



Quality of Life in Hawai'i

2005 Report

Aloha,

All of us who live in Hawai'i are concerned with preserving and improving the quality of life we enjoy. Aloha United Way is pleased to introduce our first "Quality of Life in Hawai'i" report on the well-being of our state as reflected by key social, health, safety, educational, economic, and environmental measures. Together, these carefully selected community indicators give us a way to monitor trends over time, both statewide and at a county level.

The purpose of this report is to inform discussion and inspire action. We hope that our citizens, business owners, government leaders, and private and faith-based organizations will join in collaborative efforts to address community conditions that impact us all.

Aloha United Way and the Center on the Family at the University of Hawai'i are committed to biennial updates of this report. We hope it will serve as a favored resource as we work together to improve the quality of life for all of Hawai'i's people.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Hiam



Robert P. Hiam
Chair, Aloha United Way
Board of Directors

*Poverty dramatically affects an individual's or family's ability to meet basic needs,
such as access to food, shelter, health care, and quality early childhood care and education.*

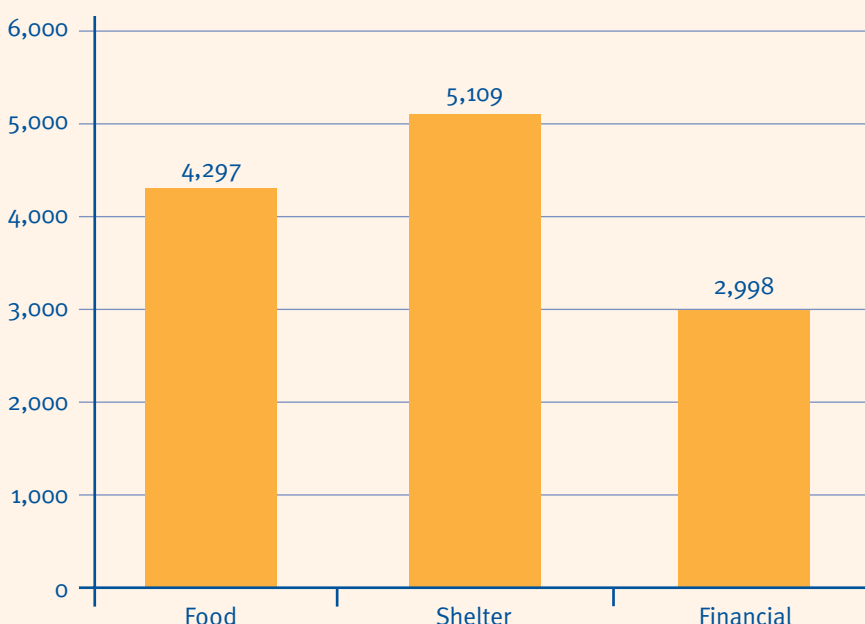
ECONOMIC Well-Being



	COUNTY				STATE
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kaua'i	Maui	
Unemployment rate	6.3%	3.9%	5.0%	4.4%	4.3%
Percentage of students receiving free or reduced-cost lunch	54%	43%	40%	37%	44%
Income share of individual taxpayers in the top 20% income group	52%	62%	52%	53%	60%
Number of homeless people per 100,000 population	1,042	880	955	1,412	961
Percentage of medically uninsured:					
	Children	2%	4%	4%	
	Adults	7%	15%	12%	8%
Percentage of individuals living at or below 200% of federal poverty level	44%	30%	37%	34%	32%

Generally, the City and County of Honolulu, hereafter Honolulu, fares better on most economic indicators than the other counties, where opportunities are more limited. Overall, the economy in the State of Hawai'i has been improving since 1997. Hawai'i's personal income growth continues at a pace that is among the highest in the nation,¹ and the unemployment rate through most of 2004 was among the lowest.² However, rising prices for fuel, medical care, and housing are eroding our personal income gains. In the late 1990s, the average income of the poorest fifth of Hawai'i's families was only \$16,500, while the average income of the richest fifth of families was 9.6 times greater at \$159,400.³ The gap between the rich and the poor has been increasing over time and has profound implications for all aspects of our society.

Statewide 211 Calls to Aloha United Way for Information and Referral, 2004



Caring COMMUNITIES



	COUNTY				STATE
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kaua'i	Maui	
Percentage of families eating together regularly	77%	69%	71%	70%	71%
Percentage of adults who feel they can rely on others in their community	92%	82%	86%	87%	84%
Percentage of adults who volunteer	69%	56%	62%	62%	59%
Percentage of new families at risk: first births to unmarried mother under age 20 who lacks high-school diploma	11%	5%	9%	8%	6%
Percentage of registered voters voting	66%	67%	69%	62%	67%
Percentage of inter-ethnic marriages	67%	57%	64%	54%	58%
Percentage of students (grades 6–12) reporting access to positive community activities	54%	45%	59%	60%	49%
Percentage of taxable income donated to charity	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%

Our Aloha spirit is reflected in the ways we care for each other within our ‘ohana and throughout the greater community, as well as our willingness to be active and responsible citizens.

Here in Hawai‘i, we pride ourselves on our Aloha spirit, a spirit of caring. Living over 2,000 miles from any other land mass, we know well the importance of helping one another. Extended family living is more common here than anywhere else in the United States⁴ and our ‘ohana typically includes both biological, and “calabash” cousins, aunties, and uncles. As a state known for its ethnic diversity, we show our mutual acceptance and ethnic integration through our high rate of inter-ethnic marriages. Our inclusiveness is also demonstrated in the blending of cultural and food-centered activities that celebrate every facet of our lives. Hawai‘i’s people establish caring communities through participation in the democratic process, volunteerism, and charitable giving and by ensuring that our children are engaged in character-building activities.

