

Community Impact Study: Stakeholder Profile for Moloka'i

Part I in the Education Strategic Plan Assessment Series

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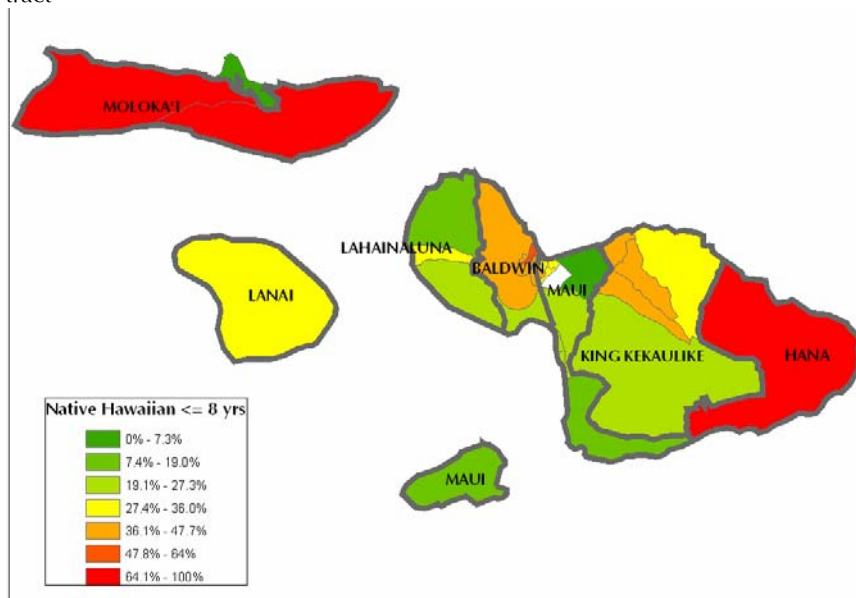
Produced in collaboration with Ho'omohala Kaiāulu

INTRODUCTION

In June 2005, Kamehameha Schools adopted the Education Strategic Plan to enhance and sustain positive educational outcomes for greater numbers of Native Hawaiian children. Moloka'i has been identified as one of several priority areas in which to expand services for young Native Hawaiian children (ages zero to eight).

For the purposes of this report, Moloka'i is defined as the entire island of Moloka'i. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau enumerated 7,257 residents on the island, of whom 4,442 (or 61.2 percent) were Native Hawaiian. According to the Center on the Family at the University of Hawai'i–Mānoa (2004), the population on Moloka'i has grown to approximately 7,400 people and continues to maintain a high concentration of Native Hawaiians, especially at younger ages (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Concentration of Native Hawaiians ages eight or younger in Maui county, by high school complex and census tract



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. <http://www.census.gov/census2000/states/hi.html>; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools–Research & Evaluation.

This report informs planning efforts and decision making for existing and future services on Moloka'i. The assessment is organized around four influences that affect child development, as described in the Kamehameha Schools Education Strategic Plan: community, educator/educational system, family/caregiver, and child (ages zero to seventeen).

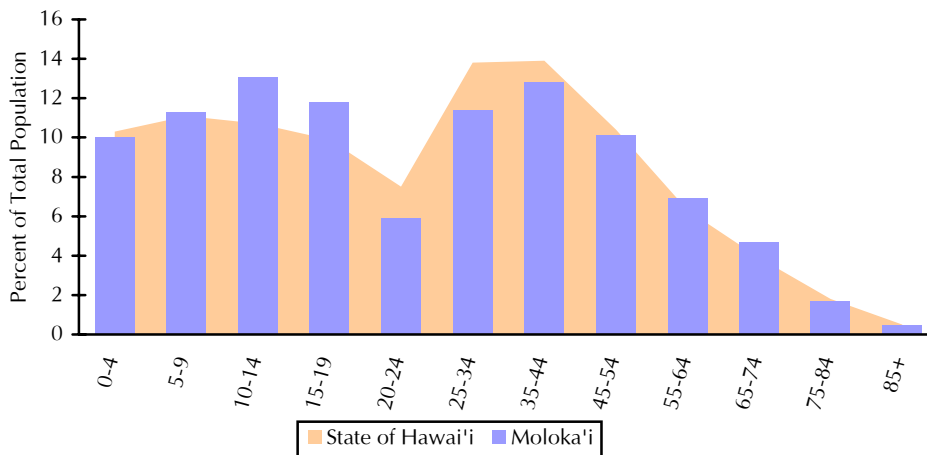
The conclusion of this report uses the SWOT model (strengths, weakness, opportunities, and threats) to discuss implications of the Moloka'i Community Assessment. SWOT analyses assist service providers in setting realistic expectations for a program.

1. COMMUNITY

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

In 2000, the Native Hawaiian population accounted for 4,442 out of the 7,257 residents of Moloka'i, which is approximately six out of every ten people on the island (60.1 percent).¹ The age distribution on Moloka'i is different from other Native Hawaiian populations in the state because of a higher proportion of teens ages ten to nineteen (24.9 percent compared with 20.6 percent statewide). As shown in Figure 2, Moloka'i has a lower proportion of younger Native Hawaiian adults, ages twenty to forty-four (30.1 percent versus 35.2 percent), but higher percentages of older Native Hawaiian adults, ages sixty-five and older (6.8 percent versus 6.1 percent).

Figure 2. Age distribution of Native Hawaiians on Moloka'i



Overall, the median age of the Native Hawaiian population on Moloka'i is over two years younger than that of the total Native Hawaiian population in the state: 23.1 years on Moloka'i compared to 25.3 years statewide. Moreover, this median age is over thirteen years younger than the median age of the entire statewide population, 36.2 years.

¹ The demographic data used for this report, unless otherwise noted, are based on U.S. Census 2000 products.

Native Hawaiians head 1,151 (or 49.9 percent) of the 2,305 households on Moloka'i. Of all Native Hawaiian households on Moloka'i, 62.2 percent are owner-occupied, nearly ten percentage points higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (52.4 percent). The average household size among Native Hawaiian households is 3.68 residents, slightly higher than Native Hawaiian households statewide (3.44 residents).

SOCIAL WELL-BEING

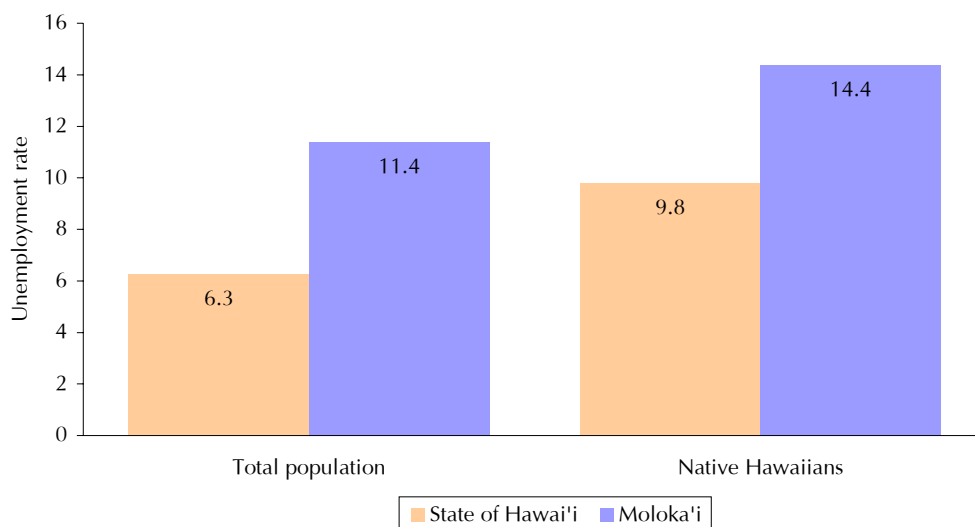
Residential stability among Native Hawaiians (ages five and older) on Moloka'i is 64.9 percent (i.e., lived in same house since 1995), nearly 5 percentage points higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (59.4 percent).

