

Hawai'i Community Stabilization Initiative



Indicator Report

March 2011

Overview

Since 2007, the United States has been experiencing the most serious economic crisis since the Great Depression. While economists have declared the 2007 recession officially over, the pace of recovery has been slow and uneven across income levels, with the effects of the recession expected to be felt for some time to come.¹ Working families, having already faced stagnant or falling incomes in the earlier part of the 2000s, now face even deeper income losses due to record high and persistent unemployment and underemployment.² Consequently, many families across income levels struggle with extraordinary economic challenges as they have even fewer resources to meet their most basic needs.

In response to the urgent needs of Hawai'i's families and individuals facing unprecedented financial strain, the Hawai'i Community Foundation (HCF) designed, and is implementing, the Hawai'i Community Stabilization Initiative. The initiative aims to mitigate the impacts of the recession by funding services that: (1) increase the utilization by eligible residents of available government assistance programs, primarily Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, or "food stamps"), Earned Income Tax Credit refunds and eviction abatement assistance; and, (2) expand services to residents that are facing major debt and credit issues so that they may restructure debt, create greater financial resiliency and possibly forestall mortgage foreclosures and personal bankruptcies.

The following report was developed in response to HCF's interest in assessing and tracking the impact of the economic recession on Hawai'i's residents, both to monitor improvements and to identify possible areas for programming direction. Based on an extensive review of the research literature on low-income families and working families in various income categories, this report presents a comprehensive framework for understanding and tracking the economic conditions of Hawai'i's residents in the context of the recent recession and current recovery phase.



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Overview (continued)

Indicators were selected based on the following criteria:

- ▶ **Relevancy**—measures a concept or issue that is clearly relevant to low-income and working families and individuals.
- ▶ **Validity**—accurately reflects or assesses the specific concept or issue that is being measured.
- ▶ **Acceptability**—can be easily understood or accepted by a variety of audiences.
- ▶ **Reliability**—is comparable across time and geographic locations.
- ▶ **Availability**—has data available in a timely, efficient, and cost-effective manner over the long term.

A total of 32 indicators, tracking trends since 2007, are organized into four domains:

- 1 Employment and Education** – presents employment, earnings and unemployment data, as well as college enrollment trends during and following the recession;
- 2 Financial Security and Safety Net** – addresses the financial vulnerability of low-income and working families;
- 3 Tax Credits for Working Families** – discusses tax credits aimed at helping low-income individuals and families with children keep more of their income; and,
- 4 Basic Needs and Family Expenditures** – examines basic needs that families must meet, i.e., housing, food, health care and child care, despite their economic circumstances.

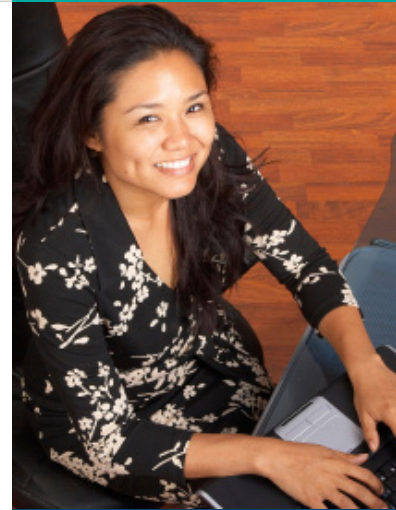
The year 2007 is used as the baseline as the recession began late in that year in Hawai'i. The *most recent* data presented for each indicator represents the most current data available at the time this report was prepared.

Employment and Education

The current economic crisis has seen the highest unemployment rates in almost three decades along with record-breaking rates of long-term unemployment.³ The national unemployment rate peaked at 10.1 in October 2009 and has hovered just below that in recent months. Additionally, three years after the onset of the recession, over 41% of unemployed workers are considered “long-termers” (unemployed at least 27 weeks), well over the previous peak of 26% seen in the recession of the early 1980s.

While Hawai‘i’s unemployment rate has remained below the national average, it has nevertheless followed the upward trend, more than doubling since 2007. The annual average unemployment rate was highest in 2009, 6.8% compared with the 9.3% U.S. average.⁴ Neighbor Island unemployment rates have been well above the state and City and County of Honolulu rates, with Hawai‘i County having the highest unemployment rate. Monthly unemployment rates in 2010 remained somewhat similar to the latter part of 2009. While Hawai‘i experienced some economic stabilization in 2010, the pace of job growth continues to be limited and unemployment is expected to only gradually subside from the current high levels.⁵

Unemployment insurance provides temporary income support to eligible laid-off workers and is particularly important during a recession as benefits paid out can boost and stabilize the economy. The proportion of unemployed individuals receiving unemployment benefits, however, decreased steadily in the past 50 years and has hovered between 35% - 40% in recent decades.⁶ Multiple factors have contributed to the long-term decline, including: employment declines in industries with historically higher reciprocity rates; a decline in the proportion of the labor force represented by unions, which play a key role in informing workers of unemployment benefits; changing characteristics of the labor force, which now includes fewer heads of households; tighter state eligibility requirements; and, regional shifts in unemployed workers to states with more restrictive eligibility requirements. Research also indicates that fewer unemployed workers file for unemployment insurance



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Employment and Education (continued)

benefits either because they think they are not eligible, because they prefer not to bother with the process, or because they are optimistic about finding employment.⁷ In Hawai'i, the percent of unemployed workers receiving unemployment insurance increased 4.8 percentage points from 41.3% in 2007 to 46.1% in 2008, then went down slightly from this recent peak and stayed at 46.4% in 2010. In the past decade, the reciprocity rate was highest in 2002, at 50.6%, and lowest in 2000 at 36.1%.⁸

Nationally, the recession saw a disproportionate loss of jobs in male-dominated sectors. By 2009, unemployment rates were very high for those working in construction, the manufacturing industry, and production occupations.⁹ In Hawai'i, men comprised 64.7% of unemployment insurance recipients in 2010, a slight increase from 62.5% in 2007. Workers in the

construction industry have indeed comprised the largest proportion of unemployment insurance recipients, representing 26.1% of those receiving benefits in 2007 and 28.0% in 2010. A boost to construction from public sector contracting is expected as a result of federal and state stimulus spending.¹⁰

Finally, there is a strong correlation between college enrollment and recessions, with enrollment increasing during recession years with high unemployment.¹¹ In an effort to make themselves more marketable to future employers, laid-off workers return to college to gain additional training and skills or retrain in fields where the job market is expanding. In Hawai'i, enrollment in the University of Hawai'i System increased by 21% between 2007 and 2010, with the increase in community college enrollment (32%) largely responsible for that jump.

Employment and Education (continued)

TABLE 1: Employment and Education Summary

Indicator	Most Recent		% Change Since:	
	Year	Data	1 Yr Ago	2007
Number of people employed, aged 15 and over	2010 (1)	593,234	0%	-5%
Median earnings for major occupations:	2009			
Office and administrative support		\$32,110	3%	6%
Food preparation and serving related		\$20,540	1%	1%
Sales and related		\$24,150	0%	5%
Transportation and material moving		\$29,960	2%	5%
Unemployment rate	2010 (1)	6.6	-3%	144%
Percent of unemployed workers receiving unemployment insurance	2010	46.4	2%	12%
Percent of unemployment insurance recipients that are:	2010 (2)			
under 25		6.3	-18%	0%
25 – 44 years old		47.7	-1%	2%
45 – 59 years old		34	1%	-7%
over 60		11.7	13%	13%
male		64.7	0%	4%
female		35.3	-1%	-5%
in construction		28	-1%	7%
in accommodation and food services		10.1	-22%	-17%
in administration and support		12.6	7%	24%
in retail trade		6.4	-10%	7%
in other industries		44.4	1%	-2%
Number of undergraduate enrollment in University of Hawaii System	2010	53,048	4%	21%

Note: % change is color coded to indicate an improved condition (in blue), a worsened condition (in red), or that no change is observed (in black). The % change is coded grey for descriptive indicators where the direction of change does not imply improvement or deterioration of the condition.

(1) Average of monthly data released by the time of the report.

(2) Median of monthly data released by the time of the report.

Employment and Education (continued)

Data charts in appendix:

- ▶ Figure 1. Number of People Employed
- ▶ Figure 2. Median Earnings by Major Occupations
- ▶ Figure 3. Unemployment Rate
- ▶ Figure 4. Percent of Unemployed Workers Receiving Unemployment Insurance
- ▶ Figure 5. Distribution of Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Age
- ▶ Figure 6. Distribution of Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Sex
- ▶ Figure 7. Distribution of Unemployment Insurance Recipients by the Highest Four Industries
- ▶ Figure 8. Number of Undergraduate Enrollment in University of Hawai'i System

Financial Security and Safety Net

While homeownership rates increased steadily between the mid-1990s and 2004, the bursting of the housing bubble that has characterized the current economic crisis undermined home values and weakened this significant source of household capital.¹² Many families, however, were already financially vulnerable even before the recession began. Other asset building (e.g., building savings and retirement accounts) became increasingly challenging due to declining earnings and increasing costs of living, leaving families with little in reserve to protect them during economically challenging times.¹³ In 2007, nearly a third of U.S. families were “liquid asset-poor,” meaning they lacked enough liquid assets (cash or assets that can be readily converted to cash) to live just at the federal poverty level for three months.¹⁴ This decline in asset building has coincided with an increase in household indebtedness. The debt-to-income ratio increased steadily over the past two decades as access to credit became easier and consumer pressure increased.¹⁵ For many families, excessive debt can make them even more vulnerable when employment gaps or financial emergencies occur. The problem is exacerbated when financially strained families turn to credit in order to pay bills and make ends meet. The scale of the current crisis has indeed been greater than that of recent recessions, and the financial vulnerability of American families has become evident given the rise in credit delinquency and unprecedented mortgage delinquency and foreclosure rates.

The homeownership rate in Hawai'i has slipped marginally since 2007. The proportion of Hawai'i households living in mortgage-free homes dropped slightly between 2007 and 2009, while the proportion of households in mortgaged homes remained the same all three years.

Hawai'i's borrowers have not been sheltered from the credit crisis. The percent of revolving borrowers (those who owe money on credit cards, including bankcards and retail store cards) that are delinquent at least 90 days increased, though sporadically, from 2007 through



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Financial Security and Safety Net (continued)

mid-2010, with delinquency rates highest in Hawai'i and Maui Counties during most of this period. The average balance owed on bankcards (i.e., credit cards issued by financial institutions) that are delinquent at least 60 days peaked at \$5,210 for the state in the first quarter of 2010. Mortgage delinquency has increased steadily since 2007, with Hawai'i and Maui Counties leading the state in mortgages that are at least 120 days past due since late 2007. The longer mortgage loans are delinquent, the more likely the home will end up in foreclosure. Indeed the number of foreclosures per 10,000 households in Hawai'i increased elevenfold between the third quarter of 2007 and the third quarter of 2010. Bankruptcy is another unfortunate outcome of the inability to meet debt. The number of bankruptcy filings increased 185% from 2007 to 2008, with the total number of filings peaking in April 2010 (391 filings).

Low-income working families are particularly vulnerable in today's unstable economy. Approximately a third of families with children in the U.S. are low income, that is, their incomes fall below 200% of

the federal poverty level (about \$44,100 for a family of four in 2010).¹⁶ Many of these families do not earn enough to cover everyday expenses and certainly do not earn enough to establish savings and build assets. A job loss, a cut in work hours, a health crisis or an increase in housing costs can easily push these families into great debt, bankruptcy and even homelessness. For eligible families, public programs play a critical role in easing, to some extent, the negative impacts of the recession. In Hawai'i, the number of households receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) increased between 2007 and 2010, with temporary declines in 2008. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided an expansion of TANF, through the Emergency Contingency Funds (ECF), to states that have an increase in assistance caseloads and basic assistance expenditures, or an increase in expenditures related to short-term benefits or subsidized employment.¹⁷ By the 2010 federal fiscal year, Hawai'i had received over \$27 million through the ARRA ECF.

Financial Security and Safety Net (continued)

TABLE 2: Financial Security and Safety Net Summary

Indicator	Most Recent		% Change Since:	
	Year	Data	1 Yr Ago	2007
Percent of households:	2009			
in mortgage-free homes		17	-11%	-11%
in mortgage-owned homes		40	0%	0%
in rental homes		43	5%	8%
Percent of revolving borrowers 90 days or more past due	2010 Q2	0.95	-15%	10%
Average total balance of bankcards 60 days or more past due	2010 Q2	\$4,775	-3%	67%
Percent of mortgage borrowers 120 days or more past due	2010 Q2	4.35	43%	912%
Foreclosure rate per 10,000 households	2010 Q3	79.4	47%	1,145%
Number of bankruptcy filings	2010 (1)	3,954	27%	185%
Number of households receiving TANF	2010 (2)	7,310	17%	18%

Note: % change is color coded to indicate an improved condition (in blue), a worsened condition (in red), or that no change is observed (in black). The % change is coded grey for descriptive indicators where the direction of change does not imply improvement or deterioration of the condition.

(1) Data is preliminary.

(2) Average of monthly data released at the time of the report.

Data charts in appendix:

- ▶ Figure 9. Percent of Households in Mortgage-free, Mortgaged or Rental Homes
- ▶ Figure 10. Percent of Households in Mortgage-free, Mortgaged, or Rental Home by Household Income
- ▶ Figure 11. Percent of Revolving Borrowers 90 Days or More Past Due
- ▶ Figure 12. Average Total Balance of Bankcards 60 Days or More Past Due Per Delinquent Bankcard Borrower
- ▶ Figure 13. Percent of Mortgage Borrowers 120 Days or More Past Due
- ▶ Figure 14. Foreclosure Rate Per 10,000 Households
- ▶ Figure 15. Foreclosure Rate by County, Q3 of 2010
- ▶ Figure 16. Number of Bankruptcy Filings
- ▶ Figure 17. Number of Monthly Bankruptcy Filings by County, 2010
- ▶ Figure 18. Number of Households Receiving TANF

Tax Credits for Working Families

Three major federal tax credits affect families with children and aim to help them keep more of their income: the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC), and the Child Tax Credit (CTC). The EITC provides a credit to low-income working families and individuals. It is recognized as an effective strategy for fighting poverty, lifting over six million out of poverty in 2009, and is the largest cash assistance program targeted at low-income families.¹⁸ The EITC varies by a taxpayer's filing status and number of children, and the credit is fully refundable, meaning that any excess beyond the filer's tax liability becomes a payment. The credit rises by a fixed percentage of earnings until it reaches a maximum, then stays flat as earnings continue to grow, eventually reaching a "phase out" range where the credit decreases with increased income until it is completely phased out.¹⁹ While the EITC has generally been successful at encouraging employment, it is less likely to help low-income workers during an economic downturn that is marked by such high levels of unemployment.²⁰ Critics point out that the EITC is too complex and forces many to seek help when preparing their returns, usually from paid preparers, and that the complexity of the credit contributes to relatively high error rates.²¹

The CDCTC is designed to offset costs of providing child care to children under 13 years of age. Working parents or parents attending school can receive a credit between 20% and 35% (depending on their adjusted gross income) of up to \$3,000 of childcare expenses for one child (or \$6,000 for two or more children).²² The highest rate (35%) applies to families with the lowest incomes. However, because the CDCTC is a non-refundable credit (i.e., it can only reduce a family's income tax liability to zero and any additional credit is lost), only families who owe income taxes can benefit. Low-income families with little or no tax liability, therefore, rarely qualify for the maximum benefit and, in fact, the majority of the benefits go to middle- and upper middle-income families.²³ In addition, the maximum eligible expenses for the credit are not indexed for inflation, therefore, the value of the credit decreases over time.²⁴



The EITC participation rate was estimated at 86% in 2007 (i.e., 86% of those who are eligible for the credit actually claim it). Increasing the rate by 5% can increase the total EITC dollars for Hawai'i by over \$5.3 million, and increasing the rate by 10% would bring over \$10.6 million.

Tax Credits for Working Families (continued)

Finally, families with children can also claim the CTC for \$1,000 per qualifying child under the age 17. If the credit exceeds their tax liability, families can receive some or all of the balance as a refund. The credit largely benefits low- and middle-income families because it starts to phase out once income exceeds a certain threshold (\$110,000 for couples and \$75,000 for single parents).²⁵ It is estimated that for the 2010 tax year, 35 million families will claim the credit totaling about \$52 billion.²⁶

Tax legislation passed by Congress in 2001 and 2003 (commonly known as the “Bush-era tax cuts”) and more recently in 2009 through ARRA expanded the benefits available to families through these tax credits by increasing the credits and standard deductions, and by changing income thresholds and other eligibility requirements.²⁷ The provisions, however, were established as temporary and were due to expire at the end of 2010. Recent legislation extended the provision, but only for another two years.