*A lifestyle that promotes good physical and mental health improves quality of life,
increases longevity, and models positive behaviors for younger generations to follow.*

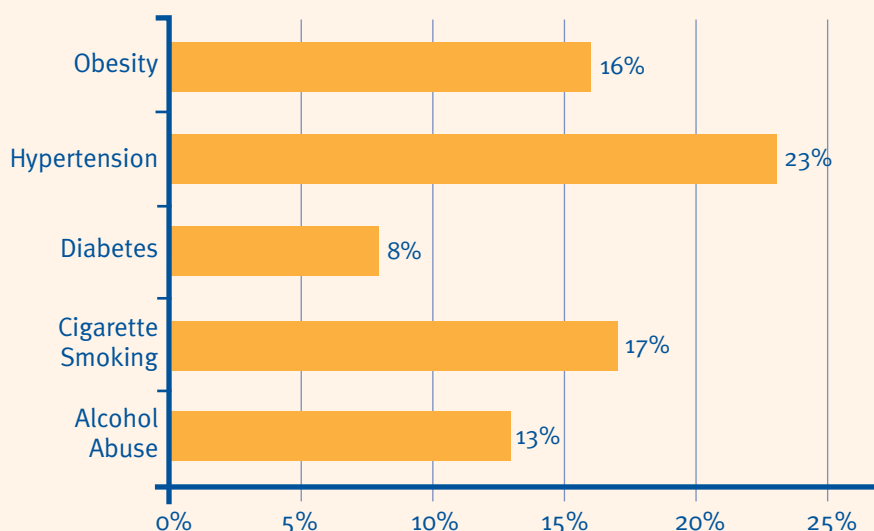
HEALTHY Citizens



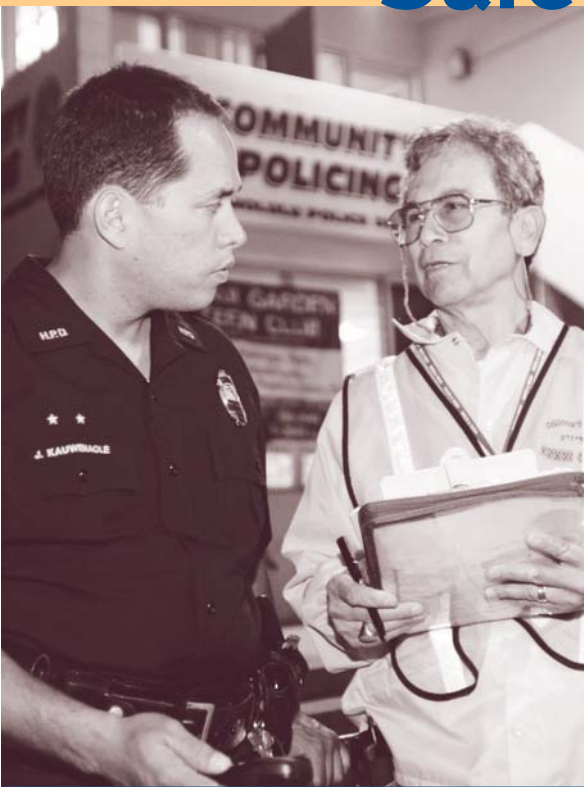
	COUNTY				STATE
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kaua'i	Maui	
Percentage of live births in which mother received prenatal care during the first trimester	71%	84%	73%	73%	80%
Percentage of teens who report using the following substances within the last 30 days:					
Alcohol	40%	26%	24%	33%	29%
Drugs	24%	14%	17%	22%	17%
Cigarettes	19%	12%	12%	12%	13%
Percentage of adults reporting:					
Binge drinking	15%	13%	12%	12%	13%
Cigarette smoking	17%	17%	19%	18%	17%
Percentage of adults reporting:					
Diabetes	7%	8%	6%	6%	8%
Hypertension	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
Percentage of adults who are obese	19%	16%	15%	16%	16%
Percentage of adults who engage in regular physical activity	52%	50%	46%	50%	50%

Establishing and maintaining good health begins with early pre-natal care and continues through life with appropriate immunizations, good nutrition, and a physically active lifestyle. Most chronic health conditions are controllable, if not preventable. For example, cigarettes and drugs can be avoided, alcohol consumption can be moderated, fruits and vegetables can be chosen in place of fatty or junk foods, and exercise can be made a part of everyday life. Although a high percentage of pregnant women in Hawai'i receive early prenatal care, there are ethnic disparities.⁵ About 82% of our children are fully immunized by age three.⁶ Cigarette use has declined among Hawai'i's teens, but too many of our high school students drink alcohol regularly, risking damage to their minds and bodies. Two areas of current health concern are substance abuse and obesity, which lead to other health problems including diabetes and hypertension.

Adults with Health Risks



Safe NEIGHBORHOODS



	COUNTY				STATE
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kaua'i	Maui	
Rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children	22.2	10.9	9.1	9.2	12.2
Rate of domestic abuse protective orders filed per 100,000 population	766	299	329	514	383
Rate of reported crimes per 100,000 population:					
Property crime	4,316	5,351	4,700	5,797	5,237
Violent crime	186	289	309	229	270
Rate of drug-related arrests per 100,000 population	432	180	387	549	261
Rate of deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide per 100,000 population	71	42	35	24	45
Percentage of students (grades 6–12) who report living in disorderly communities	50%	51%	52%	46%	50%
Percentage of adults reporting safe neighborhoods	64%	72%	82%	69%	71%

Safe neighborhoods allow children and adults to move about freely and participate fully in opportunities for education, socialization, recreation, and community engagement.

