. All listings are held within the UH system. Many resources are only accessible through the [UHM Hawaiian & Pacific Collection \(Hawn/Pacc\)](#). The "?" performs truncation. There are no options to search by SU, so I performed Gkey searches using KW/NL terminology. The advanced search let me use Boolean operators AND, OR, & NOT. Basic searches treated all terms as if an AND operator was between them. I recommend searches without KW:Hawaii. I found more results with Gkey:NL string searches when removing it. The NL string <homeless? hawaii> got 41 HR results, vs. <homeless?> which more than doubled my results with 110, HR results. For basic Gkey searches, the more terms I added to the search field, the narrower the results since all terms are searched, use of plural vs. singular terms affected results. This was an incredibly valuable resource for interviews, images and stories that provide a more personal look at the homeless population. I couldn't find much on <laws>. Using <homeless? hawaii> and <homeless?> both returned the same article as the second result because the summary in the listing looked useful I

chose to annotate the following item in Appendix I: Vorsino, M. (2015). Homeless in Honolulu. *Honolulu*, 49(10), 36-43.

HAWAII NEWSPAPER INDEX (HNI)

The HNI was used because newspaper articles provide the current state of an issue as its unfolding. The HNI indexes 1989 – present (sufficient for the scope of this plan). This index searches *The Honolulu Advertiser*, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, and *The Honolulu Star-Advertiser*, and can be searched by SU or KW with its own CV. I discovered 3 different kinds of searches: *Basic*, allowed single field searches on the fields: Gkey, SU, Subject Browse, Title Browse, and Title KW. I found the Subject browse helpful in learning the CV they use. Typing in “homelessness” brought back a list of related CV with the number of resources available and I adjusted my search strategy. An *advanced* search allowed me to simultaneously perform a search on a *Newspaper General Keyword*, *Newspaper subject keyword*, and *Newspaper title keyword* if I wanted to. The *Power* search, allowed use of Boolean across 4 fields, which could toggle between 4 terms across 3 fields: General KW, SU KW, Title KW. I selected an article by Hurley, T. (2014, Mar 17), as a result of my search SU:HOMELESSNESS - LAWS AND LEGISLATION (see Appendix I).

PROQUEST STATISTICAL INSIGHT

Selected because of its focus on statistics, the interface was easy to use. I only performed searches related to statistics here, since that is the focus of this resource. It was fine to drop the term STATISTICS from searches and get the same results. By default, it was set to return results for the last 5 years, which I left for all searches. There was no advanced search option, but from the basic search, I could add terms with Booleans. I tried using CV and NL. I found using the CV in their index yielded more results than when deviating from it. Their system recommended the CV, HOMELESS POPULATION when I typed in my KW:HOMELESS, so I adjusted my terms, such as HAWAII and HOMELESS were not CV, in this resource. I saw a minor improvement in using their CV for HOMELESS POPULATION returned better results than NL <homeless> in searches. This title appeared in all my searches: *2013 State of Hawaii Data Book: A Statistical Abstract* (2014, August), and I selected it as highly relevant to this plan. (See Appendix I).

LEXISNEXIS ACADEMIC

Described as a resource for legal issues and news articles, I could delimit search results by format e.g. just newspapers vs. cases. A neat feature allowed activating de-duplication from results to get a more accurate count. Within the Advanced search, I went to “Look up Index Terms,” and typed in HOMELESSNESS, which generated three 3 CV subjects: HOMELESSNESS, HOMELESS SHELTERS, and POVERTY & HOMELESSNESS, which I could use instead. I input HAWAII and got GE / CV subjects, which recognized Hawaii as a state: HAWAII, USA, and more specifically, HONOLULU, HI, USA which I could use. I thought it was somewhat intuitive to navigate. An initial search for HOMELESSNESS AND HAWAII AND LAWS, brought back 2,375 results. I turned on the option to remove duplicates high in similarity, dropping the number to 1,394. I was able to get some HR results doing a NL search from the main search box on the home page. I liked this resource because NL searches seemed to work as well as CV SU searches and yielded many, HR results. I chose an article by Keyes, S. (2015, Oct. 20) published in *The Guardian* based on my NL search for <hawaii homeless laws> (see Appendix I).

