



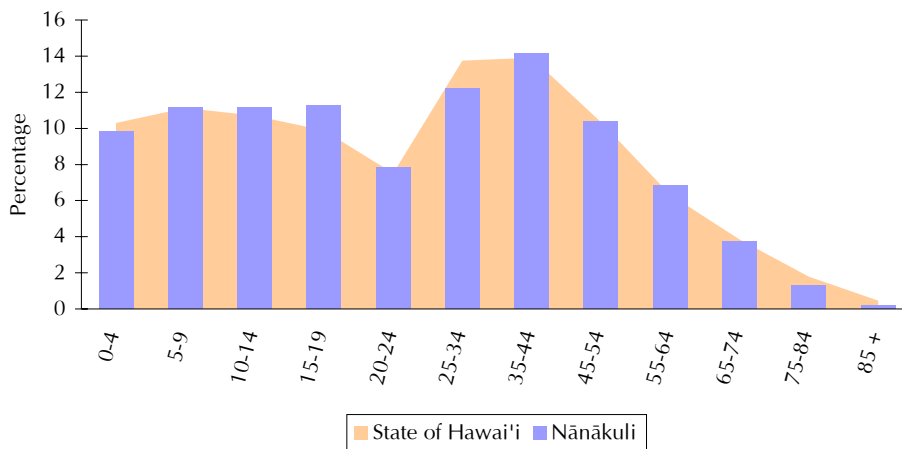
This report informs planning efforts and decision making for existing and future services in Nānākuli. The assessment is organized around four influences that affect child development, as described in the Education Strategic Plan: community, educator/educational system, family/caregiver, and child (ages zero to seventeen). The conclusion of this report uses the SWOT model (strengths, weakness, opportunities, and threats) to discuss implications of the Nānākuli Community Assessment. SWOT analyses assist service providers to set realistic expectations for a program.

## 1. COMMUNITY

### POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

In 2000, the Native Hawaiian population accounted for 8,349 out of the 12,479 residents of Moloka‘i, which is approximately two out of three people in the community (66.9 percent).<sup>1</sup> The age distribution in Nānākuli differs slightly from other Native Hawaiian populations in the state owing to a higher percentage of teens ages fifteen to nineteen (11.3 percent compared with 9.9 percent statewide). Also, as shown in Figure 1, Nānākuli has a slightly lower percentage of younger Native Hawaiian adults, ages twenty-five to thirty-four (12.2 percent versus 13.8 percent), yet roughly equivalent percentages of Native Hawaiians in all other age categories.

**Figure 1.** Age distribution of Native Hawaiians in Nānākuli



Overall, the median age of the Native Hawaiian population in Nānākuli is slightly more than one year younger than that of the total Native Hawaiian population in the state: 24.0 years in Nānākuli compared to 25.3 years statewide. However, this median age is over twelve years younger than the median age of the entire statewide population, 36.2 years.

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

Native Hawaiians head 1,742 (or 64.4 percent) of the 2,706 households in Nānākuli. Of all Native Hawaiian households in Nānākuli, 74.9 percent are owner-occupied, over twenty percentage points higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (52.4 percent). The average household size among Native Hawaiian households is 4.66 residents, substantially higher than Native Hawaiian households statewide (3.44 residents).

**SOCIAL WELL-BEING**

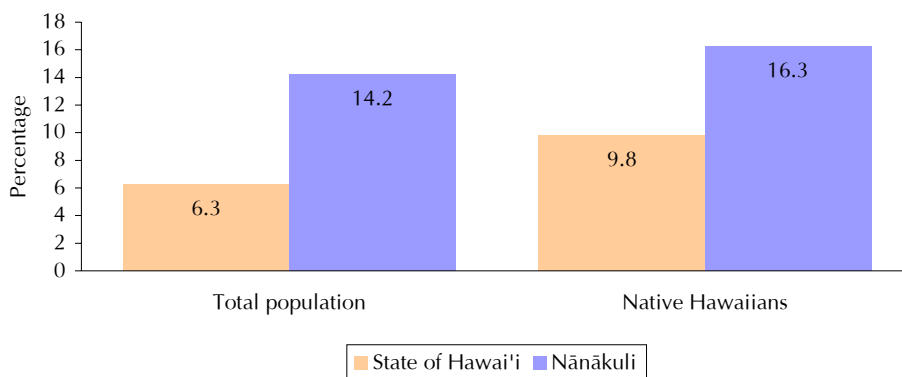
Residential stability among Native Hawaiians (ages 5 and older) in Nānākuli is 62.8 percent (i.e., lived in same house since 1995), over three percentage points higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (59.4 percent).

In Nānākuli, a higher percentage of Native Hawaiian students in Grade 8 report “community disorganization” (68.8 percent) than all such students statewide (76.2 percent). However, the same students were less likely to report “low neighborhood attachment” on the same survey: only 25.0 percent of Native Hawaiian students in Nānākuli compared to 41.2 percent of all Native Hawaiian eighth-graders.

**ECONOMIC WELL-BEING**

In 2000, Native Hawaiian residents in Nānākuli exhibited relatively high rates of unemployment: Figure 2 shows a Native Hawaiian unemployment rate of 16.5 percent, compared with the statewide Native Hawaiian unemployment rate of 9.8 percent (and 6.3 percent for the entire state population).<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 2.** Unemployment rates for Native Hawaiian and total populations: Nānākuli and state of Hawai’i



“Educational, health and social services” is the dominant industry in Nānākuli, employing 16.1 percent of Native Hawaiian workers. The “Transportation and warehousing, and utilities” industry employs 14.2 percent of Native Hawaiian workers in the area, nearly five percentage points higher than the statewide