The majority of Hawai'i's citizens live in safe communities where the value of 'ohana is central to the way we interact with our neighbors. In recent years, however, increases in violent and property crime have been eroding our sense of safety and well-being. It is widely assumed that drugs—in particular crystal methamphetamine or “ice”—are responsible for much of the crime reported, but there are other factors as well. When people are transient or apathetic about the conditions in their neighborhoods, the lack of community cohesiveness and failure to care contribute to unsafe conditions. Community-based interventions help to improve disorderly communities where fighting, graffiti, drugs, and crime, as well as empty and abandoned buildings, are commonplace. Communities are vibrant when neighbors know each other well, monitor the safety of each others' children, elders, and homes, and report unusual or dangerous activity as it occurs.

An educated citizenry is better prepared to solve new and unexpected problems in a changing world.

Quality education imparted to children and adults of all ages

enriches our lives and ensures a better Hawai‘i for the future.

EDUCATED Citizens



Percentage of kindergarten classes in which at least three-fourths of all entering students are ready to learn

COUNTY				STATE
Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kaua‘i	Maui	
2%	5%	3%	14%	6%

Percentage of public school students meeting Department of Education standards in:

Math

Reading

COUNTY				STATE
Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kaua‘i	Maui	
15%	18%	17%	14%	18%
37%	39%	37%	35%	38%

Percentage of students (grades 6–12) who feel attached and committed to their schools

COUNTY				STATE
Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kaua‘i	Maui	
44%	44%	42%	42%	44%

Percentage of ninth graders who graduate on time from the school they enrolled in as freshmen

COUNTY				STATE
Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kaua‘i	Maui	
84%	82%	85%	81%	82%

Percentage of public-school seniors accepted into higher education or training as of May

COUNTY				STATE
Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kaua‘i	Maui	
50%	50%	44%	39%	48%

Percentage of students enrolled in Department of Education adult education classes who are age 45 and over

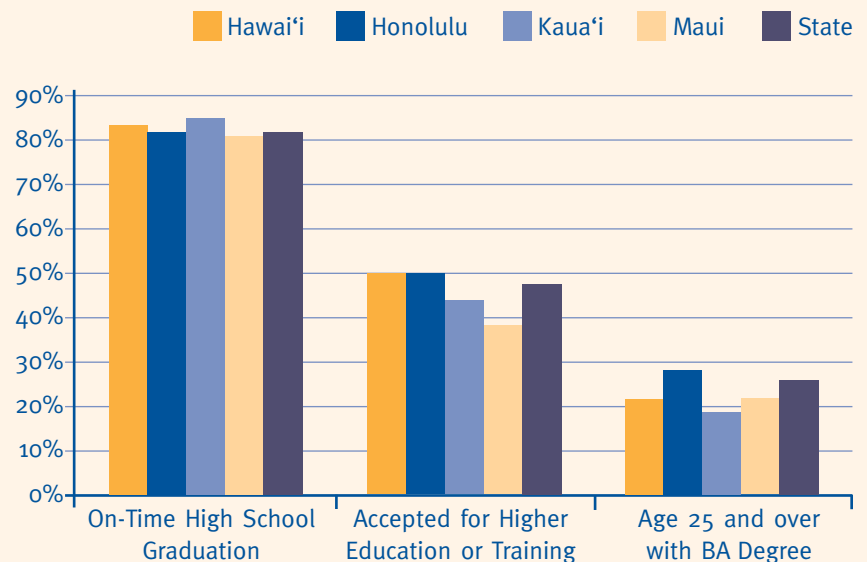
COUNTY				STATE
Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kaua‘i	Maui	
14%	28%	21%	16%	26%

Percentage of population 25 years and over with a bachelor’s degree or more

COUNTY				STATE
Hawai‘i	Honolulu	Kaua‘i	Maui	
22%	28%	19%	22%	26%

Under the federal *No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act*, the percentage of students achieving reading and math proficiency under the revised Hawai‘i Content and Performance Standards II (HCPS-II) must increase each year until 100% of all students are proficient in 2014. For 2003, Hawai‘i public school students exceeded federal goals,⁷ but there needs to be substantial improvement at all grade levels for the state to keep up with the rising NCLB expectations over the next nine years. Currently only about 80% of ninth graders graduate within four years. One of the strategies for meeting education goals is to put more emphasis on the early childhood years so that children enter kindergarten ready to learn.⁸ Higher levels of success in the elementary years should lead to greater school commitment, more on-time graduations, and a higher percentage continuing their education beyond high school.

Educational Pursuits and Attainments



Healthy ENVIRONMENT



	COUNTY				STATE
	Hawai'i	Honolulu	Kaua'i	Maui	
Acres of parks and historic sites per 1,000 acres of total area	128	47	36	57	98
Percentage of land classified as:					
Urban	2%	26%	4%	4%	5%
Conservation	51%	40%	50%	41%	48%
Agricultural/Rural	47%	33%	47%	55%	47%
Number of beach-days with posted warnings for sewage	3	52	6	0	61
Percentage of total streams on the impaired streams monitoring list	11%	60%	25%	9%	19%
Percentage of energy used by source:					
Petrol	86%	91%	85%	81%	89%
Coal	4%	6%	0%	3%	6%
Alternative energy sources	10%	3%	15%	16%	5%
Number of motor vehicles registered per licensed driver	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2

By preserving Hawai'i's natural resources and protecting the 'āina, we enhance the quality of life for all our citizens and provide a sense of continuity into the future.

As our islands become more densely populated and development expands into areas that were once open and green, our parks, historic sites, and conservation lands become even more valuable for sustaining our lifestyle. Since the year 2000, the acreage designated as parks or historic sites in Hawai'i has increased. We enjoy some of the cleanest air and water in the nation, but water quality at some of our beaches has been compromised by frequent sewage spills, and many streams are polluted as well. Our dependence on fossil fuels puts us at risk, both environmentally and economically. Approximately 95% of the energy we use comes from non-renewable sources. Traffic congestion is an environmental issue that has gained much attention of late due to the daily frustrations of commuters.

Homeless families are one of the fastest growing segments of the homeless population nationwide.