On Moloka'i, a lower percentage of Native Hawaiian students in Grade 8 report "community disorganization" (45.2 percent) than the islandwide average (51.4 percent). However, roughly equal percentages reported "low neighborhood attachment" on the same survey: 41.9 percent among Native Hawaiian students and 40.0 percent overall.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

In 2000, Native Hawaiian residents of Moloka'i exhibited high rates of unemployment: Figure 3 shows a Native Hawaiian unemployment rate of 14.4 percent, compared with the statewide Native Hawaiian unemployment rate of 9.8 percent (and 6.3 percent for the entire state population).²

Figure 3. Unemployment rates for Native Hawaiian and total populations: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



² The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is currently unemployed. Those who are "unemployed" are individuals who are jobless, but actively seeking employment. Because the magnitude of an unemployment rate is typically small (i.e., less than ten), even a one percentage-point difference between two unemployment rates can be substantial.

Due to the lack of diversity in a small island economy, “Educational, health and social services” is the dominant industry on Moloka'i, employing one out of five (or 20.2 percent) Native Hawaiians, over three percentage points higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (16.9 percent). Conversely, “Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining,” a relatively small industry statewide (2.2 percent of all Native Hawaiian workers), employs a significant percentage of Native Hawaiian workers on Moloka'i (8.8 percent). These trends are reflected in the types of jobs Moloka'i residents occupy: Native Hawaiians on Moloka'i are more likely to work in service occupations (33.3 percent) than those throughout the state (23.7 percent), and less likely to hold sales and office jobs (18.0 percent) than Native Hawaiians statewide (29.0 percent).

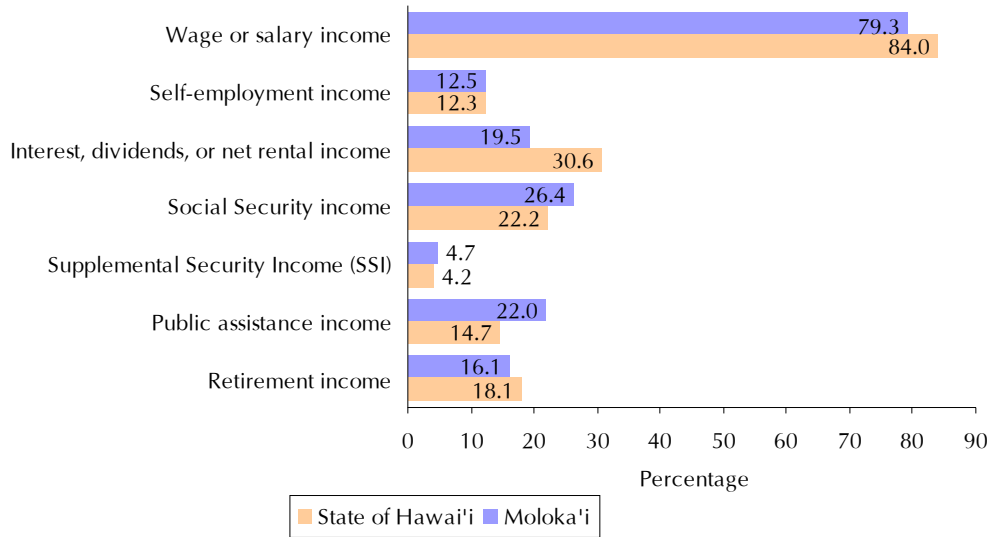
The percentage of Native Hawaiians ages 16 and older on Moloka'i who are not in the labor force (40.8 percent) is significantly higher than that of other Native Hawaiians across the state (34.1 percent).³ However, the percentage of Native Hawaiian households on Moloka'i reporting the receipt of wage and/or salary income (79.3 percent) is only slightly lower than that of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (84.0 percent).

The median household income in 1999 for Native Hawaiian-headed households was \$29,691 (\$26,897 in East Moloka'i, \$34,375 in West Moloka'i), compared with the state Native Hawaiian household median of \$45,381. As shown in Figure 4, a disproportionate percentage of Native Hawaiian households on Moloka'i report the receipt of public assistance income (22.0 percent) compared to those statewide (14.7 percent). The disadvantaged socioeconomic situation of Native Hawaiians on Moloka'i is further evidenced by relatively high rates of poverty and public benefits usage. On Moloka'i, about one-third (34.4 percent) of Native Hawaiian children under eighteen years old are living in poverty, much higher than the 19.3 percent statewide. Furthermore, over half (52.5 percent) of all Native Hawaiian children under five are living in poverty. More than three-quarters of Native Hawaiian elementary school students (78.7 percent) are enrolled in the public school system's free or reduced-price lunch program.⁴

³ Individuals who do not work and are not looking for work (retirees, students, homemakers, etc.) are considered “not in the labor force” and therefore are excluded from unemployment rate calculations.

⁴ Center on the Family: Ho'owaiwai Nā Kamali'i Core Indicators.

Figure 4. Sources of household income among Native Hawaiian households, by type: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The island of Moloka'i is part of the County of Maui. The Maui County Council is a nine-member legislative body of officials who are elected on an at-large basis, one each from nine residency areas. Each Council member is elected for a two-year term. Moloka'i is in State House District 13 and State Senate District 6. Ho'olehua, Kalama'ula, Kapa'akea, and One Ali'i are Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) Homesteads in this region and are also governed by their Homestead Associations. In all, DHHL has 387 residential leases, 421 agricultural leases, and 27 pastoral leases⁵ and accounts for 1,522 persons living on these homesteads⁶ which cover 1,741 people (1,453 Native Hawaiians).

The island's main newspaper is the *Maui News*; however, there are two local papers: *Moloka'i Island Times* (daily) and the *Dispatch* (weekly). There are no commercial radio stations on the island (off-island signals only). Cable service is provided by one company.

A smaller share (45.2 percent) of Native Hawaiian adolescents in the area reported crime, violence, and/or delinquency in their neighborhoods⁷ compared with the island-wide average of 51.4 percent.

There are two banks, three savings and loans and one library on Moloka'i.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES⁸

⁵ Department of Hawaiian Home Lands 2004 Annual Report.

⁶ QT-P1. Age Groups and Sex: 2000 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data Geographic Area: Ho'olehua-Pālā'au, Kalama'ula, Kapa'akea Home Land, Hawai'i.

⁷ Klinge, R.S. 2003. *Ka leo o nā keiki: The 2002 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Use Study (1987-2002), Hawai'i Adolescent Prevention and Treatment Needs Assessment*. Community disorganization: defined as prevalence of crime, violence, and delinquency in the neighborhood.

⁸Per Kamehameha Schools Ka'a Mōhala, September 2005.

