

what matters.™  
Hawai'i Island  
Communities  
Count.  
*It begins with you.*

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Funded by the Hawaii Island United Way in  
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## FOREWORD

The Hawaii Island United Way, Inc. (HIUW) believes that **COMMUNITY MATTERS**. Since it begins with each of us, HIUW under the leadership of its Strategic Management Committee has accepted the challenge from United Way of America to assess how its work impacts our Hawaii Island community.

Just where does one begin? How could the HIUW contribute to various community initiatives aimed at achieving community change? What ultimately matters? If there were indicators for a healthy community, what would they look like, how could they be presented in a useful format, and what would cause individuals and groups to take note? How would these indicators shape the HIUW's allocation of resources entrusted to it as a non-profit?

The first step seemed to be to take stock of the data that already existed, and there was no desire to duplicate efforts. The focus emerged. HIUW's role could be to begin the development of a common set of indicators by establishing baseline data about the social profile in our various geographical communities, to share those data, to see what data were currently not available or useable, and hopefully to stimulate discussion about those indicators.

**A vision emerged. Individuals could look at the data, assembled in one document, and draw their own conclusions. Individuals—and possibly groups—might desire to single out areas that needed attention, use the information for program design and planning, urge action from political leaders, and make electoral decisions based on visible results, but only if these data were tracked.**

The research in the document, **what matters.™ Hawaii Island Communities Count. It begins with you.**, is a first step toward the development of a common set of community indicators. The data raise the issue of pragmatic accountability, the proof in hard numbers of whether investments are having the desired results. They provide a vision of what a healthy community can be with a focus on the interconnectedness of community life. Community indicators can provide the link between community profiles and the allocation of resources.

The HIUW is pleased to partner with New Moon Foundation in the issuing of this report, made possible through the vision of the Board of Directors and the allocation of resources for the dedicated work by the research team of JoAnn Farnsworth and Kathie Reinhardt in consultation with Dr. Sharon Vitousek.

Community matters. It begins with you.

Helen R. Hemmes  
President & CPO  
Hawaii Island United Way

### **Researchers' Introduction**

"The Gross National Product does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play. It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages; the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials. It measures neither our wit nor our courage; neither our wisdom nor our learning; neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country; it measures everything in short, except that which makes life worth while."

Senator Robert F. Kennedy

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### **Research Team:**

The research team consisted of JoAnn Farnsworth and Kathie Reinhardt with consultation from Dr. Sharon Vitousek of the North Hawaii Outcomes Project. The current consulting work of Ms. Farnsworth and Ms. Reinhardt seeks to increase the human service, health and educational sectors capacity for excellence by having the ability to make informed decisions, do thoughtful planning and deliver services of quality which are capable of achieving desired outcomes based on access to accurate data, current research and organizational best practices. As staff for the Children's Budget Analysis, under Hawaii Kids Watch, Ms. Reinhardt conducted research and data analysis of both spending and well being indicators for children. Ms. Reinhardt has over twenty years experience in the field of early childhood education. Ms. Farnsworth was technical assistance and training coordinator for Good Beginnings Alliance's Partnership for Hawaii's Keiki conducting trainings in the areas of leadership development, organizational effectiveness, use of outcomes and indicators, best practices, financial planning and organizational sustainability. Prior to the work with Good Beginnings Alliance Ms. Farnsworth has managed non-profit organizations on the island of Hawaii for over twenty years.

### **Why we chose the indicators we did**

The Hawaii Island United Way Strategic Management Committee determined criteria for indicator selection. Those criteria are as follows:

- They make sense to people at the community level
- They are indicators that can be tracked, i.e. not just gotten from the census every ten years
- They have high leverage, i.e., they are leading indicators not lagging indicators (predictive of other causes). For example, child abuse and neglect is a leading indicator because it predicts emotional and academic performance problems as well as juvenile delinquency.
- We can get accurate data
- The data is currently available
- If there is a negative trend we can change it

### **What we wanted to measure but couldn't**

Unfortunately due to the status of the data there were a number of indicators that are either leading indicators, or areas of high visibility and community concern (substance use) that we were not able to track. We would like to put these on the data development list for system improvement. They are as follows:

#### **Civic Engagement**

Currently the only indicator we are able to track is voter registration and voting.

- Other indicators might be
  - Volunteer time
  - Citizen participation on boards and commissions
  - Parent involvement in the schools

#### **Substance Abuse**

Currently we can measure risk and protective factors for youth and self-report of illicit use, but we cannot measure adult abuse, and because there are inadequate treatment facilities, treatment entry is not an accurate indicator of the problem.

#### **School Readiness**

Currently we have to use "proxy" indicators for school readiness, such as attendance at subsidized preschools. The School Readiness Task Force is in the process of piloting a standardized tool for kindergarten classrooms; we need to support this effort.

#### **Some Useful Definitions:**

**Indicator:** A measurement that reflects the status of a system. Examples: the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the number of spotted owls in a forest ecosystem.

**Mean:** The statistical average, determined by adding up all the data and dividing by the number of data points. For example, in the series 1,2,6, the mean is 3.

**Median:** The figure in an array of data points that falls midway in the series between the highest and the lowest values. For example, in the series 1,2,6 the median is 2.

**Per Capita:** Latin for "by heads". A measurement that is presented in terms of units per person, as opposed to a total or aggregate figure.

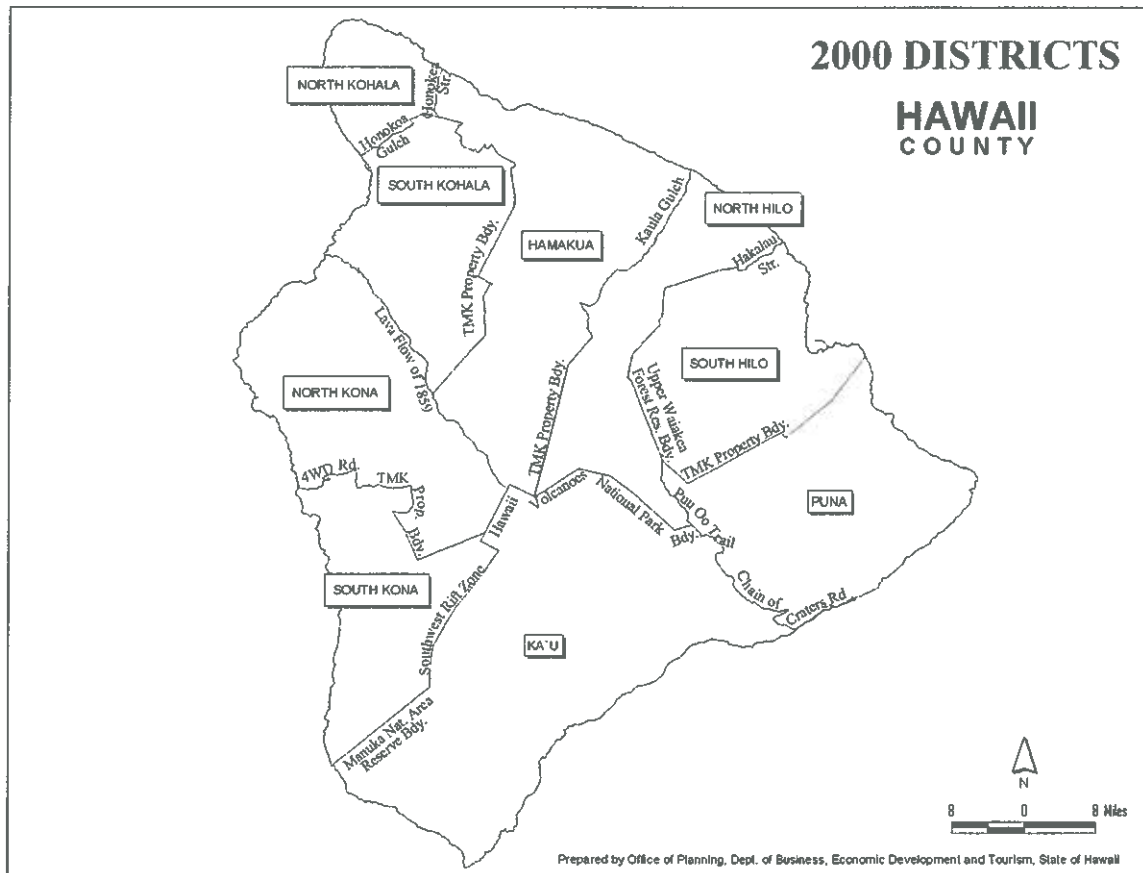
**Disclaimer:** While text, citations and data for the indicators were, to the best of the authors' knowledge current and accurate, source information changes, typographical errors occur and numbers can get transposed. Please notify us if you suspect any possible errors. JoAnn Farnsworth can be reached at 808-329-0806. Mahalo

## Table of Contents

District Boundaries	Page 6
<b>Section I: Demographic Indicators</b>	
<b>1. Population</b>	Page 7
Table 1.1 Population and Age	Page 7
Chart 1.1 Population by District	Page 7
Chart 1.2 Population Change	Page 8
<b>2. Economic Demographics</b>	Page 9
Table 1.2 Income by District	Page 9
Chart 1.3 Federal and Hawaii Poverty Level Comparisons	Page 9
Chart 1.4 Median Family Income Compared to Self Sufficiency Standard	Page 10
Table 1.3 Self Sufficiency Standards	Page 11
<b>3. Employment Demographics</b>	Page 12
Table 1.4 Employment by District	Page 12
Chart 1.5 Relationship between Education and Earnings	Page 12
Chart 1.6 Mean Travel Time to Work	Page 13
<b>4. Households and Families</b>	Page 14
Table 1.5 Household Composition	Page 14
Table 1.6 Families with Children	Page 15
<b>5. Housing Demographics</b>	Page 16
Table 1.7 Housing Characteristics	Page 16
Chart 1.7 Rent 35% or more of Household Income	Page 17
<b>6. Civic Life</b>	Page 18
Table 1.8 Voting and Criminal Arrests	Page 18
<b>Section II: Well Being Indicators</b>	
<b>1. Perinatal Period</b>	Page 19
Table 2.1 Perinatal Period Indicators	Page 19
<b>2. Early Childhood</b>	Page 20
Table 2.2 Early Childhood Indicators	Page 20
Chart 2.1 Children 0-5 with Both Parents in the Workforce	Page 21
<b>3. School Age Children</b>	Page 22
Table 2.3 School Age Indicators	Page 22
Table 2.4 K-8 School Data	Page 22
Table 2.5 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Data	Page 23
<b>4. Youth</b>	Page 24
Table 2.6 Youth Indicators	Page 24
Table 2.7 High School Data	Page 24
Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Use Study	Page 25
Chart 2.2 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Risk Factors	Page 26
Chart 2.3 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Protective Factors	Page 26

### Table of Contents (cont.)

<b>5. Adults and Family</b>	Page 27
Table 2.8 Adult and Family Indicators	Page 27
Table 2.9 Family Violence	Page 27
Chart 2.4 Temporary Restraining Orders Mandated for Services	Page 28
<b>6. Seniors</b>	Page 29
Table 2.10 Senior Indicators	Page 29
Chart 2.5: 200% of Poverty by Age	Page 29
Table 2.11 Grandparents Living with Grandchildren	Page 30
<b>Section III. Highlights By Community &amp; Ethnicity Charts</b>	Page 31
Hilo	Page 32
Puna	Page 33
Kau	Page 34
South Kona	Page 35
North Kona	Page 36
South Kohala	Page 37
North Kohala	Page 38
Hamakua	Page 39
<b>References</b>	Page 40



### District Boundaries

For the purposes of this study we tried to use district boundaries that corresponded to existing data collection methodology. There is no consistent way data is collected and analyzed. Demographic information, population, ethnicity, income etc, can be gathered by census tract from the 2000 US Census; however Departments of Health, Human Services, the Judiciary and County offices keep social indicators. These data are often kept in other formats larger than census tracts, districts or even as large as east and west Hawaii. Academic data is kept by the Department of Education for school complexes, revolving around a high school. We tried to give you apples and apples comparisons and where that was not possible presented the data gathered by its source. In most cases we followed the format of the Department of Health, *Primary Care Needs Assessment* using their district definitions:

Hilo: CT 201-209

Puna: CT 210-211

Kau: CT 212

South Kona: CT 213-214

North Kona: CT 215-216

South Kohala: CT 217

North Kohala: CT 218

Hamakua: CT 219-221 (221, Laupahoehoe, may differ from data source to data source)