In Hawai‘i, the proportion of tax returns claiming the EITC went up slightly between 2007 and 2008, the latest year for which data are available, and the average amount of the credit went up by 44 dollars. The EITC participation rate was estimated at 86% in 2007 (i.e., 86% of those who are eligible for the credit actually claim it). Increasing the rate by 5% can increase the total EITC dollars for Hawai‘i by over \$5.3 million, and increasing the rate by 10% would bring over \$10.6 million.²⁸ The proportion of tax returns claiming the CDCTC and the CTC showed marginal increases, with little to no change in the average amount of credits claimed.

Tax Credits for Working Families (continued)

TABLE 3: Tax Credits for Working Families Summary

Indicator	Most Recent		% Change Since:
	Year	Data	2007
Percent of income tax returns claiming	2008		
Earned Income Tax Credit		14.8	8%
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit		4.5	5%
Child Tax Credit		16.8	4%
Average amount of credit claimed for:	2008		
Earned Income Tax Credit		\$1,778	3%
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit		\$460	0%
Child Tax Credit		\$1,259	-1%

Note: % change is color coded to indicate an improved condition (in blue), a worsened condition (in red), or that no change is observed (in black). The % change is coded grey for descriptive indicators where the direction of change does not imply improvement or deterioration of the condition.

Data charts in appendix:

- ▶ Figure 19. Percent of Income Tax Returns Claiming EITC, CDCTC & CTC
- ▶ Figure 20. Average Amount of Credit Claimed for EITC, CDCTC & CTC

Basic Needs and Family Expenditures

As the economy worsened, calls to Aloha United Way's 2-1-1 Information and Referral Hotline reflected a growing need for assistance in meeting the most basic household needs.

Housing. The current housing downturn has seen unprecedented rates of mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures, and is only recently showing some indication of improvement.²⁹ High levels of housing instability, however, preceded the 2007 recession. The number of families reporting housing problems had been rising since the early 2000s and by 2007 over 40% of U.S. households with children were already struggling to afford housing or were living in overcrowded or physically inadequate housing.³⁰ While some low-income families may be eligible for housing subsidies to help meet rental costs, the demand for assistance remains greater than the supply for housing vouchers,³¹ leaving many families vulnerable to homelessness. In fact, between 2007 and 2008, many states were reporting increases in homeless families with children among the homeless shelter population.³² Federal funds have been made available through ARRA for the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, aimed at providing families with housing search assistance, temporary rental assistance and other short-term assistance associated with securing housing.³³

The housing finance gap captures the shortfall between housing price and affordable ownership of a home for average income families in the state of Hawai'i, and showed a narrowing gap between 2007 and 2009 likely due to declining home values. There was an increase in the proportion of homeowners and renters reporting a housing burden during that period, but little to no change in the proportion of people "doubling up" (i.e., living in multifamily households) and in the proportion of overcrowded households. A total of 3,758 households received homeless shelter services at some point during the state fiscal year 2010. Prior to entering homeless shelters, about 3% of them lived in their rental or own home, and 15% stayed with their family members or friends.



As the economy worsened, calls to Aloha United Way's 2-1-1 Information and Referral Hotline reflected a growing need for assistance in meeting the most basic household needs.

Basic Needs and Family Expenditures (continued)

Food. When income is reduced and families nevertheless have to meet fixed expenses (such as rent or mortgage, health insurance premiums), flexible expenses such as food are often where families cut their budgets. Low-income households, already spending a larger proportion of their income on food compared with higher income households,³⁴ are particularly vulnerable to experiencing food hardship when income is reduced. Indeed, the number of households experiencing difficulty getting food on the table increased dramatically following the onset of the 2007 recession, with a record-high 21% of all households with children identified as “food insecure” (having inadequate or unsure access to enough food) by 2008.³⁵ Following the recession of 2001, the number of households experiencing food insecurity continued to increase even as the economy recovered, with the lag between the end of the recession and decrease in food insecure households reflecting the slow pace of recovery where unemployment was concerned. It is predicted that the same will hold true during the current recovery and that many will continue to struggle to feed their families.³⁶

As unemployment rates and food insecurity have increased, enrollment in USDA food and nutrition assistance programs have also increased.³⁷ In 2009, Congress increased benefits to SNAP participants through

ARRA, with the increase in benefits (and the economic challenges facing so many) resulting in record high enrollment.³⁸ In Hawai'i, the number of individuals enrolled in SNAP has increased with unemployment. WIC enrollment and the proportion of children receiving free or reduced lunch, as well as the total number of pounds of food distributed by the Hawai'i Food Bank, have all seen slight increases.

Health care. Health insurance costs to employers and workers have grown at a faster rate than inflation and wages; while premiums increased by well over 100% over the past decade, wages and earnings increased by less than 30%.³⁹ Consequently, the link between employment and health insurance has weakened as fewer employers offer this benefit, and the number of uninsured has grown in the last decade.⁴⁰ Low-wage workers are less likely to have employer-sponsored health insurance and, when insurance is offered, many do not qualify because of short job tenure or part-time status while others simply cannot afford premium contributions.⁴¹ The high costs of private non-group insurance are often out of reach for low-income and even moderate-income families, leaving many vulnerable when employer-sponsored insurance is not an option. Public insurance fills some of the gap left by declining employer-sponsored insurance, but primarily for children as program eligibility

Basic Needs and Family Expenditures (continued)

is typically limited for young or middle-aged adults. In addition to premiums, out of pocket costs, such as deductibles and copayments, can be a heavy burden to families. The Affordable Care Act signed into law in March 2010 aims to expand health care coverage to millions of Americans currently uninsured and make health care more affordable for working families.

Hawai'i has long enjoyed a lower health uninsured rate among its residents compared to most other states. The percent of uninsured individuals remained low and slightly decreased between 2007 and 2008. MedQuest enrollment has increased steadily over the past three years. There was a dramatic increase between 2008 and 2009 (39%), mainly due to the shift from a fee-for-service program to a managed care program (MedQuest) for the aged, blind, and disabled Medicaid recipients.

Childcare. Nearly 70% of children under the age of 18 have all parents (meaning the single parent in single-parent families or both parents in married-couple families) in the labor force.⁴² Blending work and family life presents a number of challenges to parents, among them finding safe, quality and affordable child care for young children and/or securing after school care to limit the amount of time school-aged children go unsupervised. While low-income working parents face the same issues other working parents do when it comes to child care needs, they have fewer resources, less workplace flexibility and, therefore, greater vulnerabilities.⁴³ In Hawai'i, a smaller percentage of children under 5 years old from lower income families (below 200% of poverty level) attend nursery, preschool, or kindergarten compared to their counterparts from higher income families (22% versus 25% in 2009), and this gap is widest in the City and County of Honolulu (18% versus 27%).

Basic Needs and Family Expenditures (continued)

TABLE 4: Basic Needs and Family Expenditures Summary

Indicator	Most Recent		% Change Since:	
	Year	Data	1 Yr Ago	2007
Housing finance gap (Percent of median housing price that exceeds the affordable price for families with median income)	2009	12	-74%	-83%
Percent of households with housing burden	2009			
Owner-occupied with income below \$35,000		60	0%	2%
Owner-occupied with income \$35,000 or more		34	0%	13%
Renter with income below \$35,000		86	-1%	2%
Renter with income \$35,000 or more		40	5%	11%
Percent of people living in multifamily households	2009	29	7%	7%
Percent of households with overcrowded dwelling	2009	9	13%	0%
Number of households received homeless shelter services	2010	3,758	-3%	-8%
Number of SNAP recipients	2010 (1)	140,341	16%	55%
Number of WIC recipients	2010 (1)	36,936	1%	12%
Percent of students receiving free or reduced school lunch		42	8%	5%
Food distributed by Foodbank (million pounds)	2009	10.1	16%	33%
Percent of uninsured	2008	4.6	..	-12%
Number of Med-Quest recipients	2010 (1)	255,571	8%	61%
Children under 5 years old attending nursery, preschool or kindergarten	2009	24	9%	20%

Note: % change is color coded to indicate an improved condition (in blue), a worsened condition (in red), or that no change is observed (in black). The % change is coded grey for descriptive indicators where the direction of change does not imply improvement or deterioration of the condition.

(1) Average of monthly data released by the time of the report.

Basic Needs and Family Expenditures (continued)

Data charts in appendix:

▶ Figure 21. Number of 211 Referrals

▶ Figure 22. Top Five 211 Referrals

Housing

▶ Figure 23. Housing Finance Gap

▶ Figure 24. Percent of Households with Housing Cost Burden

▶ Figure 25. Percent of People in Multifamily Households by Poverty Level

▶ Figure 26. Percent of Households in Overcrowded Dwellings

▶ Figure 27. Number of Households Received Homeless Shelter Services

▶ Figure 28. Distribution of Households by Various Types of Residence Prior to Shelter Entry

▶ Figure 29. Percent of ARRA Homeless Program Funds Disbursed

Food

▶ Figure 30. Number of SNAP Recipients

▶ Figure 31. Average SNAP Benefit Per Recipient

▶ Figure 32. Number of WIC Recipients

▶ Figure 33. Percent of Students Receiving Free or Reduced School Lunch

▶ Figure 34. Pounds of Food Distributed by Food Bank

Health care

▶ Figure 35. Percent of People without Health Insurance

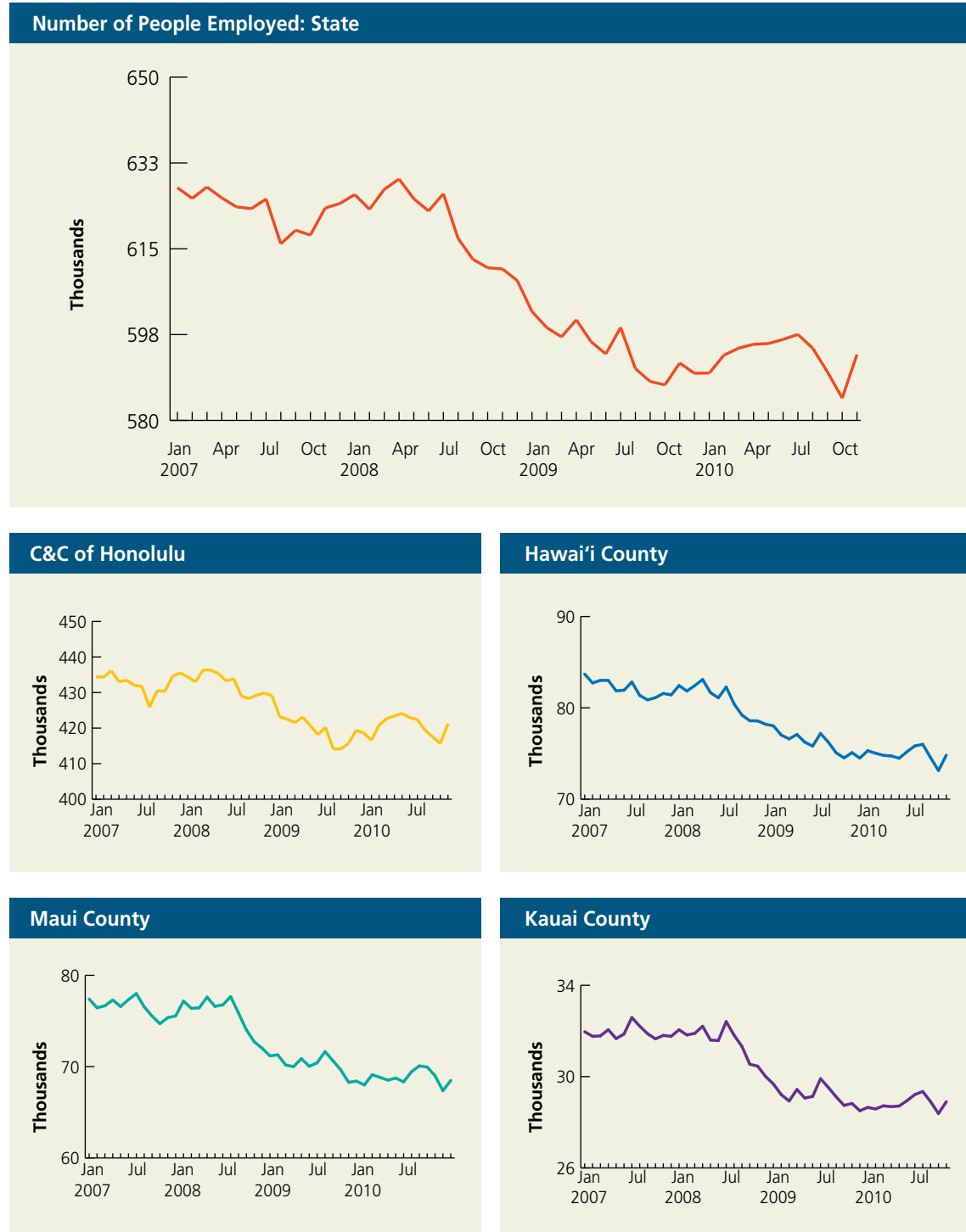
▶ Figure 36. Number of MedQuest Recipients

Childcare

▶ Figure 37. Children Under 5 Years Old Attending Nursery, Preschool or Kindergarten, by Poverty Level

Appendix: Employment and Education

FIGURE 1.

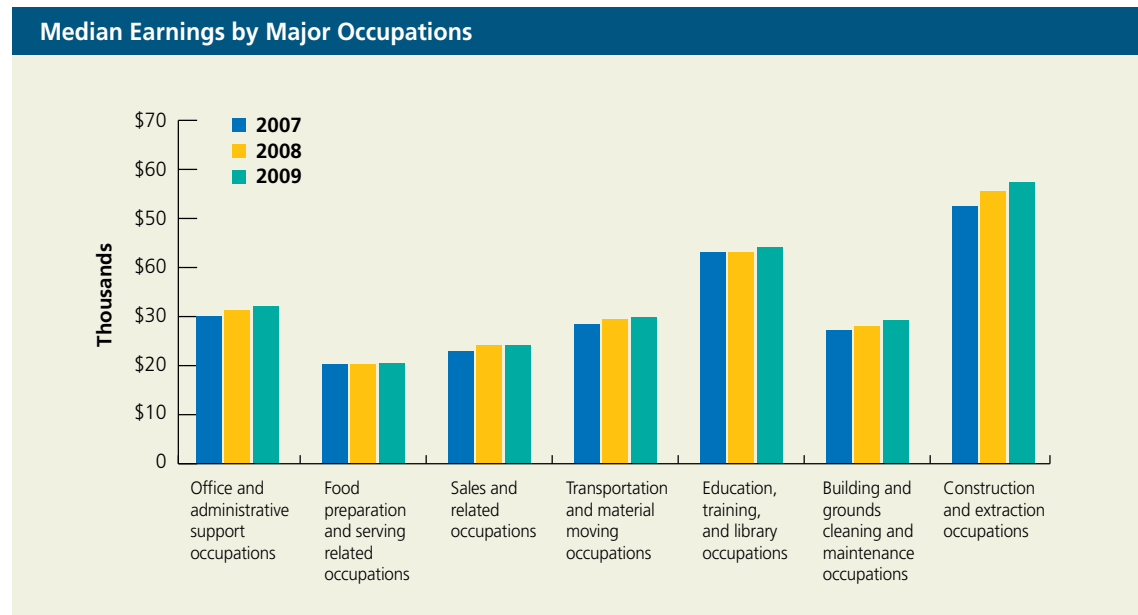


Technical notes: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (n.d.). Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Appendix: Employment and Education (continued)

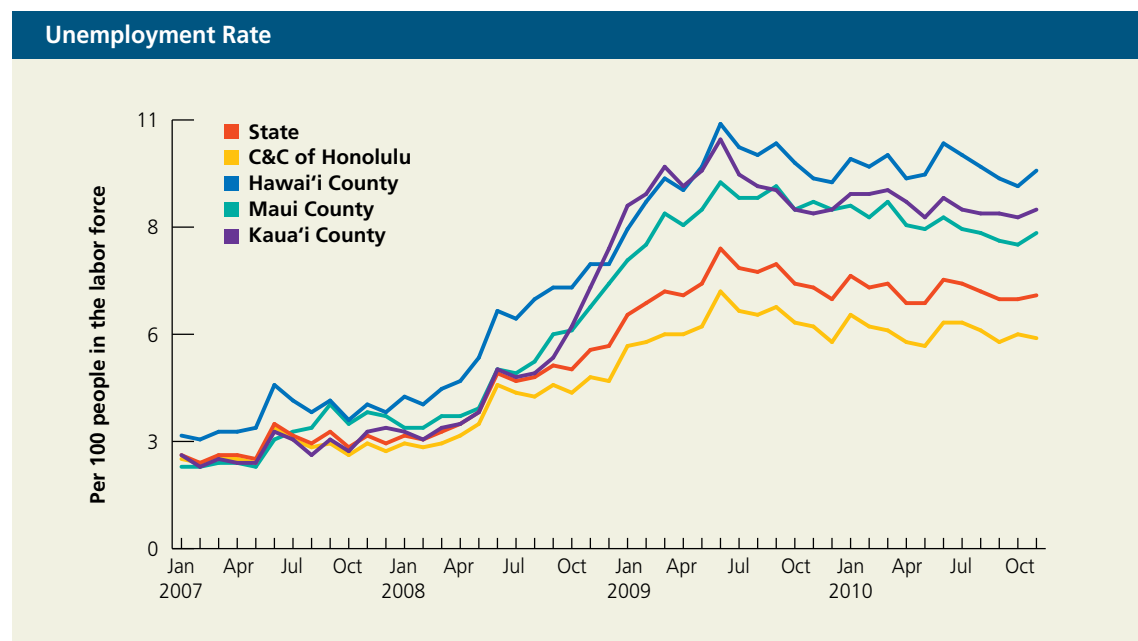
FIGURE 2.