HEINONLINE

Chosen for its legal nature. Booleans available in advanced search, with “?” for wildcard, and “*” for truncation. Performed Full text searches, and did not find defined CV. Options are vast in here to select collections to search. I chose to search the Law Journal Library. I could not search SU, but could do Boolean for terms on title, or Gkey. After running a search for <homeless> AND <hawaii>, I narrowed results with pre-defined subjects e.g. Civil Rights using delimiters on the left. I felt there was so much more to explore, but it was pretty huge, and would require me to revisit later. I selected an article by Wagner, W. (2013), (see Appendix I).

ACADEMIC SEARCH COMPLETE

Chosen since it was described as a scholarly resource for peer-reviewed articles, and the social sciences were listed as a topic area. Using the “Subject Terms” link at the top of the page, I searched for some of my KW to get back suggested CV related to SU. HAWAII was not in there. HOMELESS was not found, and suggestions were offered. HOMELESSNESS was in the CV, so I checked other terms and altered accordingly with SU searches. I also tried searches with HOMELESS just to compare. I got frustrated seeing that SU:HAWAII and GE:HAWAII combined with SU:HOMELESS got the same 10 results back. I felt my Gkey search <hawaii HOMELESSNESS> with a combination of CV and NL yielded the highest number of HR results, and was how I found this resource:

Associated Press. (2008). Homeless-Student Enrollment Rises in Hawaii After Settlement. *Education Week*, 28(10), 4-5.

CQ RESEARCHER

Contains news issues as well as comments from lawmakers and citizens. Doing an Advanced search, I noticed I could not use Boolean operators. I could select to search fields for: all text, report titles only, or topics only. I chose to search all text for this resource. What I didn't like was that some of these results were not relevant at all. There were results near the top (and it was sorted by relevancy) which led me to believe this was doing an OR search. I selected an article *Housing the Homeless*, (Katel, P., 2014 Oct, 10), (see Appendix I).

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS (DOAJ)

I selected the DOAJ mainly because it is an open access resource. Results in the DOAJ were appearing in multiple foreign languages, so I set delimiters to English language. I got a lot of medical studies in my results. None of my CV or KW were listed in their SH. I had to use KW searches-- no Boolean, and did Gkey searches. When I added <hawaii> to searches, it cut down results showing there wasn't much Hawaii-related content. For example, when I removed KW:Hawaii, it returned 46 for the search: <homeless persons>, where adding KW: Hawaii brought back 0. In my appendix, I gave a rating of U to that search term, since it gave results related to homeless persons, and I found a resource that seemed like it could be applied to college students anywhere in the U.S. since it mentioned Macro policies.: Ringer, B. (2015) that seemed like it could be applied to college students anywhere in the U.S. since it mentioned Macro policies. The DOAJ had the least useful resources for this plan.

Ringer, B. (2015). College Students Experiencing Homelessness: The Consequence of Failed Macro Policies. *McNair Scholars Research Journal* 8(1), article 9. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/1NUd6sp>

WEB RESOURCES

GOOGLE (ADVANCED SEARCH)

There is no CV so I regarded all searches as NL in the table for this resource. Selected due to its popularity, performing advanced Google searches, allows NL input into fields that act as Boolean operators, e.g., “with all the words” acted as *AND* statement. I did not include commas in these fields. “with the exact phrase” allowed searching for a phrase. Another field “with at least one of the words” acted like an *OR* statement, and “without the words” worked like a *NOT* statement. I could choose to narrow my results by searching for terms appearing *anywhere in the page* (default), in the title, text, URL, or links to the page. I stuck with the default. When searching <homeless> *AND* <hawaii>, the top results were credible news media sources, available online, containing media sources from Hawaii, e.g. *Civil Beat*, which were not encountered in my DB searches through the UHM Library. It was also a much faster, and easier way to access content since usually results led directly to the resource. The amount of results was high, and too much to go through (over 13 million), but the quality of the resources I found at the top level of the search was HR. I also liked that I could set delimiters for format of results, e.g. videos, images, books, etc., and selected the *Civil Beat* web page for the topic of Homelessness. (See Appendix I).