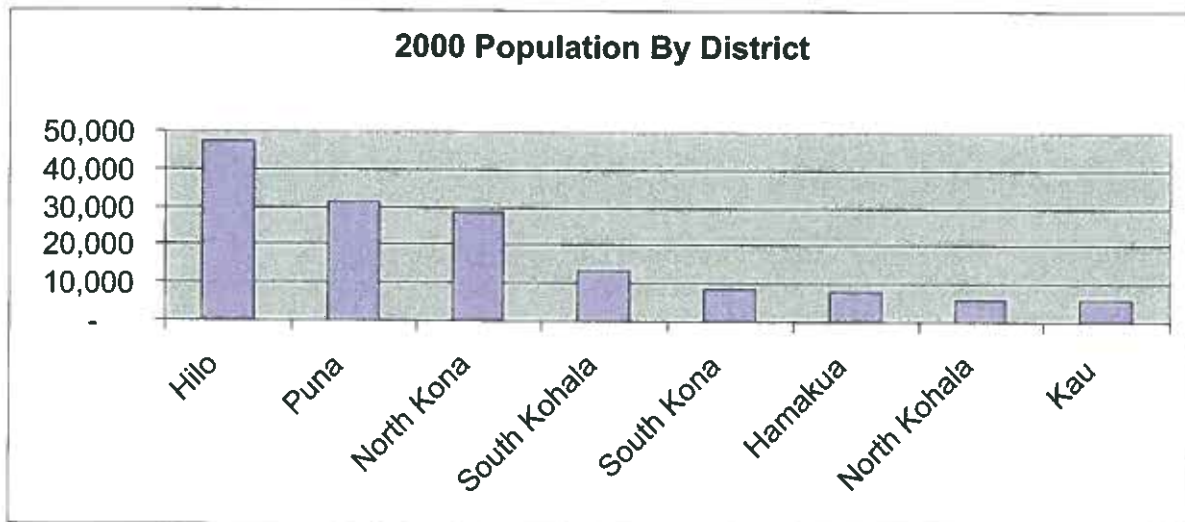
# Section I: Demographic Indicators

## 1. Population

Table 1.1: 2000 Population and Age By District

District	Resident Population	<5	5-13	14-17	18-64	65>	Median Age
<b>State</b>							<b>36.2</b>
Hawaii County	148,677	9,130	20,301	9,421	89,706	20,119	38.6
Hilo	47,386	2,681	6,039	2,885	27,576	8,205	38.7
Papaikou							42.5
Puna	31,335	2112	4,921	2,225	18,887	3,190	
Pahoa							38.0
Keaau							36.2
Kau	5,827	330	777	417	3,421	882	41.5
South Kona	8,589	482	1,146	565	5,259	1,137	41.2
North Kona	28,543	1,830	3,565	1,576	18,207	3,365	39.4
South Kohala	13,131	891	2,054	879	8,121	1,186	36.2
North Kohala	6,038	349	753	372	3,756	808	38.2
Hamakua	7,828	455	1,046	502	4,479	1,346	
Honokaa							40.4
Paaulo							39.3
North Hilo							40.4
	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 1.5	US Census 2000 SF1 QT-P1	US Census 2000 SF1 QT-P1	US Census 2000 SF1 QT-P1	US Census 2000 SF1 QT-P1	US Census 2000 SF1 QT-P1	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 1.13

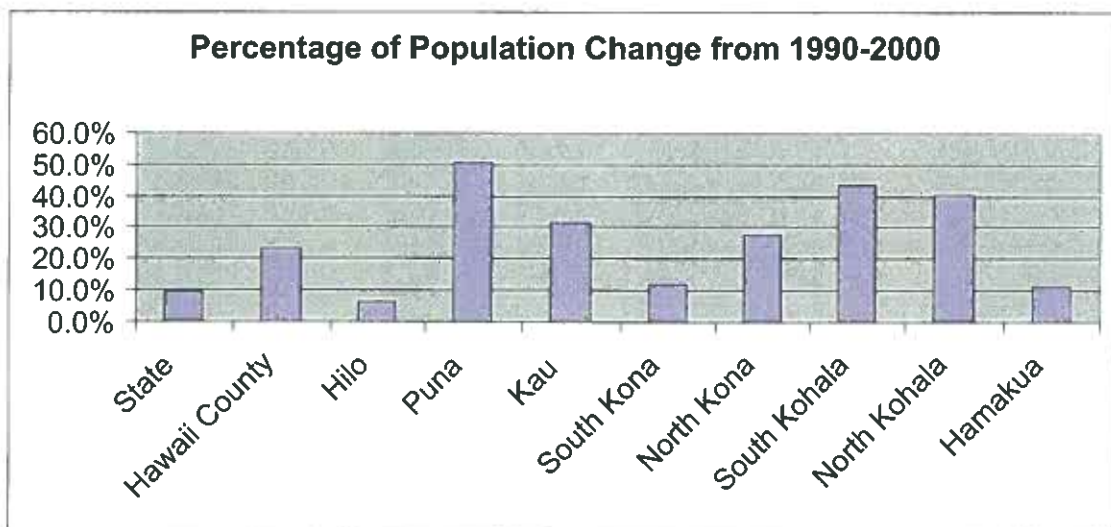
Chart 1.1: Hawaii Island Population by District



## The East-West Conundrum

When population figures are analyzed from the perspective of human service delivery and design the primary points of accessing the majority of services are still Hilo and Kona. More and more services are delivered “closer to home” in Puna, Kau, Waimea and to some degree Honokaa and North Kohala, but the administrative seats of these organizations and the bulk of services are still Hilo and Kona. The population pulling on services out of Hilo is 86,549 or 58% (this includes Hilo, Puna and Hamakua). The population pulling services out of Kona is 62,128 or 42% (this includes Kau, South & North Kona, South & North Kohala). This break down does not account for risk factors and as such is not meant to be seen as a funding formulary.

**Chart 1.2: Percentage of Population Change In Hawaii County**



Source: County of Hawaii Data Book, Table 1.5

The population of the Big Island has grown by 23.6% over the past ten years 1990-2000, while the state has only grown 9.3%. The areas of greatest growth have been: Puna at a staggering 50.8% followed by South Kohala at 43.7% and North Kohala at 40.7%, with the least growth taking place in South Hilo at 6.2%.

**Note:** Rapid growth would be considered a “Leading Indicator” and as such would have implications for planning and resource allocation.

### Importance of the Indicator: Population Change and Growth

“Residential stability is strongly associated with civic engagement. Recent arrivals in any community are less likely to vote, less likely to have supportive networks of friends and neighbors, less likely to belong to civic organizations. People who expect to move in the next five years are 20-25 percent less likely to attend church, attend club meetings, volunteer, or work on community projects than those expected to stay put.”

Bowling Alone, Robert Putnam, 2000

## 2. Economic Demographics

**Table 1.2: Income by District**

District	Per Capita Income 1999	Median Family Income 1999	% of Households with Incomes less than 200% of Poverty 1999	% Households Receiving Financial Aid 2000
<b>State</b>	<b>21,525</b>	<b>56,961</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Hawaii County	18,791	46,480	34.5	7.6
Hilo	18,260	48,440	34.3	8.3
Papaikou	17,102	41,833		
Puna			48.0	13.8
Pahoa	12,554	31,757		
Keaau	14,747	38,336		
Kau	14,119	34,395	47.4	10.0
South Kona	20,177	48,989	31.7	5.8
North Kona	23,569	51,525	24.4	3.2
South Kohala	23,194	56,905	25.8	1.5
North Kohala	20,135	52,846	26.3	7.3
Hamakua			31.6	6.3
Honokaa	19,223	44,722		
Paauilo	16,310	40,560		
North Hilo	14,955	45,347		
	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 12.5 Census sf4dp3	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 12.5 Census sf4dp3	Primary Care Needs Assessment Data Book Chart 13	Primary Care Needs Assessment Data Book Chart 17

**Note:** The federal poverty level and the adjusted poverty level for Hawaii can be very confusing. The 2000 Census data all use the federal poverty thresholds in the chart below; these are the same for all parts of the United States. So "Households with Incomes Less than 200% of Poverty" uses the 1999 figure of \$33,790 for a family of four. However, in Hawaii it is more common to use the poverty guidelines for Hawaii to measure family income level, since these are adjusted for the higher cost of living in Hawaii.

**Chart 1.3: Federal and Hawaii Poverty Level Information Comparisons**

Year	Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds- Family of 4	200%	Poverty Guidelines for Hawaii - Family of 4	200%
1999	\$16, 895 (2 children)	<b>\$33,790</b>	\$19,210	\$38,420
2000	\$17,463 (2 children)	\$34,926	\$19,610	\$39,220
2001	\$17,960 (2 children)	\$35,920	\$20,300	\$40,600
2002	\$18,244 (2 children)	\$36,488	\$20,820	\$41,640
2003			\$21,160	\$42,320
2004			\$21,680	\$43,360

The adjusted Hawaii poverty level for a family of four at 200% of poverty in 2003 would be \$42,320. Families with income below 200% of poverty are still considered by Hawaii state welfare administrators not to be self sufficient; hence the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), the child care subsidy programs, and other income supports cover families up to 200% of the adjusted Hawaii poverty level.

A more accurate measure than either the federal or Hawaii adjusted poverty level would be the *Self Sufficiency Standard*. This standard has been developed to more accurately account for variations in family type, age of child and place. The *Self Sufficiency Standard* measures how much income is needed for a family of a given composition in a given place to adequately meet their basic needs without public or private assistance.

**Chart 1.4: Median Family Income Compared to Self Sufficiency Standard for Family with 2 adults, one infant and one preschooler**



The Self Sufficiency Standard for Hawaii, Pearce & Brooks, April 2003

**Note:** On the above chart the median means half of the families in that area have incomes above the median income and half have incomes below. Extrapolating from that this chart shows that in most of our communities over half the families would not meet self-sufficiency standards.

**Table 1.3: Self-Sufficiency Standards for Hawaii Island**

*Table 1 - continued*  
**The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Hawaii County, HI, 2003**  
*Kamuela, Kailua-Kona, Waikoloa, Keauhou, and Holualoa*

Monthly Costs	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child				2 Adults, 2 Children	
	2 Adults	2 Adults + infant	2 Adults + preschooler	2 Adults + schoolage	2 Adults + teenager	2 Adults + infant + infant	2 Adults + infant + preschooler
Housing	687	790	790	790	790	790	790
Child Care	0	426	436	229	0	852	862
Food	542	661	675	741	770	766	779
Transportation	523	530	530	530	523	530	530
Health Care	198	206	217	217	236	213	225
Miscellaneous	195	261	265	251	232	315	319
Taxes	476	604	620	568	571	731	746
Earned Income							
Tax Credit (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	0	-40	-40	-40	0	-80	-80
Child Tax Credit (-)	0	-50	-50	-50	-50	-100	-100
Self-Sufficiency Wage							
-Hourly	\$7.45	\$9.62	\$9.78	\$9.19	\$8.72	\$11.41	\$11.56
per adult		per adult	per adult	per adult	per adult	per adult	per adult
-Monthly	\$2,622	\$3,387	\$3,442	\$3,235	\$3,071	\$4,016	\$4,070
-Annual	\$31,460	\$40,648	\$41,305	\$38,814	\$36,852	\$48,188	\$48,836

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Hawaii

Page 53

*Table 2 - continued*  
**The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Hawaii County, HI, 2003**  
*(Excluding Kamuela, Kailua-Kona, Waikoloa, Keauhou, and Holualoa)*

Monthly Costs	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child				2 Adults, 2 Children	
	2 Adults	2 Adults + infant	2 Adults + preschooler	2 Adults + schoolage	2 Adults + teenager	2 Adults + infant + infant	2 Adults + infant + preschooler
Housing	669	769	769	769	769	769	769
Child Care	0	362	444	195	0	723	806
Food	435	530	541	594	617	614	625
Transportation	523	530	530	530	523	530	530
Health Care	198	206	217	217	236	213	225
Miscellaneous	182	240	250	230	215	285	295
Taxes	407	514	555	480	490	598	643
Earned Income							
Tax Credit (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	0	-40	-40	-39	0	-80	-80
Child Tax Credit (-)	0	-50	-50	-50	-50	-100	-100
Self-Sufficiency Wage							
-Hourly	\$6.86	\$8.69	\$9.14	\$8.31	\$7.95	\$10.09	\$10.55
per adult		per adult	per adult	per adult	per adult	per adult	per adult
-Monthly	\$2,415	\$3,059	\$3,217	\$2,926	\$2,800	\$3,552	\$3,713
-Annual	\$28,977	\$36,707	\$38,606	\$35,111	\$33,594	\$42,630	\$44,552