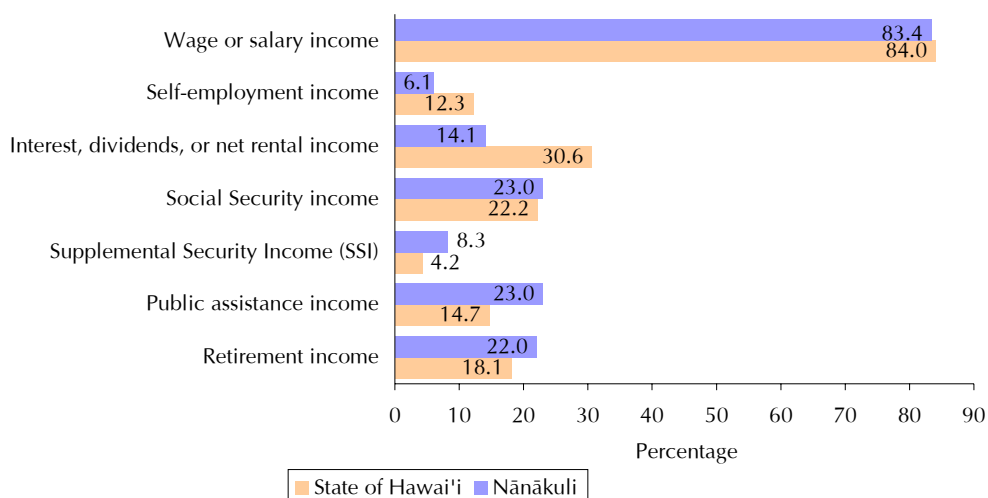
<sup>2</sup> The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is currently unemployed. Those who are “unemployed” are individuals who are jobless, but actively seeking employment. Because the magnitude of an unemployment rate is typically small (i.e., less than ten), even a one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

average in this industry. A smaller percentage of Native Hawaiians in Nānākuli work in the “Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services” industry (10.7 percent) compared to all Native Hawaiian workers statewide (15.7 percent). These trends are reflected in the types of jobs Nānākuli residents occupy: the majority of Native Hawaiians in Nānākuli work in “Sales and office occupations” (26.3 percent), followed by “Production, transportation, and material moving occupations” (22.9 percent), nearly twice the statewide Native Hawaiian presence in this field (12.1 percent).

The percentage of Native Hawaiians ages 16 and older in Nānākuli who are not in the labor force (43.2 percent) is significantly higher than that of other Native Hawaiians across the state (34.1 percent).<sup>3</sup> However, the percentage of Native Hawaiian households in Nānākuli reporting the receipt of wage and/or salary income (83.4 percent) is comparable to that of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (84.0 percent).

The median household income in 1999 for Native Hawaiian-headed households was \$45,588, roughly equivalent to the state Native Hawaiian household median of \$45,381. Nonetheless, as shown in Figure 3, a disproportionate percentage of Native Hawaiian households in Nānākuli report the receipt of public assistance income (23.0 percent) and Supplemental Security Insurance income (8.3 percent) compared to those statewide (14.7 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively). Native Hawaiian workers in Nānākuli are also far less likely to report self-employment income (6.1 percent) compared to all Native Hawaiians statewide (12.3 percent).

**Figure 3** Sources of household income among Native Hawaiian households, by type: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i



## INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

<sup>3</sup> 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.

The community of Nānākuli is part of the City and County of Honolulu. Waimānalo is in State House District 44 and State Senate District 21. It is also in District 1 of the City and County of Honolulu. The area of Nānākuli is a Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Homestead constituting 2,310.604 acres, which is also governed by its Homestead Association.

This area is serviced by a multitude of print and radio services, most of which have island-wide coverage. In addition to the Nānākuli Public Library, the Nānākuli Learning Center provides an array of educational and social services to community members.

A somewhat smaller share (68.8 percent) of Native Hawaiian adolescents in the area reported crime, violence, and/or delinquency in their neighborhoods<sup>4</sup> compared with the statewide average of 76.2 percent among Native Hawaiian youth..

## **2. EDUCATOR/EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

### **SCHOOL STATUS**

At the time of this assessment, both of the two elementary schools—Nanaikapono and Nānākuli—are being restructured in accordance with the federal No Child Left Behind Act, as is Nānākuli High & Intermediate.

In addition to University of Hawai‘i-Mānoa, Hawai‘i Pacific University and Chaminade University in nearby Honolulu, University of Hawai‘i-West O‘ahu and Leeward Community College are conveniently located near Nānākuli residents.

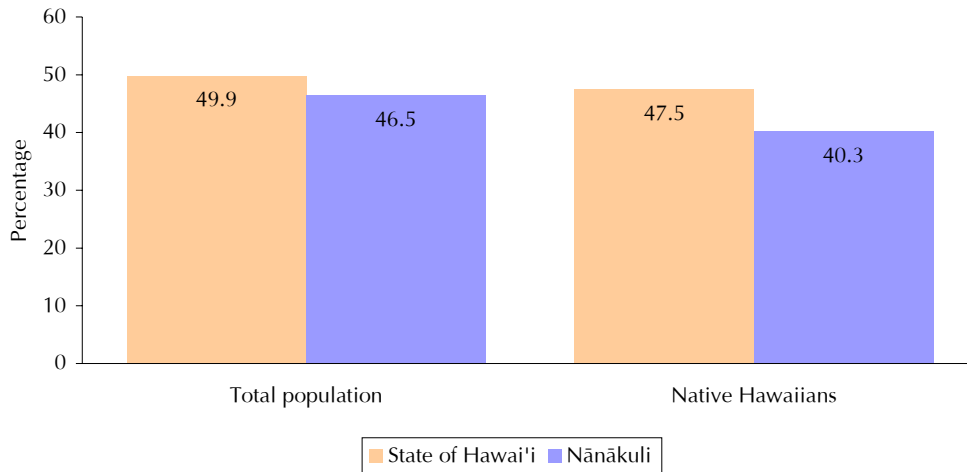
### **ENROLLMENT**

Among preschool-age children, Figure 4 shows that the percentage of Native Hawaiian children, ages three and four, who are attending nursery school or preschool (40.3 percent) in Nānākuli is over seven 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 Nānākuli serves 72 students, while two Head Start programs – Nānākuli CDC and Pu‘u Heleakala – serve 53 children. The proximity of Aha Pūnana Leo o Wai‘anae may result in Nānākuli children attending immersion preschool there.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

**Figure 4** Nursery or preschool enrollment among 3- and 4-year olds, for Native Hawaiian and total populations: Nānākuli and state of Hawai’i