GOOGLE SCHOLAR (VIA UHM LIBRARY)

The advanced search in Google Scholar, was much like the advanced search for Google. From the top navigation, I went to “settings” and chose not to include patents (which was on by default). I noticed there was an option to search case law. Looking at searches for sub-topics, I used CV and NL. Knowing “SERVICES FOR” is a LSCH under HOMELESS PERSONS, I did a search for the phrase SERVICES FOR and all the words: HAWAII HOMELESS. For my legal sub-topic, I just did a search for all the words: HOMELESS HAWAII ORDINANCE, and used that new keyword even though it isn’t a CV term, because I felt it would narrow results to ordinances. I ultimately did a NL search for <outreach hawaii homeless> and selected an article by Omori, J., Riklon, S., Wong, V., and Lee, D., (2012) from the *Hawaii Journal of Medicine & Public Health*. (See appendix I).

HONOLULU.GOV

The [City and County of Honolulu website](#) is great for Hawaii-specific, government information on the homeless. There is no advanced searching. I used NL terms with my KW. I omitted GE tags. I saw I had to be careful with plural vs. singular, e.g. <homeless service> yields 844 results, and <homeless services> yields 168. I tried a search for just <homel> to see what would happen, and it came back with 0 results, which made me realize it paying attention to the entire NL string and matching text. Results have KW in **bold**, leading me to believe it searches for all terms entered in the field. I decided the Mayor’s Office of Housing page was a good resource. I also found the page for the *Revised Ordinances of Honolulu*, which I selected as a web resource. I also added the Point-In-Time (2015) report since it was seen in multiple resources, and the is important. (See annotations for both in Appendix I).

LIBGUIDES

I checked to see if a LibGuide existed for homelessness in Hawaii. I performed an NL, Google search: <libguide homelessness hawaii>. The top result was a LibGuide created by a UHM student, (Bacon, B., 2012), [*The Homeless in Hawaii: A guide to resources about and for the homeless population in Hawaii*](#), and is currently maintained by (Sinclair, G., 2015), in the UHM Library's Government Documents department. I highly recommend looking it over since it has relevant search terms and links to great web resources.

CONCLUSION

It was easy to stay motivated while researching a topic I sincerely wanted to know more about. While I am no expert, I feel like I have a much better understanding of what I'm hearing and seeing in the media regarding the homeless in Hawaii.

This was a place-based issue, and the best resources were likewise, place-based. Voyager, local newspaper indexes/resources, State and City & County web resources, and the HPJI were the most current and integral in information gathering. I was surprised (and happy) with how much information was available online, since my hope would be that the homeless themselves can also freely view the information.

One thing I struggled with, was having to keep adapting my KW, and then thinking of them as NL terms, when, to me, terms like HAWAII are not NL, and are in fact vital to gathering information specific to this plan's scope. Kirk, N. (2013, Dec. 7), described a conceptual study focused on work towards Controlled Natural Languages (CNL): "The formalization of natural language has been pursued on both syntactic and semantic levels." Kirk's reasoning that combining human and machine readability into searches made sense to me. I felt that overall both NL and CV had to be used throughout this plan.

One of my strengths, was feeling comfortable navigating through different search environments. I always try to harness technology to the best of my ability. However, in a sense that can also be a weakness, and I have to realize when assisting patrons, no one is going to want to go through every resource, and think I should figure out what they are more inclined towards, during the reference interview process. For example, finding out if someone has ever used a DB with CV before, and if they prefer Google, then trying to show them an advanced search in Google, might be a better first step towards explaining Boolean expressions.