Technical notes: These seven largest occupational groups made up over 60% of total estimated employment in Hawai'i.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (n.d.). Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey.

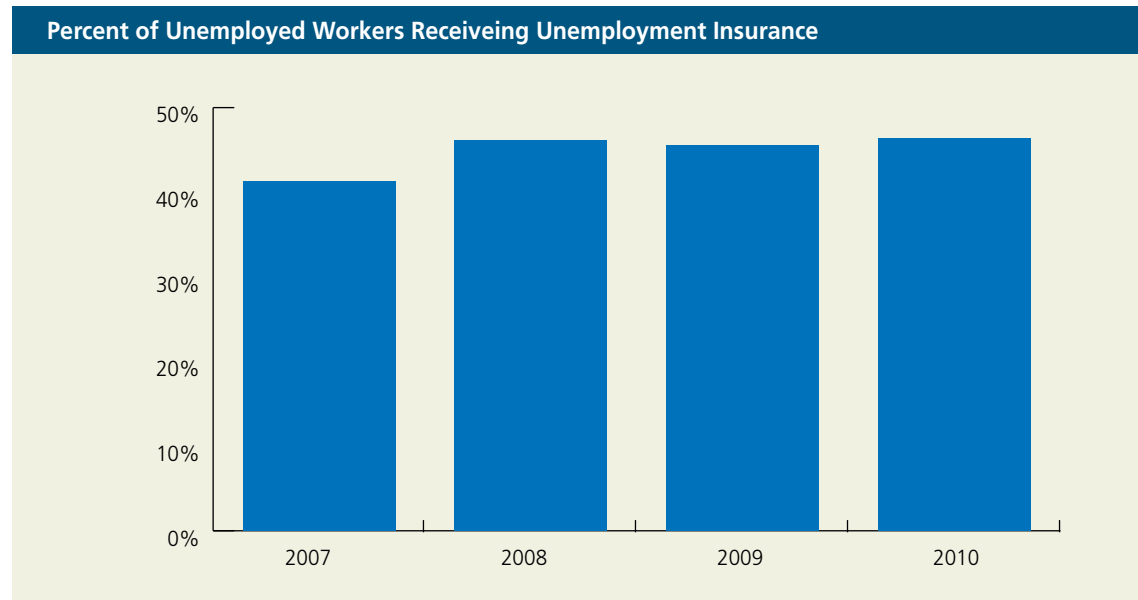
FIGURE 3.



Technical notes: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (n.d.). Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

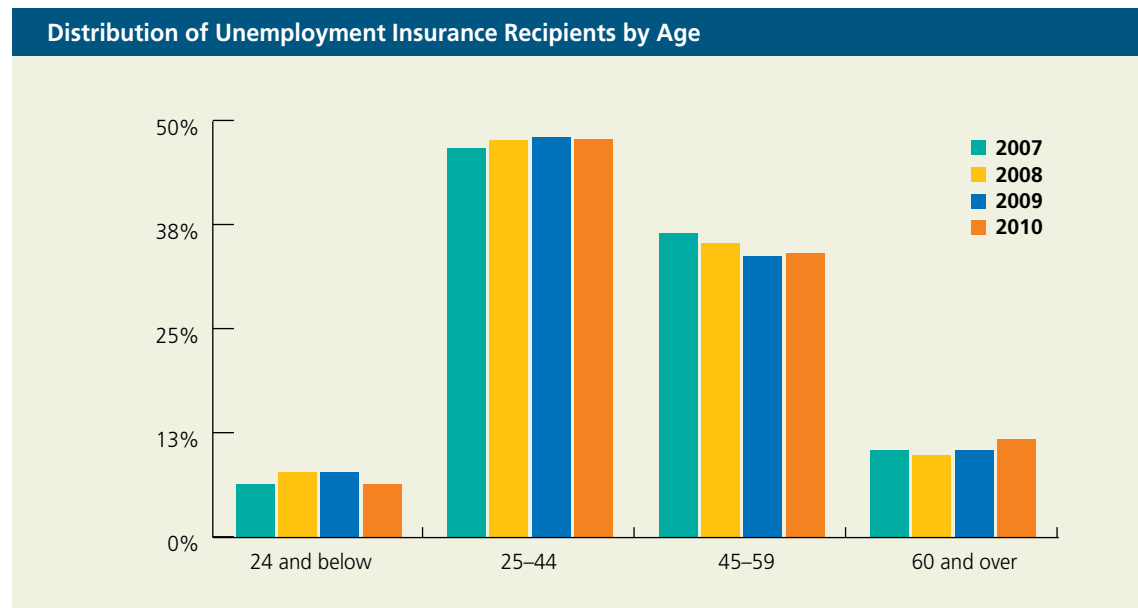
FIGURE 4.



Technical notes: This indicator (also referred to as the reciprocity rate) represents the insured unemployed in regular programs as a percentage of the total unemployed.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance: Program Statistics.

FIGURE 5.

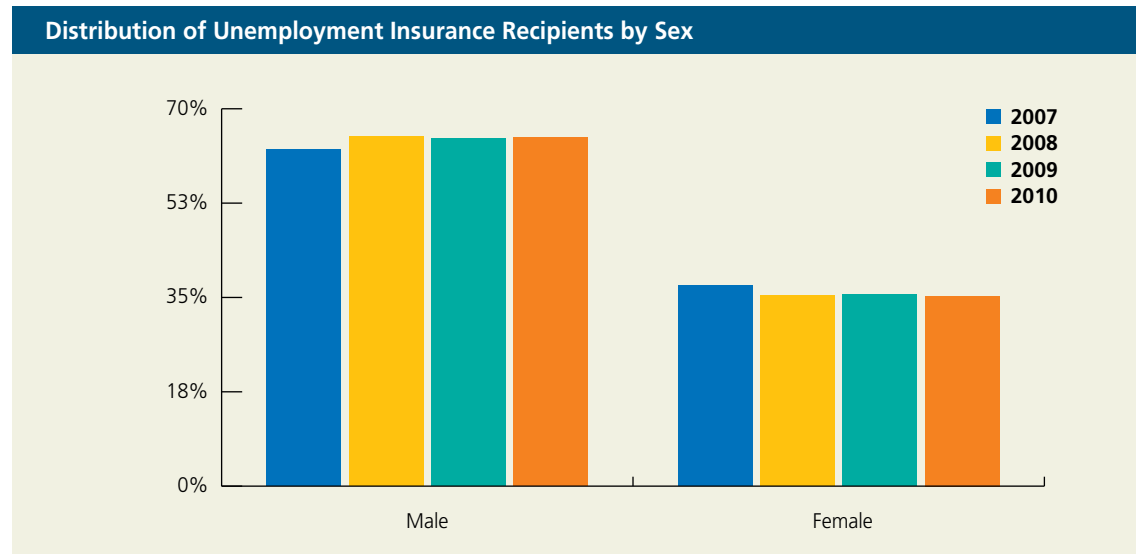


Technical notes: The *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed* provides information on the demographic composition of unemployment insurance claimants. The data are based on a sample or on the universe of those who file a continued claim in the week containing the 19th of the month, which reflects unemployment during the week containing the 12th. This corresponds with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey. 2010 data is the median of the monthly data released by the time of the report.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance: Program Statistics.

Appendix: Employment and Education (continued)

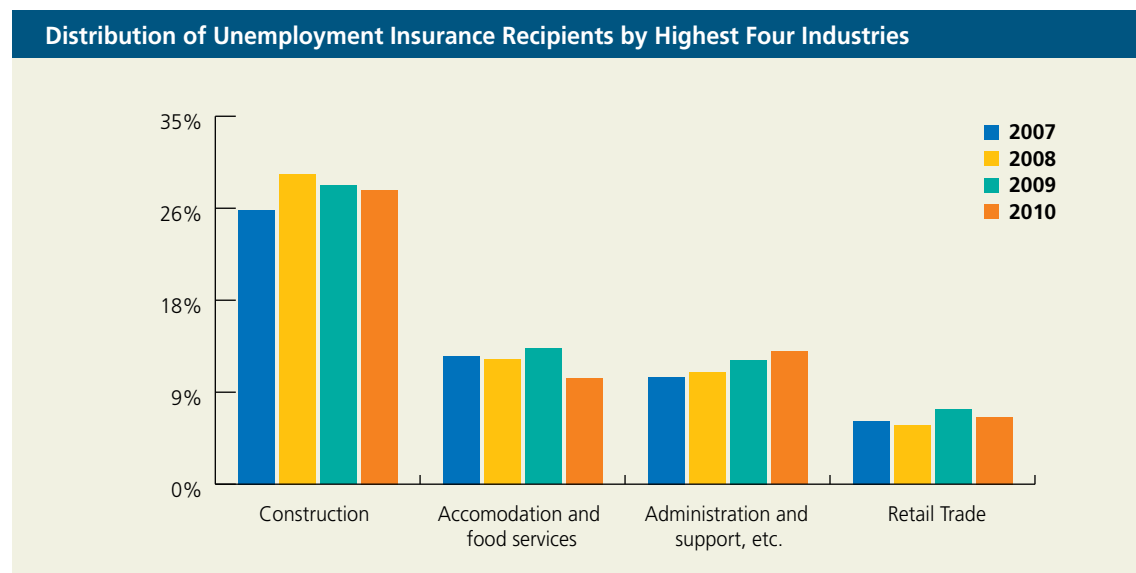
FIGURE 6.



Technical notes: The *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed* provides information on the demographic composition of unemployment insurance claimants. The data are based on a sample or on the universe of those who file a continued claim in the week containing the 19th of the month, which reflects unemployment during the week containing the 12th. This corresponds with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey. 2010 data is the median of the monthly data released by the time of the report.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance: Program Statistics.

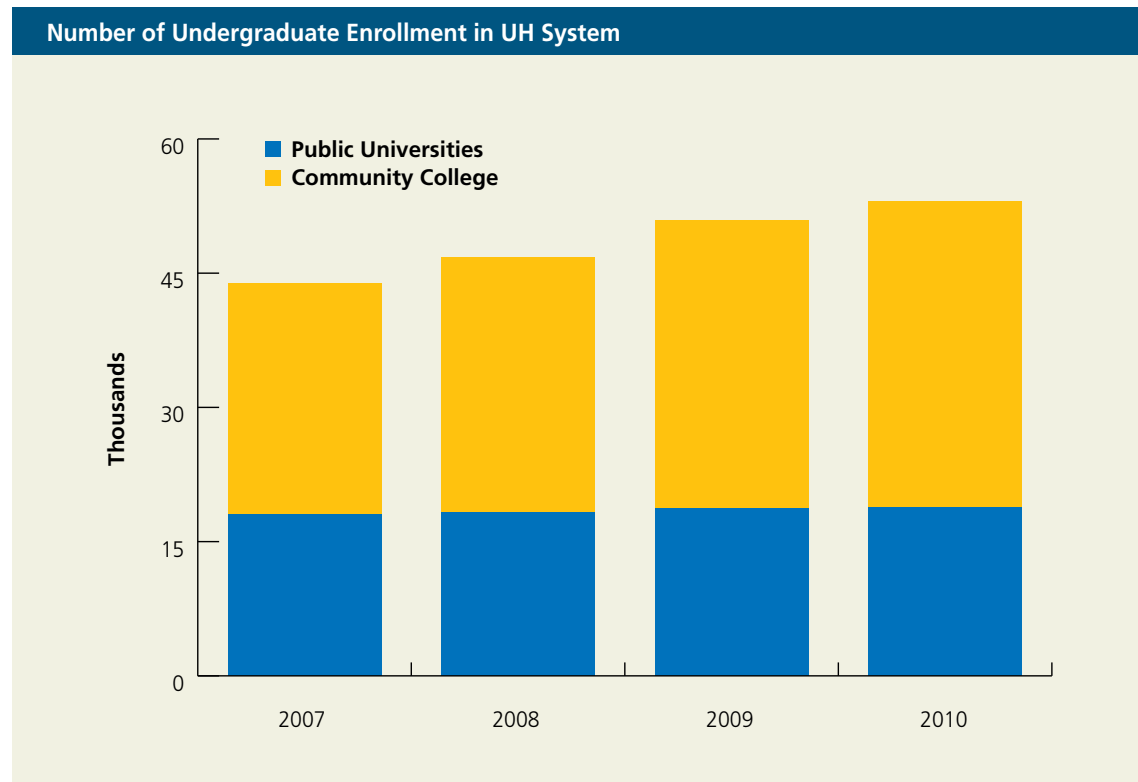
FIGURE 7.



Technical notes: The *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed* provides information on the demographic composition of unemployment insurance claimants. The data are based on a sample or on the universe of those who file a continued claim in the week containing the 19th of the month, which reflects unemployment during the week containing the 12th. This corresponds with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey. The four industries with the largest number of unemployment recipients are presented. The administration and support category also includes waste management and remediation services. 2010 data is the median of the monthly data released by the time of the report.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance: Program Statistics.

FIGURE 8.

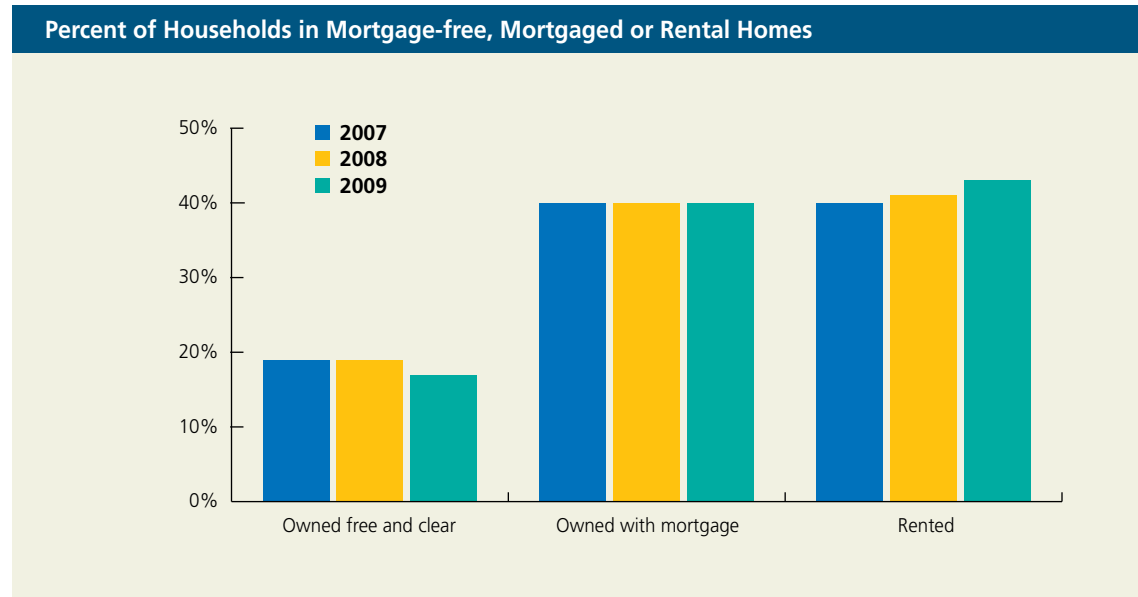


Technical notes: Unduplicated count of undergraduate students enrolled in University of Hawai'i System, which includes: (1) public universities (UH Mānoa, UH Hilo, and UH West O'ahu); and (2) community colleges (Hawai'i CC, Honolulu CC, Kapi'olani CC, Kaua'i CC, Leeward CC, Maui CC, and Windward CC).