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Hawaii

Page 61

### 3. Employment Demographics

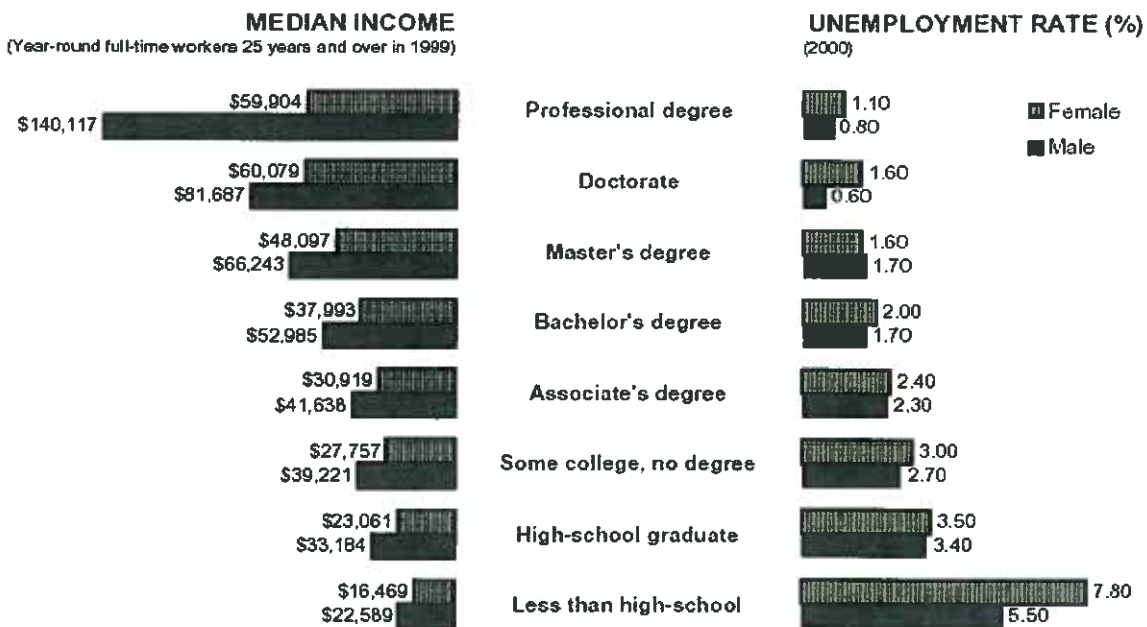
**Table 1.4: Employment by District**

District	% In Labor Force 2002	% in Labor Force who are Unemployed 2002	Mean Travel Time To Work in Minutes 2000	% Population Over 25 No High School Diploma 2000
<b>State</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Hawaii County	61.7	4.9	24.5	9.5
Hilo	57.8	5.8	18.6	9.3
Puna	59.5	7.2	31.0	10.7
Kau	53.5	8.6	42.5	12.3
South Kona	67.0	3.7	30.5	8.5
North Kona	69.1	2.5	20.7	8.1
South Kohala	70.6	2.4	24.8	6.7
North Kohala	53.7	2.6	29.9	9.3
Hamakua	59.0	3.6	36.7	11.8

County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 11.6      County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 11.6      US Census 2000 SF 4 DP3.C41      Primary Care Needs Assessment Chart 16

**Chart 1.5: Relationship between Education and Earnings**

Figure 4  
*Impacts of Education on Unemployment and Earnings by Gender in the United States*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, unpublished data & Bureau of the Census

### Importance of the Indicator: Educational Attainment

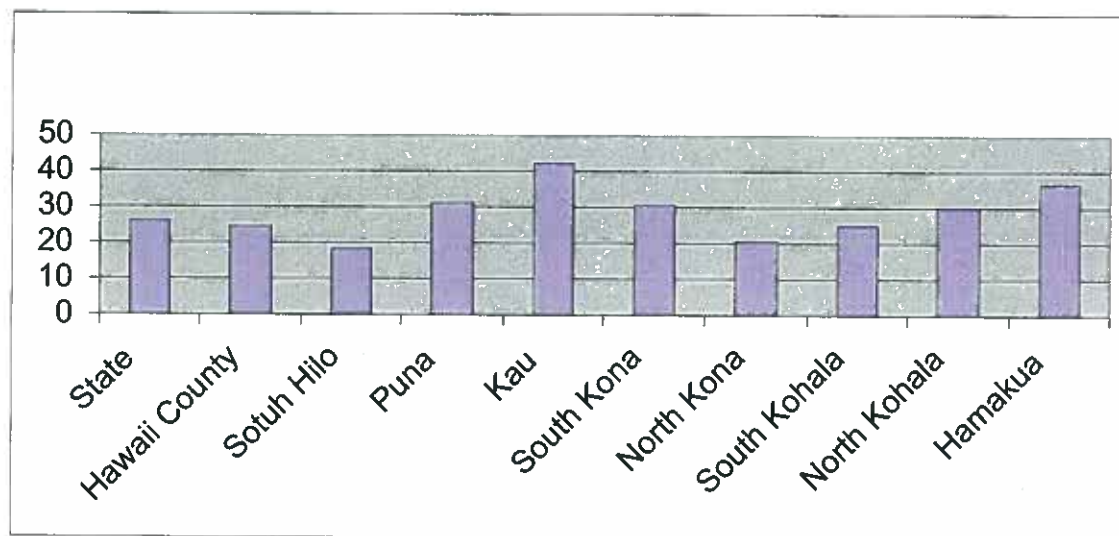
“Educational attainment can affect a person’s ability to adequately support a family. The national average income for someone without a high school diploma is approximately half of the income of graduates. Living in poverty can have long-lasting negative consequences for children and families. The lack of resources and the social instability prevalent in low-income homes put children at a higher risk for developing problem behaviors including substance abuse. There is growing concern that low wage workers are not able to keep their families safely above the poverty level. In 1997, the national average income for someone without a high school diploma was \$16,124. That income did not increase significantly for those with a high school diploma whose income average \$22,895. A bachelor’s degree, on the other hand, appears to significantly increase a person’s earning potential. The average income for a college graduate was \$40,478.”

UH Center on The Family

“Adults ages 25–34 with at least a bachelor’s degree have higher median earnings than those who have less education. For example, in 2000, male and female college graduates earned 60 and 95 percent more, respectively, than those who completed only high school or a General Education Development Certificate (GED). In contrast, males and females ages 25–34 who dropped out of high school earned 27 and 30 percent less, respectively, than their peers who had a high school diploma or GED.”

National Center for Education Statistics

**Chart 1.6: Mean Travel Time to Work In Minutes**



Many working parents on our island are spending over an hour commuting to and from work, some close to two hours each day. Time spent traveling to and from work impacts a parent’s time to be with their children, the ability of children to participate in after school activities, family exercise and recreational time.

### Importance of the Indicator: Travel Time to Work

“The car and the commute, however, are demonstrably bad for community life. In round numbers the evidence suggests that *each additional ten minutes in daily commuting time cuts involvement in community affairs by 10 percent* - fewer public meetings attended, fewer community meetings chaired, fewer petitions signed, fewer church services attended, less volunteering. In fact, although commuting time is not quite as powerful an influence on civic involvement as education, it is more important than almost any other demographic factor.”

Bowling Alone, Robert Putnam, 2000

#### 4. Households & Families

**Table 1.5: Household Composition**

District	# of Households 2000	# of Family Households 2000	Female Head of Family Household, no Husband #&% 2000		Male Head of Family Household, no Wife #&% 2000	
<b>State</b>		<b>287,068</b>	<b>49,923</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>21,068</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
Hawaii County	52,985	36,903	7,000	19%	3,075	8.3%
Hilo	15,141	11,843	2,558	22%	984	8.3%
Papaikou	1,787					
Puna	11,134	7,612	1,571	21%	702	9.2 %
Pahoa	3,115					
Keaau	8,019					
Kau	2,209	1,438	219	15%	147	10.2%
South Kona	3,113	2,165	365	17%	202	9.3%
North Kona	10,522	7,214	1,166	16%	519	7.2%
South Kohala	4,648	3,349	581	17%	249	7.4%
North Kohala	1,751	1,293	227	18%	104	8.0%
Hamakua	2,680	1,989	313	16%	168	8.4%
Honokaa	1,316					
Paauilo	767					
North Hilo	597					
	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 1.19	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 1.20	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 1.20		County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table 1.20	

Of the 52,985 households on Hawaii Island 36,903 or 64% of them meet the Census Bureau's definition of families. 26,828 of those families are married or 72%. The remainder is divided between 2,558 or 22% being headed by women with Hilo having the highest percentage at 22% and 984 or 8.3% with Kau at 10.2% having the highest percentage headed by men.

**Table 1.6: Families with Children**

District	# of Children Under 18 2000	# of Children < 200% of Poverty 2000	% of Families with Children under 18 2000	% of Families with Children Headed by a Single Mother 2000
State			45.0	18.3
Hawaii County	38,852	17,147		
Hilo	11,605	5,276		
Central Hilo			43.1	22.4
Hilo Complex			43.4	30.4
Puna	9,258	5,489		
Keaau			51.9	24.3
Pahoa			51.5	29.3
Kau	1,524	861	43.1	20.2
South Kona	2,193	874	43.9	20.3
North Kona	6,971	2,032	47.0	21.9
South Kohala	3,824	1,374		
North Kohala	1,474	440	44.6	21.0
Hamakua	2,003	801	47.7	19.0
N. Hilo			36.6	18.6
	US Census 2000 SF1 QT-P1	2000 Census SF4 PCT 144	UH Center on the Family, School Complex Data	UH Center on the Family, School Complex Data

**Importance of the Indicator: Single Parent Home**

“Parents are the most important adults in most children’s lives. The number of parents living with a child is strongly associated with the economic and parenting resources available to that child. Many single parent families have other adults in the household (relatives or parent figures) who may contribute to child rearing, and the simple presence of two parents does not guarantee a nurturing atmosphere. However, two parent families usually have more resources than single parent families, which makes many family goals easier to achieve.”

UH Center on the Family

**Importance of the Indicator: Child Poverty and Low Family Incomes**

“Poor children are at least twice as likely as non-poor children to suffer stunted growth or lead poisoning, or to be kept back in school. Poor children score significantly lower on reading, math, and vocabulary tests when compared with otherwise-similar non-poor children. More than half of poor Americans (55 percent) experience serious deprivations during the year (defined as lack of food, utility shutoffs, crowded or substandard housing, or lack of a stove or refrigerator). Poor households are more than 15 times as likely to experience hunger.”

Children’s Defense Fund

## 5. Housing Demographics

**Table 1.7: Housing Characteristics**

District	# of Single Family Homes Sold in 2002	Mean Sale of a Single Family Home MLS 2002 *	% of Owner Occupied Homes 2000	# of Rental Units 2000	% of Gross Rent at More than 35% of Household Income 2000
<b>State</b>			<b>56.5</b>	<b>174,458</b>	<b>29.1</b>
Hawaii County	1,854	\$256,148	52.3	18,382	31
Hilo	328	\$172,860	72.5	6,282	33
Puna	478	\$107,299	31.5	3,128	35
Kau	119	\$119,403	64.3	552	27
South Kona	70	\$300,229	80.9	1,119	23
North Kona	533	\$380,285	68.2	5,845	28
South Kohala	213	\$434,155	63.8	1,860	24
North Kohala	53	\$456,755	59.6	498	24
Hamakua	41	\$183,488	56.7	676	20
N. Hilo	19				
	County of Hawaii Data Book 16.27	County of Hawaii Data Book 16.27 Multiple List Service	2000 Census SF 3 DP4	2000 Census SF3 DP4.c	2000 Census SF3 DP4.c

\* We were not able to get the median sale of a single family home which would have been a more useful figure as means are averages and thus are more effected by extremes of high or low than the median which would be the middle point with 50% of sales above and 50% of sales below.

### Importance of the Indicator: Home Ownership

"Homeowners are much more rooted than renters, even holding other social and economic circumstances constant. Among homeowners, only one in four expects to move in the next five years, compared to two thirds of renters. Because of their greater rootedness, homeowners are substantially more likely to be involved in community affairs than renters."

Bowling Alone, Robert Putnam, 2000

"In 1996, 65.4 percent of Americans owned their own home. Today fewer young people and more older people own homes, and it is far more difficult for young families to purchase homes today than it was in the past."