I was happy that I intuitively knew to select resources based on what I needed, as Connaway, L. S., Dickey, T. J., & Radford, M. L., (2011), pointed out, "librarians are finding that they must compete with other, often more convenient, familiar, and easy-to-use information sources," (p. 179); I wondered how students select their databases for their research, and it made me see the importance in laying down some groundwork, as a future information professional. This was such a time-consuming project, that I realized many researchers or community members, would not have the time, or inclination to do this kind of test-searching before beginning their quest for knowledge. It is our role as information professionals to figure these things out and help pass along what we can to those around us.

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Vorsino, M. (2015). Homeless in Honolulu. *Honolulu*, 49(10), 36-43.

Wagner, W. (2013). Homeless Property Rights: An Analysis of Homelessness, Honolulu's "Sidewalk Law," and Whether Real Property is a Condition Precedent to the Full Enjoyment of Rights under the U.S. Constitution. *University of Hawaii Law Review*, 35, 197-1013. Retrieved from http://www.heinonline.org.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/uhawlr35&start_page=197&id=203

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APPENDIX I: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

WHO ARE THE HOMELESS IN HAWAII?

City and County of Honolulu. (2015). *Homeless Point-In-Time Count 2015*. Honolulu: City & County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services. Web.

The Point-In-Time Count (PIT Count), performed annually, attempts to count the number of homeless persons (sheltered and unsheltered) living in Hawaii. The PIT Count data is gathered on a single day, each year. The count is conducted by Partners in Care Hawaii, The City and County Department of Community Services, and The State Department of Human Services. The State submits this count to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as part of an annual grant application for Continuum of Care (CoC) homeless assistance programs. This year, an unduplicated count of homeless (sheltered and unsheltered) was performed January 25th, 2015. The count assesses current levels of homelessness, estimating the number of chronically homeless, with additional stats on gender, family, age, etc. In 2015, there were 7,620 homeless counted in Hawaii, with 4,903 in Honolulu.

Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. (2014, August). *2013 State of Hawaii Data Book: A Statistical Abstract*. Honolulu: State of Hawaii. [Call No. HA4007.H356.2013].

This examines the population of the entire state, with statistics on age, gender, citizenship, ethnic breakdown, languages spoken, immigrants, education, etc. Election results and voting population traits are given by district. Land use and ownership statistics, Employment, Income, Consumer Price Index, and Social insurance and Human Services may all be useful information in researching the homeless.

Vorsino, M. (2015). Homeless in Honolulu. *Honolulu*, 49(10), 36-43. Print.

This article features images and interviews with homeless families, and issues around the temporary shelters established in Kakaako, in 2006 -- highlighting the trials of families living without a home. "Hawaii is known for its beaches, its culture and, increasingly, its homeless crisis. Today the state has the highest number of homeless per capita in the nation..." (p. 38). Also addressed are the challenges of providing shelters, and getting people to move into them.

Lacara, A. (Producer), & Mochida, H. (Director). (2011). *Blue Tarp City [DVD-R]*. [Honolulu]: R3Image. Video.

This ~17-minute video, provides a glimpse into the life of the Pai'olu Kaiulu transitional shelter in Waianae. It opens with homeless resident Alice Greenwood opposing legislation to cut funds to the shelter. Entire families are living in blue tarp communities, as the cost of rent has become too high. For some, this is the way they live, and all they know. Interviews are conducted with the homeless, Honolulu Advertiser reporter, Will Hoover, Prof. Haunani K. Trask from the UHM Hawaiian School of Knowledge, UHM Prof. Dolores Foley, Chair, Dept. of Urban & Regional Planning, Lucy Gay, Director, Waianae Education Outreach, Leeward Community College Waianae satellite, and then-Senator Colleen Hanabusa. Attempts to examine why, and how the homeless feel in a Speak Out are also captured. Great local music is featured in the soundtrack.

Civil Beat News. (2015). *Hawaii Homelessness - Civil Beat Topics*. Retrieved December 2015, from <http://www.civilbeat.com/topics/hawaii-homelessness/>. Web Resource.