Source: University of Hawai'i, Institutional Research Office. (n.d.). Admission Records.

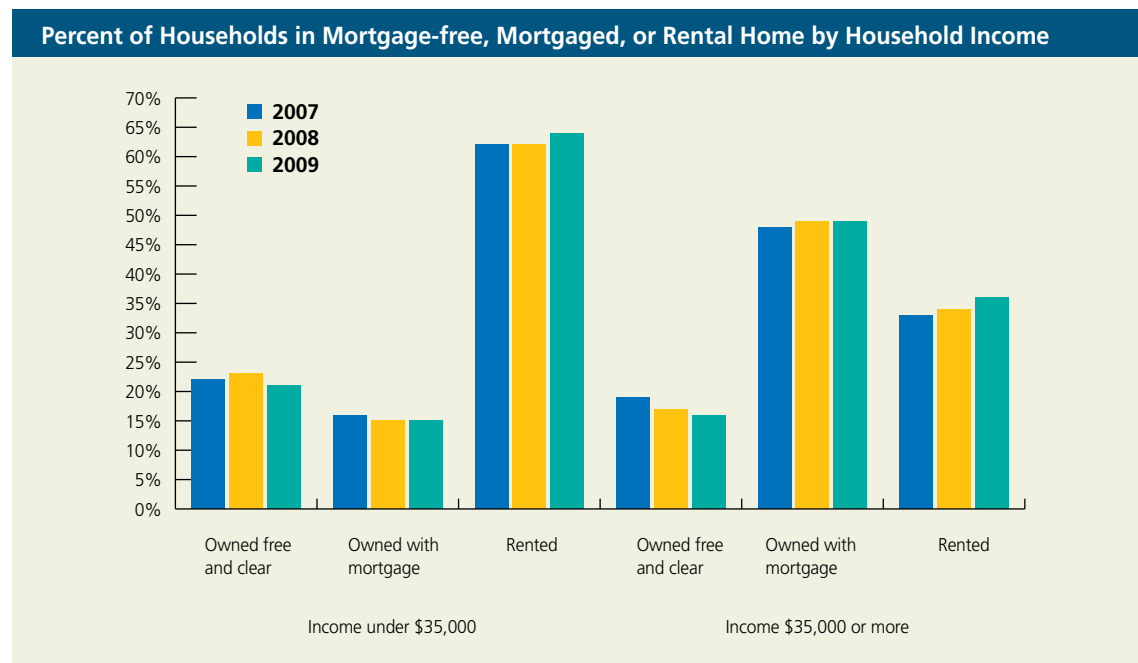
Appendix: Financial Security and Safety Net

FIGURE 9.



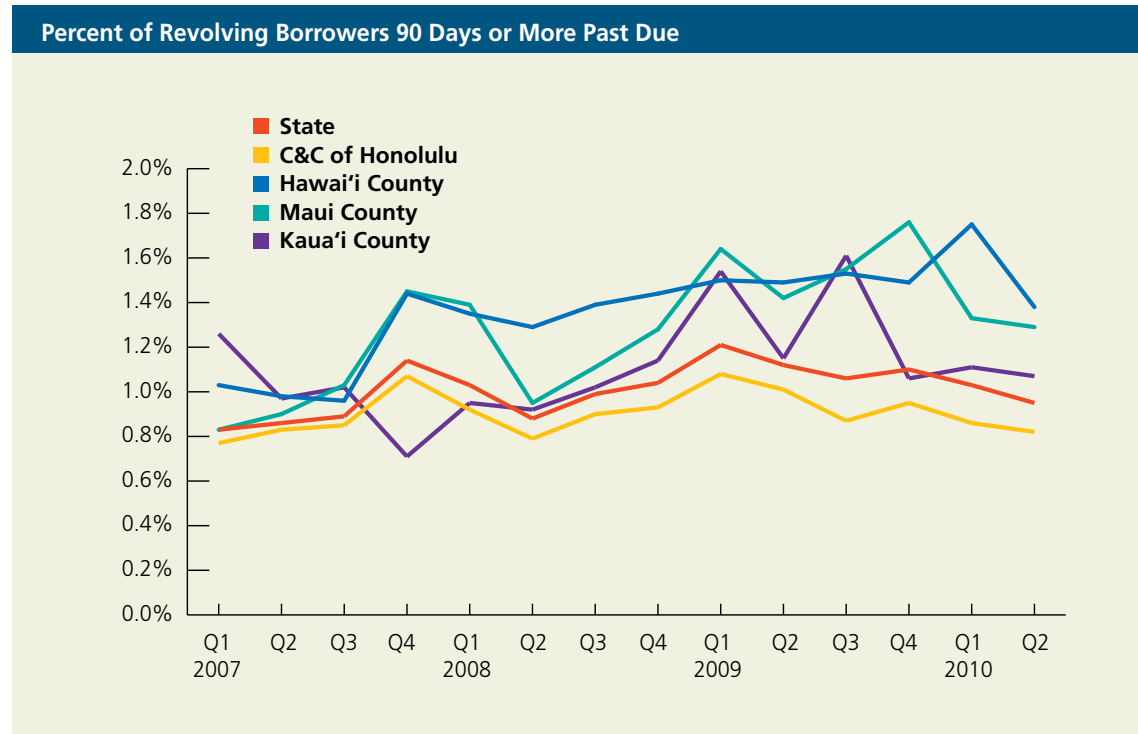
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey.

FIGURE 10.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey.

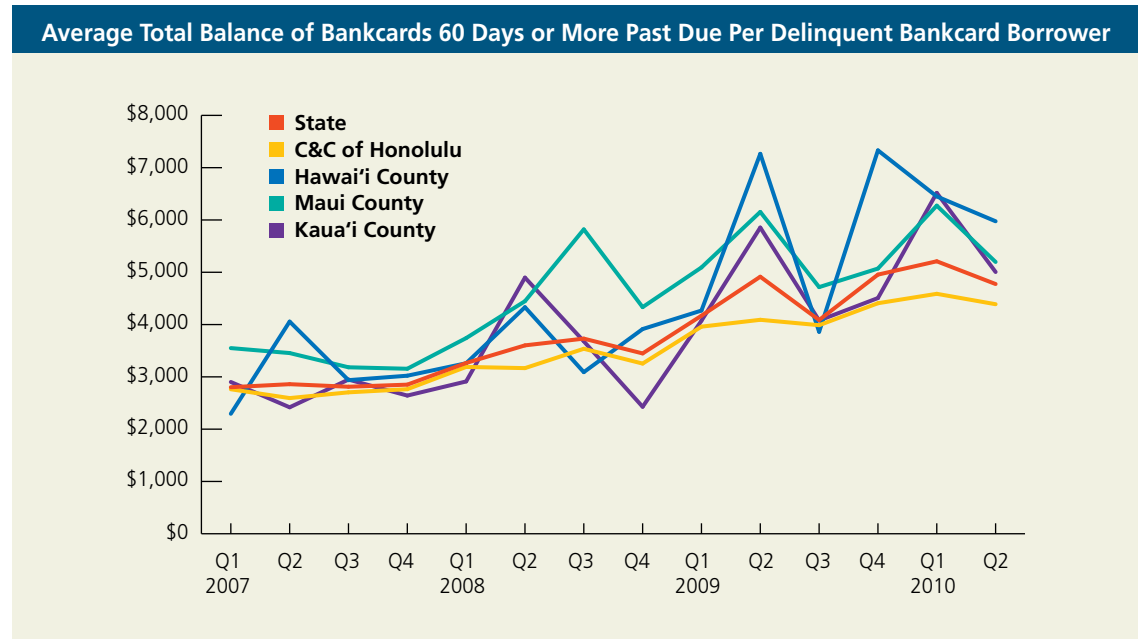
FIGURE 11.



Technical notes: Revolving borrowers are those who owe money on credit cards, including bankcards and retail store cards.
 Source: TransUnion's Trend Data database.

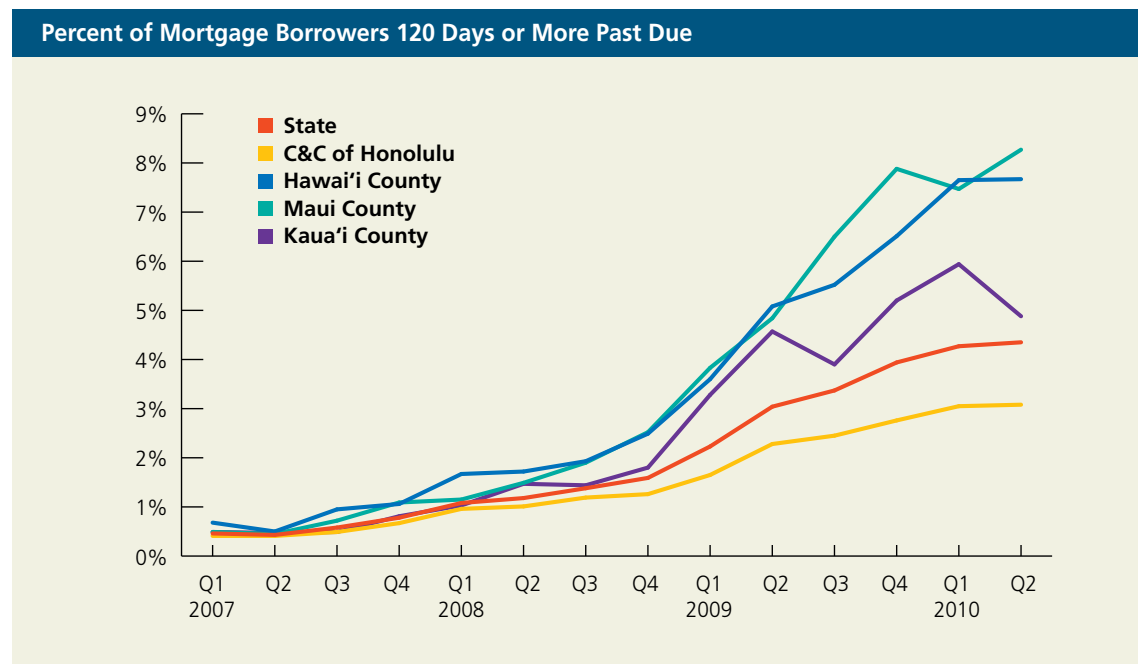
Appendix: Financial Security and Safety Net (continued)

FIGURE 12.



Technical notes: Includes only bankcard holders who are 60 or more days past due. Bankcards are credit cards issued by financial institutions.
Source: TransUnion's Trend Data database.

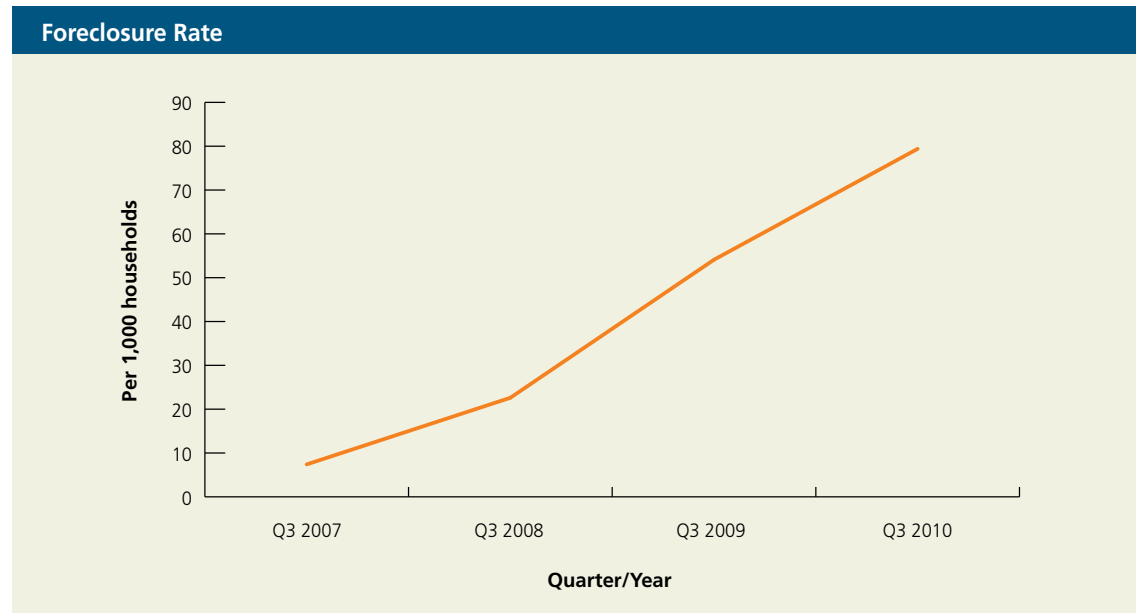
FIGURE 13.



Source: TransUnion's Trend Data database.

Appendix: Financial Security and Safety Net (continued)

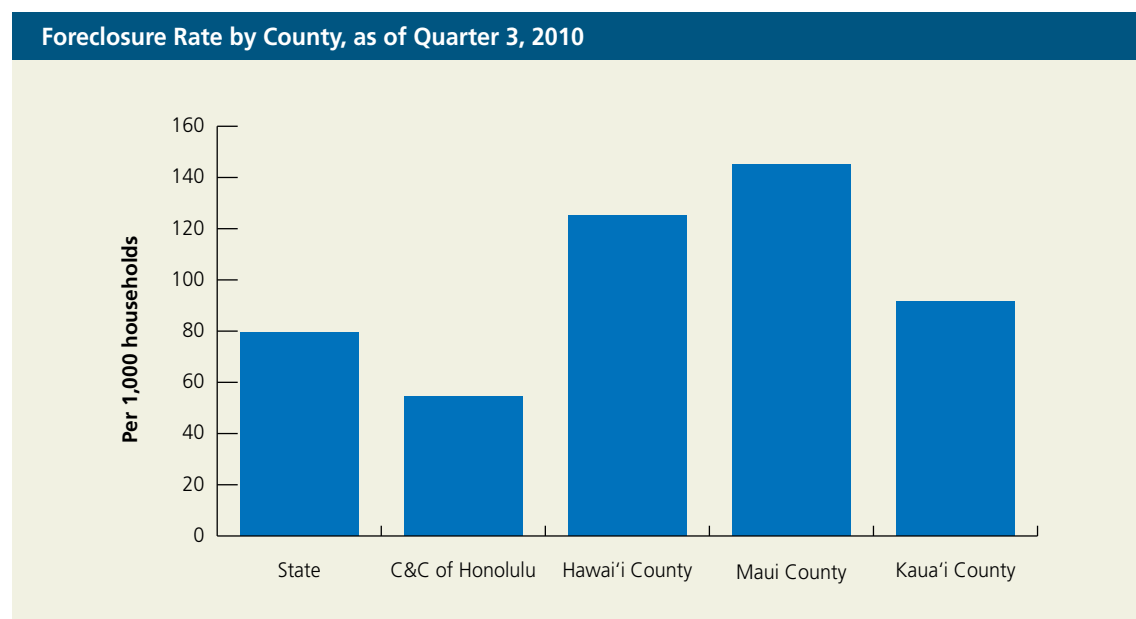
FIGURE 14.



Technical notes: Foreclosure rate equals the number of foreclosures divided by the number of households multiplied by 10,000. The number of households was based on RealtyTrac's data (the number of foreclosures multiplied the number of households per one foreclosure). Data for 2008 and Q1 of 2009 was interpolated using other available data in 2008-2010.

Source: RealtyTrac.

FIGURE 15.