Consultation with an array of community members revealed the following issues to be of primary importance relative to child well-being and education:

- Greater availability of early childhood education opportunities
- Better transportation
- More awareness of services available
- Greater use of existing services

2. EDUCATOR/EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

SCHOOL STATUS

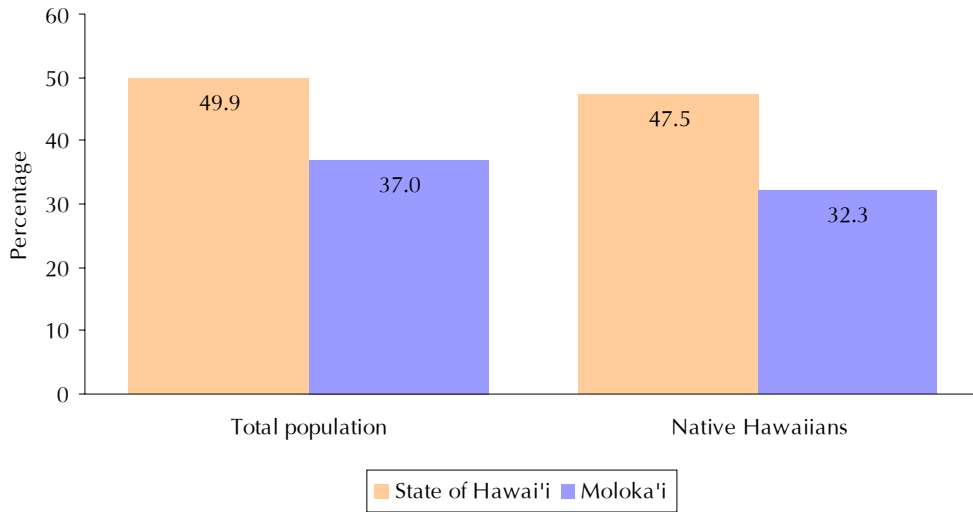
At the time of this assessment, two of the four elementary schools—Kaunakakai and Mauna Loa—are being restructured in accordance with the federal No Child Left Behind Act while Kilohana and Kualalapu'u are planning to restructure. There is no college campus on Moloka'i, but satellite education is provided by Maui Community College. More teachers on Moloka'i (81.3 percent) report school campus as a safe school environment⁹ than the state average (68.2 percent).

ENROLLMENT

For Moloka'i's youngest children, Alu Like's Pūlama I Nā Keiki program offers home visits, workshops, and parent/toddler groups. For preschool-age children, Figure 5 shows that the percentage of Native Hawaiian children, ages three and four, who are attending nursery school or preschool (32.3 percent) on Moloka'i is over fifteen percentage points lower than the statewide percentage for Native Hawaiians (47.5 percent). This may be due to the limited number of center-based early childhood education (ECE) programs that service this area. One Kamehameha Schools preschool in Kaunakakai serves twenty students. The Maui Economic Opportunity Head Start is located in Kaunakakai. Other than Head Start and Kamehameha Schools, only one other accredited preschool exists on the island: Pūnana Leo o Moloka'i. However, there are two other unaccredited preschools present. Combined, these ECE programs represent an available capacity of approximately 117 preschool spaces, resulting in a ratio of one space for every 1.8 preschool-age children.

⁹ Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch, School Quality Survey SY2004–05; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools—Research & Evaluation. Native Hawaiian is defined as the predominant race or ethnicity of students, including full- or part-Hawaiian, based on parent reports.

Figure 5. Nursery or preschool enrollment among three- and four-year-olds, for Native Hawaiian and total populations: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



EDUCATORS

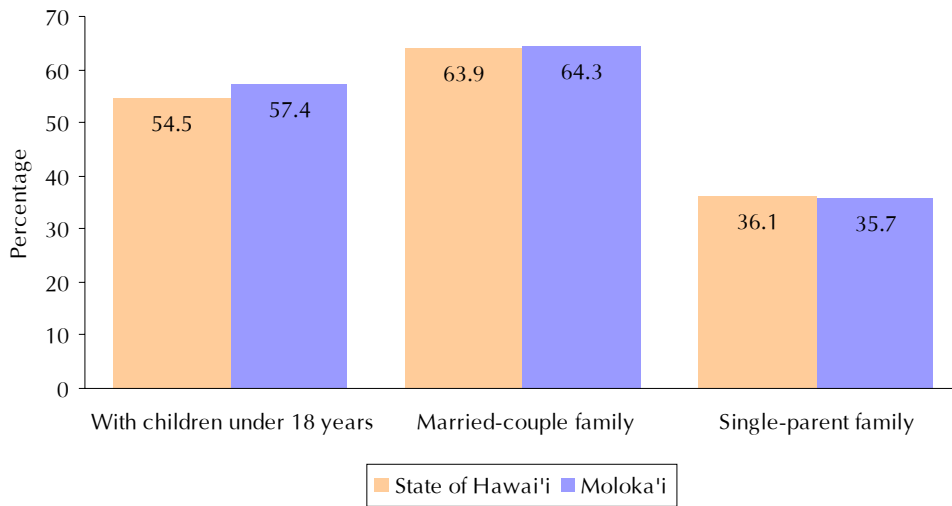
The percentage of Native Hawaiian workers holding education-related occupations on Moloka'i (8.0 percent) is substantially higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian percentage in this field (5.2 percent), suggesting that a base of professional and technical expertise can be tapped on a local level for existing or new educational programs.

3. FAMILY/CAREGIVER

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Families represent four out of every five Native Hawaiian households on Moloka'i (82.1 percent), slightly higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (78.7 percent). Figure 6 shows that families with children younger than age eighteen constitute the majority of family households (57.4 percent), while married-couple Native Hawaiian families outnumber single-parent families by nearly a 2-to-1 margin: Hawaiian households (30.8 percent) than that of the overall resident population (24.0 percent). The proportion of Native Hawaiian grandparents responsible for the care of grandchildren with whom they live is relatively high on Moloka'i (44.2 percent), compared with the statewide rate of 28.5 percent.

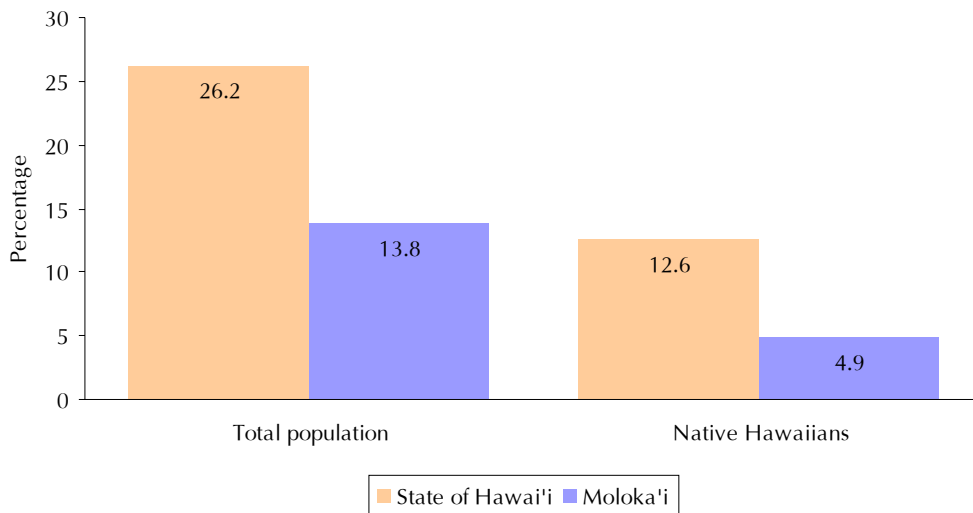
Figure 6. Family types as a percentage of all Native Hawaiian families: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



EDUCATIONAL WELL-BEING

In 2000, three out of five Native Hawaiian 18- and 19-year olds on Moloka'i were enrolled in school, well above the statewide average for this group of 50.3 percent. For all Native Hawaiian adults, ages 18 and older, enrollment rates on Moloka'i (and statewide) are approximately 11 percent, slightly higher than the general adult population.