I really felt this could go in all three categories since it is a webpage dedicated to the topic of homelessness in Hawaii, with links to news articles written by the staff but am placing it in this main section, because it ultimately does a lot of features with members of the homeless.

SUB-TOPIC 1: WHAT IS BEING DONE TO HELP THE HOMELESS?

University of Hawaii, Center of the Family. (2014). *Homeless Service Utilization Report: Hawaii 2014*. Honolulu: Center on the Family, UHM. Print and electronic available.

The source of the data in this report comes from the state's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) -- a centralized electronic data center all service providers receiving State or Federal funding must use to input information regarding services rendered. This report tries to identify returnees and new entrants into the system. Unlike the PIT Count, which gathers all its data in one day, this system gathers data throughout the year and tries to recognize trends. "The data contained in this report are the best and most current available on individuals and families in Hawaii who have utilized the homeless service system" (p. 3). One focus of this edition is the Rapid Rehousing Program,

Keyes, S. (2015, Oct. 20). Hawaii follows Los Angeles in declaring state of emergency over Homelessness... *The Guardian*. Web.

A news article discussion the declaration of a state of emergency over homelessness, made by Governor Ige. A state of emergency, is typically declared before or after a natural disaster, but Hawaii is the third jurisdiction to enact one, following Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon. Citing the importance of public officials taking the matter of homeless to this level of seriousness, the author points out, "it is incredibly dangerous to be homeless." The state of emergency allows the Governor to move funds easier, Ige stated, "the emergency proclamation would allow us to stand up shelters for families in an expeditious manner." Ige, is the only Governor to enact a state of emergency over the issue in a manner that didn't seem to compel his public image, or help with a political campaign. Ige is working with Hawaii's Homelessness Coordinator, Scott Morishige,

Izutsu, S., Omori, J. S., Riklon, S., Wong, V. S., & Lee, D. F. (2012). Medical School Hotline: The Hawaii Homeless Outreach and Medical Education Project: Servicing the Community and our Medical Students. *Hawai'i Journal of Medicine & Public Health*, 71(9), 262–265.

The Hawaii Homeless Outreach and Medical Education (H.O.M.E.) Project at the John A. Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM), established in 2005, has a mission of improving access to health care for the homeless. H.O.M.E. Project runs 3 student-run, free clinics at homeless shelters on Oahu, in addition to a mobile health van.

SUB-TOPIC 2: LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE HOMELESS

City and County of Honolulu. (2015). The ROH Online. *City and County of Honolulu*. Retrieved from <http://www.honolulu.gov/ocs/roh.html>. Web resource.

This online version of the *Revised Ordinances of Honolulu* is a powerful resource, since it features Bills that have not become ordinances yet, in addition to showing the history of current Ordinances, allowing further research into laws affecting the homeless in Honolulu.

Katel, P. (2014, Oct. 10). Housing the Homeless. *CQ Researcher* 24(36), 841-864. Retrieved from <http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2014101000>.

Written by a journalist, this report encompasses a variety of issues on Homelessness throughout the country, but Hawaii is featured in the *Current Situation*, section, with a discussion on legislation punitive in nature towards the homeless. The report explores overarching themes of homelessness and strategies, and in particular the HUD's *Housing First* program, which aims to make it a priority to provide permanent housing over temporary shelters, with no qualifying requirements. A bibliography is also included.

Wagner, W. (2013). Homeless Property Rights: An Analysis of Homelessness, Honolulu's "Sidewalk Law," and Whether Real Property is a Condition Precedent to the Full Enjoyment of Rights under the U.S. Constitution. *University of Hawaii Law Review*, 35, 197-1013. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/1T2lkyQ>.

Ninety-six percent of voters in Hawaii think homelessness is a serious problem. We've started seeing multiple laws specifically targeted at the homeless on the rise. The "sidewalk law" makes it illegal for them to store their possessions on public property. "Anti-camping" ordinances have driven them from the parks. A look at how the "sidewalk law" raises questions about the legal rights of the homeless lead into discussion of Real Property's link to "Liberty" in the U.S. Constitution, and examination of the State's Constitution is done as well. Ordinance citations and some case law examples are used as well.

