



Hawai'i KIDS COUNT E-Bulletin

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Center on the Family | University of Hawai'i at Mānoa-CTAHR

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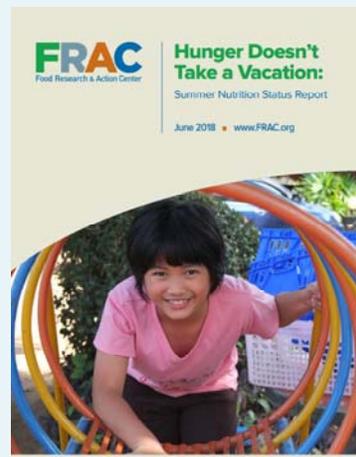
HUNGER DOESN'T TAKE A VACATION: SUMMER NUTRITION STATUS REPORT

The Food Research and Action Center recently released *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*, which examines the reach of Summer Nutrition Programs, including the Summer Food Service Program and National School Lunch Program, nationally and in each state. The report also reviews the impact of trends and policies on program participation. These programs provide federal funding for states to deliver healthy meals to low-income children during the summer, which helps improve childhood nutrition and decrease food insecurity.

These Summer Nutrition Programs are not meeting the needs of all children who rely on free and reduced-cost lunch throughout the school year. Nationwide, participation in Summer Nutrition Programs decreased in 2017 for the second year in a row. Last year, the summer programs served lunch to just over 3 million children compared to the 20 million who participate in free and reduced-price lunch during the school year—that is only one out of every seven children who participate in the school year programs who received summer lunch. The report recommends that federal, state, and local governments and private funders increase funding to help more low-income children access nutritious meals during the summer.

Findings in Hawai'i show an increase from last year in the number of lunches served during the summer. This makes Hawai'i one of only nine states that saw increases. The number of Summer Food Service Program lunches served was 44,659 in June 2017 and 36,791 in July 2017—which were increases from their respective 2016 months.

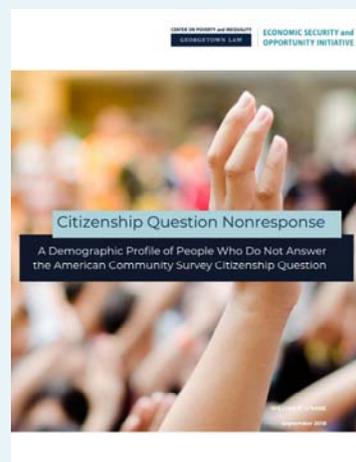
Read the full report at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018-summer-nutrition-report.pdf>.



CITIZENSHIP QUESTION NONRESPONSE: A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PEOPLE WHO DO NOT ANSWER THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY CITIZENSHIP QUESTION

The Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality recently published *Citizenship Question Nonresponse: A Demographic Profile of People Who Do Not Answer the American Community Survey Citizenship Question*, which explores the potential consequences of adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census. The citizenship question planned for the 2020 Census is the same as the one currently asked in the American Community Survey (ACS). While the context of the ACS and the decennial census are different, analysis of the ACS citizenship question can provide insight on potential responses to the 2020 Census questionnaire.

According to the report, the nonresponse rate for the citizenship question on the ACS is much higher than the nonresponse rate for any other question that will be on the 2020 Census questionnaire, i.e. 6.0% did not answer this question in the 2016 ACS, while no other question that will be on the 2020 Census has had a nonresponse rate higher than 1.8%. Nonresponse rates for the citizenship question vary by state, city, demographic groups, and mode of data collection (e.g., mail and internet collection or personal interviews). Hawai'i's ACS citizenship question nonresponse rate of 6.9% falls on the high end among the 50 states, ranking 47th.



Not surprisingly, Arizona, a border state, has the highest nonresponse rate (9.0%), which is nearly four times that of the lowest nonresponse rate in Vermont (2.6%).

In Hawai'i, nearly 40% of young children live in hard-to-count census tracts (i.e., those with 2010 Census mail return rates of 73.0% or less) and are already at risk of not being counted in the upcoming Census.¹ This report suggests that including a citizenship question in the 2020 Census would lead to lower self-response rates in households with noncitizens, resulting in both higher field work costs and lower-quality population counts. An inaccurate 2020 census will adversely affect funding for programs critical to family stability and opportunity, in addition to research and advocacy efforts that use data to identify and analyze problems, document disparities, develop policy solutions, and evaluate the efficacy of programs for years to come.

To read the full report, go to: <http://www.georgetownpoverty.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/GCPI-ESOI-Demographic-Profile-of-People-Who-Do-Not-Respond-to-the-Citizenship-Question-20180906.pdf>.

¹Estimates produced by Steven Romalewski, Mapping Services Director, Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us, and compiled and analyzed by William O'Hare. Data provided by KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

THE CENTER ON THE FAMILY BROWN BAG SEMINAR: OFFSPRING SCHOOLING AND PARENTS' COGNITIVE HEALTH

The University of Hawai'i Center on the Family will host the second seminar in its fall brown bag series on Friday, October 26, from noon to 1pm in Miller Hall 101 at the UH Manoa campus. *Offspring Schooling and Parents' Cognitive Health* will be presented by Dr. Jenjira Yahirun, the Center's social demographer.

Family background is a well-established predictor of cognitive health in later life. Although prior research focuses on how parents' resources and early childhood conditions affect the prevalence and incidence of cognitive impairment, fewer studies assess whether other family members also shape cognitive functioning among older adults. This presentation will explore how the educational resources of adult children, in addition to an individual's own education and parents' education, is associated with later-life cognitive impairment in the United States. Preliminary results indicate that more years of schooling among offspring correlate with lower odds of cognitive impairment among respondents, even after including the respondent's and the respondent's parents' education. Additional findings suggest that fathers, and not mothers, are the primary beneficiaries of children's schooling. The results highlight a potentially overlooked cause of health disparities - offspring resources - and underscore how a family perspective remains a powerful tool to understand health inequalities in later life.

Please bring your lunch and join the discussion.

If you have any questions about the brown bag presentations, please contact Dr. Hua Zan at hzan@hawaii.edu or Dr. Jenjira Yahirun at yahirun@hawaii.edu.



The Center on the Family
Brown Bag Series Presents:
Jenjira Yahirun
Assistant Researcher
Center on the Family

**"Offspring Resources and Parents' Health
Across the Life Course"**

DATE: October 26, 2018
TIME: 12:00 – 1:00 p.m.
LOCATION: Miller Hall 101

For decades, social science research has documented the socioeconomic gradient in health: individuals with more income, education, and wealth live longer and are generally healthier and a wide variety of outcomes than those with lower socioeconomic status. A new body of research, however, moves beyond this paradigm by exploring how families act as conduits for the transmission of health status. This talk addresses two projects that examine how offspring resources help shape parental health in later life.

Dr. Jenjira Yahirun is an Assistant Researcher in Family Demography at the Center on the Family, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. She studies the transmission of health, health, cognition, and aging. Her work is part of a broader research agenda that addresses how differences within and between families contribute to social inequality.

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CENTER ON THE FAMILY

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