In the years ahead, the Aloha United Way will focus public attention on five areas that deserve special consideration: homelessness, family self-sufficiency, crime and drugs, school readiness, and volunteerism. This inaugural issue of the AUW Quality of Life Report provides data on the children and adults who are homeless and the negative consequences they face. These data come from self-reports of homeless individuals who accessed government-funded homeless shelters or received homeless outreach services from January 2004 to December 2004. The data presented in this report likely reflect an undercount of the actual homeless population; however they are the best data currently available.

Although homelessness is not a new problem, the rising number of homeless people—estimated to have increased approximately 39% in Hawai'i from 1999 to 2003⁹—warrants immediate attention. Of the 13,000 people who were homeless in Hawai'i in 2004,¹⁰ approximately 57% were males and 43% were females. The majority

resided on Oahu (65%), followed by Hawai'i (16%), Maui (15%), and Kaua'i (5%).¹¹ More than one-third were Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian (35%), 29% were Caucasian, 11% were other Pacific Islanders, and 26% were of other or unknown ethnicities.

Homeless families are one of the fastest growing segments of the homeless population nationwide.¹² In Hawai'i, slightly more than half of all homeless individuals (52%) are members of a homeless family.¹³ Of the 1,893 homeless families,¹⁴ about 83% are families with children. Children account for 27% of the total homeless population in Hawai'i, and 75% of these children are 12 years of age or younger. The majority of homeless adults are under 50 years old (77%), and 24% are under age 30. About 18% of homeless adults are employed either full-time or part-time.

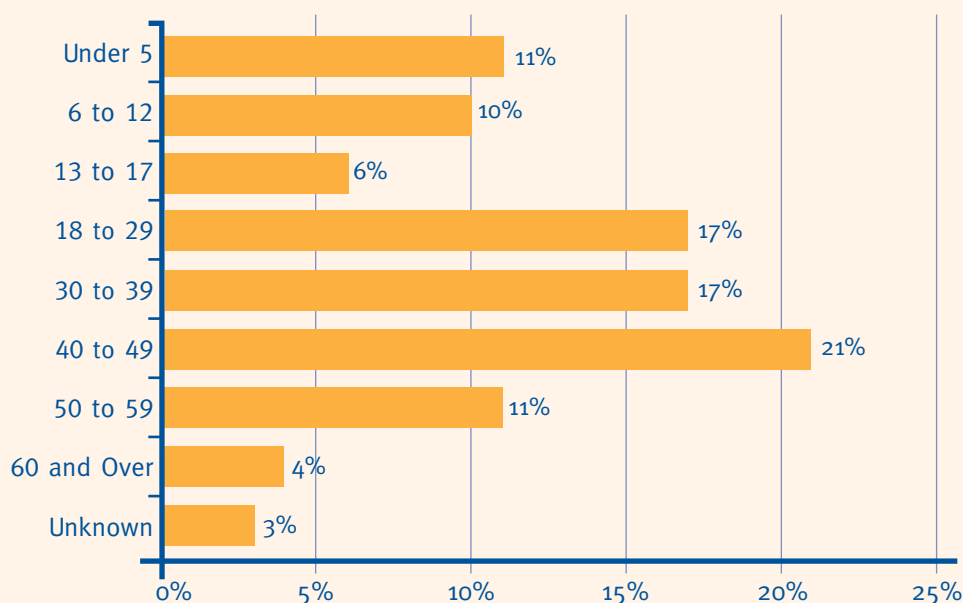
Homelessness severely affects individuals' and families' well-being. Without a permanent address it is difficult for adults to find

employment, access medical and dental care, and provide a safe and secure place to nurture their children. Compared to those who have shelter, homeless people have higher rates of acute hospital-based care, physical and mental illnesses, substance abuse, hospitalization (with longer stays in hospitals), and early death.¹⁵ The negative impact of homelessness on children's health is of grave concern, as research has documented that homeless children tend to suffer from poor nutrition,¹⁶ inadequate health care,¹⁷ health problems and impairments,^{18, 19} developmental delays and neurological deficits,²⁰ and severe emotional stress.²¹ These conditions have long-term developmental effects that often follow the children into adulthood.

Poor health, frequent family moves, and the lack of food, clothing, and school supplies make it difficult for homeless children to adjust successfully to schools' social and academic environments.²² Lack of transportation prevents homeless children from attending school regularly. Even when they are able to attend school, homeless children find it challenging to perform well academically. Nationwide, homeless children are twice as likely to repeat a grade in school.²³

The reasons for homelessness entail a complex combination of economic, health, and social issues. The key economic factors of homelessness nationwide include low wages/income, unemployment, and the availability and cost of housing.²⁴ The most frequent reasons for becoming homeless in Hawai'i, as cited by homeless families and individuals, were difficulty securing affordable housing (48%), health problems (24%), family conflict and dissolution (19%), and unemployment (18%).²⁵

Homeless Persons by Age



NOTES & REFERENCES

Notes

The indicators in this report were selected from the most reliable sources which could provide county, as well as state, data. The data presented are the most recent available at the time the report was published.