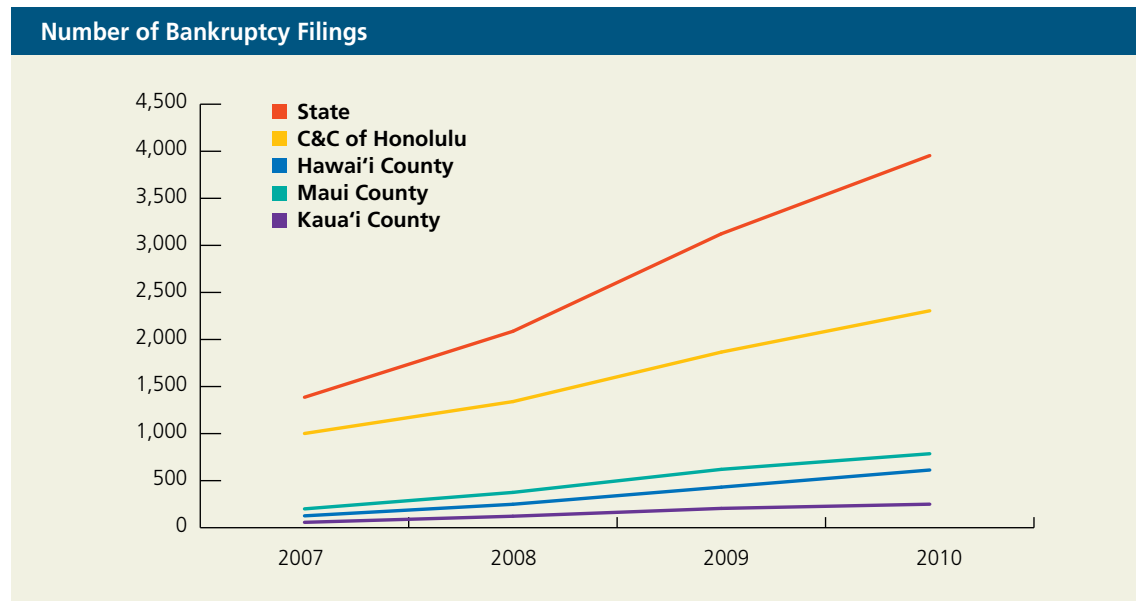


Technical notes: Foreclosure rate equals the number of foreclosures divided by the number of households multiplied by 10,000. The number of households was based on RealtyTrac's data (the number of foreclosures multiplied the number of households per one foreclosure).

Source: RealtyTrac.

Appendix: Financial Security and Safety Net (continued)

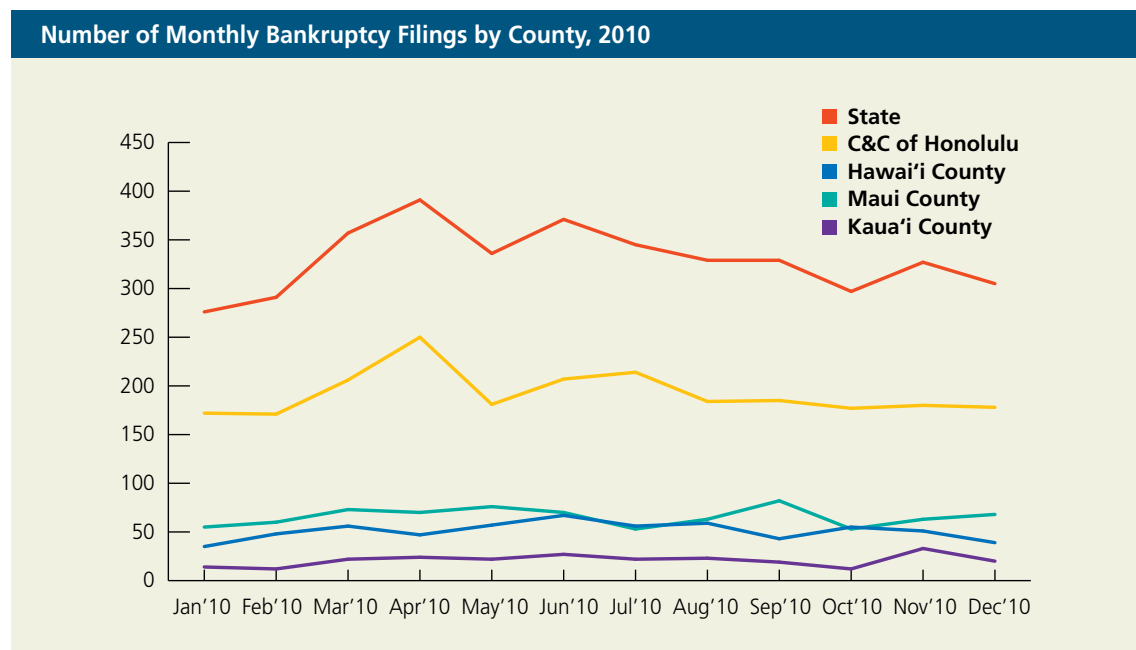
FIGURE 16.



Technical notes: Includes both business and consumer filings of Chapters 7, 11, and 13.

Source: U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. (n.d.). Report F-5A, Business and Nonbusiness Bankruptcy County Cases by Chapter, 12 Month Period Ending December. U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Hawai'i. (n.d.). Bankruptcy Filings and Statistics for 2010.

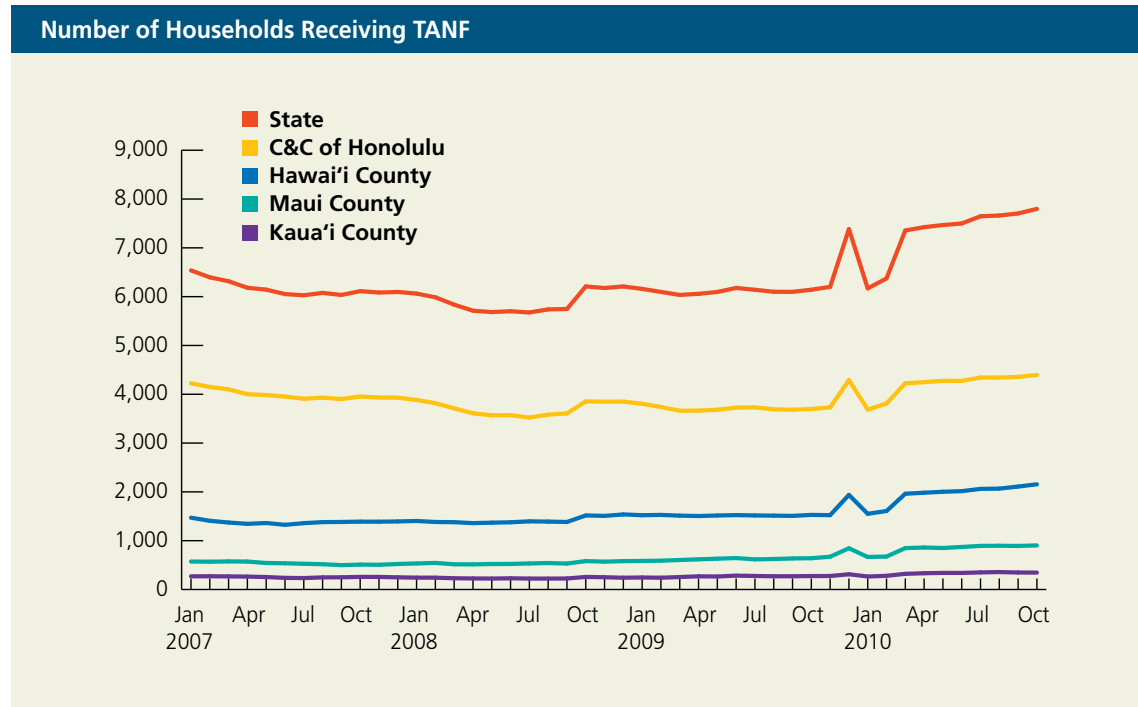
FIGURE 17.



Technical notes: Includes both business and consumer filings of Chapters 7, 11, and 13.

Source: U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. (n.d.). Report F-5A, Business and Nonbusiness Bankruptcy County Cases by Chapter, 12 Month Period Ending December. U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of Hawai'i. (n.d.). Bankruptcy Filings and Statistics for 2010.

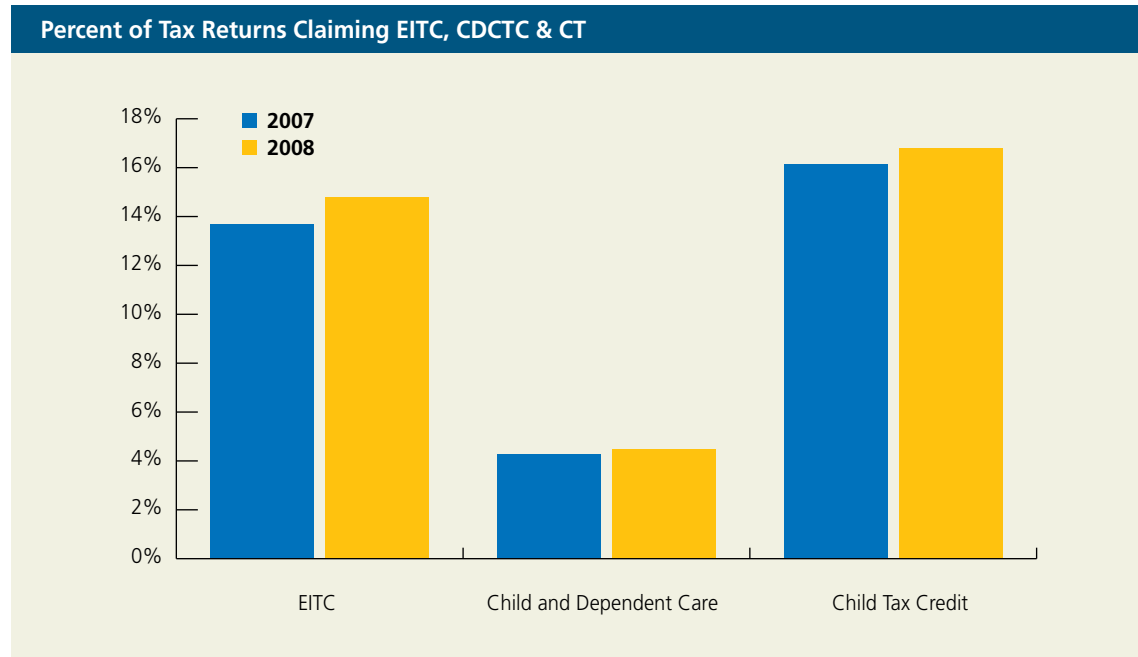
FIGURE 18.



Source: Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. (n.d.). TANF Administrative Records.

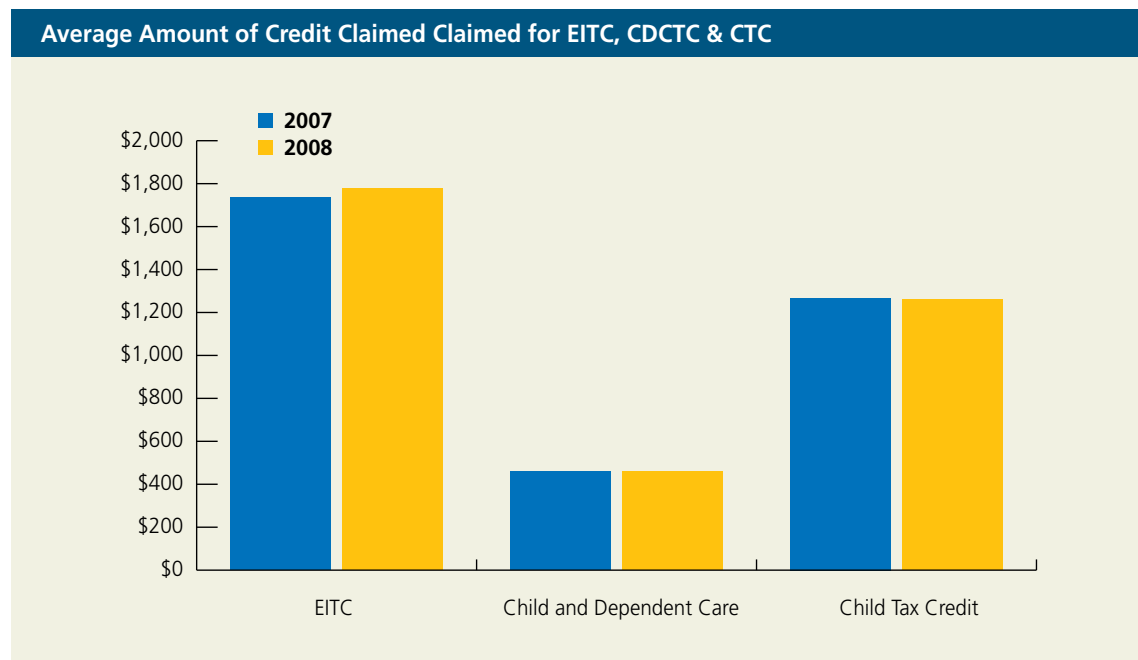
Appendix: Tax Credits for Working Families

FIGURE 19.



Source: IRS. (n.d.). IRS Individual Master File, Statistics of Income, 2007. Bookings. (n.d.) IRS Tax Return Data, 2008.

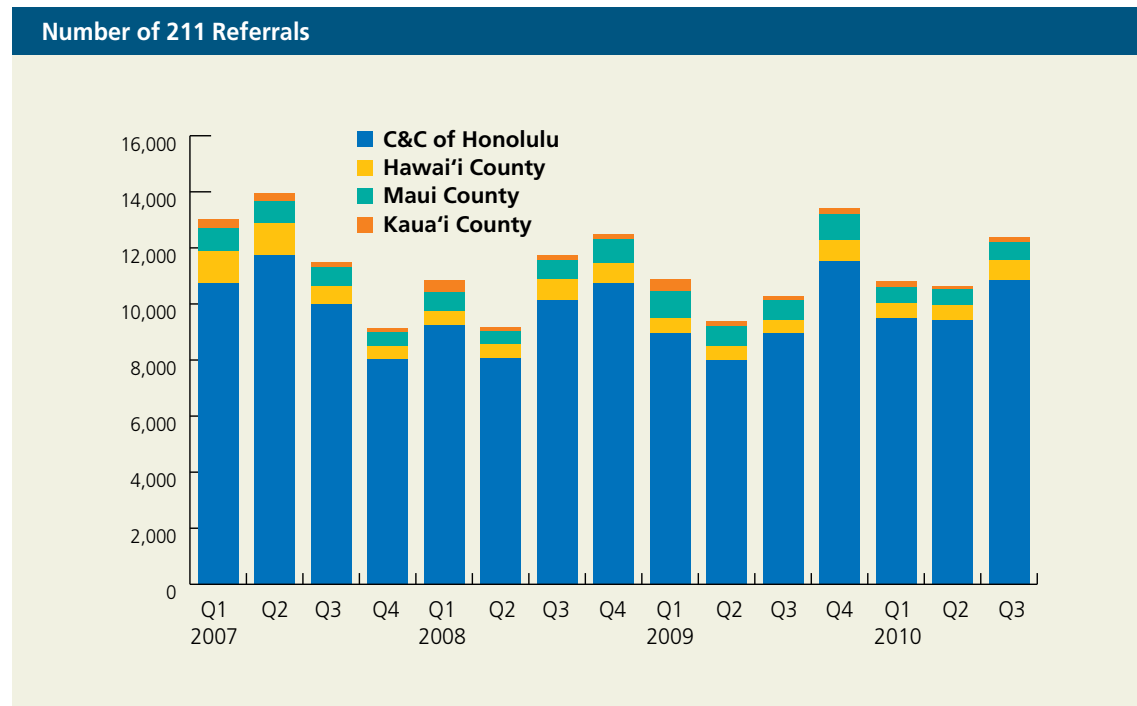
FIGURE 20.



Source: IRS. (n.d.). IRS Individual Master File, Statistics of Income, 2007. Bookings. (n.d.) IRS Tax Return Data, 2008.