Figure 7. Adults, ages twenty-five and older, who have attained a bachelor's degree or higher, Native Hawaiian and total populations: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



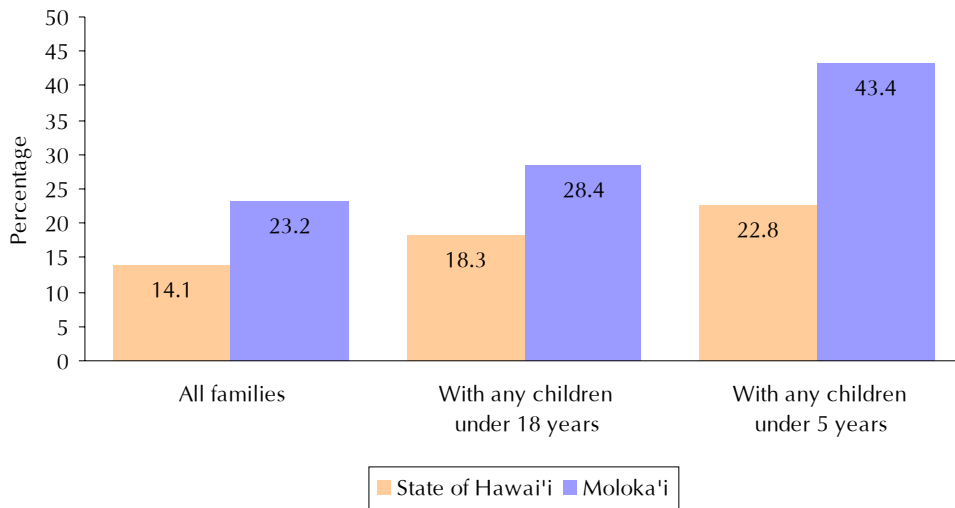
Many Native Hawaiian adults ages twenty-five and older have completed high school (79.7 percent), somewhat lower than the statewide Native Hawaiian average of 85.0 percent. Moreover, only 4.9 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher, less than half the percentage of all Native Hawaiians in the state to hold four-year degrees (12.6 percent).

SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The median income among Native Hawaiian families on Moloka'i in 1999 was \$33,136, approximately 33 percent lower than the statewide median Native Hawaiian family income (\$49,282). This socioeconomic gap is more evident when observing per capita income: Native Hawaiian per capita income on Moloka'i was \$11,119 in 1999, compared with \$14,199 among all Native Hawaiians in the state, and roughly half that of the general statewide per capita income of \$21,525.

Nearly one out of four (23.2 percent) Native Hawaiian families on Moloka'i live in poverty, nearly twice the statewide Native Hawaiian family poverty rate (14.1 percent). Figure 8 shows that among Native Hawaiian families with children younger than five years old, the poverty rates increase: 43.5 percent of such families on Moloka'i lived in poverty, compared with 22.8 percent of all Native Hawaiian families with young children statewide.

Figure 8. Native Hawaiian families living in poverty in 1999, by family type: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i

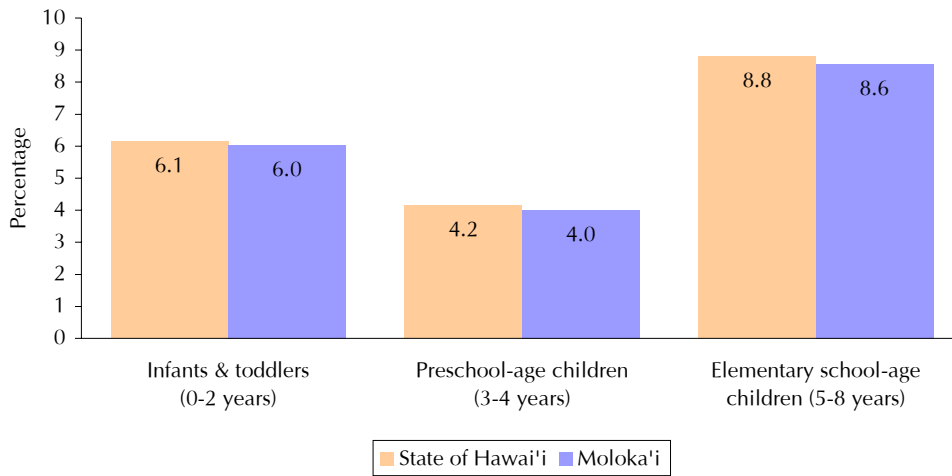


4. CHILD

POPULATION

On Moloka'i, 827 (or 80.6 percent) of all 1,026 children ages eight and younger are Native Hawaiian. However, as shown in Figure 9, when compared to statewide Native Hawaiian age distributions for children, the percentages of Moloka'i Native Hawaiian children within key age brackets does not differ dramatically.

Figure 9. Children as a percentage of total Native Hawaiian population, by age group: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



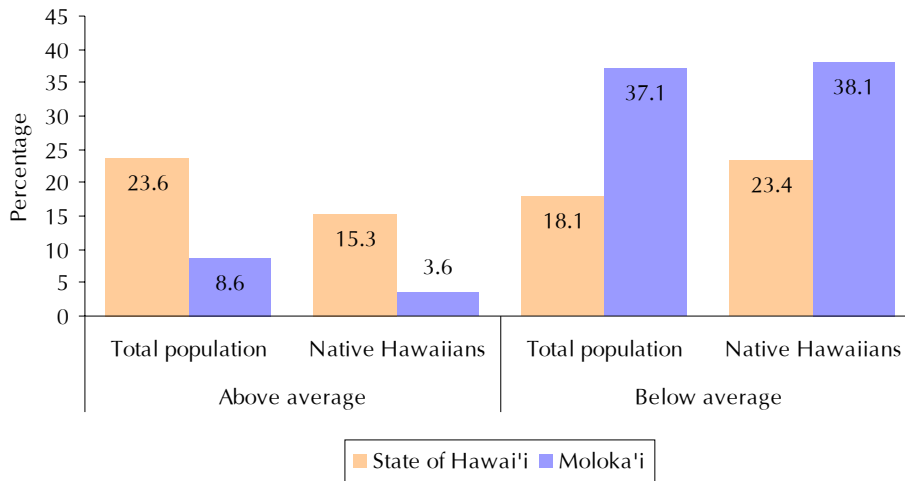
EDUCATIONAL WELL-BEING

In school year 2005–06, the number of Native Hawaiian children attending public schools (K–12) in the area was 1,048, fully 80.6 percent of all public school students, which far exceeded the statewide proportion of Native Hawaiians in public schools (26 percent).