**EDUCATORS**

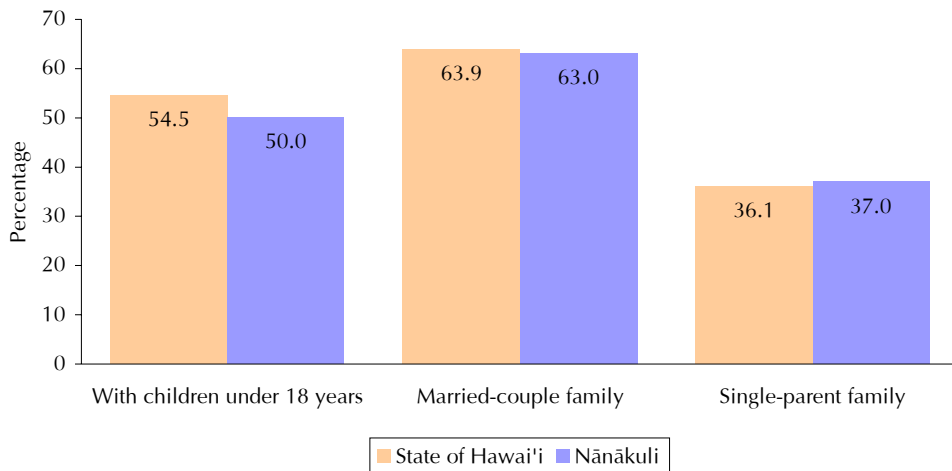
The percentage of Native Hawaiian workers holding education-related occupations in Nānākuli, 6.1 percent, is somewhat higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian percentage in this field (5.2 percent), suggesting that a base of professional and technical expertise may be tapped on a local level for existing or new educational programs.

**3. FAMILY/CAREGIVER**

**HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES**

Families represent nine out of every ten Native Hawaiian households in Nānākuli (91.4 percent), over ten percentage points higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (78.7 percent). Figure 5 shows that families with children under age 18 constitute exactly half of all family households (50.0 percent), while married-couple Native Hawaiian families (63.0 percent) outnumber single-parent families (37.0 percent) by nearly a 2-to-1 margin. The percentage of Native Hawaiian grandparents responsible for the care of grandchildren with whom they live in Nānākuli (41.9 percent) is slightly higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian rate (38.1 percent) and well above the statewide general population rate (28.5 percent).

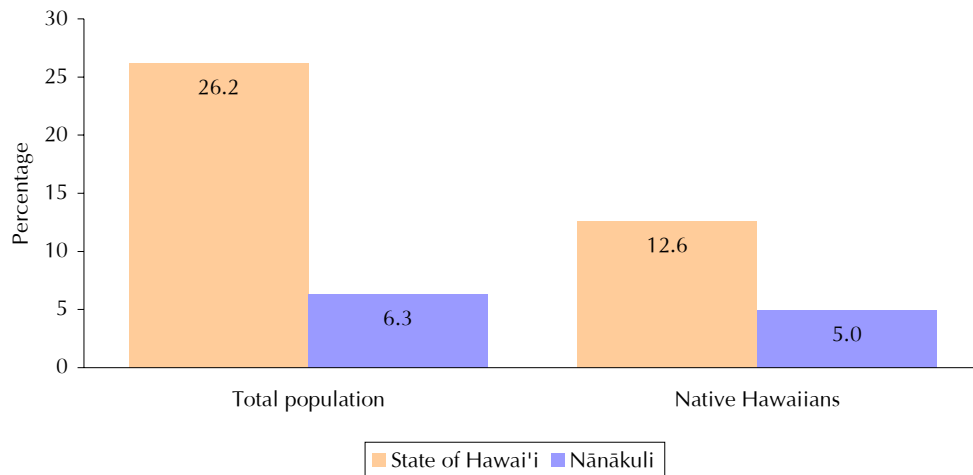
**Figure 5** Family types as a percentage of all Native Hawaiian families: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i



**EDUCATIONAL WELL-BEING**

In 2000, one out of three Native Hawaiian 18- and 19-year olds in Nānākuli were enrolled in school (30.3 percent), considerably lower than the statewide average for this group (50.3 percent). For all Native Hawaiian adults, ages 18 and older, enrollment rates in Nānākuli (7.4 percent) lag behind the statewide Native Hawaiian adult enrollment rates (11.4 percent).

**Figure 6** Adults, ages 25 and older, who have attained a bachelor’s degree or higher, Native Hawaiian and total populations: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i



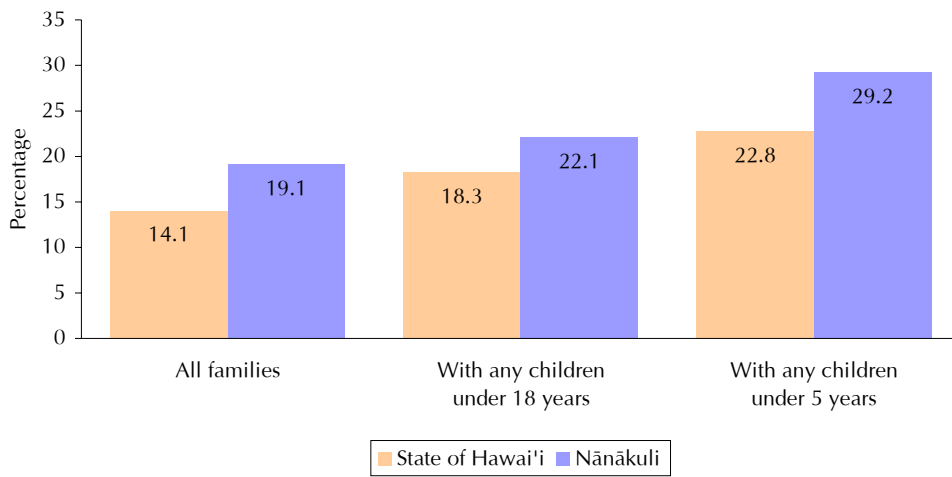
In Nānākuli, three out of four Native Hawaiian adults ages twenty-five and older have completed high school (76.3 percent), somewhat lower than the statewide Native Hawaiian average (85.0 percent). Furthermore, only 5.0 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree or higher, less than half the percentage 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 in Nānākuli in 1999 was \$45,618, approximately \$4,000 less than the statewide median Native Hawaiian family income (\$49,282). This gap persists when observing per capita income: Native Hawaiian per capita income in Nānākuli was \$10,638 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 five (19.1 percent) Native Hawaiian families in Nānākuli live in poverty, five percentage points higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian family poverty rate (14.1 percent). Figure 7 shows that among Native Hawaiian families with children younger than 5 years old, the poverty rates increase: 29.2 percent of such families in Nānākuli lived in poverty, compared with 22.8 percent of all Native Hawaiian families with young children statewide.