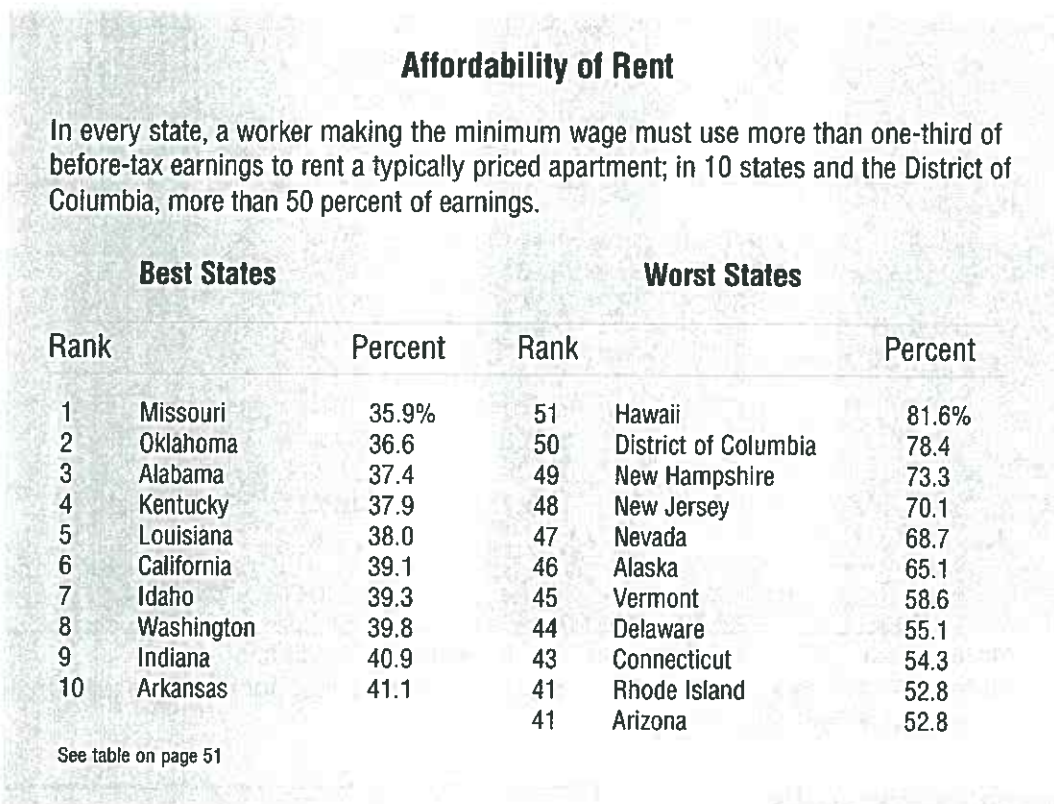
The Social Health of the Nation, Miringoff, 1999

### Importance of the Indicator: Renter Cost Burden

"The housing picture for renters has worsened...widening inequality has produced a sharp gap between high-income owners and low-income renters. Between 1975 and 1996 gross rent has risen from 25.3 percent to 27.1 percent of income."

The Social Health of the Nation, Miringoff, 1999

**Chart 1.7: Rent More Than 35% of Household Income-Hawaii Tops the List**



Children's Defense Fund

High home prices make it difficult for renters to become homeowners. The income needed to purchase the median priced home is often outside the realm of possibility for those currently renting. Moreover, the high cost burden experienced by many renter households makes it difficult to accumulate the savings needed for a down payment on a home, closing costs, and other costs associated with home purchase.

**Overcrowding**

The single most significant factor associated with overcrowding is the presence of children in a household. Not surprisingly, large families are especially likely to live in overcrowded housing.

**Lack of Housing Limits Families' Ability to Leave Welfare for Work**

A geographic mismatch between high employment growth areas and affordable housing limits welfare recipients' access to jobs. The wages typically earned by those transitioning from welfare to work are insufficient to offset increased housing costs in areas where employment opportunities are better. An example of this is the excess travel time to work faced by families from Kau transitioning from welfare to work commuting to the South Kohala Coast.

## 6. Civic Life

**Table 1.8: Voting and Criminal Arrests**

District	Registered Voters 2002	Votes Cast 2002	% of Registered Voters Voting 2002	Property Crimes 2002** (burglary, auto theft, larceny)	Drug Arrests 2002
State 2000			44%		
Hawaii County	89,478	50,368	56%	6,918	1,012
Hilo	29,292	11,168	38%	2,311	417
Puna	16,925	7,142	42%	1,214	202
Kau	3,162	1,269	40%	242	33
South Kona	5,144	2,060	40%		
North Kona	19,028	7,251	38%	2,215	255
South Kohala	8,190	3,225	39%	578	36
North Kohala	3,006	1,209	36%	91	20
Hamakua	4,731	2,187	46%	197	49
Absentee*		14,857*	29%		
	County of Hawaii Data Book 8.1	County of Hawaii Data Book 8.3	County of Hawaii Data Book 8.1	County of Hawaii Data Book 4.7	County of Hawaii Data Book 4.7

**Note:** \*Absentee voter information is not available by districts.

**Note:** \*\*Arrest data is recorded where the crime occurred, not where the person lives or where the arrest took place

### Hawaii's voter apathy

*Here's a 20-year look at the declining percentages of Hawaii residents who voted and registered to vote during presidential elections since 1980. The percentage is based on registered and non-registered residents who were eligible voters:*

Year	% who voted	% who registered to vote
2000	44.1	52.2
1996	47.4	60.7
1992	61.9	67.9
1988	60.3	67.2
1984	61.5	66.8
1980	63.5	70.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau STAR-BULLETIN

#### "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2000."

The report, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which looked at voting and registration rates and characteristics during presidential elections, showed the national average for voters (compared to eligible voters) who actually voted rose to 60 percent in 2000 from 58 percent in 1996.

Washington, D.C., Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin had the highest turnout at 70 percent.

**Hawaii had the lowest percentage of voters at 44.1 percent, a figure that has continued to drop since 1980, when 63.5 percent of eligible Hawaii residents voted.**

**Note:** Another reason these voting statistics might look so bad is that the voter registration lists are not purged frequently, so there are people on the registration roles who have moved or passed away.

## Section II. Well Being Indicators

### 1. Perinatal Period

**Table 2.1: Perinatal Period Indicators**

District	# of Live Births 2002	# of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect <1 2002	% of All Children <1 Confirmed with Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect 2002	% of Births to Teens 1996-2001	% with Less than Adequate Prenatal Care 1996-2001
<b>State</b>				<b>3.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Hawaii County	2,010	65	3.2	5.9	24.1
Hilo	625	17	2.7	5.6	17.0
Puna	444	13	2.9	6.8	18.6
Kau	65	7	10.8	8.6	39.2
South Kona	136	6	4.4	6.8	39.6
North Kona	379	9	2.4	5.2	34.2
South Kohala	211	5	2.4	3.2	24.3
North Kohala	68	2	2.9	6.2	24.1
Hamakua	82	1	1.5	5.9	24.0
	County Data Book 2.1	Department of Human Services	Department of Human Services	Primary Care Needs Assessment Chart 11	Primary Care Needs Assessment Chart 8

#### **Importance of the Indicator: Cases of Child Abuse under One**

"Between 1,000 and 2,000 child abuse fatalities occur each year (in the US). More than 80% involve children under the age of five; more than 40% of the victims are under the age of one."

The Social Health of the Nation, Miringoff, 1999

#### **Importance of the Indicator: Teen Births**

"Children born to teen mothers are much more likely to be living in poverty and experience higher rates of acute and chronic health problems, child abuse and neglect, and school failure. This is especially true for the babies of younger teens, those who have not completed high school. Teenage parenting, even with adequate financial, emotional, medical, and educational support, can be tough work."

UH Center on the Family

#### **Importance of the Indicator: Inadequate Prenatal Care**

"The receipt of early and on-going prenatal care increases the chances of delivering healthy, full-term, normal weight babies. Early prenatal care can encourage good health habits during pregnancy, lead to early detection of medical problems and provide a gateway to support and assistance. All these are associated with improved birth outcomes."

UH Center on The Family

## 2. Early Childhood

**Table 2.2: Early Childhood Indicators**

District	# of Children 0-4 2000	# of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect 0-4 2002	% of All Children 0-4 with Confirmed Child Abuse & Neglect 2002	% of Children < 5 Under 200% of Poverty 2000	% of Low Income Children w/ Subsidized Preschool 2002
Hawaii County	9,130	218	2.4	49.1	60.0
Hilo	2,681	54	2.0	55.5	75.0
Puna	2,112	39	1.8	63.8	45.4
Kau	330	19	5.8	55.2	52.8
South Kona	482	21	4.4	39.6	52.3
North Kona	1,830	44	2.4	35.0	68.3
South Kohala	891	15	1.7	40.6	68.0
North Kohala	349	6	1.7	33.2	42.2
Hamakua	455	4	.08	41.4	50.8
unknown		16			
	2000 Census SF1 QT-P1	Department of Human Services	Department of Human Services	2000 Census SF4 PCT 144	Good Beginnings Alliance

### Importance of Indicator: Child Abuse Under Age 5

"For healthy development, children need a safe and nurturing family environment, yet home is a dangerous place for far too many of Hawaii's children. Over 40 percent of all confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect involve children under the age of six. Child abuse or neglect can result in physical disability, profound developmental and behavioral problems, and death. Infants and toddlers (birth through age 2) are most likely to be victims of injury, while preschoolers (ages 3 to 5) are more likely to suffer neglect."

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### Importance of the Indicator: Child Poverty and Low Family Income

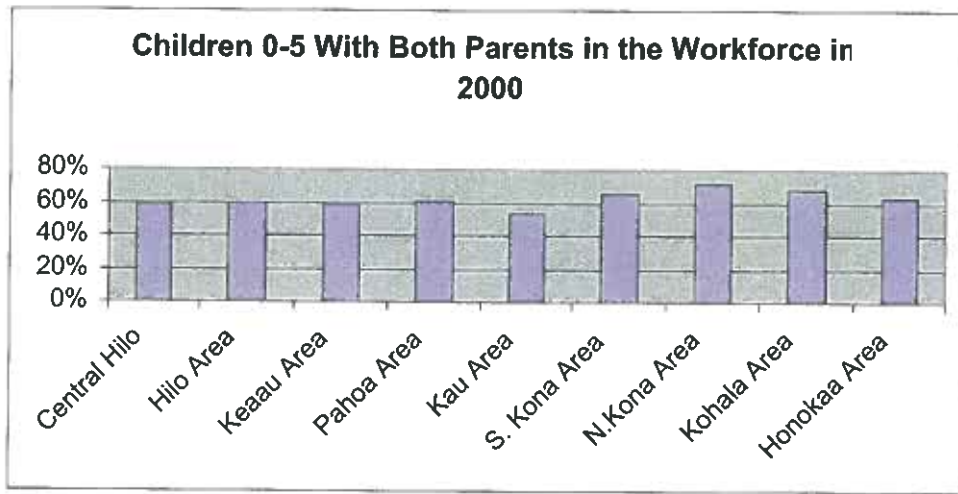
"Poverty can have its most harmful effects at these youngest ages, when a lack of proper nutrition during a child's early years can cause a lifetime of physical and developmental problems. Mental retardation may be caused by lead poisoning in poor housing conditions, and the inadequate early schooling available in many low-income areas can deprive children of opportunities that may affect them for a lifetime."

Social Health of the Nation, Miringoff, 1999

"Growing up in poor and low-income families has been associated with a host of negative outcomes for children. These children usually have less adequate prenatal care and more often arrive at low birth-weight, with higher risk of infant mortality. Without extra effort, they exhibit lower levels of school readiness and slower intellectual development. The lack of financial security often leads to frequent moves which, in turn, can interrupt family stability and schooling, produce higher levels of personal and family stress and lower levels of educational and socioeconomic attainment as adults."

UH Center on the Family

**Chart 2.1: Children with Both Parents in the Workforce**



Source: UH Center on the Family

**Note:** With the average of 63.1% of the children under five years of age having both parents in the workforce there is a tremendous need for the availability on our island of affordable, quality early education and care.

**Importance of the Indicator: Subsidized Preschool**

In 48 states the cost of child care for a four year old in an urban child care center is more than the cost of public college tuition.