References

- ¹ Brewbaker, P. (2004), August. *Hawaii Economic Trends*. Bank of Hawaii Economics Research Center. Retrieved on January 20, 2005, from www.boh.com/econ/pdfs/econo804.pdf
- ² Brewbaker, P. (2004), December. *Hawaii Economic Trends*. Bank of Hawaii Economics Research Center. Retrieved on January 20, 2005, from www.boh.com/econ/pdfs/econ1204.pdf
- ³ Bernstein, J. et al. (2002). *Pulling Apart: A State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Economic Policy Institute. Retrieved on February 23, 2005, from www.epinet.org/briefingpapers/pulling_bp_2002.pdf
- ⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, (2004). *Summary Tape File 3*, Table P9. Retrieved on February 2, 2005, from www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sumfile3.html
- ⁵ Hawaii State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring. (2003). *Vital Statistics Annual Report, 2002*. Retrieved on February 2, 2005, from www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/vital-statistics/vr_02/birth.pdf
- ⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2004). *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 53, No. 29. Retrieved on October 7, 2004, from www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm5329.pdf
- ⁷ Hawaii State Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Office. (2004). *The Superintendent's Fourteenth Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawaii 2003*. Retrieved on January 15, 2005, from arch.k12.hi.us/pdf/report/2003/Sup-tRept2003.pdf
- ⁸ Rhode Island KIDS COUNT. (2005). *Getting Ready: Findings from the National School Readiness Indictors Initiative*. Retrieved on March 7, 2005, from www.gettingready.org/matriarch/d.asp?PageID=303&PageName2=pdfhold&p=&PageName=Getting+Ready+%2D+Full+Report%281%29%2Epdf
- ⁹ SMS Research & Marketing Services Inc. (2004). *Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2003*. Retrieved on February 14, 2005, from www.hcdch.state.hi.us/03homelessstudy.pdf#search='hawaii%20Homeless%20PointinTime%20County%20Report,%202003'
- ¹⁰ These data come from 14,454 self-reports of homeless individuals who sought government-funded services for the homeless (i.e., shelter and/or outreach services) from January 2004 to December 2004. The data are weighted to match the estimated number of homeless persons actually served (N=13,000) and to reduce the bias caused by the inclusion of some outreach clients who were not served in 2004.
- ¹¹ The total percentage of geographical locations equals 101% due to rounding.
- ¹² National Coalition for the Homeless. (2004). *Who is Homeless?: NCH Fact Sheet #3*. Retrieved on February 9, 2005, from www.nationalhomeless.org/who.html
- ¹³ A homeless family can include a couple with or without one or more children, a single parent with one or more children, an intergenerational family, or any combination of kinship (e.g., siblings, cousins).
- ¹⁴ This number is based on those families who received homeless services as a family unit; therefore this number may reflect an undercount of actual homeless families if family members received services at different times.
- ¹⁵ Kushel M., Vittinghoff, & Haas. (2001). Factors Associated With the Health Care Utilization of Homeless Persons. *JAMA*, 285, 200-206.
- ¹⁶ Better Homes Fund. (1999). *Homeless Children: America's New Outcasts*. Available, free, from the Better Homes Fund, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159; 617/964-3834.
- ¹⁷ Parker R., et al. (1991). A Survey of the Health of Homeless Children in Philadelphia Shelters. *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, 145, 520-526
- ¹⁸ Better Homes Fund. (1999). *Homeless Children: America's New Outcasts*. Available, free, from the Better Homes Fund, 181 Wells Avenue, Newton Centre, MA 02159; 617/964-3834.
- ¹⁹ Weinreb L., Goldberg, Bassuk, & Perloff, (1998). *Determinants of Health and Service Use Patterns in Homeless and Low-income Housed Children*. Retrieved on February 2, 2005, from pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/102/3/554
- ²⁰ American Academy of Pediatrics. (1996). *Health Needs of Homeless Children and Families*. American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Community Health Services. Retrieved on February 3, 2005, from aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/pediatrics;98/4/789.pdf
- ²¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1994). *Selected Findings: Violence between Intimates*. Retrieved on February 14, 2005, from www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vbi.pdf
- ²² National Coalition for the Homeless. (2001). *Education of Homeless Children and Youth: NCH Fact Sheet #10*. Retrieved on February 7, 2005, from www.nationalhomeless.org/edchild.html
- ²³ Institute for Children and Poverty. (2004). *Homes for the Homeless*. Retrieved on February 9, 2005, from www.homesforthehomeless.com/index.asp?CID=3&PID=20
- ²⁴ Hombs, M. (2001). *American Homelessness: A Reference Handbook* (3rd ed.), Santa Barbara, Calif., ABC-CLIO
- ²⁵ Many homeless adults provided more than one reason for being homeless.

TECHNICAL NOTES & DATA SOURCES

The technical notes and data sources below relate to the indicators in the Quality of Life in Hawaii, 2005 Report, published by the Aloha United Way. They are presented in the order of appearance in the report. The technical notes are in *italic*, and data sources are marked with a bullet (•) symbol.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Unemployment rate

Unemployment is defined as people in the labor force who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. State data is seasonally adjusted; county data is not.

- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (n.d.). *Local area unemployment statistics* (Web display table: Hawai'i State and Counties, 2003). Retrieved February 9, 2005, from data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=la

Percentage of students receiving free or reduced-cost lunch

Figures represent 3-year averages of public school data from academic years 2001-2002, 2002-2003, and 2003-2004. *Special tabulation by Center on the Family.*

- Hawai'i State Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch (2004). *School status and improvement report, 2003-2004* (Individual school reports). Retrieved January 4, 2005, from arch.k12.hi.us/school/ssir/default.html

Income share of individual taxpayers in the top 20% income group

Percentages of total income earned by individual taxpayers in the top 20% income group are based on 2002 individual tax returns filed by resident taxpayers.

- State of Hawai'i, Department of Taxation (2004). *Special tabulation for Center on the Family.*

Number of homeless people per 100,000 population

Values are unduplicated counts of homeless individuals who sought government-funded services for the homeless (i.e., shelter and/or outreach services). Rates were calculated by Center on the Family

using July 1, 2003 estimates of the population for counties of Hawai'i.

- Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai'i, State Office for Homeless Programs (n.d.). *Homeless statistics, 2002-2003* (Web display table). Retrieved February 25, 2005, from www.hcdch.hawaii.gov/homeless.html#anchor345826

Percentage of medically uninsured:

Children – *Children are defined as persons 17 years of age and under. Household population only. Sample numbers provisionally weighted and adjusted for total population of Hawai'i.*

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring (2004). *Hawai'i Health Survey 2003* (Statistical report: Table 2.1). Retrieved September 27, 2004, from www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/hhs/hhs_03/hhs03t21.pdf

Adults – *Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.*

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Community Health Division (n.d.). *2003 State of Hawai'i Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (Statistical report). Retrieved September 17, 2004, from www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss/brfss2003/brfss03-pdf/brfss03geo.pdf

Percentage of individuals living at or below 200% of the federal poverty level

Percentage of individuals in poverty determined by 2002 total household income and 2003 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines. Household population only. Sample numbers provisionally weighted and adjusted for total population of Hawai'i.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring (2004). *Hawai'i Health Survey 2003* (Statistical report: Table 1.1). Retrieved September 30, 2004, from www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/hhs/hhs_03/hhs03t11.pdf

CARING COMMUNITIES

Percentage of families eating together regularly

Center on the Family, Hawai'i Family Touchstones Survey, 2002. Respondents were asked, "How many nights a week, out of seven days, does your family eat together?" Responses of "5-6 nights" or "every night" indicated families eating together regularly. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Stern, I. R., Yuen, S., & He, S. J. (2004). *Hawai'i's strong families* (Issue brief). Honolulu, HI: Center on the Family, University of Hawai'i at Manoa.

Percentage of adults who feel they can rely on others in their community

Center on the Family, Hawai'i Family Touchstones Survey, 2002. Respondents were asked, "Is there someone in your community, outside of your family, that you feel you can rely on in time of need?" "Yes" indicated perception of community support. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Stern, I. R., Yuen, S., & He, S. J. (2004). *Families in their communities* (Issue Brief). Honolulu, HI: Center on the Family, University of Hawai'i at Manoa.

Percentage of adults who volunteer

Center on the Family, Hawai'i Family Touchstones Survey, 2002. Respondents were asked, "In the past year, have you done any volunteer work for any church, charity, or community group?" "Yes" indicated volunteerism. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Stern, I. R., Yuen, S., & He, S. J. (2004). *Families in their communities* (Issue Brief). Honolulu, HI: Center on the Family, University of Hawai'i at Manoa.

Percentage of new families at risk: first births to unmarried mother under age 20 who lacks high-school diploma

First births to Hawai'i resident mothers, 2003.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring (2004). *Special tabulation for Center on the Family.*

Percentage of registered voters voting
General election 2004; decimal is rounded to the nearest whole number.

- State of Hawai'i, Office of Elections (2004). *General election 2004 – State of Hawai'i – statewide, final summary report*. Retrieved December 23, 2004, from www.state.hi.us/elections/reslto4/general/o4genswfinald.pdf

Percentage of inter-ethnic marriages

Interethnic marriage is defined as marriage involving Hawai'i resident brides in which the bride and groom were of different ethnicities or either the bride or groom was part Hawaiian. Calculations excluded marriages where the ethnicity of either the bride or groom was unknown or where the ethnicity of both was "other." Data year: 2003.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring (2004). Special tabulation for Center on the Family.

Percentage of students (grades 6–12) reporting access to positive community activities

Students were asked, "Are any of the following activities available in your community for people your age? (a) Organized sports outside of school; (b) Individual sporting facilities; (c) Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts; (d) Boys and Girls Clubs; (e) 4-H clubs or other organized agricultural, ranch, or farm-type clubs; (f) Music, dance, or other performance arts groups." For the cut-point determination, see Chapter 3 in "The 2003 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use Study (1987-2003): Hawai'i Adolescent Prevention and Treatment Needs Assessment" by R. Pearson (www.hawaii.gov/health/substance-abuse/prevention-treatment/survey/report2003/fullreports/chapter3.pdf). Data are grade-adjusted to facilitate cross-area comparisons. Grade-adjusted percentages do not measure absolute magnitude. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Pearson, R. S. (2004). *Ka leo o nā keiki. The 2003 Hawai'i student alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use study* (Raw data file). Study conducted for Hawai'i State Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division.

Percentage of taxable income donated to charity

Calculations are based on 2002 individual tax returns filed by resident taxpayers.

- State of Hawai'i, Department of Taxation (2004). Special tabulation for Center on the Family.

HEALTHY CITIZENS

Percentage of live births in which mother received prenatal care during the first trimester

Live births to Hawai'i resident mothers, 2003.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring (2004). Special tabulation for the Center on the Family.

Percentage of teens who report using the following substances within the last 30 days: alcohol, drugs, or cigarettes.

Substance use is defined as using the substance one or more times within the last 30 days. Alcohol includes beer, wine, or hard liquor. Drugs include marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, tranquilizers, steroids, MDMA, GHB, Rohypnol, and ketamine. Includes students between grades 9 and 12 only. Data are grade-adjusted to facilitate cross-area comparisons. Grade-adjusted percents do not measure absolute magnitude. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Pearson, R. S. (2004). *Ka leo o nā keiki. The 2003 Hawai'i student alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use study* (Raw data file). Study conducted for Hawai'i State Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division.

Percentage of adults reporting: binge drinking or cigarette smoking

Binge drinking is defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion. Cigarette smoking is defined as current cigarette smoking. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Community Health Division (n.d.). *2003 State of Hawai'i Behavioral Risk Factor*

Surveillance System (Statistical report). Retrieved September 17, 2004, from www.state.hi.us/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2003/brfss03-pdf/brfss03geo.pdf

Percentage of adults reporting: diabetes or hypertension

Adults reported having a health condition if they have ever been told by a doctor that they have such a condition. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Community Health Division (n.d.). *2003 State of Hawai'i Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (Statistical report). Retrieved January 14, 2005, from www.state.hi.us/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2003/brfss03-pdf/brfss03geo.pdf

Percentage of adults who are obese

Obesity status is defined as Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 30. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Community Health Division (n.d.). *2003 State of Hawai'i Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (Statistical report). Retrieved September, 2004, from www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2003/brfss03-pdf/brfss03geo.pdf

Percentage of adults who engage in regular physical activity

Regular physical activity is defined as moderate physical activity for 30 minutes or more per day on 5 or more days per week, or vigorous activity for 20 minutes or more per day on 3 or more days per week. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Community Health Division (n.d.). *2003 State of Hawai'i Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (Statistical report). Retrieved October 25, 2004, from www.state.hi.us/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2003/brfss03-pdf/brfss03geo.pdf

SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS

Rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children

Values are unduplicated counts of con-

firmed reports of child abuse and neglect in 2003. Children are defined as persons 17 years of age and under. Rates calculated by Center on the Family using July 1, 2003 estimates of the population by selected age groups and sex for counties of Hawai'i.