**Figure 7** Native Hawaiian families living in poverty in 1999, by family type: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i

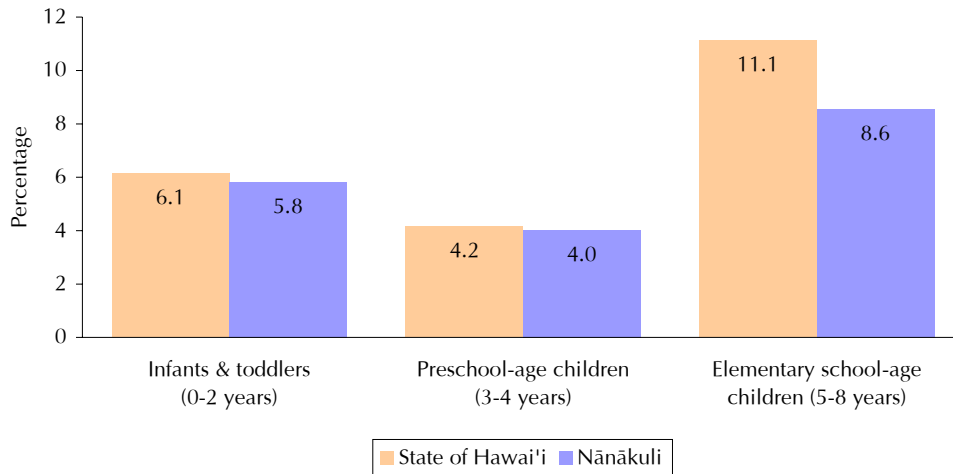


## 4. CHILD

### POPULATION

In Nānākuli, 1,536 (or 74.7 percent) of all 2,056 children ages eight and younger are Native Hawaiian. However, as shown in Figure 8, when compared to statewide Native Hawaiian age distributions for children, the percentages of Nānākuli Native Hawaiian children within key age brackets does not differ dramatically, except among elementary-school age children: Native Hawaiian children ages five to eight constitute only 8.6 percent of the Nānākuli Native Hawaiian population, compared to 11.1 percent among the statewide Native Hawaiian population.

**Figure 8** Children as a percentage of total Native Hawaiian population, by age group: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i



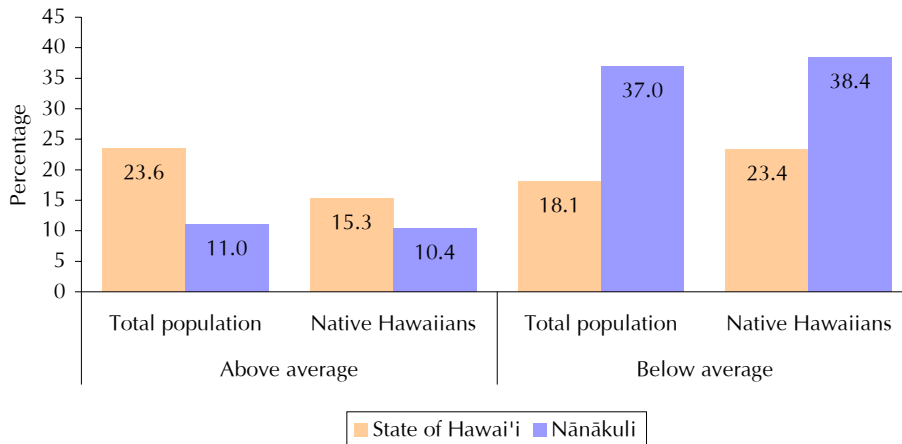
### EDUCATIONAL WELL-BEING

In school year 2005–06, the number of Native Hawaiian children attending public schools (K–12) in the area was 2,021, fully 73.5 percent of all public school students in Nānākuli, which far exceeded the statewide proportion of Native Hawaiians in public schools (26 percent).

On standardized reading tests,<sup>5</sup> a higher percentage of Native Hawaiian children in Grade 3 in Nānākuli scored below average (38.4 percent) than the statewide public school Native Hawaiian average among third-graders (23.4 percent). Furthermore, as shown in Figure 9, a lower percentage of Native Hawaiian Nānākuli third-graders scored “above average” (10.4 percent) than did all Native Hawaiian students statewide (15.3 percent). The same trends are evidenced among Native Hawaiian third-graders in Nānākuli in mathematics and other standardized tests: lower percentages achieve “above average” scores or “proficient” while higher percentages receive “below average” or “not proficient” rankings.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

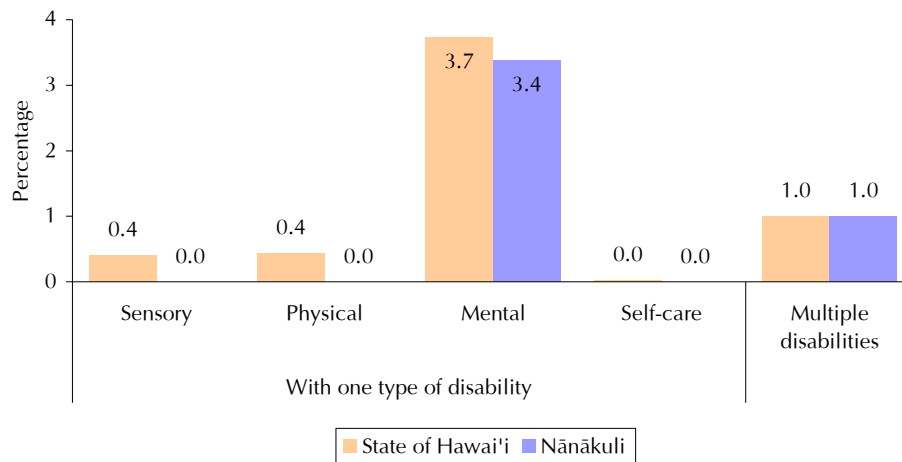
**Figure 9** Standardized Reading test results among Grade 3 students, for Native Hawaiians and total population: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i