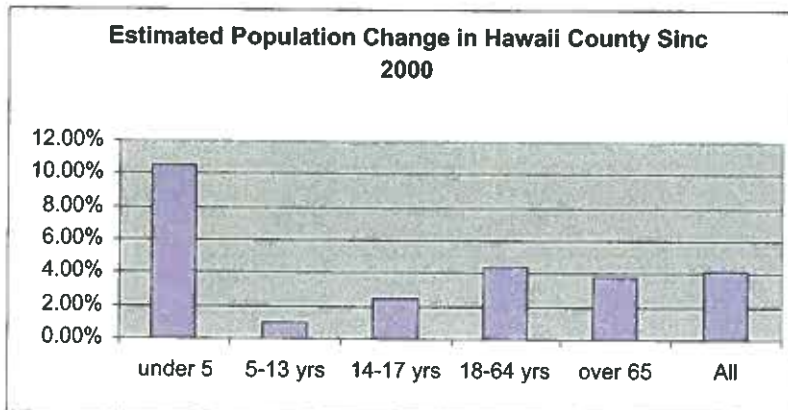
Hawaii Center-based child care costs per year	Hawaii Tuition at a 4-year public college	College tuition as a % of child care costs
\$ 5,505	\$2,965	53.9

Children's Defense Fund

**Importance of Indicator: Preschool Experience**

"Quality preschool, child care, and Head Start programs have been found to help children get ready for school success, to prevent costly special education and school dropouts, and to reduce the likelihood of teen pregnancy, criminal activity and welfare dependency when these children reach adulthood. In fact, some studies have concluded that the most constant variable in many forms of academic and future adult success is preschool attendance."

UH Center on the Family



Census 2000 and County Population Estimates for July 1, 2002.

### 3. School Age Children

**Table 2.3: School Age Indicators**

District	# of Children 5-13 2000	# of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect 5-13 2002	% of All Children 5-13 with Confirmed Child Abuse & Neglect 2002	% of Children 5-13 Under 200% of Poverty 2000
Hawaii County	<b>20,301</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>45.13</b>
Hilo	<b>6,039</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>45.94</b>
Puna	<b>4,921</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>61.46</b>
Kau	<b>777</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>59.39</b>
South Kona	<b>1,146</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>40.40</b>
North Kona	<b>3,565</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>28.76</b>
South Kohala	<b>2,054</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>37.27</b>
North Kohala	<b>753</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>27.98</b>
Hamakua	<b>1,046</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>39.59</b>
unknown		<b>8</b>		
	2000 Census SF1 QT-P1	Department of Human Services	Department of Human Services	2000 Census SF4 PCT 144

**Table 2.4 K-8 School Data**

School Age School Complex Data	% K-8 with Health Insurance 2000	% 3rd graders Reading at or Above Grade Level 2000	% 3rd grade Math Scores at or Above Grade Level 2000	Average Daily School Attendance 2002
State	<b>90.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>95 standard</b>
Hilo				
Central Hilo Complex	<b>95.1</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>
Hilo Complex	<b>91.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>94.7</b>
Puna				
Keaau Complex	<b>87.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>91.6</b>
Pahoa Complex	<b>84.5</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>
Kau Complex	<b>85.1</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>88.0</b>
South Kona Complex	<b>84.2</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>
North Kona Complex	<b>87.1</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>93.2</b>
South Kohala	<b>See note</b>	<b>See pg.</b>	<b>See pg</b>	
Kohala Complex	<b>92.8</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>96.3</b>
Hamakua				
Honokaa Complex	<b>90.0</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>92.5</b>
Laupahoehoe Com				<b>92.2</b>
	UH Center on the Family Community Profiles	UH Center on the Family Community Profiles	UH Center on the Family Community Profiles	UH Center on the Family Community Profiles

**Note:** Data that is collected on student information and performance are collected by school complex geographic areas tied to a high school. UH Center of the Family presents data in this format. It is important to note that there is no high school in the district of South Kohala, as a result there is no data. South Kohala data is recorded in North Kona. Likewise data for students living in Waimea is recorded in Honokaa. Data for individual schools is available upon request.

**Importance of Indicator: Third Grade Reading Scores**

"The ability to read is critical for academic success and life-long learning. Poor readers are more likely to drop out of school, which limits their ability to secure well-paying jobs. While standardized tests are not only the way to assess learning, the Stanford Achievement Test is used here as a measure of reading achievement."

UH Center on the Family

"School-related activities or family behavior were associated with student performance (without controlling for socioeconomic status). Students who discussed their studies at home on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis had higher average reading scores than students who never discussed their studies at home. Practice is important to reading development. Higher numbers of pages read daily in school and for homework were associated with higher average reading scale scores. Fourth-graders who reported reading 11 or more pages daily had the highest average score, outperforming their peers who reported reading fewer pages."

National Center for Education Statistics

**Table 2.5 8th Grade Data**

8 <sup>th</sup> Grade School Complex Data	% of 8 <sup>th</sup> Graders Reporting Exposure to Illicit Drugs 2000	% of 8 <sup>th</sup> grade SAT Math Scores At or Above Grade Level 2002	% of 8th graders SAT Reading At or Above Grade Level 2002
State	14.5	73.3	73.8
Hawaii County	20.9	72.4	73.2
Hilo		70.1	71.9
Central Hilo Complex	22.4		
Waiakea Complex	16.2		
Puna		67.4	61.4
Keaau Complex	11.5		
Pahoa Complex	14.8	73.0	64.1
Kau Complex	10.4	68.5	70.6
Konawaena Complex	26.1	80.1	81.7
Kealakehe Complex	24.5	72.1	76.8
South Kohala	See note	82.5	84.1
Kohala Complex	24.0	72.1	75.0
Hamakua			
Honokaa Complex	22.4	72.1	75.0
Laupahoehoe Complex	N/A	76.5	75.0
	UH Center on the Family, Community Profiles	Kamehameha School PASE Report 03-04:04	Kamehameha School PASE Report 03-04:04

**Importance of Indicator: Eight Grade Math Scores**

"The indicator looks at the measure most consistently available: scores on the Stanford Achievement Test (S.A.T.) math section for eighth graders in the public schools. Math was included here because Hawaii has many students for whom English is their second language and math scores were felt to be less affected by language familiarity than reading scores."

UH Center on the Family

## 4. Youth

**Table 2.6: Youth Indicators**

District	# of Children 14-17 2000	# of Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect 14-17 2002	% of All Children with Confirmed Child Abuse & Neglect 2002	% of Children 14-17 Under 200% of Poverty 2000
<b>Hawaii County</b>	<b>9,421</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Hilo	2,885	31	1.1	38.5
Puna	2,225	33	1.5	55.5
Kau	417	2	.05	61.3
South Kona	565	8	1.4	41.8
North Kona	1,576	29	1.8	26.2
South Kohala	879	15	1.7	33.5
North Kohala	372	5	1.3	37.5
Hamakua	502	3	.07	41.1
unknown		6		
	2000 Census SF1 QT-P1	Department of Human Services	Department of Human Services	2000 Census SF4 PCT 144

**Table 2.7: High School Data**

High School	% of Public School Seniors with Plans for 2 or 4 year College 2000	Teens 16-19 Not in School and Not Working 2000
<b>State</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Hawaii County</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Hilo		
Central Hilo Complex	82.0	5.3
Waiakea Complex	69.9	11.9
Puna		
Keaau Complex		7.3
Pahoa Complex	69.3	11.5
Kau Complex	40.2	27.5
Konawaena Complex	78.6	6.2
Kealakehe Complex	59.2	11.3
Kohala Complex	70.0	14.5
Hamakua		
Honokaa Complex	67.8	9.6
Laupahoehoe Complex	76.5	2.5
	UH Center on the Family, Community Profiles	UH Center on the Family, Community Profiles

## **The 2002 Hawaii Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Use Study Risk and Protective Factors**

“Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups, that are known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, and violent behavior among youths. For example, researchers have found that children who live in disorganized crime ridden neighborhoods are more likely to become involved in drug use and crime than children who live in safe neighborhoods.

Protective factors exert positive influence or buffer the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed include social bonding to family, school, community and peers; health beliefs and clear standards for behavior, and individual characteristics. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior.”

### **Intro to The 2002 Hawaii Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Use Study**

The accumulation of risk factors increases the probability of substance use or engagement in other problem behaviors. In the current study more than half (62%) of the students who were diagnosed with a substance abuse problem had 18 or more risk factors (high risk is 18 to 28 risk factors). Approximately one third (33%) of the students diagnosed with a substance abuse problem had 11 to 18 risk factors.

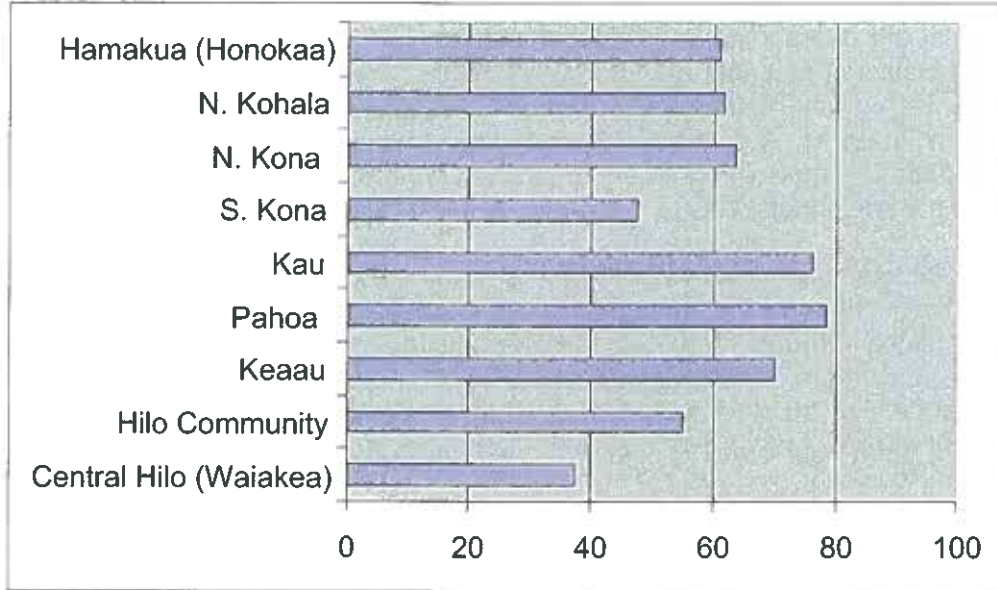
Similar to risk factors protective factors increase the student’s probability of being protected against the negative influence of risk factors. In the current study 84% of the students diagnosed with a substance abuse problem had less than six protective factors. Moderate protective factors are six to eight and high protective factors are nine to 11.

The number of students participating in the study can influence the results; each school is different. The full reports for each school participating can be viewed at <http://www.state.hi.us/health/resource/adad/community2003/index.html>

**Chart 2.2: 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Student Risk Factors**

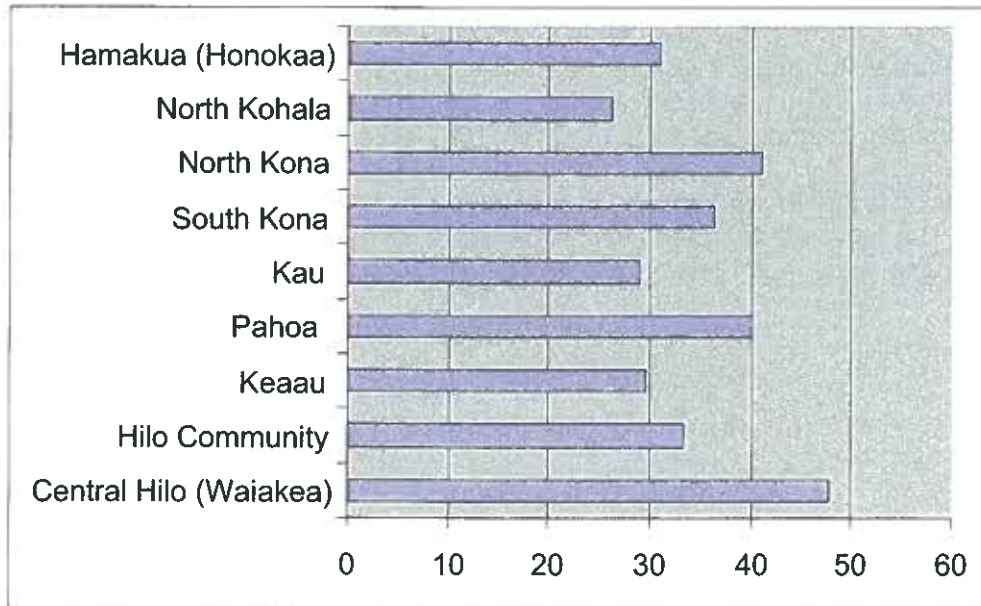
The following charts present test results collected in 2002 in 8<sup>th</sup> grade classrooms. They are collected and presented here by school complex.