On standardized reading tests,¹⁰ a higher percentage of Native Hawaiian children in Grade 3 on Moloka'i scored below average (38.1 percent) than the statewide public school Native Hawaiian average among third-graders (17.8 percent). Conversely, as shown in Figure 10, a lower percentage (3.6 percent) of Native Hawaiian Moloka'i third-graders scored “above average” than did all Native Hawaiian students statewide (15.3 percent). The same trends are evidenced among Native Hawaiian third-graders on Moloka'i in mathematics and other standardized tests: lower percentages achieve “above average” scores or “proficient” while higher percentages receive “below average” or “not proficient” rankings.

¹⁰ Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch: unpublished data set for SY2004–05; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools–PASE. Native Hawaiian is defined as the predominant race or ethnicity of students, including full- or part-Hawaiian, based on parent reports.

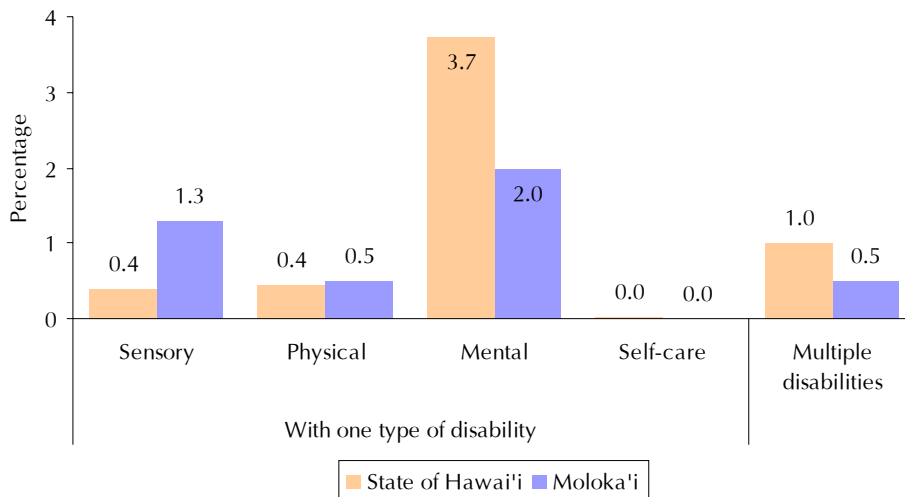
Figure 10. Standardized reading test results among Grade 3 students, for Native Hawaiians and total population: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

On Moloka'i, 19.1 percent of young Native Hawaiian children, ages zero to three, are registered in Healthy Start. In general, however, Native Hawaiian children are slightly less likely than other children to report any sensory, physical, mental or self-care disabilities. Figure 11 shows that 4.3 percent of all Native Hawaiian children on Moloka'i, ages five to fifteen, report a disability, slightly less than the statewide Native Hawaiian average for this group (5.6 percent)

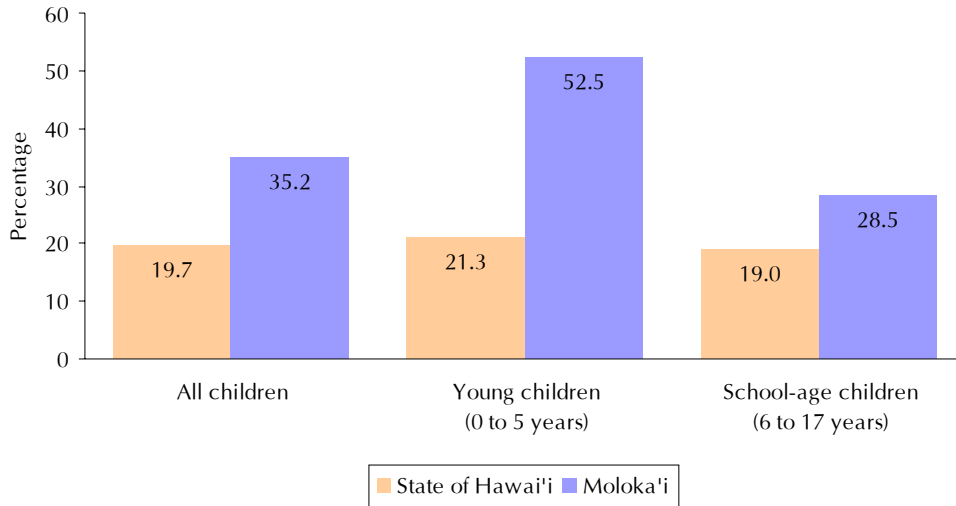
Figure 11. Disabilities among Native Hawaiian children, ages five to fifteen, by type: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING

On Moloka'i, about one-third (34.4 percent) of Native Hawaiian children younger than age eighteen years are living in poverty,¹¹ much higher than the 19.3 percent statewide. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 12, over half (52.5 percent) of all young Native Hawaiian children, ages five and younger, are living in poverty.

Figure 12 Children living in poverty, by age group: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i



Among school-age Native Hawaiian children on Moloka'i, ages six to seventeen, the poverty rate remains higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average, but the gap is less substantial: 28.5 percent among Moloka'i Native Hawaiian children versus 19.0 percent of all Native Hawaiian school-age children in the state. However, more than three-quarters of Native Hawaiian elementary school students (78.7 percent) are enrolled in the public school system's free or reduced-price lunch program.¹²

¹¹ Poverty is calculated for related children younger than age eighteen.

¹² Center on the Family: Ho'owaiwai Nā Kamali'i Core Indicators.

REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Educational institutions, social service providers, and community-based organizations work together to strengthen Hawaiian families and to create intergenerational change. This process often includes unexpected challenges involving a wide range of issues. It is therefore critical to scan, review and analyze these issues to create ways to build upon strengths, cope with weaknesses, capitalize on new opportunities, and overcome threats to ensure program success.

STRENGTHS

- Higher levels of homeownership and longer tenancy indicate established communities and possibly well-developed social networks.
- Moloka'i is a relatively safe community with a lower than average number of adolescents reporting unsafe neighborhoods. The school campus also is perceived as a safe environment by teachers.
- Moloka'i families can rely on multiple resources for caregiving. Families headed by married couples are more prevalent among Native Hawaiians; grandparents responsible for the care of grandchildren with whom they live is also very high on Moloka'i.

WEAKNESSES (WARNING FACTORS)