**PHYSICAL WELL-BEING**

In general, Native Hawaiian children are slightly less likely than other children to report any sensory, physical, mental or self-care disabilities. Figure 10 shows that 4.4 percent of all Native Hawaiian children in Nānākuli, ages 5 to 15, report a disability, slightly less than the statewide Native Hawaiian average for this group (5.6 percent)

**Figure 10** Disabilities among Native Hawaiian children, ages 5 to 15, by type: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i



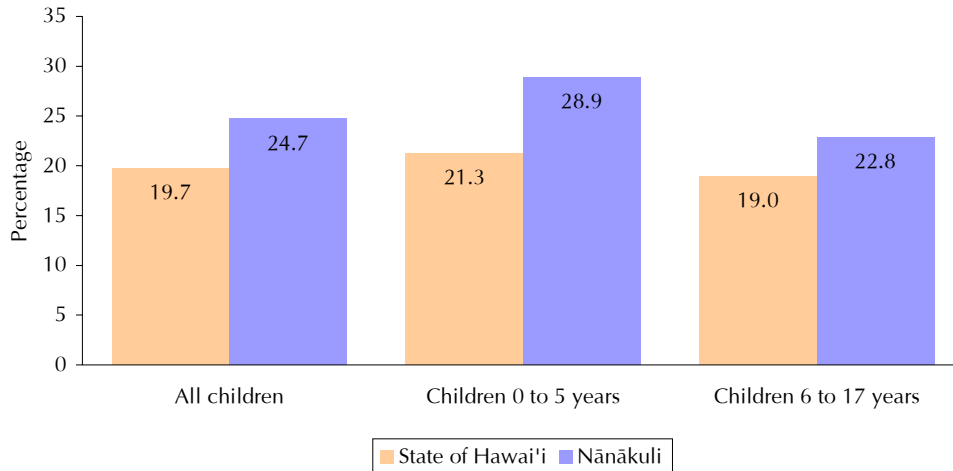
**SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING**

In Nānākuli, about one-quarter (24.7 percent) of Native Hawaiian children under eighteen years old are living in poverty,<sup>6</sup> five percentage points higher than the 19.3 percent statewide. Furthermore, as shown in

<sup>6</sup> Poverty is calculated for related children younger than age eighteen.

Figure 11, the gap in poverty rates between statewide and Nānākuli Native Hawaiian children persists across broad age categories.

**Figure 11** Children living in poverty, by age group: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i



Among school-age Native Hawaiian children in Nānākuli, ages 6 to 17, the poverty rate remains higher than the statewide Native Hawaiian average, but the gap is less substantial: 22.8 percent among Nānākuli 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 (81.1 percent) are enrolled in the public school system’s free or reduced-price lunch program.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> 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

- Income levels in Nānākuli are roughly equivalent to statewide levels at the household, family and per capita levels. General income stability, especially in light of other socioeconomic barriers such as unemployment and poverty qualification, suggest that Nānākuli families are finding ways in which to navigate economic disadvantage.
- Higher levels of homeownership indicate established communities and possibly well-developed social networks.
- Nānākuli 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 relatively high in Nānākuli.

### WARNING FACTORS

- Disparities are apparent in the postsecondary educational enrollment and attainment among adults in Nānākuli. Only 5.0 percent of Native Hawaiian adults have a bachelor's degree or higher compared with 12.6 percent statewide among Native Hawaiians. Further, in spite of close proximity to University of Hawai'i-West O'ahu and Leeward Community College campuses, enrollment rates among Native Hawaiian adults in Nānākuli are substantially lower than those observed statewide.
- Standardized test results among Native Hawaiian third graders in Nānākuli show a significantly higher likelihood of scoring "below average" and lower likelihood of scoring "above average" relative to Native Hawaiian students statewide. The educational disadvantage this poses – especially at such a crucial age – could have lasting implications on educational aspirations among keiki throughout their lifetimes.

### OPPORTUNITIES

- In spite of generally low well-being statistics among Native Hawaiians in Nānākuli and Native Hawaiians throughout the state, there are only slight differences among *all* residents in Nānākuli, Native Hawaiian or not. This homogeneity in well-being may indicate a general blurring of ethnic divides in the Nānākuli area and serve as a springboard for community-wide educational efforts.

- The average years of experience among Nānākuli educators is on par with statewide averages. Further, a base of educators residing in the Nānākuli community can serve as resources for new or expanded programs and services.
- 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 in Nānākuli, especially since the traditional media and the visitor industry play a less prominent role in this community.

## **POSSIBLE THREATS**

- A diversification of job types ensures more resilient economic well-being. However, Nānākuli'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.
- Since Native Hawaiians in Nānākuli are managing high levels of financial strain—higher unemployment, single-earner households and limited job opportunities—programs that are sensitive to constrained resource allocations may fare better than those that require high costs to participation. It is important to also consider grandparents and other caregivers or home-based programs, since these may be the more plausible caregiver situations.
- All three public schools in the area are under restructuring, which may introduce new educational "players" to the community, whose methods may be counter to existing agencies.