Hurley, T. (2014, Mar 17). Options to feed homeless restricted. *Honolulu Star - Advertiser* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1508049056?accountid=308>.

In 2007, Gov. Lingle's administration had issued an emergency exemption allowing groups to prepare food for the needy in non-state-certified kitchens. New FDA restrictions on handling food may impact the ability of kitchens within churches, transitional shelters, domestic violence shelters, clean-and-sober houses, and other agencies serving the homeless. Also discussed are the health content of food served to the homeless.

APPENDIX II: SEARCH TERMS RELEVANCY CHART

ACADEMIC SEARCH COMPLETE

Search Term	Number of Results*	Relevancy
HOMELESSNESS AND LAW & LEGISLATION AND GE: Hawaii	1	U
HOMELESSNESS AND GE: Hawaii	10	HR
HOMELESS AND GE:HAWAII	10	HR
HOMELESS AND SU:HAWAII	10	HR
HOMELESS AND HAWAII	14	HR
HOMELESSNESS AND STATISTICS AND GE:Hawaii [also used SU:HAWAII]	1	U
SU: HOMELESS PERSONS AND Gkey: Hawaii	15	HR
SU:HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:LEGISLATION AND HAWAII	1	NR not about hawaii at all
HOMELESS PERSONS AND LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC AND GE: Hawaii	0	NR
HOMELESS PERSONS AND SERVICES FOR AND GE: Hawaii	0	NR
<hawaii homeless laws> got back a lot but a lot was not relevant	350, 262	U
Gkey: <hawaii HOMELESSNESS>	40	HR

**All results were further delimited to include only English language, full-text articles*

CQ RESEARCHER

Search Terms	Number of Results	Relevancy
HOMELESSNESS HAWAII	167	U
HOMELESS HAWAII	167	U

**All results were Gkey searches*

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS (DOAJ)

Search Term	Number of Results*	Relevancy
<homeless persons hawaii>	0	NR
<homeless persons>	46	U
<homeless persons united states>	5	
<homeless hawaii>	2	NR

**The number of results for this index, is only counting English language results.*

GOOGLE - ADVANCED SEARCH

Search Term	Number of Results*	Relevancy
<homeless> AND <honolulu OR hawaii> AND <"services for">	352,000	HR
<homeless> AND <hawaii>	21,000	
<homeless> AND <hawaii> AND <"services for">	339,000	HR
<homeless> AND <hawaii> AND <ordinance>	309,000	HR
<homeless> AND <honolulu> AND <ordinance>	150,000	HR
<homeless> AND <honolulu> AND <ordinance OR law OR legal>	415,000	HR

GOOGLE SCHOLAR

Search Term	Number of Results*	Relevancy
<homeless> AND <hawaii>	23,100	U
<homeless> AND <hawaii> AND <"services for">	5,880	HR
<homeless> AND <honolulu OR hawaii> AND <"services for">	6,410	HR
<homeless> AND <hawaii> AND <ordinance>	3,630	HR
<homeless> AND <honolulu> AND <ordinance OR law OR legal>	81	NR
hawaii courts only/caselaw: <homeless>	47	HR
federal supreme court only/case law search: <homeless AND honolulu>	154	HR
<outreach Hawaii homeless>**winner	4,420	HR

**All searched conducted narrowed by English language, and removed patents, searched "all text"*

HAWAII NEWSPAPER INDEX

Search Term	Number of Results	Relevancy
<homeless hawaii>	131	HR
(SU:HOMELESSNESS OR SU:HOMELESS PERSONS) AND SU:SERVICES FOR	92	HR
Gkey:HOMELESSNESS	251	HR
SU:HOMELESSNESS	327	HR
SU:HOMELESS AND SU:STATISTICS	2	HR
SU:HOMELESSNESS - LAWS AND LEGISLATION	78	HR
< homeless statistics>	8	HR
SU:HOMELESS PERSONS Gkey:STATISTICS	3	HR
SU:HOMELESS PERSONS KW:RIGHTS	4	HR