Appendix: Basic Needs & Family Expenditures

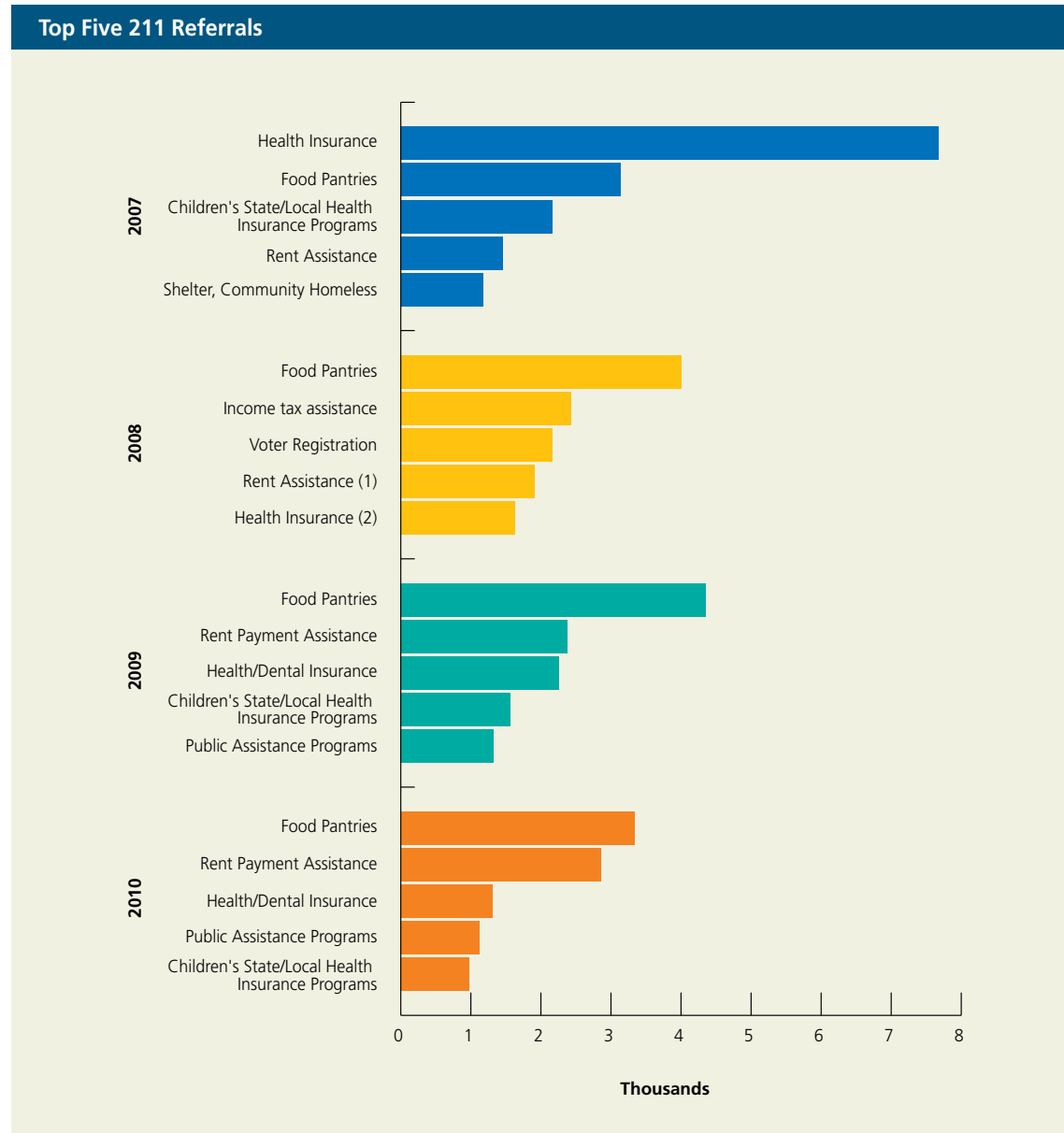
FIGURE 21.



Source: Aloha United Way.

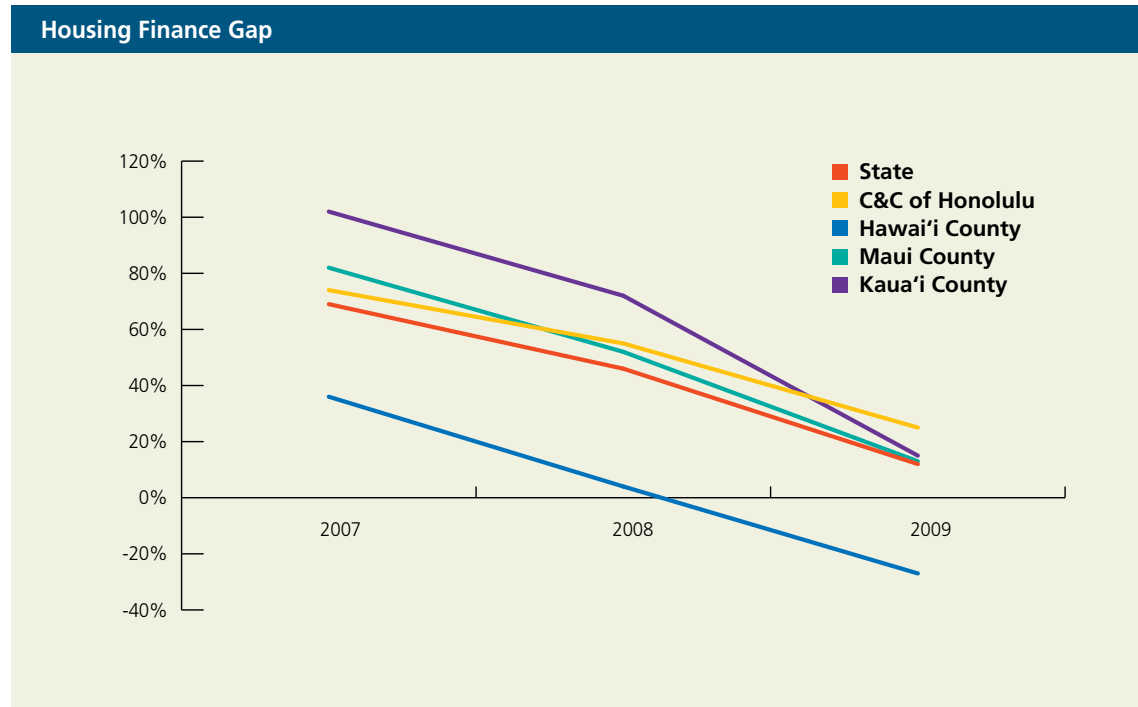
Appendix: Basic Needs & Family Expenditures (continued)

FIGURE 22.



Technical notes: (1) Included Rental Payment Assistance in Quarter 4. (2) Included Dental Insurance in Quarter 4.
 Source: Aloha United Way.

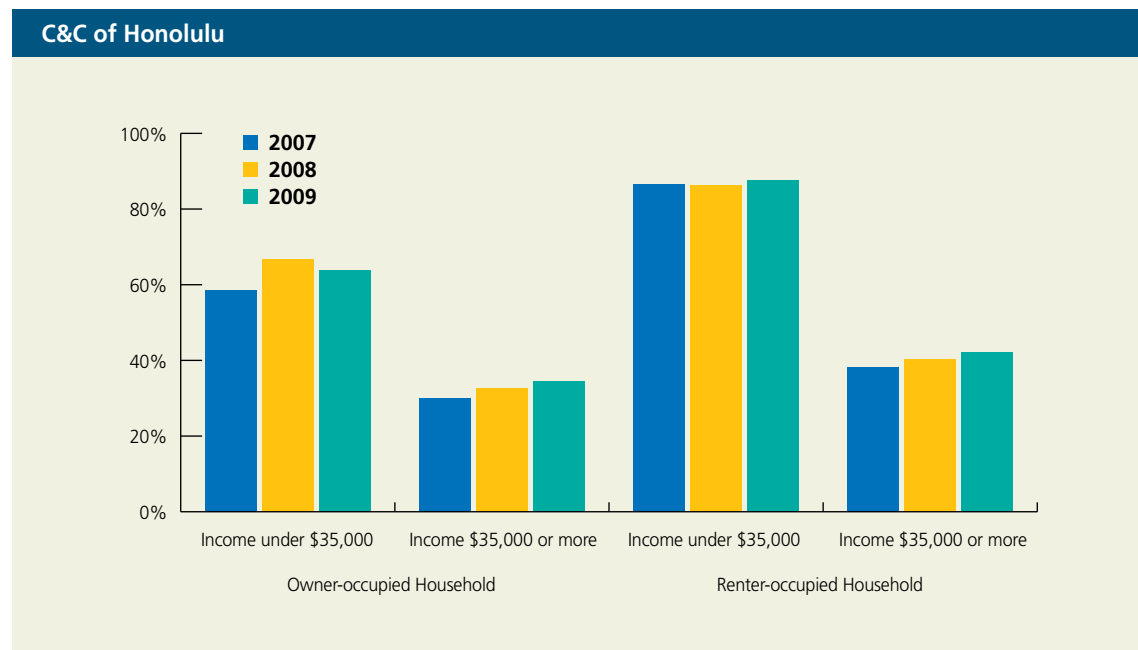
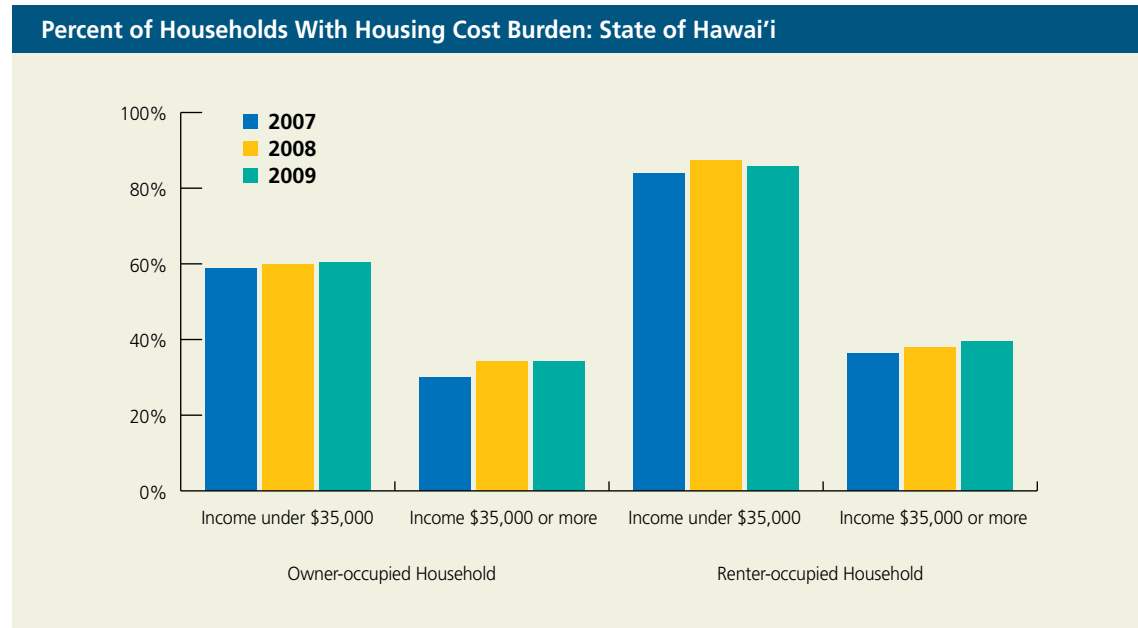
FIGURE 23.



Technical notes: Housing finance gap measures the difference between the median sales price of a single family home and an “affordable” price calculated for a family with a median income in the state (or in particular counties) expressed as a share of the affordable price. The affordable price is defined as the price of a home financed under a standard mortgage (20% down payment and 30-year term at the prevailing mortgage rate) where monthly mortgage payments take up no more than 30% of total family income. This indicator captures the shortfall between housing price and affordable ownership of a home for average income families in the state of Hawai‘i.

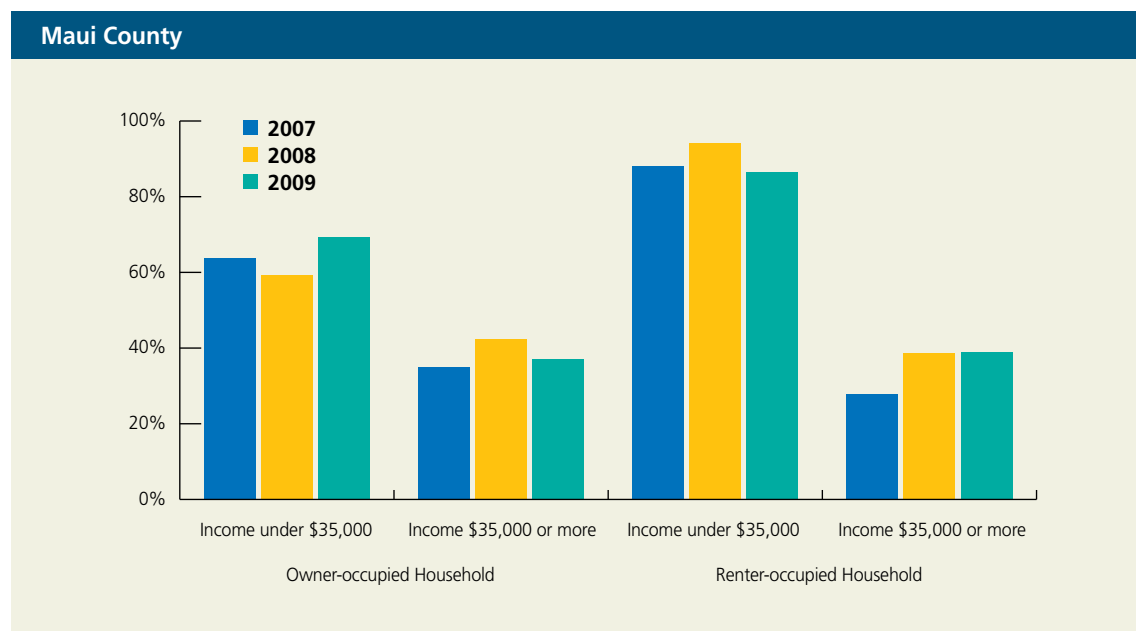
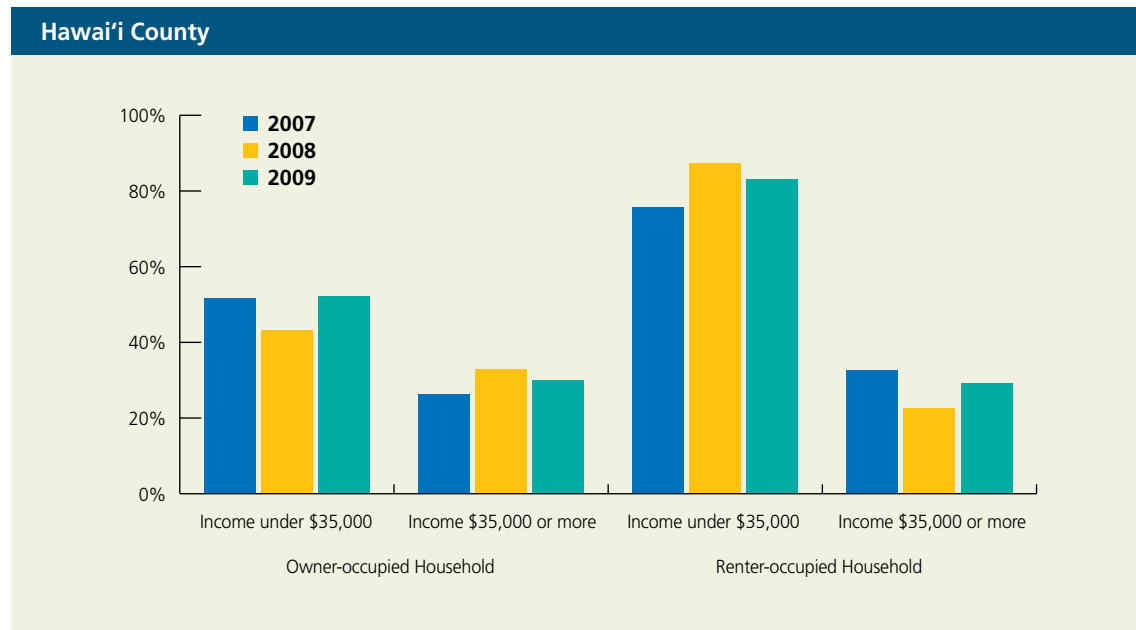
Source: Center on the Family. (n.d.). Calculation based on data from the University of Hawai‘i Economic Research Organization (UHRO) and the Prudential Locations LLC.

FIGURE 24.