**Percentage of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Students with High and Moderate Risk Factors**



**Chart 2.3: 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Student Protective Factors**

**Percentage of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Students with High and Moderate Protective Factors**



## 5. Adults and Family

**Table 2.8: Adult and Family Indicators**

District	# of Adults 18-64	% of the Workforce Working 2 or More Jobs 2000 *	# & % of Children < 18 Living in Out of Home Care 2002	% of Adults Under 200% of Poverty 2000
Hawaii County	<b>89,706</b>		<b>928</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Hilo	<b>27,576</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Puna	<b>18,887</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Kau	<b>3,421</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>3.7</b>
South Kona	<b>5,259</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.8</b>
North Kona	<b>18,207</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>1.9</b>
South Kohala	<b>8,121</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1.3</b>
North Kohala	<b>3,756</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Hamakua	<b>4,479</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>2.1</b>
	2000 Census SF1 QT-P1	Healthy Hawaii 2010, DOH	Department of Human Services, original zip code of child	Census 2000 SF4 PCT 144

\* **Note:** Data taken from "Toward a Healthy Hawaii 2010"—data is collected by four districts on Hawaii-Hilo, Puna & Kau, North and South Kona, and North Hawaii (which includes South and North Kohala and Hamakua).

**Table 2.9: Family Violence**

District	Child Abuse and Neglect Reports 2002	Child Abuse and Neglect Confirmed Reports 2002	% of All Children 0-18 with Confirmed Child Abuse and Neglect 2002	Violation "Temporary Restraining Order" 2003	Domestic Violence Arrests 2003
Hl. County	<b>1321</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>758</b>
Hilo	<b>350</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>250</b>
Puna	<b>408</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>293</b>
Kau	<b>53</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>
Kona				<b>115</b>	<b>138</b>
S. Kona	<b>87</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.1</b>		
N. Kona	<b>179</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2.0</b>		
South Kohala	<b>97</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>
North Kohala	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>
Hamakua	<b>51</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>
unknown	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>			
	Department of Human Services	Department of Human Services	Department of Human Services	County of Hawaii Police Department	County of Hawaii Police Department

**Importance of the Indicator: Child Abuse**

“Children suffering physical and sexual abuse have been found to be at higher risk for failure in school, for truancy, and for juvenile delinquency than are other children. Children who experience neglect or abuse learn that violence is an acceptable way of problem solving and are far more likely to repeat the cycle and become perpetrators of violence themselves. Girls who are sexually victimized during childhood often allow themselves to be victimized as adults.”

UH Center on the Family

**Chart 2.4 Temporary Restraining Orders (TRO) Mandated for Services**

Statistics collected by Turning Point for Families show interesting information that bears looking into.

Petitioner In 2003	T RO granted by Family Court		Mandated Services
East Hawaii Men Petitioning the Court	104	Resulted in Mandated Services for	32 Partners
East Hawaii Women Petitioning the Court	589	Resulted in Mandated Services for	235 Partners
West Hawaii Men Petitioning the Court	35	Resulted in Mandated Services for	3 Partners
West Hawaii Women Petitioning the Court	507	Resulted in Mandated Services for	12 Partners

**Note:** In West Hawaii 507 women were granted TROs but only 12 men were mandated to services.

**Importance of the Indicator: Family Violence**

“The term family violence includes both child abuse and neglect and domestic violence. Children who grow up in homes where there is domestic violence are physically abused at a rate 15 times higher than the national average. Because of this significant connection child abuse and neglect and domestic violence should not be considered in isolation from one another.”

California Prop 10 Initiative

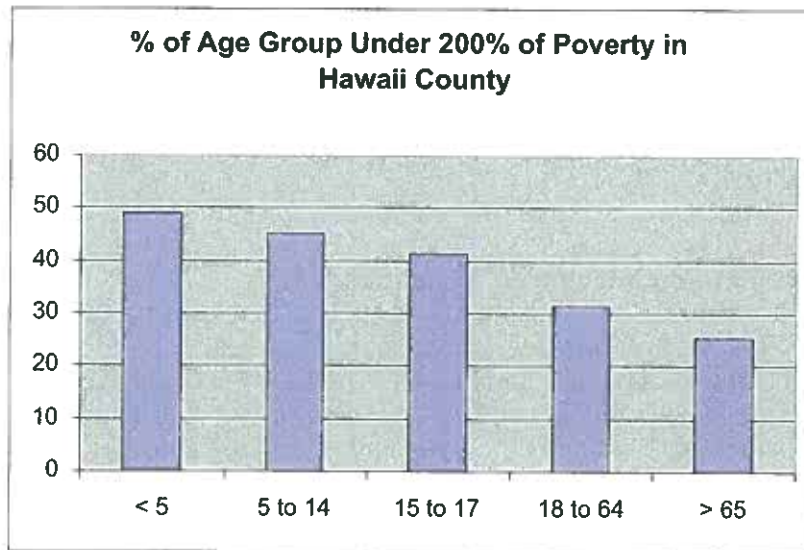
## 6. Seniors

**Table 2.10: Senior Indicators**

District	# of Adults over 65 2000	# of Adults over 85 2000	% of Seniors (65-75) Under 200% of Poverty 2000	Seniors Living Alone 2002
Hawaii County	20,119	2,132	25.4	4,214
Hilo	8,205	1,043	23.8	1,802
Puna	3,190	249	32.6	651
Kau	882	76	33.0	189
South Kona	1,137	106	25.8	236
North Kona	3,365	290	23.8	681
South Kohala	1,186	96	14.3	224
North Kohala	808	99	16.4	157
Hamakua	1,346	173	32.7	274
	2000 Census SF1 QT-P1	2000 Census SF1 QT-P1	2000 Census SF 4 PCT 144	County of Hawaii Data Book 2002 Table1.21

**Note:** Of the 2,132 seniors over age 85, 716 of them are over 90.

**Chart 2.5: 200% of Poverty by Age**



"The reductions in elderly poverty that have occurred over the past quarter century provide a model for what can be done in the future. Not long ago, the poorest age group in America was the elderly. The poverty rate among those over 65 has declined from 24.6 % in 1970 to 10.8% in 1996. These changes have come about as a result of the elderly seeking retirement benefits and health care."

The Social Health of the Nation

**Current Hawaii poverty statistics for seniors are at the 1970 national level, even though seniors on Hawaii Island have the lowest rate of any age group living under 200% of federal poverty.**

"One of the most significant expenses for the elderly, even those with adequate incomes, is out-of-pocket health-care costs. According to the most recent AARP study average out-of-pocket costs for Medicare beneficiaries were estimated at \$2,149 per elderly person in 1997, or 19% percent of average income. Those over age 75 were project to pay even higher costs, roughly 21% of their income."

The Social Health of the Nation, Miringoff, 1999

**Table 2.11: Grandparents Living with Grandchildren**

District	Grandparents Who Live in the Same Household with Their Grandchildren 2000	Grandparents Responsible for the Care of the Grandchildren with Whom they Live 2000
<b>State</b>	<b>49,237</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>Hawaii County</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>30.4</b>
Hilo		
Central Hilo Area	710	32.3
Waiakea Area	1,060	34.0
Puna		
Keaau Area	480	22.8
Pahoa Area	555	39.8
Kau Area	246	28.3
South Kona	353	33.1
North Kona Area	854	26.9
Kohala Area	268	17.9
Honokaa Area	482	28.9
Laupahoehoe Area	71	30.5
	UH Center on the Family, Community Profiles	UH Center on the Family, Community Profiles

**Note:** This is data from the 2000 US Census. The category is “Grandparents as Caregivers; Grandparents living in households with one or more grandchildren under 18 years; Grandparent responsible for grandchild”. This does not mean that these grandparents have custody or sole responsibility for their grandchildren, many of these are multi-generational households.

**Importance of Indicator: Grandparents Living with Grandchildren**

“Grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and other relatives expand children’s social worlds. The extended family network provides love, guidance, role models, companionship, support, and a sense of identity for children. Extended family networks also provide support and companionship to parents. A strong family network can enhance parents’ well being and enable them to be more attentive and responsive to their children. Close extended family ties tend to be preserved across successive generations.”

UH Center on the Family

### Section III. Highlights by Community

#### **The Highlights of the Community Indicators**

The following pages highlight indicators for the eight individual communities.

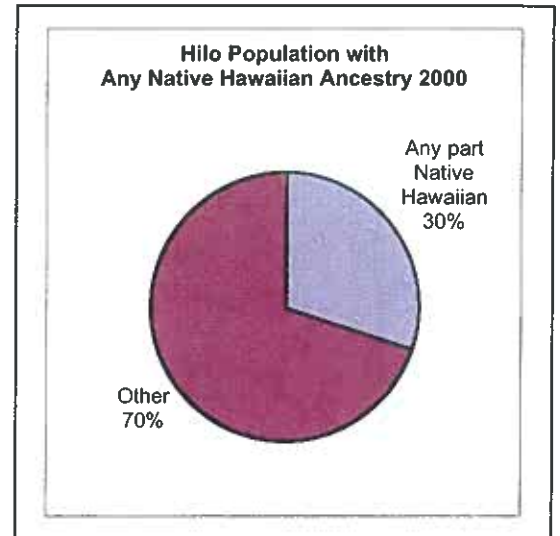
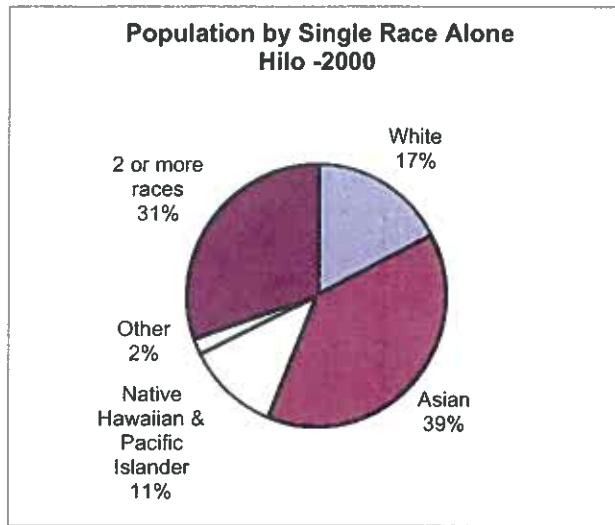
In many ways we hesitate to draw your attention to specific indicators that are outside the norm, the highest and lowest, for example. All communities have strengths and unique aspects that can never be captured in that type of analysis. But more importantly, the value of a study such as this one is that data and statistics tell their own story to the individual reader. Based on your area of expertise, areas of interest, or where you live, the data book will tell a different story to each of us...that is the fun of it.

As you read, note the leading and lagging trends and begin to formulate your thoughts as to where and what we should focus on for improvement. This is the beginning of a customized community based approach to developing the indicators that will be tracked over time and that will be used in the future to inform planning and service delivery, community initiatives and efforts.

The danger in having a " highlights" section is that you will see it through our eyes, not yours. So please make your own analysis, find your own story.