- Disparities are apparent in the postsecondary educational attainment among adults on Moloka'i. Only 4.9 percent of Native Hawaiian adults have a bachelor's degree or higher compared with 13.8 percent of the total community. The concerns lie with the economic consequences of lower education, such as lower potential income, fewer opportunities for advancement, and less ability to change occupation or industry. Education levels also suggest further examination of intergenerational concerns such as parental motivation for lifelong learning, aspirations for educational achievement and perceived barriers due to complex application processes.
- The high unemployment rate of 14.3 percent may serve as an indication of an unhealthy economy, given that many people who want to work are not able to find jobs.
- Statewide, nearly one-third of all workers hold sales and office occupations (28.1 percent) but on Moloka'i, only 18.1 percent of Native Hawaiians are employed in this sector. These may be further indications of an imbalanced economy.
- The lower number of adults in the twenty- to forty-four-year-old range also suggests that they might be leaving or are being driven away from this region, presumably because of few job opportunities or a weak economy.
- Several socioeconomic statistics indicate that families are unable to keep up financially. A combination of factors, such as high unemployment and depressed wages, contribute to lower household and family incomes. As a result, over half of all Native Hawaiian children from five years and younger are living in

poverty (52.5 percent) and over three-fourths (78.7 percent) of Native Hawaiian public-school children receive free or reduced-price lunches.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The high proportion of Native Hawaiian teens on Moloka'i indicates the need for programs to sustain educational momentum. These early programs could hopefully prevent the economic and social consequences of a lower education.
- Due to the high concentration of Native Hawaiians on the island, broad-based community approaches should be effective in reaching large numbers of Native Hawaiians. Affiliating with established community-wide systems such as the DOE and health care agencies is a more efficient use of resources than creating parallel bureaucracies through "Hawaiians only" programs.
- The preponderance of homemakers and persons "not in the labor force" on Moloka'i makes addressing their needs and preferences critical in developing childcare options (e.g., home visiting programs and programs located in residential neighborhoods).
- It is advisable for programs to target not only parents but also grandparents, neighbors, and other relatives, who are frequently primary caregivers.
- Well-developed social networks represent an effective and efficient communications tool on Moloka'i, especially since the traditional media plays a less prominent role in this community.

THREATS

- A diversification of job types ensures more resilient economic well-being. However, Moloka'i's economy is dominated by Native Hawaiians working in service occupations particularly in the "education, health, and social services" arena, an industry that relies heavily on "soft money" (external funding sources or annual government appropriations that are subject to changes in the political climate). Changes in country or state administration, or the whims of funding agencies, would impact Native Hawaiians on a much greater scale than other residents.
- The weak economy due to the lack of jobs and the lack of a diverse range of jobs creates an unstable environment that affects the lifestyle of the families on Moloka'i.
- Since Native Hawaiians on Moloka'i are experiencing high levels of financial strain—high unemployment, a high number of single-earner households, limited job opportunities—programs that require a parent to take time away from work will not be beneficial to the well-being of the family. It is important to also consider grandparents and other caregivers or home-based programs, since these may be the more plausible caregiver situations.
- Kaunakakai and Mauna Loa are restructuring, while Kilohana and Kualalapu'u are planning to restructure. These schools will be undertaking more progressive educational interventions.

Appendix 1. General community characteristics: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Moloka'i			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS								
Age Distribution								
Total population:	1,211,537	100.0	239,655	100.0	7,257	100.0	4,442	100.0
0 to 4	78,163	6.5	24,677	10.3	537	7.4	446	10.0
5 to 9	84,980	7.0	26,675	11.1	627	8.6	498	11.2
10 to 14	83,106	6.9	25,660	10.7	770	10.6	580	13.1
15 to 19	81,002	6.7	23,694	9.9	654	9.0	525	11.8
20 to 24	83,409	6.9	18,011	7.5	353	4.9	259	5.8
25 to 34	171,159	14.1	32,966	13.8	729	10.0	507	11.4
35 to 44	191,177	15.8	33,354	13.9	959	13.2	569	12.8
45 to 54	170,979	14.1	24,810	10.4	948	13.1	449	10.1
55 to 64	106,961	8.8	15,177	6.3	702	9.7	308	6.9
65 to 74	85,262	7.0	9,227	3.9	538	7.4	207	4.7
75 to 84	57,775	4.8	4,302	1.8	335	4.6	74	1.7
85 years and older	17,564	1.4	1,102	0.5	105	1.4	20	0.5
Median Ages								
Both sexes:	36.2		25.3		34.6		23.1	
Male	35.1		24.5		34.0		22.7	
Female	37.4		26.3		35.4		23.5	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS								
Occupied Housing by Tenure (Own or Rent)								
Total households:	403,240	100.0	58,809	100.0	2,305	100.0	1,151	100.0
Owner occupied	227,888	56.5	30,832	52.4	1,478	64.1	716	62.2
Renter occupied	175,352	43.5	27,977	47.6	827	35.9	435	37.8
Average Household Size by Tenure (Own or Rent)								
All households:	2.92		3.44		3.14		3.68	
Owner occupied	3.07		3.65		3.25		3.84	
Renter occupied	2.71		3.22		2.94		3.44	
Household Mobility among Community Members: Residence in 1995								
Total population 5 years and older:	1,134,351	100.0	217,228	100.0	6,719	100.0	3,946	100.0
Same house in 1995	643,806	56.8	128,971	59.4	4,264	63.5	2,562	64.9
Different house in 1995:	490,545	43.2	88,257	40.6	2,455	36.5	1,384	35.1
Median Year Structure Built, by Tenure (Own or Rent)								
All households:	1974		1974		1977		1976	
Owner occupied	1975		1976		1978		1976	
Renter occupied	1973		1972		1978		1978	
Median contract rent	\$721		\$651		\$524		\$491	
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Community Risk Factors among Adolescents ^a								
Eighth-graders reporting "community disorganization"		61.3		76.2		51.4		45.2
Eighth-graders reporting "low neighborhood attachment"		45.0		41.2		40.0		41.9
SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Employment Status by Selected Age Groups								
Total population 16 years and older:	950,055	100.0	158,486	100.0	5,176	100.0	2,781	100.0
In labor force:	612,831	64.5	104,417	65.9	2,969	57.4	1,646	59.2
In Armed Forces	39,036	4.1	654	0.4	2	0.0	2	0.1
Civilian:	573,795	60.4	103,763	65.5	2,967	57.3	1,644	59.1
Employed	537,909	56.6	93,593	59.1	2,629	50.8	1,408	50.6
Unemployed	35,886	3.8	10,170	6.4	338	6.5	236	8.5
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	6.3		9.8		11.4		14.4	
Not in labor force	337,224	35.5	54,069	34.1	2,207	42.6	1,135	40.8
Industry of Employment								
Total civilian workers ages 16 and older:	537,909	100.0	93,593	100.0	2,629	100.0	1,408	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	12,119	2.3	2,015	2.2	302	11.5	124	8.8
Construction	32,180	6.0	6,963	7.4	128	4.9	74	5.3
Manufacturing	18,979	3.5	2,772	3.0	33	1.3	16	1.1
Wholesale trade	17,188	3.2	2,954	3.2	32	1.2	16	1.1
Retail trade	65,693	12.2	11,408	12.2	227	8.6	103	7.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	33,559	6.2	8,664	9.3	171	6.5	128	9.1
Information	13,278	2.5	2,313	2.5	55	2.1	21	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	37,867	7.0	6,141	6.6	113	4.3	53	3.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	51,039	9.5	7,786	8.3	184	7.0	128	9.1
Educational, health, and social services	102,254	19.0	15,851	16.9	579	22.0	284	20.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	86,189	16.0	14,701	15.7	450	17.1	248	17.6
Other services (except public administration)	23,853	4.4	4,174	4.5	140	5.3	74	5.3
Public administration	43,711	8.1	7,851	8.4	215	8.2	139	9.9

(cont'd)