- Hawai'i State Department of Human Services, Social Services Division (2004). *A statistical report on child abuse and neglect in Hawai'i 2003*. Retrieved February 23, 2005, from www.hawaii.gov/dhs/CAN_report_2003.pdf

Rate of domestic abuse protective orders filed per 100,000 population

Counts are number of cases filed with the Family Courts in FY 2003-2004. Rates calculated by Center on the Family using July 1, 2003 estimates of the population for counties of Hawai'i.

- Hawai'i State Judiciary (2004). *Annual report: Statistical supplement*. Retrieved February 23, 2005, from www.courts.state.hi.us/attachment/4D44FE74F4DF1267F34A9452DD/2004arstatsupp.pdf

Rate of reported crimes per 100,000 population: property crime or violent crime

The index offenses reported in the Uniform Crime Report Program are: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The first four offenses are property crime and the latter four are violent crime. Data year: 2003. Rates calculated by Center on the Family using July 1, 2003 estimates of the population for counties of Hawai'i.

- Hawai'i State Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (n.d.). *Uniform crime reporting program data, State of Hawai'i, 1975-2003* (Web display table). Retrieved October 1, 2004, from cpja.ag.state.hi.us/rs/cih/UCRhawaii.htm

Rate of drug-related arrests per 100,000 population

Counts are number of adults and juveniles arrested relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, or making of illegal drugs. Data year: 2003. Rates calculated by Center on the Family using July 1, 2003 estimates of the population for counties of Hawai'i.

- Hawai'i State Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (n.d.). *Uniform crime reporting program data, State of Hawai'i, 1975-2003* (Web display table). Retrieved October 1, 2004, from cpja.ag.state.hi.us/rs/cih/UCRhawaii.htm

Rate of deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide per 100,000 population

Hawai'i residents, 2003. Rates calculated by Center on the Family using July 1, 2003 estimates of the population for counties of Hawai'i.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring (2004). *Special tabulation for Center on the Family*.

Percentage of students (grades 6-12) who report living in disorderly communities

Students were asked, "Mark the word that best describes how you feel about each sentence below. (Four-point scale: Definitely Not True to Definitely True.) (a) There is crime and/or drug selling in my neighborhood; (b) There are fights in my neighborhood; (c) There are a lot of empty or abandoned buildings in my neighborhood; (d) There is a lot of graffiti (such as spray painting on walls without permission) in my neighborhood." For the cut-point determination, see Chapter 3 in "The 2003 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use Study (1987-2003): Hawai'i Adolescent Prevention and Treatment Needs Assessment" by R. Pearson (www.hawaii.gov/health/substance-abuse/prevention-treatment/survey/report2003/fullreports/chapter3.pdf). Data are grade-adjusted to facilitate cross-area comparisons. Grade-adjusted percentages do not measure absolute magnitude. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Pearson, R. S. (2004). *Ka leo o nā keiki. The 2003 Hawai'i student alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use study* (Raw data file). Study conducted for Hawai'i State Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division.

Percentage of adults reporting safe neighborhoods

Center on the Family, Hawai'i Family Touchstones Survey, 2002. Respondents were asked, "Is there any area near where

you live, that is, within a mile, where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?" "No" response indicated perception of safety. Household population only. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

- Stern, I. R., Yuen, S., & He, S. J. (2004). *Families in their communities* (Issue brief). Honolulu, HI: Center on the Family, University of Hawai'i.

EDUCATED CITIZENS

Percentage of kindergarten classes in which at least three fourths of all entering students are ready to learn

Kindergarten teachers responded to a 24-item scale that measured kindergarten students' skills and characteristics necessary for success in school life. The scale has five dimensions: 1. Approaches to learning; 2. Academic: literacy and math; 3. School behaviors and skills; 4. Social-emotional behaviors; 5. Physical well-being. The benchmark is met when at least three fourths of all entering students consistently display the skills or characteristics being measured. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Good Beginnings Alliance (2005). *Hawai'i State School Readiness Assessment, 2004-2005* (Raw data file). Study conducted for the State of Hawai'i, School Readiness Task Force.

Percentage of public school students meeting Department of Education standards in: math or reading

Department of Education standards are met when students meet or exceed the grade-specific content standards set forth in the "Hawai'i Content and Performance Standards, HCPS II". Data included all public school students in grades 3, 5, 8, and 10. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Hawai'i State Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch (2003). *2003 Hawai'i State assessment – math standards based results* (Report). Retrieved March 25, 2004, from lilinode.k12.hi.us/STATE/COMM/DOE-PRESS.NSF/o/141524a9df6e42910a256db30083785a?OpenDocument

- Hawai'i State Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch (2003). *2003 Hawai'i State assessment – reading standards based results* (Report). Retrieved March 25, 2004, from lilinode.k12.hi.us/STATE/COMM/DOE-PRESS.NSF/0/141524a9df6e42910a256db30083785a?OpenDocument

Percentage of students (grades 6–12) who feel attached and committed to their schools