**Hilo: Census Tracts 201-209 Hilo, Honomu, Papaikou, Paukaa, Pepeekeo, Wainaku**

**Race:**



**Population:**

- Hilo has 47,677 people, 32% of the total island population, 49% of the island's seniors and only 29% of the island's children under 5
- At 6.2% Hilo has seen the lowest rate of population growth on the island in the last ten years

**Economic Conditions:**

- Hilo at 8.3% is 3<sup>rd</sup> after Puna and Kau in families receiving financial aid

**Employment:**

- Shortest commute time at 18.6 minutes one way, Kau is the highest at 42.5 minutes one way

**Household Composition**

- 30.4% of the households in the Hilo School Complex area are heading by a single mother, the highest in the County

**Housing**

- Hilo has the second highest percentage of owner occupied homes, first being South Kona at over 80%

**Crime & Family Violence**

- Highest number of drug arrests-417 in 2002
- 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect

**Early Childhood**

- At 75% Hilo has the highest percentage of low income children attending subsidized preschool
- Second highest after Puna with 55% of children 0-5 under 200% of poverty

**Perinatal Period**

- Lowest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect for children under one year of age
- Best utilization of prenatal care

**School Age Children**

- Central Hilo has the highest 3<sup>rd</sup> grade reading scores in the County, does well on math too-tied for 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Highest daily school attendance

**High School**

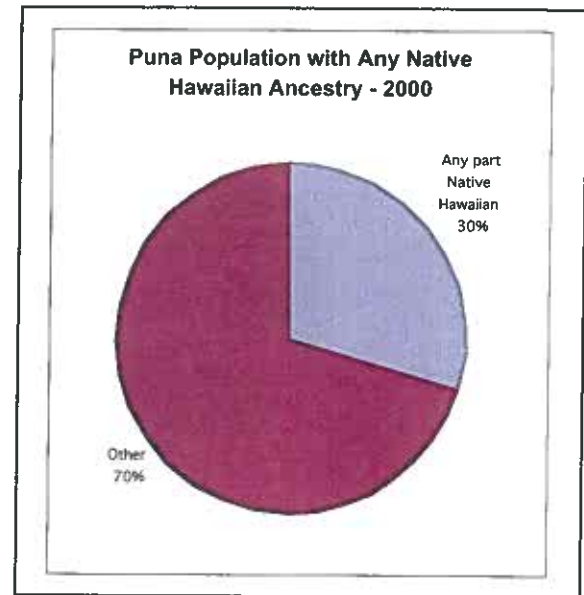
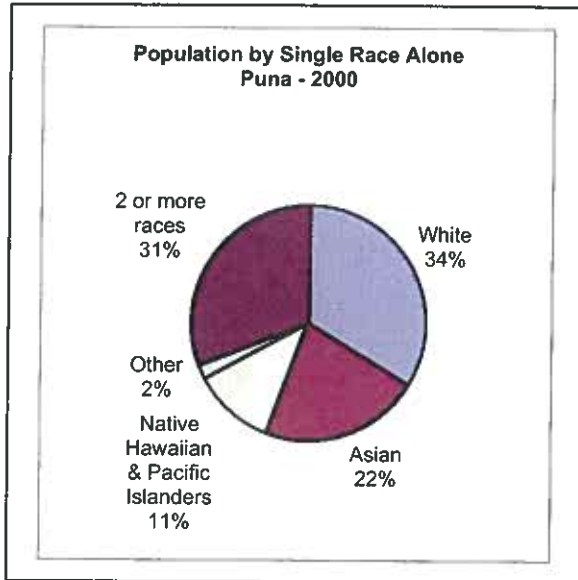
- Fewest teens in the County not in school and not working
- Lowest risk factors in the County for teen substance abuse
- Highest protective factors for teen substance abuse

**Seniors**

- Hilo has by far the largest number of seniors on the island at 8,205, almost 2.5 times the number in North Kona and Puna, 21% of them live alone

## Puna: Census Tracts 210-211 Keaau, Mt View, Pahoa, Volcano Village

### Race:



### Population:

- With a growth rate of 50.8% since 1990 the Puna community has the highest rate of growth in the County
- At 31,335 Puna is the second largest population district

### Economic Conditions:

- At \$12,554 and \$31,757 Pahoa has the lowest per capita and median income in the County
- 13.8% of the households in Puna receive financial aid, the highest in the County
- 5,489 children live beneath 200% of federal poverty, the largest number in the County

### Employment:

- 2nd highest unemployment rate in the County at 7.2%, Kau is highest

### Household Composition

- Puna has the highest % of households headed by a single woman or man

### Family Violence

- Puna has the largest number of TRO violations 181, and domestic violence arrests, 293

### Housing

- Lowest % of owner occupied homes in the County
- Highest % of renter burden (ratio of rent to income)

### Perinatal

- High birth rate
- Good prenatal care utilization

### Early Childhood

- Highest rate in of children under 5 living beneath 200% of poverty
- Only 45.4% of low income children attend subsidized preschool

### School Age Children

- Puna has the highest rate of school age children living beneath 200% of poverty

### High School

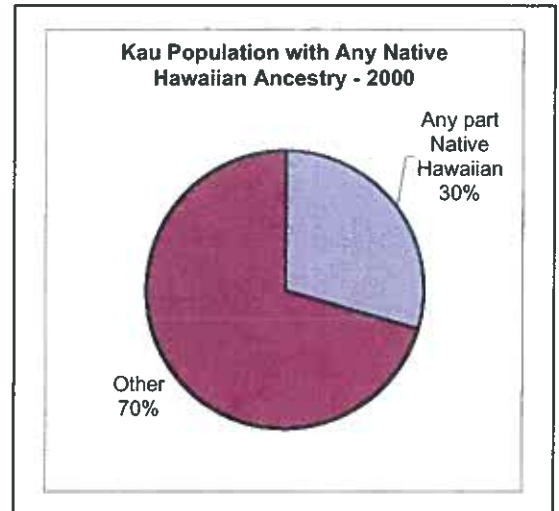
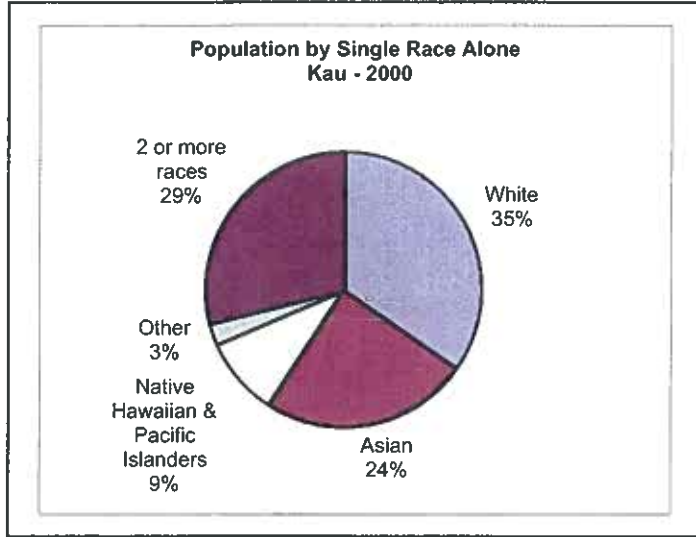
- Puna has the second highest risk factors for substance abuse among teens, but also ranks high in protective factors
- Puna has the lowest 8<sup>th</sup> grade reading and math scores on the island

### Seniors

- Puna, Kau and Hamakua have the highest number of seniors at around 34% living under 200% of federal poverty levels

**Kau: Census Tract 212 Hawaiian Ocean View, Naalehu, Pahala**

**Race:**



**Population:**

- o Kau has the smallest population of any Hawaii island district at 5,827
- o It also has the oldest median age of 41.5
- o And the smallest percentage of children under 5 at 5.6%

**Economic Conditions:**

- o Kau has the second lowest per capita income in the County, after Pahoa

**Employment:**

- o Kau has the highest unemployment rate at 8.6%, the state rate is 3.8%
- o Longest commute time at 42.5 minutes one way
- o Highest percentage of community members who have not completed high school

**Crime & Family Violence**

- o 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect for all age groups, South Kona has the highest
- o Kau has the lowest number of TRO violations, only one

**Perinatal Period**

- o At 8.6% of the births being to teen age mothers Kau has the highest rate in the state
- o At 10.8% Kau has the highest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect to children under one in the County, 2 1/2 times the County rate
- o 39.2% of women receive inadequate prenatal care, the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate in the state
- o At 10.8% Kau has the highest % of low birth weight babies in the state
- o And the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate of infant mortality at 11% in the state

**Early Childhood**

- o The highest rate of confirmed child abuse in the County for children under 5
- o A high percentage of children under 5 with income under 200% of poverty- 55.2%

**School Age**

- o Kau has the worst attendance rates
- o The lowest 3<sup>rd</sup> grade reading and math scores

**High School**

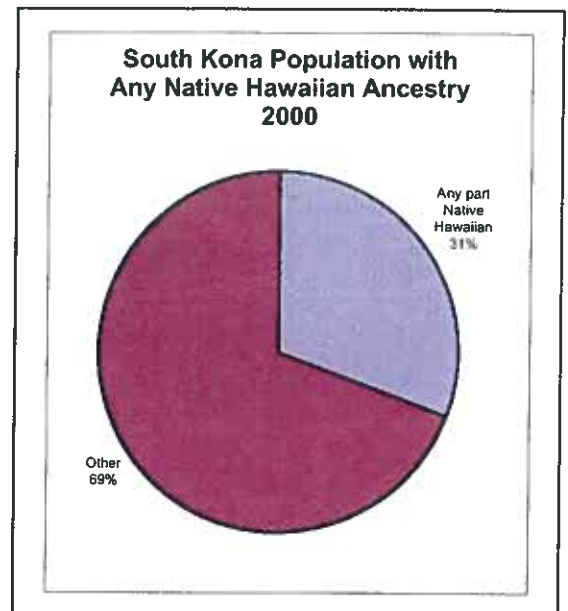
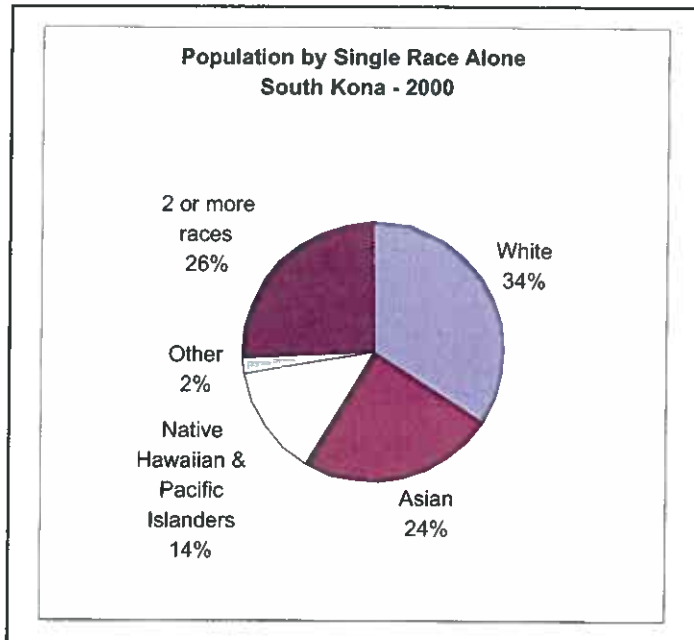
- o Kau is high in risk factors for teen age substance abuse, yet has the lowest rate of 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting exposure to illicit drugs
- o Highest rate of children 14-17 living beneath 200% of poverty
- o Highest rate of teens not in school and not working, 27.5%, state rate is 8.6%
- o Kau has the fewest students reporting post secondary education plans

**Seniors**

- o Puna, Kau and Hamakua have the highest number of seniors at around 34% living under 200% of federal poverty levels

**South Kona: Census Tracts 213-214 Captain Cook, Honaunau-Napoopoo, Kealahou**

**Race:**



**Population:**

- South Kona has seen little growth over the last ten years compared to many parts of the island

**Housing:**

- At 80.9% South Kona has the highest % of owner occupied homes, well above the state average at 56.5%

**Crime and Family Violence**

- Highest rate of confirmed child abuse in the County in 2002 at 3.1%, County rate 1.8%

**Perinatal Period**

- The highest rate of inadequate prenatal care in the County and the 5<sup>th</sup> in the state at 39.6%

**Early Childhood**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of confirmed child abuse for children 0-4 at 4.4%, County rate 2.4%

**School Age**

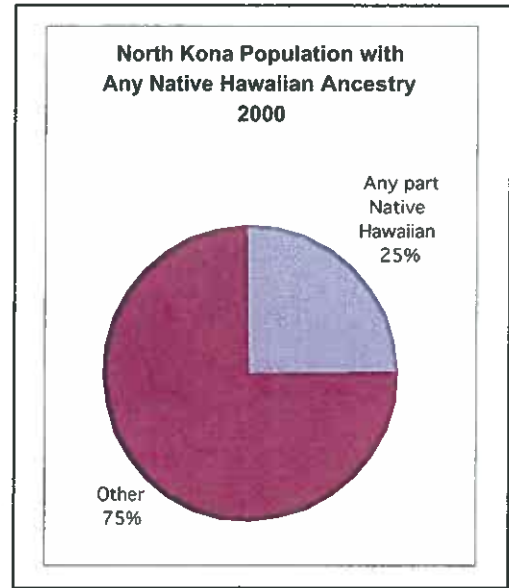
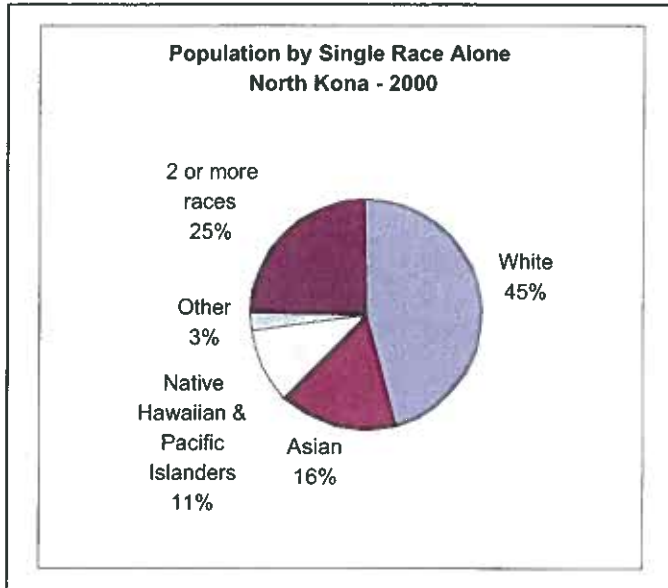
- South Kona has the highest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect involving school age children
- South Kona is above state average in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade math and reading scores

**High School**

- South Kona is the district with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest risk factors for teen substance abuse, yet the highest rate of 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting illicit exposure to drugs
- South Kona has the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest % of teens not in school and not working

**North Kona: Census Tracts 215-216 Holualoa, Honalo, Keauhou, Kailua, Kolaoa**

**Race:**



**Population:**

- Although not taking the prize for highest growth district or even second or third , North Kona has seen a rapid rate of growth, 30%, and has the highest rate of growth for children under 5.