Appendix: Basic Needs & Family Expenditures (continued)

FIGURE 24. (continued)

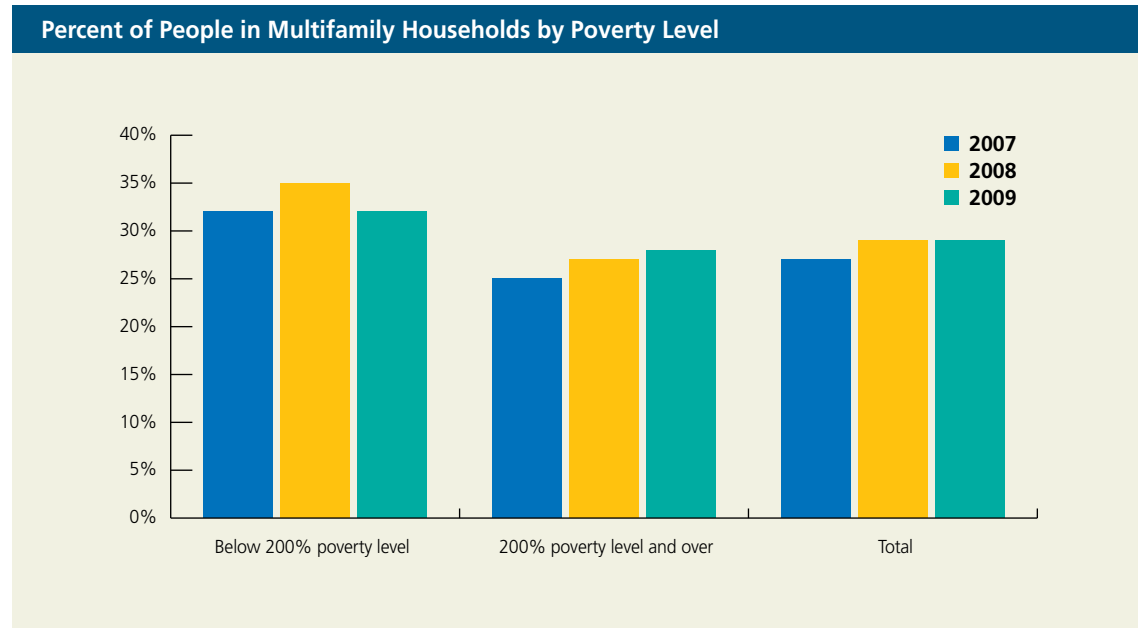


Technical notes: Housing cost burden is defined as spending 30% or more of the household income on housing. The cut-off for household income is set at \$35,000 because it is most comparable with the 200% of the Federal Poverty level. The total number of owner-occupied units includes households with zero or negative income. The total number of renter-occupied units includes households with zero or negative income and no cash rent. Kauai data are not available for reporting separately but are included in the state figures.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Fact Finder: American Community Survey.

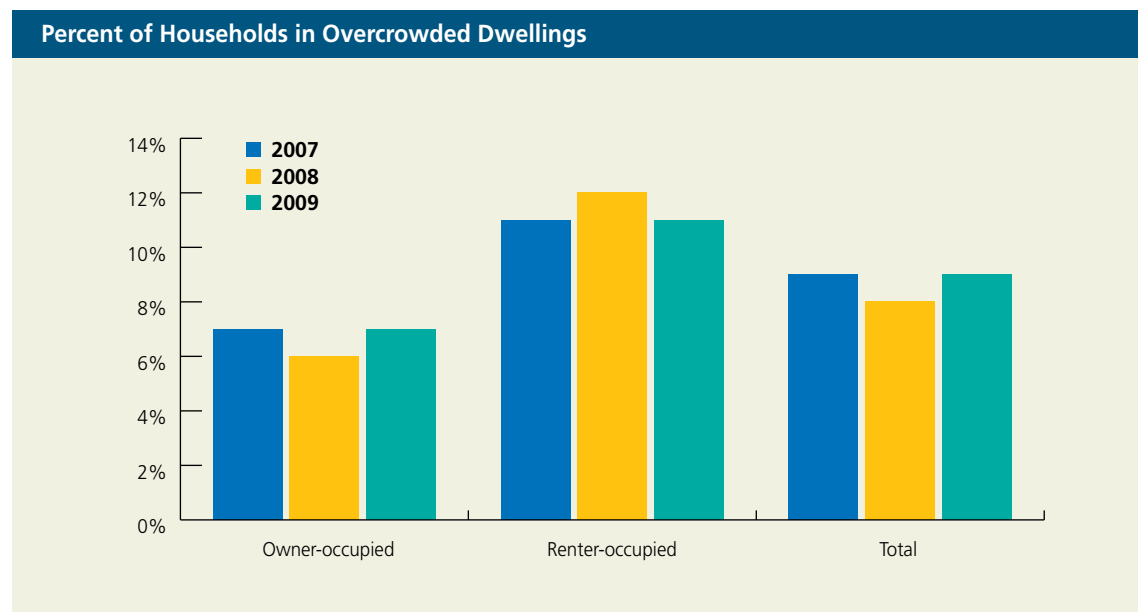
Appendix: Basic Needs & Family Expenditures (continued)

FIGURE 25.



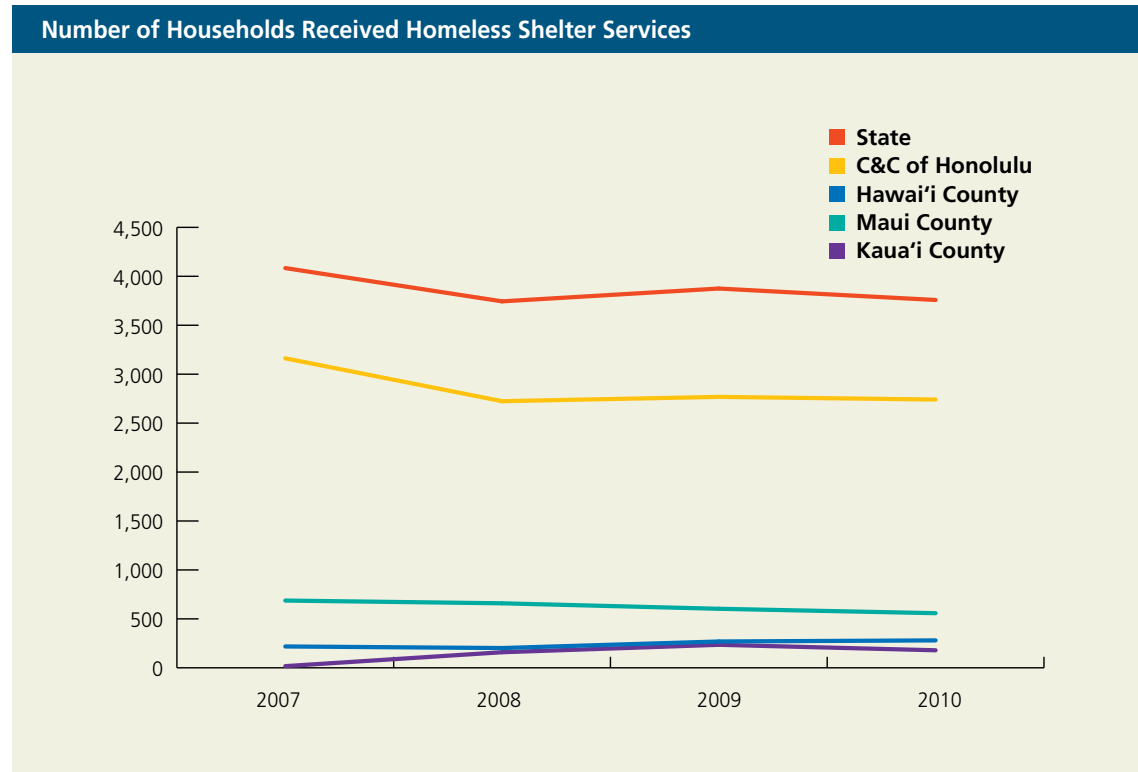
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey: Public use microdata.

FIGURE 26.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Fact Finder: American Community Survey.

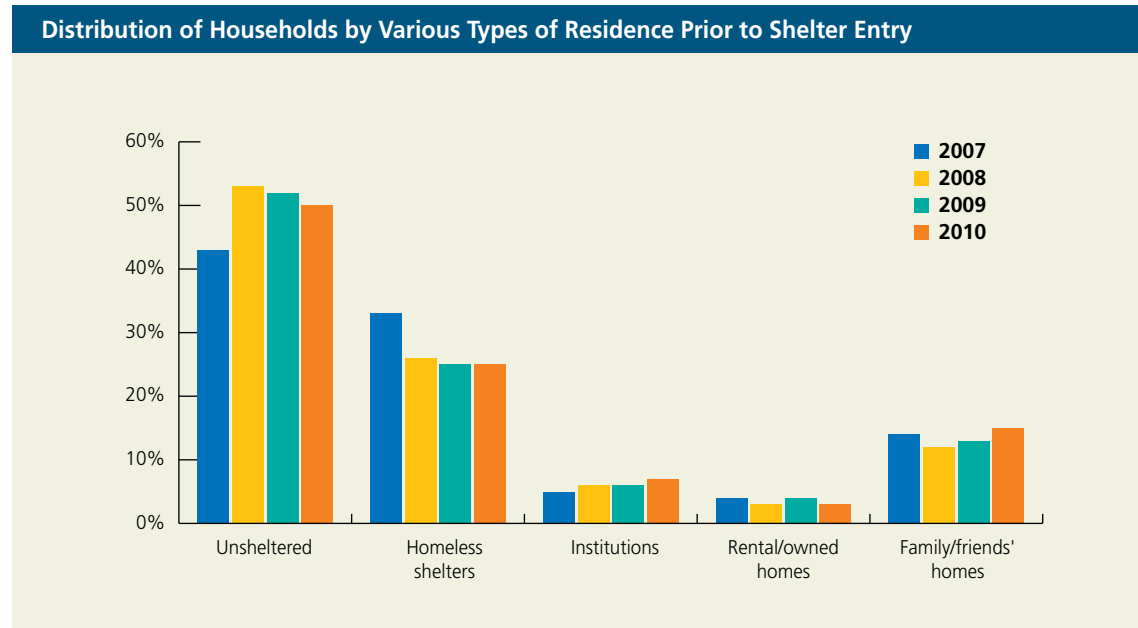
FIGURE 27.



Source: Center on the Family. (n.d.). Homeless Information Management System: Records. Hawai'i State Department of Human Services, Homeless Program Office.

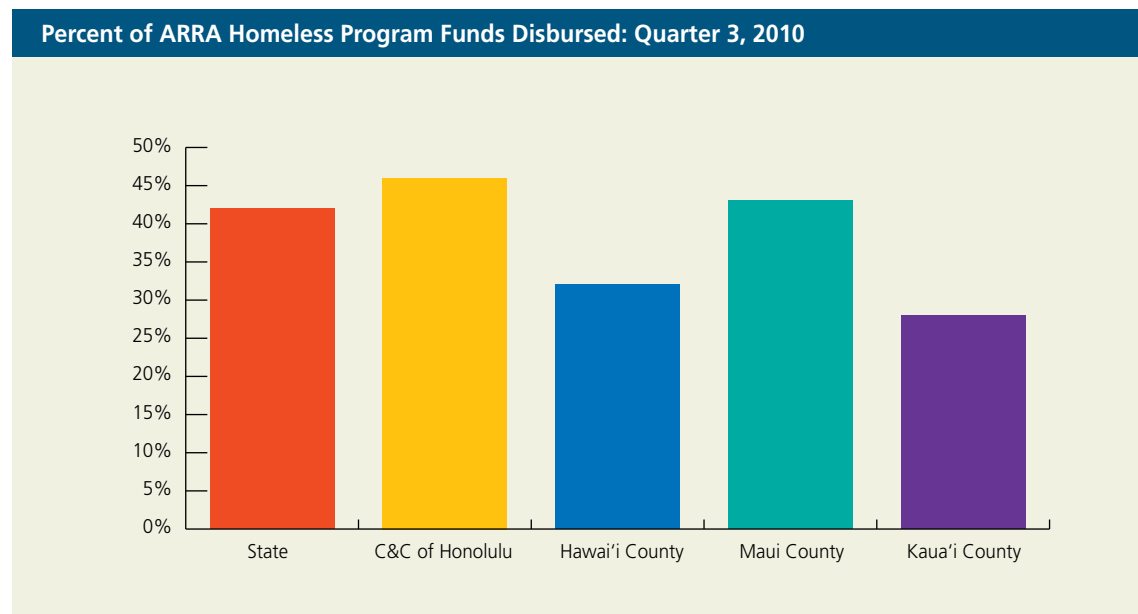
Appendix: Basic Needs & Family Expenditures (continued)

FIGURE 28.



Source: Center on the Family. (n.d.). Homeless Information Management System: Records. Hawai'i State Department of Human Services, Homeless Program Office.

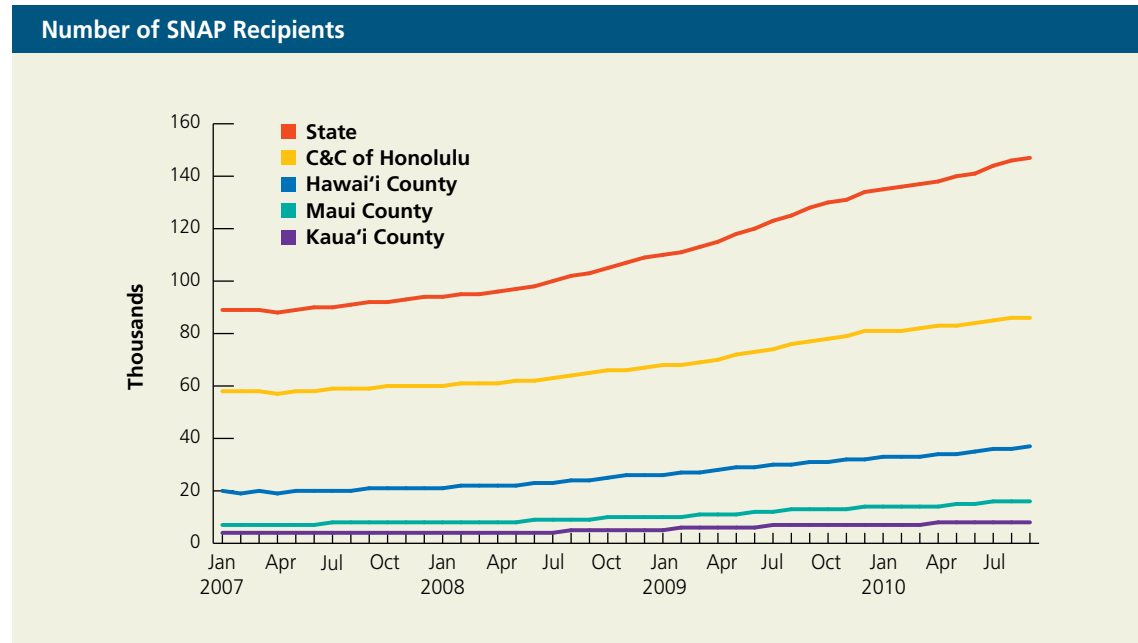
FIGURE 29.



Source: Recovery.gov

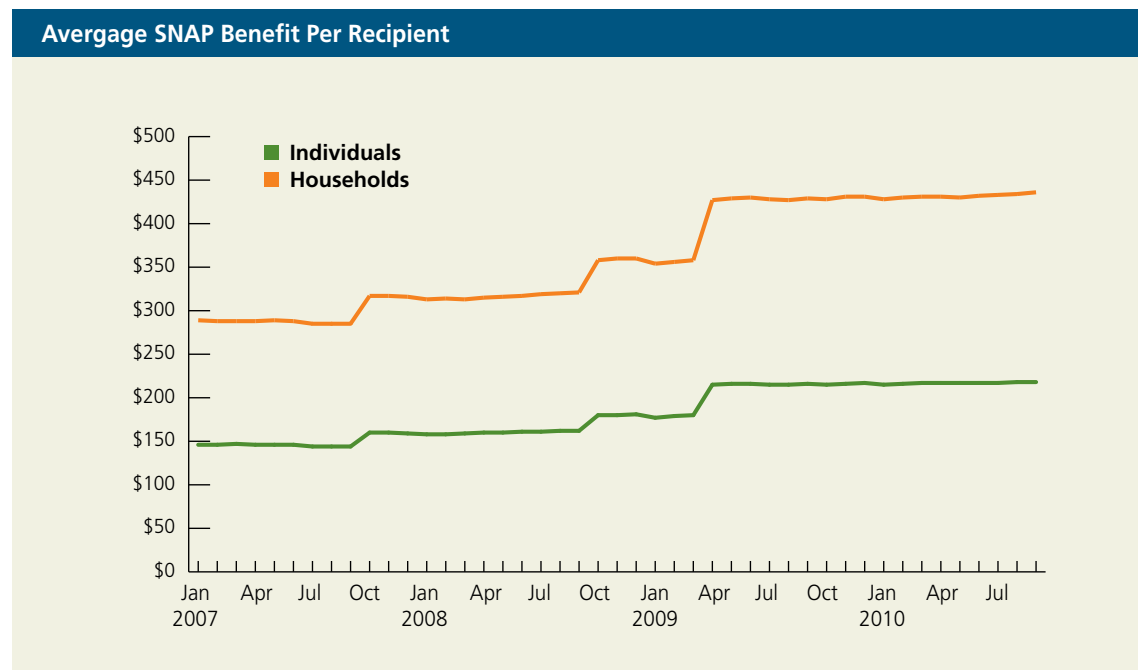
Appendix: Basic Needs & Family Expenditures (continued)

FIGURE 30.