Students were asked: 1. "Thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you... (Five-point scale: Never to Almost Always) (a) feel that the school work you were assigned was meaningful and important? (b) enjoy being in school? (c) hate being in school? (d) try to do your best work in school?" 2. "How interesting are most of your classes to you? (Five-point scale: Very Interesting to Very Dull)" and 3. "How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for you later in life? (Five-point scale: Very Important to Not At All Important)." For the cut-point determination, see Chapter 3 in "The 2003 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use Study (1987–2003): Hawai'i Adolescent Prevention and Treatment Needs Assessment" by R. Pearson (www.hawaii.gov/health/substance-abuse/prevention-treatment/survey/report2003/fullreports/chapter3.pdf). Data are grade-adjusted to facilitate cross-area comparisons. Grade-adjusted percentages do not measure absolute magnitude. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Pearson, R. S. (2004). *Ka leo o nā keiki. The 2003 Hawai'i student alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use study* (Raw data file). Study conducted for Hawai'i State Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

Percentage of ninth graders who graduate on time from the school they enrolled in as freshmen

Percentages refer to public high school students who graduated from the same school in which they registered as freshmen. Students who transferred and graduated on time are excluded. Graduating class of 2003. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Hawai'i State Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch (2004). *School status and improvement report, 2003–2004* (Individual school reports). Retrieved January 4, 2005, from arch.k12.hi.us/school/ssir/default.html

Percentage of public school seniors accepted into higher education or training as of May

Higher education or training included college, business school, or trade school. Special tabulation by Center on the Family.

- Hawai'i State Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch (2004). *Senior exit plans survey, complex area summary report, 2004* (Individual school reports). Retrieved December 22, 2004, from arch.k12.hi.us/school/seps/default.html

Percentage of students enrolled in Department of Education adult education classes who are age 45 or over

Unduplicated counts of students enrolled in adult education classes, 2003–2004.

- State Hawai'i Department of Education, Community Education Section (2005). Special tabulation for Center on the Family.

Percentage of population 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or more

Bachelor's degree or more included bachelor's degree, master's degree, doctorate degree, and professional degree.

- U.S. Census Bureau (2003). *2000 Census of Population and Housing, summary social, economic, and housing characteristics, PHC-2-13, Hawai'i* (Table 4). Retrieved December 14, 2004, from www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/phc-2-13.pdf

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Acres of parks and historic sites per 1,000 acres of total area

Parks and historic sites included national parks, state parks and historic sites, and county parks. Acres of total area included inland water. Data year: 2003. Percentages calculated by Center on the Family.

- State of Hawai'i, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (2004). *2003 State of Hawai'i data book* (Tables 6.04, 7.41, 7.42, 7.47). Retrieved September 9, 2004, from www3.hawaii.gov/dbedt/index.cfm?section=READ_Databook1075

Percentage of land classified as: urban, conservation, or agricultural/rural

Land use – urban, conservation, agricultural, and rural – is classified by the Hawai'i State Land Use Commission under the provisions of Chapter 205, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, as amended. Combined acreage of agricultural and rural land use is reported. Total acreage of land included inland water. Data Year: 2003. Percentages calculated by Center on the Family.

- State of Hawai'i, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (2004). *2003 State of Hawai'i data book* (Table 6.04). Retrieved December 22, 2004, from www3.hawaii.gov/dbedt/index.cfm?section=READ_Databook1075

Number of beach-days with posted warnings for sewage

The annual total of number of days each public beach was posted with warning signs, due to sewage spill, by Department of Health, military, private entity, and/or City and County of Honolulu. For example, if two beaches were posted with warning signs for the same ten days, it would have been reported as twenty beach-days. Annual total calculated by Center on the Family.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Clean Water Branch (2005). Special tabulation for Center on the Family.

Percentage of total streams on the impaired streams monitoring list

The stream quality indicator is based on the 2004 List of Impaired Waters. Impaired streams are streams where readily available data indicated contaminant concentrations in excess of water quality standards. Total number of streams is the number of perennial streams as identified in the 1990 Hawai'i Stream Assessment. Percentages calculated by Center on the Family.

- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Environmental Planning Office (2004). *Final 2004 list of impaired waters in Hawai'i prepared under Clean Water Act §303 (d)* (Report: Table 5). Retrieved February 2, 2005, from www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/env-planning/wqm/303dpcfinal.pdf
- Hawai'i State Department of Health, Environmental Health Administration (2004). *Indicators of environmental quality* (Report: p.17). Retrieved December 22, 2004, from www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/env-planning/goals/indrpt2004.pdf

Percentage of energy used by source: petrol, coal, or alternative energy sources
Primary energy consumption by sources, 2003. Alternative sources included biomass, hydroelectric, geothermal, solar hot water, wind, photovoltaic, and municipal

solid waste. Percentages calculated by Center on the Family.

- Hawai'i State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Energy Branch (2005). Special tabulation for Center on the Family.

Number of motor vehicles registered per licensed driver

Registered vehicles included passenger cars, ambulances, buses, trucks, motorcycles, and vehicles registered but subsequently scrapped or shipped out of the state; trailers and semi-trailers were excluded. Number of licensed drivers is the number of Hawai'i driver licenses in force. Data year: 2003.

- State of Hawai'i, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (2004). *2003 State of Hawai'i data book* (Tables 18.07, 18.15).

Retrieved September 9, 2004, from www3.hawaii.gov/dbedt/index.cfm?section=READ_Databook1075

Sources for population estimates

- U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (2004). *Table 1: Annual estimates of the population for counties of Hawai'i: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003* (CO-EST2003-01-15). Retrieved February 25, 2004, from www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2003-01-15.xls
- U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (2004). *Annual estimates of the population by selected age groups and sex for counties in Hawai'i: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003* (CC-EST2003-agesex-15). Retrieved February 24, 2004, from www.census.gov/popest/counties/asrh/files/CC-EST2003-agesex-15.csv