**Appendix 1** General community characteristics: Nānākuli and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Nānākuli			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Age Distribution</b>								
Total population:	1,211,537	100.0	239,655	100.0	12,479	100.0	8,349	100.0
0 to 4	78,163	6.5	24,677	10.3	1,111	8.9	821	9.8
5 to 9	84,980	7.0	26,675	11.1	1,220	9.8	930	11.1
10 to 14	83,106	6.9	25,660	10.7	1,307	10.5	931	11.2
15 to 19	81,002	6.7	23,694	9.9	1,289	10.3	940	11.3
20 to 24	83,409	6.9	18,011	7.5	947	7.6	652	7.8
25 to 34	171,159	14.1	32,966	13.8	1,583	12.7	1,018	12.2
35 to 44	191,177	15.8	33,354	13.9	1,812	14.5	1,179	14.1
45 to 54	170,979	14.1	24,810	10.4	1,390	11.1	869	10.4
55 to 64	106,961	8.8	15,177	6.3	950	7.6	570	6.8
65 to 74	85,262	7.0	9,227	3.9	557	4.5	313	3.7
75 to 84	57,775	4.8	4,302	1.8	260	2.1	109	1.3
85 years and older	17,564	1.4	1,102	0.5	53	0.4	17	0.2
<b>Median Ages</b>								
Both sexes:	36.2		25.3		27.4		24.0	
Male	35.1		24.5		26.1		22.4	
Female	37.4		26.3		28.9		25.8	
<b>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Occupied Housing by Tenure (Own or Rent)</b>								
Total households:	403,240	100.0	58,809	100.0	2,706	100.0	1,742	100.0
Owner occupied	227,888	56.5	30,832	52.4	1,840	68.0	1,304	74.9
Renter occupied	175,352	43.5	27,977	47.6	866	32.0	438	25.1
<b>Average Household Size by Tenure (Own or Rent)</b>								
All households:	2.92		3.44		4.61		4.66	
Owner occupied	3.07		3.65		4.63		4.68	
Renter occupied	2.71		3.22		4.55		4.60	
<b>Median Year Structure Built, by Tenure (Own or Rent)</b>								
All households:	1974		1974		1973		1978	
Owner occupied	1975		1976		1978		1982	
Renter occupied	1973		1972		1967		1966	
Median contract rent	\$721		\$651		\$644		\$695	
<b>SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Residential Stability: Residence in 1995</b>								
Total population 5 years and older:	1,134,351	100.0	217,228	100.0	11,324	100.0	7,490	100.0
Same house in 1995	643,806	56.8	128,971	59.4	7,164	63.3	4,706	62.8
Different house in 1995:	490,545	43.2	88,257	40.6	4,160	36.7	2,784	37.2
<b>Community Risk Factors among Adolescents<sup>a</sup></b>								
Eighth-graders reporting "community disorganization"		61.3		76.2		72.0		68.8
Eighth-graders reporting "low neighborhood attachment"		45.0		41.2		36.0		25.0
<b>SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Employment Status by Selected Age Groups</b>								
Total population 16 years and older:	950,055	100.0	158,486	100.0	8,575	100.0	5,480	100.0
In labor force:	612,831	64.5	104,417	65.9	4,818	56.2	3,110	56.8
In Armed Forces	39,036	4.1	654	0.4	42	0.5	9	0.2
Civilian:	573,795	60.4	103,763	65.5	4,776	55.7	3,101	56.6
Employed	537,909	56.6	93,593	59.1	4,097	47.8	2,596	47.4
Unemployed	35,886	3.8	10,170	6.4	679	7.9	505	9.2
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	6.3		9.8		14.2		16.3	
Not in labor force	337,224	35.5	54,069	34.1	3,757	43.8	2,370	43.2
<b>Industry of Employment</b>								
Total civilian workers ages 16 and older:	537,909	100.0	93,593	100.0	4,097	100.0	2,596	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	12,119	2.3	2,015	2.2	69	1.7	46	1.8
Construction	32,180	6.0	6,963	7.4	342	8.3	211	8.1
Manufacturing	18,979	3.5	2,772	3.0	228	5.6	153	5.9
Wholesale trade	17,188	3.2	2,954	3.2	175	4.3	90	3.5
Retail trade	65,693	12.2	11,408	12.2	409	10.0	260	10.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	33,559	6.2	8,664	9.3	469	11.4	369	14.2
Information	13,278	2.5	2,313	2.5	97	2.4	61	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	37,867	7.0	6,141	6.6	288	7.0	183	7.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	51,039	9.5	7,786	8.3	346	8.4	204	7.9
Educational, health, and social services	102,254	19.0	15,851	16.9	692	16.9	418	16.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	86,189	16.0	14,701	15.7	445	10.9	278	10.7
Other services (except public administration)	23,853	4.4	4,174	4.5	187	4.6	138	5.3
Public administration	43,711	8.1	7,851	8.4	350	8.5	185	7.1

(cont'd)

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

	State of Hawai'i				Nānākuli			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<b>Occupation of Employment</b>								
Total civilian workers ages 16 and older:	537,909	100.0	93,593	100.0	4,097	100.0	2,596	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	173,437	32.2	21,349	22.8	917	22.4	510	19.6
Service occupations	112,660	20.9	22,189	23.7	696	17.0	466	18.0
Sales and office occupations	151,025	28.1	27,171	29.0	1,140	27.8	684	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6,909	1.3	1,308	1.4	71	1.7	56	2.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	46,054	8.6	10,230	10.9	480	11.7	285	11.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	47,824	8.9	11,346	12.1	793	19.4	595	22.9
<b>Household Income</b>								
Median household income in 1999	\$49,820		\$45,381		\$44,734		\$45,588	
<b>Selected Sources of Household Income</b>								
Total households:	403,572	100.0	58,791	100.0	2,706	100.0	1,733	100.0
With wage or salary income	320,844	79.5	49,409	84.0	2,226	82.3	1,445	83.4
With self-employment income	59,796	14.8	7,210	12.3	242	8.9	105	6.1
With interest, dividends, or net rental income	183,546	45.5	17,993	30.6	480	17.7	245	14.1
With Social Security income	112,350	27.8	13,046	22.2	701	25.9	399	23.0
With Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	14,455	3.6	2,482	4.2	210	7.8	143	8.3
With public assistance income	28,886	7.2	8,623	14.7	679	25.1	399	23.0
With retirement income	85,662	21.2	10,665	18.1	645	23.8	381	22.0

<sup>a</sup> 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 Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. Community disorganization is defined as prevalence of crime, violence, and delinquency in the neighborhood. Low neighborhood attachment is defined as a lack of connection to the community.