HAWAII PACIFIC JOURNAL INDEX (HPJI)

Search Term*	Number of Results	Relevancy
<homeless? hawaii>	41	HR
<homeless?>	110	HR
<homeless hawaii law>	2	U
<homeless? law>	2	U *same as above
<homelessness hawaii>	3	HR
<homelessness>	16	HR
<outreach homeless>	2	HR
<homeless persons>	1	HR
<homeless? OR houseless>	111	HR
<“services for” homeless>	7	HR

**All searches run on Gkey field*

HEINONLINE MODERN LINK TO LEGAL HISTORY

Search Terms	Number of Results	Relevancy
<homeless> AND <hawaii>	3383	HR
homeless persons> AND <hawaii>	2850	HR
<honolulu> AND <homeless>	718	HR

HONOLULU.GOV

Search Term	Number of Results	Relevancy
<homeless>	1020	HR
< homelessness>	387	HR
< homeless law and legal>	284	HR
<homeless ordinance>	358	HR
<homeless law>	557	HR
<homeless service>	844	HR
<homeless services>	168	HR
<homel>	0	NR
<revised ordinances>		

LEXISNEXIS ACADEMIC, UHM

Search Term	Number of Results	Relevancy
HOMELESSNESS AND HAWAII AND LAWS	1394	
<assistance for hawaii homeless>	960	HR
<homeless hawaii ordinance> GE: Honolulu, HI	9	HR
<homeless hawaii ordinance> GE: Hawaii, USA	29	HR

PROQUEST STATISTICAL INSIGHT

Search Terms	Number of Results*	Relevancy
HOMELESS POPULATION AND <hawaii>	26	HR
“HOMELESS POPULATION” AND <hawaii>	23	NR
<homeless hawaii>	14	HR
HOMELESS POPULATION AND <hawaii> AND <services>	20	HR
HOMELESS POPULATION AND <hawaii> AND STATISTICS	15	HR

**default setting to only search back 5 years*

VOYAGER

Search Term	Number of Results	Relevancy
SU:HOMELESS? AND SU:HAWAII	79	HR
SU: HOMELESSNESS AND SU:HAWAII	48	HR
HOMELESS AND HAWAII	70	HR
Gkey:HOMELESS PERSONS HAWAII	63	HR
SU:HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:HAWAII	56	HR
SU:HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:STATISTICS AND SU:HAWAII****	10	HR
AF:HOMELESS PERSONS STATISTICS HAWAII	10	HR
SU:HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:SERVICES FOR AND SU:HAWAII	33	HR
HOMELESS PERSONS AND LAW AND LEGISLATION AND HAWAII	0	NR
HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC	19	HR
HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC AND AF:HAWAII	0	NR
HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU:LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC AND SU:HAWAII	0	NR
<hawaii homeless ordinance>	0	NR
<hawaii homeless law>	4	U
<how many homeless hawaii>	4	NR

WORLDCAT.ORG (ONLINE PUBLIC RESOURCE)

Search Term	Number of Results	Relevancy
SU: HOMELESS SU: HAWAII	99	HR
SU: “HOMELESS PERSONS” AND SU: HAWAII	67	HR

SU: HOMELESS PERSONS AND SU: SERVICES FOR AND SU: HAWAII	28	HR
su: HOMELESS PERSONS AND su: LEGAL AND su: HAWAII	1	HR
su: HOMELESS PERSONS AND su: LAWS AND su: HAWAII	2	HR
su: HOMELESS PERSONS AND su: HAWAII AND su: LEGISLATION	1	HR
SU: HOMELESS PERSONS AND KW: HAWAII	82	HR
su: "HOMELESS PERSONS AND kw: HAWAII	79	HR
SU: POOR LAWS AND SU: HAWAII	4	