Appendix 1 (cont'd). General community characteristics: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Moloka'i			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Occupation of Employment								
Total civilian workers ages 16 and older:	537,909	100.0	93,593	100.0	2,629	100.0	1,408	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	173,437	32.2	21,349	22.8	749	28.5	320	22.7
Service occupations	112,660	20.9	22,189	23.7	731	27.8	469	33.3
Sales and office occupations	151,025	28.1	27,171	29.0	480	18.3	254	18.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6,909	1.3	1,308	1.4	199	7.6	86	6.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	46,054	8.6	10,230	10.9	240	9.1	120	8.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	47,824	8.9	11,346	12.1	230	8.7	159	11.3
Household Income								
Median household income in 1999	\$49,820		\$45,381		\$34,253		\$29,691	
Selected Sources of Household Income								
Total households:	403,572	100.0	58,791	100.0	2,309	100.0	1,140	100.0
With wage or salary income	320,844	79.5	49,409	84.0	1,717	74.4	904	79.3
With self-employment income	59,796	14.8	7,210	12.3	351	15.2	142	12.5
With interest, dividends, or net rental income	183,546	45.5	17,993	30.6	691	29.9	222	19.5
With Social Security income	112,350	27.8	13,046	22.2	785	34.0	301	26.4
With Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	14,455	3.6	2,482	4.2	111	4.8	54	4.7
With public assistance income	28,886	7.2	8,623	14.7	326	14.1	251	22.0
With retirement income	85,662	21.2	10,665	18.1	485	21.0	184	16.1

^a Klinge, R.S. 2003. Ka leo o nā keiki: The 2002 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, tobacco, and other Drug Use Study (1987-2002), Hawai'i adolescent prevention and treatment needs assessment. Native Hawaiians are defined as students who identify themselves as Ha

Appendix 2. General educator/education system characteristics: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Moloka'i			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS								
School Enrollment by Level and Type of School								
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool:	17,909	100.0	5,439	100.0	76	100.0	56	100.0
Public school	7,529	42.0	2,508	46.1	56	73.7	38	67.9
Private school	10,380	58.0	2,931	53.9	20	26.3	18	32.1
Enrolled in elementary school (kindergarten to grade 4)	85,027	100.0	27,118	100.0	583	100.0	440	100.0
Public school	73,869	86.9	24,239	89.4	551	94.5	420	95.5
Private school	11,158	13.1	2,879	10.6	32	5.5	20	4.5
Enrolled in middle school (grade 5 to grade 8):	67,988	100.0	21,497	100.0	697	100.0	517	100.0
Public school	56,657	83.3	18,747	87.2	657	94.3	496	95.9
Private school	11,331	16.7	2,750	12.8	40	5.7	21	4.1
Enrolled in high school (grade 9 to grade 12):	70,170	100.0	21,439	100.0	676	100.0	550	100.0
Public school	58,173	82.9	18,207	84.9	616	91.1	503	91.5
Private school	11,997	17.1	3,232	15.1	60	8.9	47	8.5
School Enrollment by Age of Learner								
Children ages 3 to 17 enrolled in school:	226,270	91.2	71,570	91.2	1,886	92.3	1,446	91.9
3 and 4 years	15,460	49.9	4,569	47.5	70	37.0	50	32.3
5 to 9 years	81,782	96.0	26,325	96.3	533	96.4	395	98.0
10 to 14 years	82,233	98.7	26,273	98.8	837	99.3	642	99.4
15 to 17 years	46,795	96.2	14,403	96.4	446	97.2	359	97.3
Department of Education Enrollments^a								
Enrolled in DOE Kindergarten to Grade 12	179,918		48,517		1,301		1,048	
Enrolled in DOE Kindergarten to Grade 3	55,962		15,666		443		375	
Enrolled in Special Education programs ^{b,c}	20,942	12.0		17.5		15.3		16.4
EDUCATOR CHARACTERISTICS								
Educators within the Community								
Total workers age 16 and older	537,909	100.0	93,593	100.0	2,629	100.0	1,408	100.0
Education, training, and library occupations:	33,369	6.2	4,866	5.2	227	8.6	113	8.0
Postsecondary teachers	4,943	0.9	301	0.3	8	0.3	0	0.0
Teachers, primary, secondary, and special education:	19,338	3.6	2,523	2.7	140	5.3	61	4.3
Teachers, preschool, kindergarten, elementary, and middle school	14,943	2.8	1,893	2.0	120	4.6	57	4.0
Teachers, secondary school	3,507	0.7	491	0.5	14	0.5	4	0.3
Teachers, special education	888	0.2	139	0.1	6	0.2	0	0.0
Librarians, curators, and archivists	1,354	0.3	200	0.2	8	0.3	2	0.1
Other teachers, instructors, education, training, and library occupations	7,734	1.4	1,842	2.0	71	2.7	50	3.6
Teacher Experience and Attitudes								
Experience: ^d								
Average years of teaching experience	11.5				9.5			
Percentage with five or more years teaching at current school		52.0				34.9		
Percentage who have attained advanced degrees		27.0				21.7		
Attitudes: ^e								
Percentage reporting a safe school environment		68.2 ^e				81.3		

^a Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch, Unpublished data set for school year 2005-06; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools-PASE. Native Hawaiian is defined as the predominant race or ethnicity of students, including full- or part-H

^b Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch, Unpublished data set for school year 2004-05; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools-PASE. Native Hawaiian is defined as the predominant race or ethnicity of students, including full- or part-H

^c Percentages are based on end-of-year enrollment and include students whose special education referral is pending.

^d Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Office, 2005 Superintendent's 16th Annual Report, pg. 19; tabulations (weighted average) by Kamehameha Schools-PASE for areas smaller than HS Complex.

^e Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch, School Quality Survey SY2004-05; tabulations (weighted average) by Kamehameha Schools-PASE for areas smaller than HS Complex. Latest State are is 2001.