**Economic Conditions:**

- Highest per capita income at \$23,568, followed closely by South Kohala
- At 25.8% North Kona is the only district on the island with fewer people with income less than 200% of poverty than the state average at 25.9%

**Employment:**

- North Kona has low unemployment, at 2.5 % it is below the state average of 3.8%

**Housing:**

- North Kona has the greatest number of single family homes sold in 2002
- A high, 3<sup>rd</sup> highest, rate of owner occupied homes

**Early Childhood**

- At 68.3%, second highest rate of low income children with subsidized preschool

**School Age**

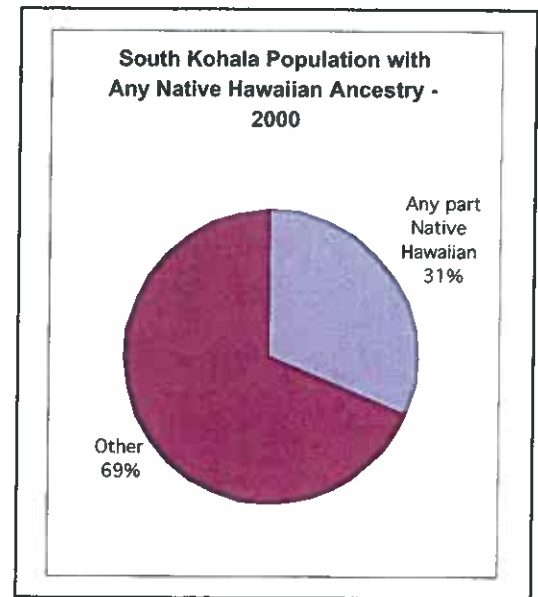
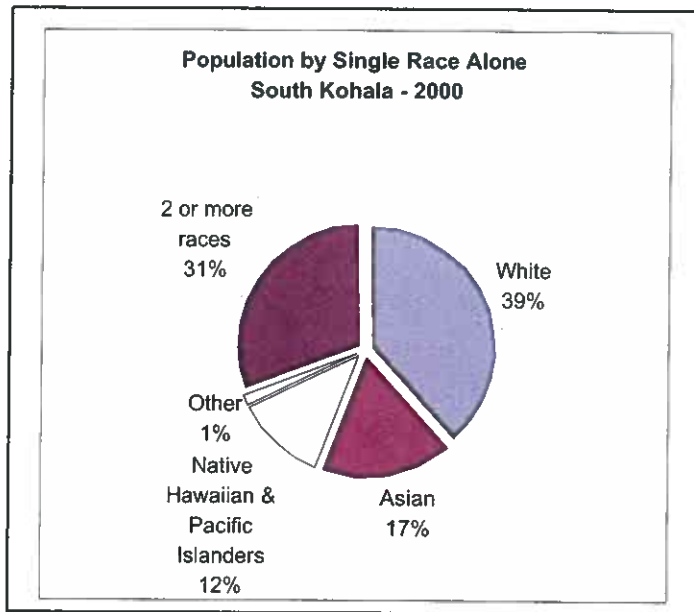
- Above average 3<sup>rd</sup> grade math scores

**High School**

- North Kona has the highest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect for this age group
- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in substance abuse protective factors
- North Kona is above the state average on 8<sup>th</sup> grade math and reading scores

**South Kohala: Census Tract 217 Puako, Waikoloa, Waimea, "The Coast"**

**Race:**



**Population:**

- South Kohala has the second highest rate of growth in the last ten years at 43.7%, Puna has the first

**Economics:**

- The median family income is the highest on the island at \$56,905, but still under the state median of \$56,961
- South Kohala has by far the fewest people receiving financial aid, well below the state rate

**Employment:**

- At 2.4% South Kohala has the lowest unemployment rate, lower than the state at 3.8%
- It also has the highest percentage of residents who have graduated from high school

**Housing:**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest to North Kohala in mean cost of a single family home at \$434,155

**Perinatal Period**

- At 3.2% the fewest births to teens

**Early Childhood**

- 3<sup>rd</sup> highest with 68% of low income children in subsidized preschool

**School Age and High School:**

Note: Data that is collected on student information and performance are collected by school complex geographic areas tied to a high school. UH Center of the Family presents data in this format. It is important to note that there is no high school in the district of South Kohala, as a result there is no data. South Kohala data is recorded in North Kona and Honokaa complexes. We pulled some South Kohala specific information to report here.

**3<sup>rd</sup> grade math & reading scores at Waikoloa Elementary**

- 90% reading at or above grade level, state rate is 82.2%
- 85% math at or above grade level, state rate is 81.9%

**3<sup>rd</sup> grade math & reading scores at Waimea Elementary**

- 75% reading at or above grade level, state rate is 82.2%
- 64% math at or above grade level, state rate is 81.9

**8th grade Math & Reading scores for Waimea Intermediate School**

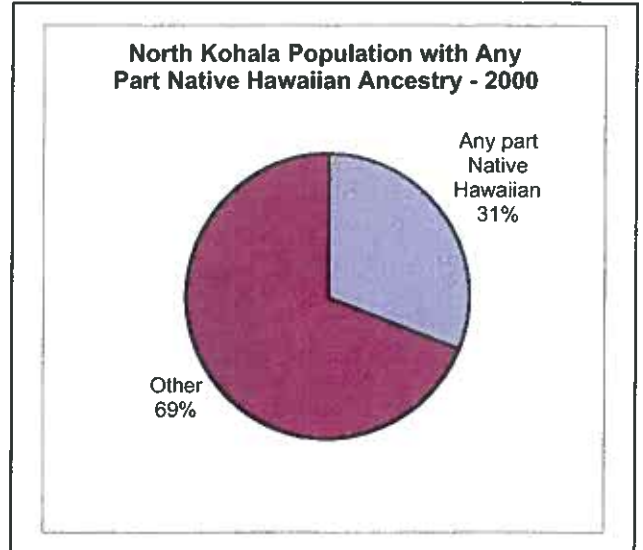
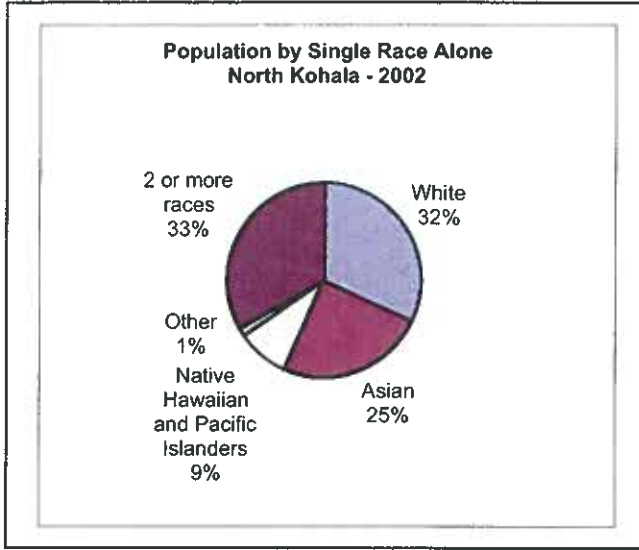
- Reading at or above grade level 77%, state rate is 73.8%
- Math at or above grade level 72%, state rate is 73.3%

**Seniors**

- South Kohala has the fewest number of seniors living under 200% of poverty

**North Kohala: Census Tract 218 Halaula, Hawi, Kapaau**

**Race:**



**Population:**

- North Kohala has the third highest rate of growth in the County over the last ten years at 40.7%

**Employment:**

- At 2.6% North Kohala has a low unemployment rate

**Housing**

- Highest mean cost of a single family home in the County at \$456,755
- **Crime and Family Violence**
- Lowest number of drug arrests, 20, in 2002

**Early Childhood**

- The lowest rate of children living beneath 200% of poverty and the lowest % of those children attending subsidized preschool at 42.2%

**School Age**

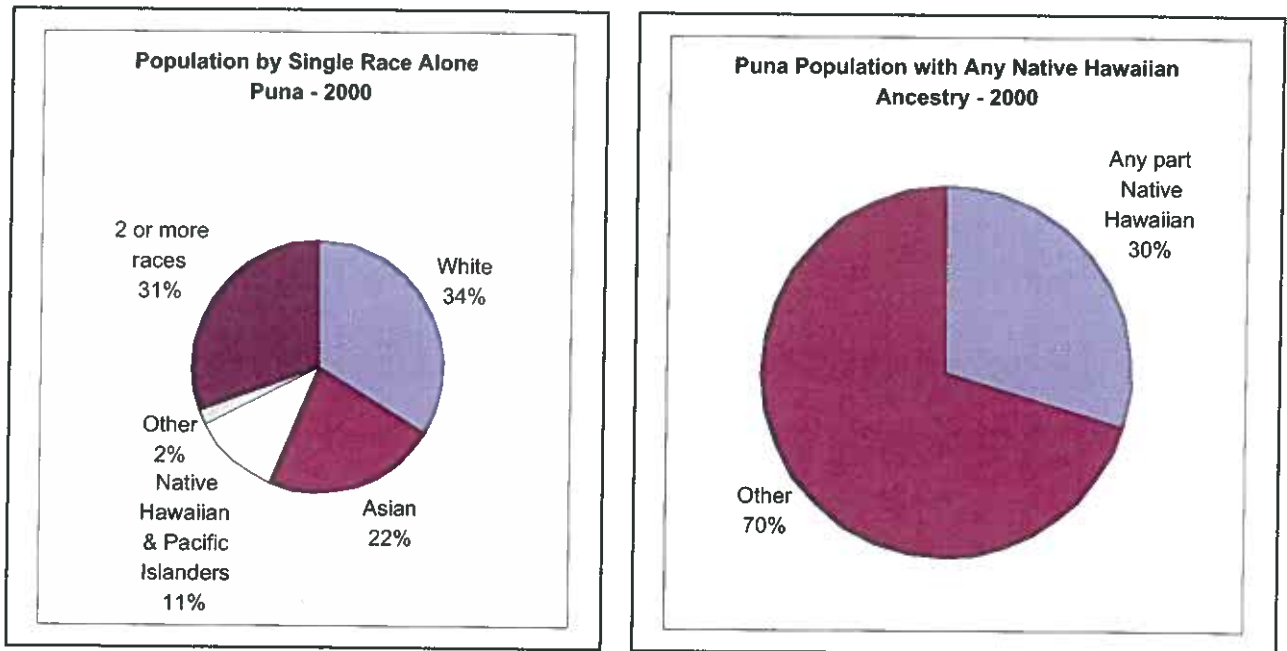
- At 27.98% North Kohala has the lowest rate of children living beneath 200% of poverty

**High School :**

- Kohala has the highest percentage of students performing at or above grade level on math and reading scores
- At 90% the North Kohala district has the highest % of students with post secondary education plans

## Hamakua: Census Tracts 219-221 Honokaa, Kukuihaele, Pauilo, Laupahoehoe

### Race:



### Population:

- Hamakua has a moderate rate of population growth and the least percentage of any district of children under 5

### Employment

- Hamakua has the second highest rate of residents who have not graduated from high school

### Housing

- 20% of renters pay less than 35% of their income on rent-the lowest on the island

### Crime and Family Violence

- Lowest rate of confirmed child abuse at .08%, state rate is 1.8%

### Perinatal Period

- At 1.5 % Hamakua has the lowest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect under 1

### Early Childhood

- At .08% Hamakua has the lowest rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect under 5

### Seniors

- Puna, Kau and Hamakua have the highest number of seniors at around 34% living under 200% of federal poverty levels

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