**Appendix 2** General educator/education system characteristics: Nānākuli and state of Hawai‘i

	State of Hawai‘i				Nānākuli			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<b>ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>School Enrollment by Level and Type of School</b>								
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool:	17,909	100.0	5,439	100.0	224	100.0	143	100.0
Public school	7,529	42.0	2,508	46.1	137	61.2	88	61.5
Private school	10,380	58.0	2,931	53.9	87	38.8	55	38.5
Enrolled in elementary school (kindergarten to grade 4)	85,027	100.0	27,118	100.0	1,250	100.0	895	100.0
Public school	73,869	86.9	24,239	89.4	1,160	92.8	830	92.7
Private school	11,158	13.1	2,879	10.6	90	7.2	65	7.3
Enrolled in middle school (grade 5 to grade 8):	67,988	100.0	21,497	100.0	1,053	100.0	824	100.0
Public school	56,657	83.3	18,747	87.2	956	90.8	750	91.0
Private school	11,331	16.7	2,750	12.8	97	9.2	74	9.0
Enrolled in high school (grade 9 to grade 12):	70,170	100.0	21,439	100.0	1,138	100.0	782	100.0
Public school	58,173	82.9	18,207	84.9	990	87.0	689	88.1
Private school	11,997	17.1	3,232	15.1	148	13.0	93	11.9
<b>School Enrollment by Age of Learner</b>								
Children ages 3 to 17 enrolled in school:	226,270	91.2	71,570	91.2	3,450	90.8	2,512	89.4
3 and 4 years	15,460	49.9	4,569	47.5	234	46.5	151	40.3
5 to 9 years	81,782	96.0	26,325	96.3	1,218	96.4	888	95.2
10 to 14 years	82,233	98.7	26,273	98.8	1,267	99.7	954	100.0
15 to 17 years	46,795	96.2	14,403	96.4	731	96.1	519	94.5
<b>Department of Education Enrollments<sup>a</sup></b>								
Enrolled in DOE Kindergarten to Grade 12	179,918		48,517		2,711		1,991	
Enrolled in DOE Kindergarten to Grade 3	55,962		15,666		823		627	
Enrolled in Special Education programs <sup>bc</sup>	20,942	12.0		17.5		15.0		
<b>EDUCATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Educators within the Community</b>								
Total workers age 16 and older	537,909	100.0	93,593	100.0	4,097	100.0	2,596	100.0
Education, training, and library occupations:	33,369	6.2	4,866	5.2	271	6.6	158	6.1
Postsecondary teachers	4,943	0.9	301	0.3	12	0.3	0	0.0
Teachers, primary, secondary, and special education:	19,338	3.6	2,523	2.7	104	2.5	54	2.1
Teachers, preschool, kindergarten, elementary, and middle school	14,943	2.8	1,893	2.0	80	2.0	44	1.7
Teachers, secondary school	3,507	0.7	491	0.5	24	0.6	10	0.4
Teachers, special education	888	0.2	139	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Librarians, curators, and archivists	1,354	0.3	200	0.2	23	0.6	6	0.2
Other teachers, instructors, education, training, and library occupations	7,734	1.4	1,842	2.0	132	3.2	98	3.8
<b>Teacher Experience and Attitudes</b>								
Experience: <sup>d</sup>								
Average years of teaching experience	11.5				11.4			
Percentage with five or more years teaching at current school		52.0				50.0		
Percentage who have attained advanced degrees		27.0				20.0		
Attitudes: <sup>e</sup>								
Percentage reporting a safe school environment		68.2 <sup>e</sup>						

<sup>a</sup> 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-Hawaiian, based on parent reports.

<sup>b</sup> 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-Hawaiian, based on parent reports.

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

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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: Nānākuli and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Nānākuli			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<b>HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Household Types</b>								
Total households:	403,240	100.0	58,809	100.0	2,706	100.0	1,742	100.0
Single-person households:	88,153	21.9	8,737	14.9	182	6.7	100	5.7
Family households:	287,068	71.2	46,309	78.7	2,444	90.3	1,593	91.4
Married-couple family:	216,077	53.6	29,597	50.3	1,595	58.9	1,004	57.6
With own children under 18 years	96,758	24.0	15,983	27.2	849	31.4	541	31.1
Single-parent family:	70,991	17.6	16,712	28.4	849	31.4	589	33.8
With own children under 18 years	32,564	8.1	9,266	15.8	381	14.1	256	14.7
Nonfamily households:	28,019	6.9	3,763	6.4	80	3.0	49	2.8
<b>Average Family Size</b>								
Average family size	2.92		3.44		4.70		4.74	
<b>Subfamilies</b>								
Total households:	403,572	100.0	58,791	100.0	2,706	100.0	1,733	100.0
No subfamilies	377,093	93.4	53,071	90.3	2,208	81.6	1,392	80.3
Any subfamilies (nuclear family units who are related to householder)	26,479	6.6	5,720	9.7	498	18.4	341	19.7
<b>Grandparents Living with Grandchildren</b>								
Grandparent living with own grandchildren under 18 years:	49,237	100.0	10,586	100.0	1,121	100.0	680	100.0
Grandparent responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	14,029	28.5	4,032	38.1	492	43.9	285	41.9
<b>EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>School Enrollment</b>								
Adults 18 years and older enrolled in school:	94,572	10.3	16,953	11.4	627	7.8	375	7.4
18 and 19 years	18,336	58.2	4,339	50.3	154	36.2	93	30.3
20 to 24 years	27,771	33.4	4,949	27.0	168	18.2	95	15.1
25 to 34 years	22,542	13.4	3,341	10.6	99	6.5	39	4.2
35 years and over	25,923	4.1	4,324	4.8	206	4.0	148	4.6
<b>Educational Attainment</b>								
Total adults 25 years and older:	802,477	100.0	121,377	100.0	6,682	100.0	4,118	100.0
Attained high school diploma or higher	678,666	84.6	103,186	85.0	4,992	74.7	3,141	76.3
Attained bachelor's degree or higher	210,041	26.2	15,316	12.6	423	6.3	204	5.0
<b>SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Family Protective Factors</b>								
Eighth-graders reporting "family attachment" <sup>a</sup>		51.7		56.5		52.1		62.5
Parents reporting involvement in child's homework/other school functions <sup>b</sup>		63.2						
<b>SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Travel Time to Work</b>								
Total workers 16 years and older:	563,154	100.0	91,848	100.0	4,016	100.0	2,514	100.0
Works at home	20,196	3.6	2,429	2.6	77	1.9	33	1.3
Commutes less than 30 minutes	331,622	58.9	51,703	56.3	1,395	34.7	943	37.5
Commutes 30 minutes to 89 minutes	198,456	35.2	34,766	37.9	2,251	56.1	1,375	54.7
Commutes 90 minutes or more	12,880	2.3	2,950	3.2	293	7.3	163	6.5
<b>Median Family Income</b>								
Median family income in 1999	\$56,961		\$49,282		\$44,901		\$45,618	
<b>Per Capita Income</b>								
Per capita income in 1999	\$21,525		\$14,199		\$11,486		\$10,638	
<b>Families Living in Poverty (with income in 1999 below poverty)</b>								
All families:	22,101	7.6	6,566	14.1	474	19.1	305	19.1
With related children under 18 years:	17,182	11.3	5,722	18.3	378	21.2	261	22.1
Any children under 5 years	8,470	13.9	2,913	22.8	202	23.7	150	29.2
Any children 5 to 17 years	13,888	11.2	4,628	17.5	333	21.3	223	20.8
Married-couple family:	9,350	4.2	1,952	6.5	176	11.4	96	9.9
With related children under 18 years:	6,298	5.7	1,553	8.1	133	11.5	71	9.6
<b>Social Program Participation</b>								
Persons receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) <sup>c</sup>		5.4						
Families receiving Food Stamps <sup>c</sup>		13.2						