Appendix 3. General family/caregiver characteristics: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Moloka'i			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS								
Household Types								
Total households:	403,240	100.0	58,809	100.0	2,305	100.0	1,151	100.0
Single-person households:	88,153	21.9	8,737	14.9	471	20.4	177	15.4
Family households:	287,068	71.2	46,309	78.7	1,761	76.4	945	82.1
Married-couple family:	216,077	53.6	29,597	50.3	1,245	54.0	608	52.8
With own children under 18 years	96,758	24.0	15,983	27.2	553	24.0	354	30.8
Single-parent family:	70,991	17.6	16,712	28.4	516	22.4	337	29.3
With own children under 18 years	32,564	8.1	9,266	15.8	274	11.9	188	16.3
Nonfamily households:	28,019	6.9	3,763	6.4	73	3.2	29	2.5
Average Family Size								
Average family size	2.92		3.44		3.61		4.05	
Subfamilies								
Total households:	403,572	100.0	58,791	100.0	2,309	100.0	1,140	100.0
No subfamilies	377,093	93.4	53,071	90.3	2,148	93.0	1,046	91.8
Any subfamilies (nuclear family units who are related to householder)	26,479	6.6	5,720	9.7	161	7.0	94	8.2
Grandparents Living with Grandchildren								
Grandparent living with own grandchildren under 18 years:	49,237	100.0	10,586	100.0	385	100.0	224	100.0
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	14,029	28.5	4,032	38.1	168	43.6	109	48.7
EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS								
School Enrollment								
Adults 18 years and older enrolled in school:	94,572	10.3	16,953	11.4	421	8.7	277	11.0
18 and 19 years	18,336	58.2	4,339	50.3	116	62.7	98	61.3
20 to 24 years	27,771	33.4	4,949	27.0	56	16.0	41	16.5
25 to 34 years	22,542	13.4	3,341	10.6	83	11.0	52	10.5
35 years and over	25,923	4.1	4,324	4.8	166	4.6	86	5.3
Educational Attainment								
Total adults 25 years and older:	802,477	100.0	121,377	100.0	4,328	100.0	2,119	100.0
Attained high school diploma or higher	678,666	84.6	103,186	85.0	3,381	78.1	1,689	79.7
Attained bachelor's degree or higher	210,041	26.2	15,316	12.6	597	13.8	103	4.9
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Family Protective Factors								
Eighth-graders reporting "family attachment" ^a		51.7		56.5		64.2		60.0
Parents reporting involvement in child's homework/other school functions ^b		63.2				61.4		
SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Travel Time to Work								
Total workers 16 years and older:	563,154	100.0	91,848	100.0	2,538	100.0	1,361	100.0
Works at home	20,196	3.6	2,429	2.6	70	2.8	22	1.6
Commutes less than 30 minutes	331,622	58.9	51,703	56.3	1,944	76.6	1,034	76.0
Commutes 30 minutes to 89 minutes	198,456	35.2	34,766	37.9	490	19.3	282	20.7
Commutes 90 minutes or more	12,880	2.3	2,950	3.2	34	1.3	23	1.7
Median Family Income								
Median family income in 1999	\$56,961		\$49,282		\$37,550		\$33,136	
Per Capita Income								
Per capita income in 1999	\$21,525		\$14,199		\$15,250		\$11,119	
Families Living in Poverty (with income in 1999 below poverty)								
All families:	22,101	7.6	6,566	14.1	281	16.0	216	23.2
With related children under 18 years:	17,182	11.3	5,722	18.3	242	24.1	188	28.4
Any children under 5 years	8,470	13.9	2,913	22.8	154	39.5	125	43.4
Any children 5 to 17 years	13,888	11.2	4,628	17.5	185	21.7	151	27.0
Married-couple family:	9,350	4.2	1,952	6.5	135	10.8	103	16.9
With related children under 18 years:	6,298	5.7	1,553	8.1	107	16.3	82	19.3
Social Program Participation								
Persons receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) ^f		5.4				15.8		
Families receiving Food Stamps ^c		13.2				32.7		

^a Klinge, R.S. 2003. Ka leo o nā keiki: The 2002 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, tobacco, and other Drug Use Study (1987-2002), Hawai'i adolescent prevention and treatment needs assessment. Native Hawaiians are defined as students who identify themselves as Ha

^b Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch, School Quality Survey 2004-05; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools.

^c Hawai'i Department of Human Services, TANF and food stamps data 1999 (as cited by UH-Mānoa, Center on the Family, Data Center http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/Cof_Data/profiles/profiles.asp).

Appendix 4. General child characteristics: Moloka'i and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Moloka'i			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS								
Age Distribution								
Total population:	1,211,537	100.0	239,655	100.0	7,257	100.0	4,442	100.0
Children: 0-17 years	295,767	24.4	92,219	38.5	2,384	32.9	1,883	42.4
Children: 0-2 years	46,412	3.8	14,724	6.1	325	4.5	268	6.0
Children: 3-4 years	31,751	2.6	9,953	4.2	212	2.9	178	4.0
Children: 5-8 years	67,252	5.6	20,986	8.8	489	6.7	381	8.6
Children: 9-17 years	150,352	12.4	46,556	19.4	1,358	18.7	1,056	23.8
EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Third Grade: Academic Achievement^a								
SAT reading:								
Above Average Scores		23.6		15.3		8.6		3.6
Below Average Scores		18.1		23.4		37.1		38.1
SAT Math:								
Above Average Scores		38.1		28.5		21.7		15.1
Below Average Scores		13.1		17.4		17.0		19.8
HSA:								
Proficiency in Reading		51.8		42.2		30.5		26.2
Proficiency in Math		28.5		20.7		16.8		11.5
HEALTH AND SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS								
Disability among Children								
Total children ages 5 to 15 years:	184,176	100.0	58,728	100.0	1,543	100.0	1,165	100.0
With one type of disability:	7,055	3.8	2,705	4.6	51	3.3	44	3.8
Sensory disability	604	0.3	241	0.4	22	1.4	15	1.3
Physical disability	554	0.3	259	0.4	6	0.4	6	0.5
Mental disability	5,804	3.2	2,188	3.7	23	1.5	23	2.0
Self-care disability	93	0.1	17	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
With two or more types of disability:	1,664	0.9	591	1.0	9	0.6	6	0.5
Includes self-care disability	1,053	0.6	348	0.6	3	0.2	3	0.3
Does not include self-care disability	611	0.3	243	0.4	6	0.4	3	0.3
No disability	175,457	95.3	55,432	94.4	1,483	96.1	1,115	95.7
Dental Health^b								
Children ages 6 to 8 with untreated tooth decay (2002)		36.0				39.1		
Emotional Health^{c,d}								
Child abuse rate (per 1,000) children (2000)		11.1				17.6		
SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Children Living in Poverty								
Total population living in poverty in 1999:	126,154	10.7	38,007	16.0	1,519	21.0	1,198	27.3
Children (younger than 18 years):	40,542	14.1	17,940	19.7	734	30.9	654	35.2
Children 0 to 5 years	13,940	15.3	6,149	21.3	300	48.1	272	52.5
Children 6 to 17 years	26,602	13.5	11,791	19.0	434	24.8	382	28.5
Free/Reduced Lunch Beneficiaries^e								
Children receiving free/reduced lunch benefits	82,178	39.1	29,232	54.3	1,032	65.6	855	71.1
Other Program Beneficiaries^f								
Children ages 0 to 2 years:								
Low income			10,696	66.5			222	78.7
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)			9,651	60.0			254	90.1
Food Stamps								
Medicaid (MedQuest)								
TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Families)			2,269	14.1			52	18.4
TANF and Food Stamps								
TANF and Medicaid								
Healthy Start			1,667	10.4				
Public Health Nursing Home Visiting Services (ages 0 to 3 years)								
Children ages 3 to 4 years:								
Low income			6,363	66.3			146	78.5
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)			4,005	41.7			120	64.5
Food Stamps			1,733	18.0			44	23.7
Medicaid (MedQuest)			972	10.1			24	12.9
TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Families)			1,328	13.8			28	15.1
TANF and Food Stamps			3,061	31.9			72	38.7
TANF and Medicaid			2,300	24.0			52	28.0
Healthy Start			249	2.6				
Public Health Nursing Home Visiting Services (ages 0 to 3 years)								

^a Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch, Unpublished data set for school year 2004-05; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools-PASE. Native Hawaiian is defined as the predominant race or ethnicity of students, including full- or part-H

^b Hawai'i Department of Health, Dental Health Division 2002 (as cited by UH-Mānoa, Center on the Family, Data Center

^c Hawai'i Department of Human Services (as cited by UH-Mānoa, Center on the Family, Data Center http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/Cof_Data/profiles/profiles.asp).

^d Data from various data sources tabulated by Children's Budget Project, Hawai'i Kids Watch for Ho'owaiwai Nā Kamali'i 2002.

^e Hawai'i Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Branch, Unpublished data set for school year 2004-05; tabulations by Kamehameha Schools-PASE. Native Hawaiian is defined as the predominant race or ethnicity of students, including full- or part-H

^f Data are from various data sources tabulated by Children's Budget Project, Hawai'i Kids Watch for Ho'owaiwai Nā Kamali'i 2002.