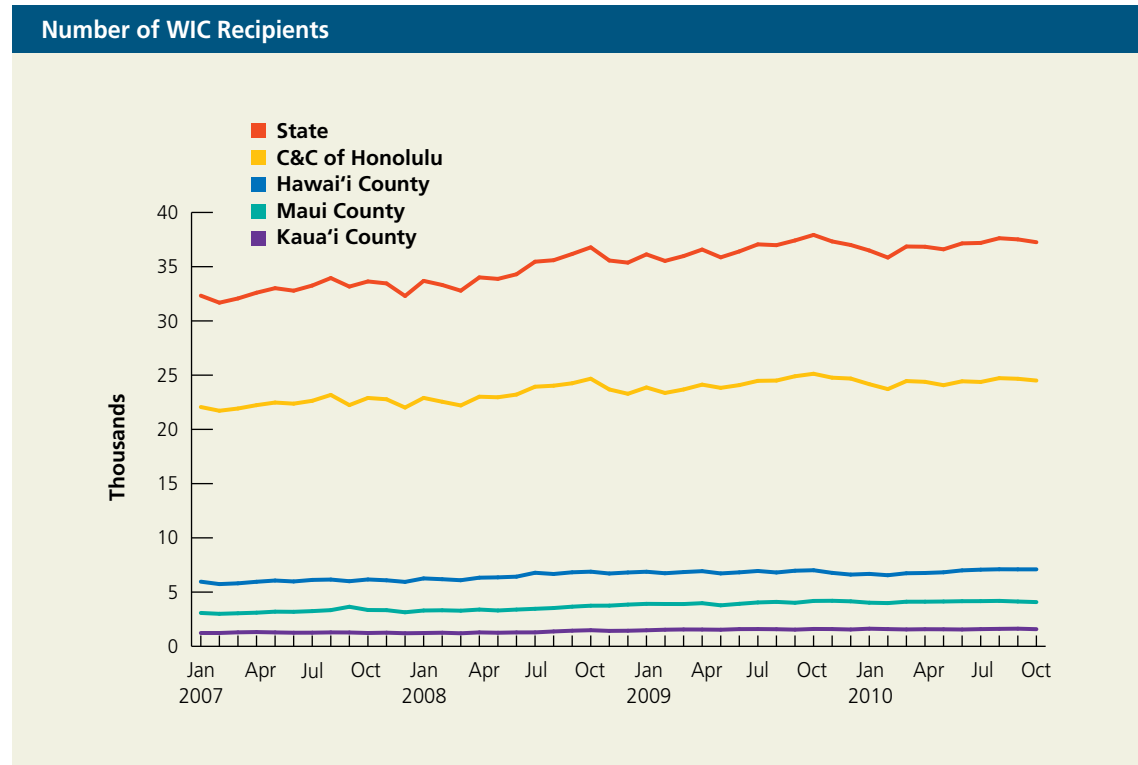
Source: Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. (n.d.). SNAP Administrative Records.

FIGURE 31.



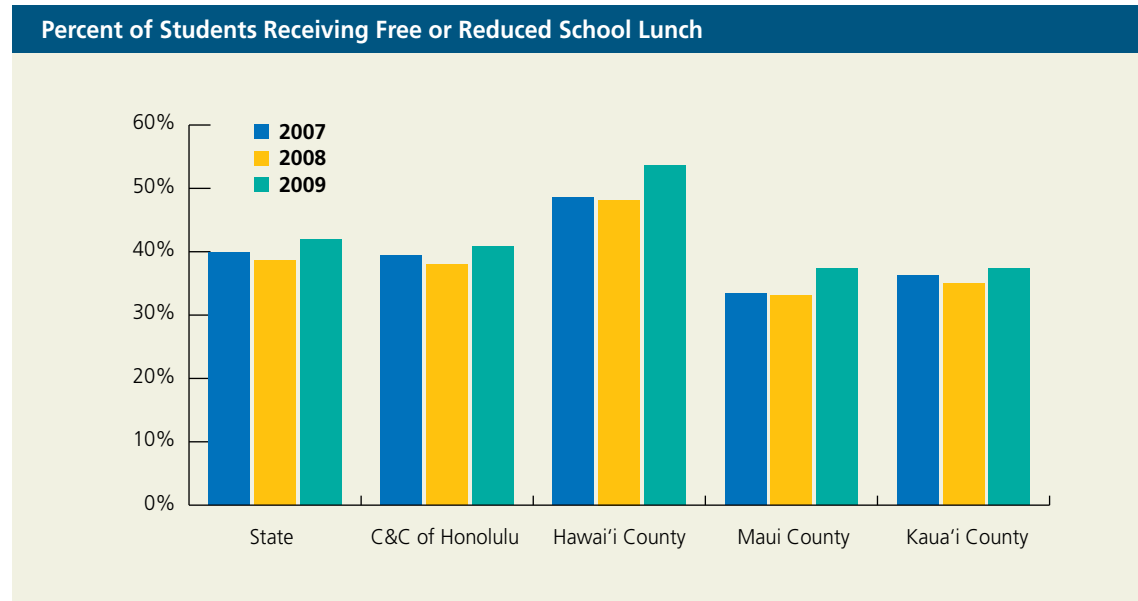
Source: Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. (n.d.). SNAP Administrative Records.

FIGURE 32.



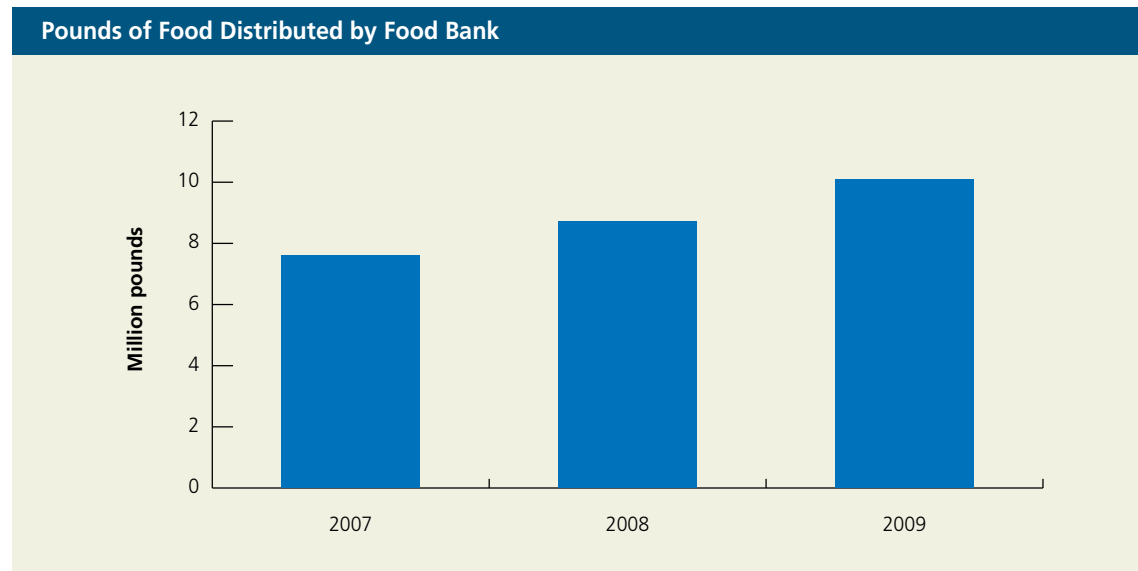
Source: Hawai'i State Department of Health. (n.d.). WIC Administrative Records.

FIGURE 33.



Source: Hawai'i State Department of Education, Systems Accountability Office. (n.d.). Administrative Records.

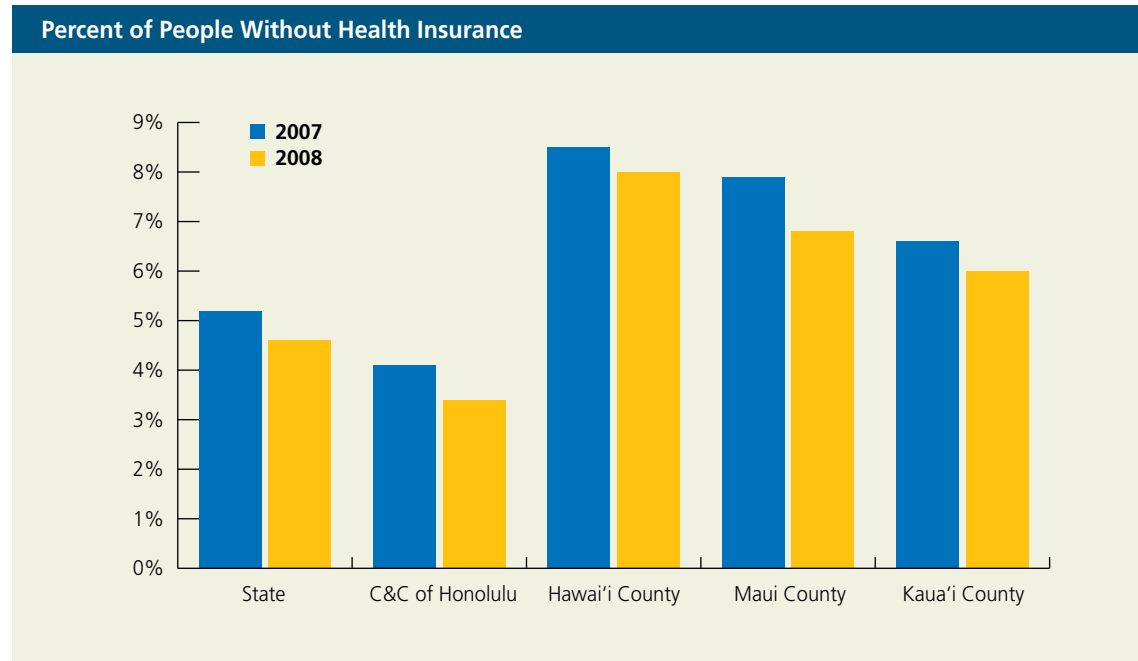
FIGURE 34.



Source: Hawai'i Food Bank. (n.d.). Annual Report.

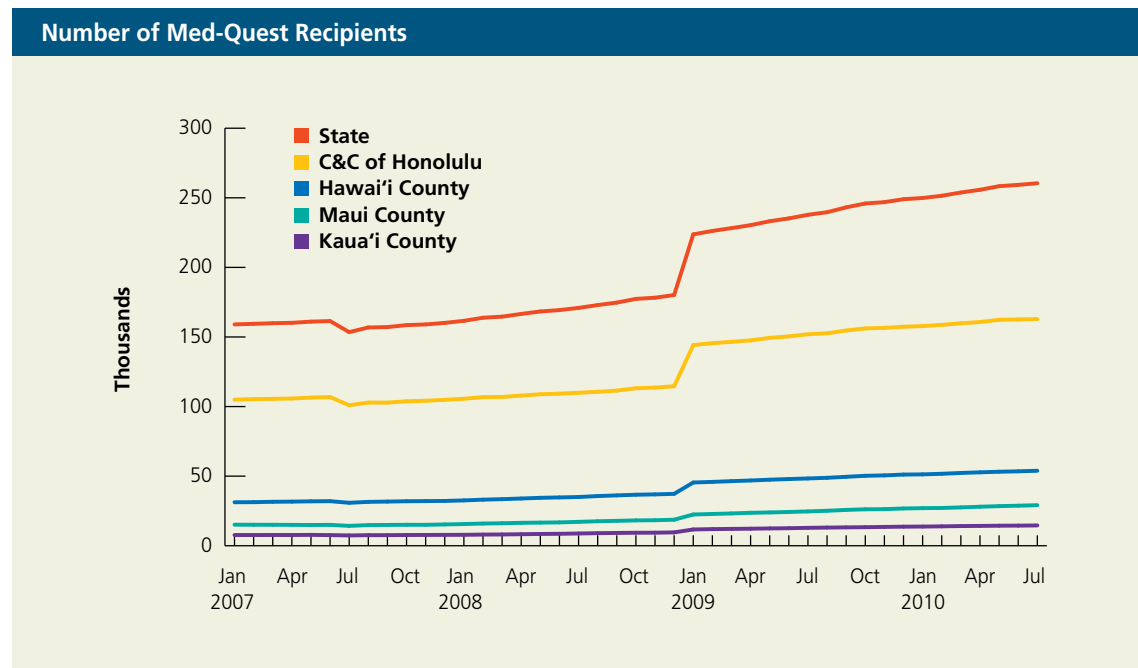
Appendix: Basic Needs & Family Expenditures (continued)

FIGURE 35.



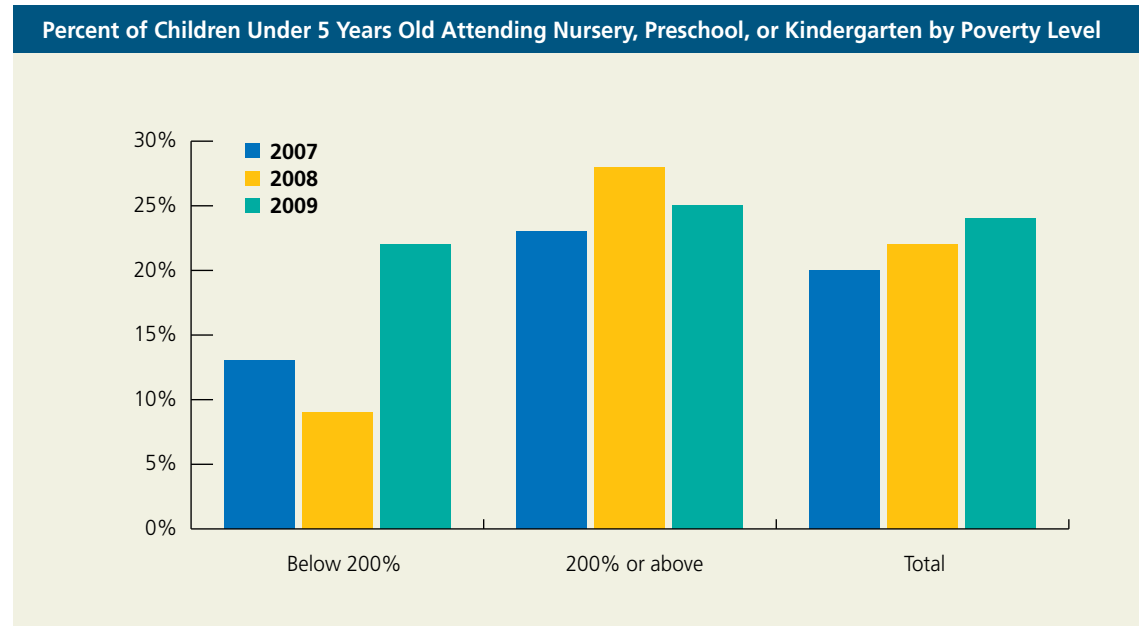
Source: Hawai'i State Department of Health. (n.d.). Hawai'i Health Survey.

FIGURE 36.



Source: Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. (n.d.). Administrative Records.

FIGURE 37.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey: Public use microdata.

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- ²⁸ In the last IRS study in 1999, about 27% to 32% EIC claims were found to be ineligible. Since then, IRS has implemented measures to successfully reduce the error rate (Berube, n.d.). While the current error rate is unknown, a 50% reduction to the lower range ($0.27 * 0.5 = 0.135$) was assumed in the calculation. Number of EIC-eligible and EIC participation rate are Kneebone's (2009) estimations based on 2007 American Community Survey data and 2007 EIC eligibility criteria. An IRS 1996 study found that EIC-eligible nonfilers tended to have a smaller claim compared to the EIC-eligible who filed (Berube, n.d.). Therefore, the total estimated increase in EIC claims is reduced by 25% in the above calculation as suggested in Kneebone and Garr (2009). Also see: Berube, A. (n.d.). Earned income credit participation - what we (don't) know. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program. IRS. (2009). Statistics of income (SOI) bulletin: Historical tables. Table 2: Individual income and tax data, by state and size of adjusted gross income, 2007. Kneebone, E. (2009). Economic recovery and the EITC: Expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit to benefit families and places. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution. Kneebone, E., & Garr, E. (2009). EITC interactive: User guides and data dictionary. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program.
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Suggested citation:

Stern, I.R., Yuan, S., Hwang, S.Y., Kole, S. (2011). Hawai'i Community Stabilization Initiative Indicator Report. Honolulu, HI: University of Hawai'i, Center on the Family. (Revised May 7, 2012).

For more information, please contact:

Center on the Family
University of Hawai'i - Mānoa
2515 Campus Road, Miller 103
Honolulu, HI 96822
(808) 956-4132

This research was funded by the Hawai'i Community Foundation, with the support of the Hawai'i Kids Count project (funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation). The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these foundations.