<sup>a</sup> 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 Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. Community disorganization is defined as prevalence of

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

<sup>c</sup> 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](http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/Cof_Data/profiles/profiles.asp)).

**Appendix 4** General child characteristics: Nānākuli and state of Hawai'i

	State of Hawai'i				Nānākuli			
	Total population		Native Hawaiian		Total population		Native Hawaiian	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Age Distribution</b>								
Total population:	1,211,537	100.0	239,655	100.0	12,479	100.0	8,349	100.0
Children: 0-17 years	295,767	24.4	92,219	38.5	4,449	35.7	3,274	39.2
Children: 0-2 years	46,412	3.8	14,724	6.1	659	5.3	486	5.8
Children: 3-4 years	31,751	2.6	9,953	4.2	452	3.6	335	4.0
Children: 5-8 years	84,980	7.0	26,675	11.1	945	7.6	715	8.6
Children: 9-17 years	132,624	10.9	40,867	17.1	2,393	19.2	1,738	20.8
<b>EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Third Grade: Academic Achievement<sup>b</sup></b>								
SAT reading:		23.6		15.3		11.0		10.4
Above Average Scores								
Below Average Scores		18.1		23.4		37.0		38.4
SAT Math:		38.1		28.5		20.3		17.7
Above Average Scores								
Below Average Scores		13.1		17.4		26.0		28.0
HSA:		51.8		42.2		34.8		32.9
Proficiency in Reading								
Proficiency in Math		28.5		20.7		22.5		20.1
<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Disability among Children</b>								
Total children ages 5 to 15 years:	184,176	100.0	58,728	100.0	2,749	100.0	2,010	100.0
With one type of disability:	7,055	3.8	2,705	4.6	79	2.9	68	3.4
Sensory disability	604	0.3	241	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical disability	554	0.3	259	0.4	6	0.2	0	0.0
Mental disability	5,804	3.2	2,188	3.7	73	2.7	68	3.4
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	55	2.0	20	1.0
Includes self-care disability	1,053	0.6	348	0.6	55	2.0	20	1.0
Does not include self-care disability	611	0.3	243	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
No disability	175,457	95.3	55,432	94.4	2,615	95.1	1,922	95.6
<b>Dental Health<sup>d</sup></b>								
Children ages 6 to 8 with untreated tooth decay (2002)		36.0				34.7		
<b>Emotional Health<sup>d</sup></b>								
Child abuse rate (per 1,000) children (2000)		11.1				27.8		
<b>SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
<b>Children Living in Poverty</b>								
Total population living in poverty in 1999:	126,154	10.7	38,007	16.0	2,584	20.9	1,751	21.1
Children (younger than 18 years):	40,542	14.1	17,940	19.7	1,072	24.8	800	24.7
Children 0 to 5 years	13,940	15.3	6,149	21.3	337	25.8	288	28.9
Children 6 to 17 years	26,602	13.5	11,791	19.0	735	24.4	512	22.8
<b>Free/Reduced Lunch Beneficiaries<sup>e</sup></b>								
Children receiving free/reduced lunch benefits	82,178	39.1	29,232	54.3	1,218	44.3	905	81.1
<b>Other Program Beneficiaries<sup>f</sup></b>								
Children ages 0 to 2 years:								
Low income			10,696	66.5			405	78.5
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)			9,651	60.0			539	104.5
Food Stamps								
Medicaid (MedQuest)								
TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Families)			2,269	14.1			129	25.0
TANF and Food Stamps								
TANF and Medicaid								
Healthy Start			1,667	10.4			66	12.8
Public Health Nursing Home Visiting Services (ages 0 to 3 years)							35	
Children ages 3 to 4 years:								
Low income			6,363	66.3			225	78.6
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)			4,005	41.7			237	82.6
Food Stamps			1,733	18.0			91	31.7
Medicaid (MedQuest)			972	10.1			42	14.6
TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Families)			1,328	13.8			70	24.4
TANF and Food Stamps			3,061	31.9			161	56.1
TANF and Medicaid			2,300	24.0			112	39.0
Healthy Start			249	2.6			0	
Public Health Nursing Home Visiting Services (ages 0 to 3 years)								

<sup>a</sup> 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-Hawaiian, based on parent reports.

<sup>b</sup> Hawai'i Department of Health, Dental Health Division 2002 (as cited by UH-Mānoa, Center on the Family, Data Center [http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/Cof\\_Data/profiles/profiles.asp](http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/Cof_Data/profiles/profiles.asp)).

<sup>c</sup> Hawai'i Department of Human Services (as cited by UH-Mānoa, Center on the Family, Data Center).

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

<sup>e</sup> 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-Hawaiian, based on parent reports.

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