



REVISITING THE GOALS OF GEORGE KANAHELE

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AT A GLANCE

This report revisits certain goals proposed by George Kanahele nearly 20 years ago in his book *Kū Kanaka*. Kanahele's goals were "aimed at sustaining the momentum and direction of the resurgent Hawaiian culture" (p. 460).

Most of Kanahele's goals center around the theme of increasing the overall well-being of Hawaiians and decreasing the disparity between Hawaiians and other ethnicities in terms of education, health and employment. Our findings show that on the whole, there is still much work to be done to improve Hawaiian well-being.

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Executive Summary

This report revisits certain goals proposed by George Kanahele nearly 20 years ago in his book *Kū Kanaka*. Kanahele's goals were "aimed at sustaining the momentum and direction of the resurgent Hawaiian culture" (p. 460). We recognize that the statistical data that correspond to these goals present a mostly negative point of reference. However, we also realize that progress is being made, and we intend to compile future reports that address the cultural developments and trends in the Hawaiian community.

The table below summarizes the most current statistical data available in relation to Kanahele's goals. The remainder of the report presents detailed graphs and analysis in response to each specific goal.

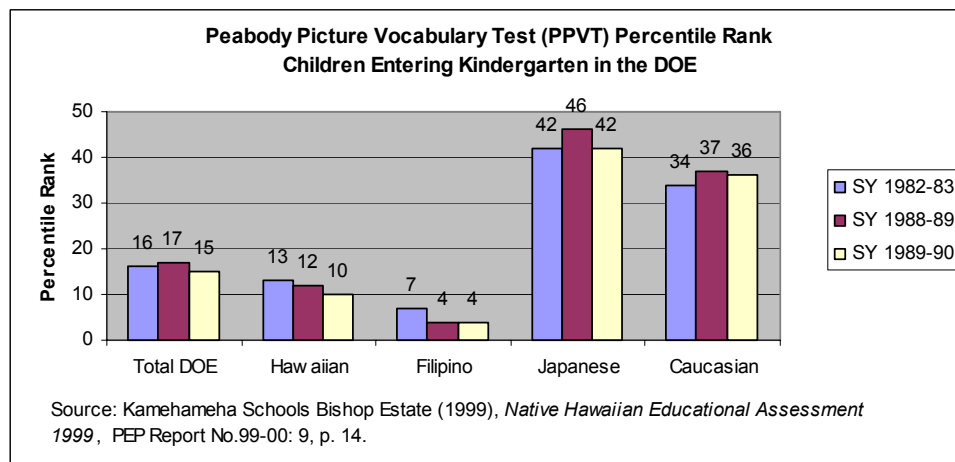
Goal (1985)	Progress (2003)
Goal 1: Raise the educational achievement level of Hawaiian students, so as to attain parity with the highest ethnic group in the state.	Achievement outcomes for Hawaiian students in the DOE are consistently among the lowest throughout elementary and secondary school. From 1998 through 2000, the scores of Hawaiian secondary students lagged behind DOE scores by an average of 11 percentage points in reading and 14 percentage points in math. The scores of Japanese students, the highest scoring ethnic group in the state, exceeded Hawaiian scores by an average of 30 percentage points in reading and 37 percentage points in math. Longitudinal data suggest that the disparity between Hawaiians and other students increases as a student gets older.
Goal 2: Increase the number of Hawaiian students enrolled at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa campus in proportion to representation of the Hawaiian population in the state.	Although Hawaiians comprised roughly 23 percent of the state population in 2001, Hawaiian students accounted for 13.6 percent of total enrollment at the University of Hawai'i. Enrollment of Hawaiian students at UH Mānoa increased steadily in the early 1990s, but leveled off in the last half of the decade.
Goal 3: Triple the percentage of Hawaiians earning bachelor's degrees.	According to 2000 census data, 9.4 percent of Hawaiians over the age of 25 had obtained a bachelor's degree; only Samoans had a lower rate.
Goal 4: Achieve parity with the state average in high-status occupations, in other words, technical, managerial, and professional positions.	As of 2000, Hawaiians were less likely to be employed in managerial and professional occupations and more likely to be employed in the laborer category of workers. About 23 percent of Hawaiians were employed in managerial or professional positions, compared to 32 percent statewide.

Goal (1985)	Progress (2003)
Goal 6: Achieve parity in median family income with the state average.	In 1999, the median family income for all Hawaiian families was among the lowest at \$49,282 – second only to Samoan families at \$33,040.
Goal 7: By 1995, reduce by half the percentage of Hawaiians receiving some form of welfare, and by 2005 eliminate by another half all welfare support of Hawaiians.	Other than Samoans, Hawaiians had the highest proportion of families receiving public assistance in 1999 (17.8 percent). Other than persons of mixed race, Hawaiians constitute the largest share of TANF/TAONF program enrollment at 28.4 percent.
Goal 8: Improve the life-expectancy rate to equal that of the state average.	Life expectancy among Hawaiians is the lowest of all major ethnic groups in the state. In 1980, the life expectancy at birth for Hawaiians was 68.2 years, compared to 74.5 years statewide; in 1990, the difference decreased to 4.4 years.
Goal 9: Decrease the infant-mortality rate to equal that of the state average.	In 2000, the infant-mortality rate for Hawaiians (7.8 deaths per 1,000 live births) was just slightly higher than the statewide rate (7.6 deaths per 1,000 live births). This reflects the overall trend from 1980 to 2000.
Goal 10: Reduce teenage pregnancies and illegitimate births by half.	In 2000, Hawaiians accounted for more than 40 percent of teen pregnancies and more than half of all live births to teens. Both the Hawaiian and the statewide nonmarital birth rates have increased over the last decade, but the Hawaiian rate has consistently surpassed the statewide rate by over 200 nonmarital births per 1,000 live births. The teen pregnancy rate among Hawaiians steadily increased throughout the early 1990s, but has generally declined since 1994.
Goal 11: Reduce rates for juvenile and adult crimes, arrests, and incarcerations to equal those of the population representation.	Although Hawaiians comprise 23 percent of the state population, they account for more than 40 percent of juvenile arrests for violent crimes and 40 percent of the total incarcerated population. Once arrested, Hawaiian youth are significantly more likely to be adjudicated as delinquent and to be committed to the Hawai'i Youth Correction Facility, relative to youth of other ethnicities. The proportion of adult arrests attributed to Hawaiians is just slightly higher than the Hawaiian population figure.

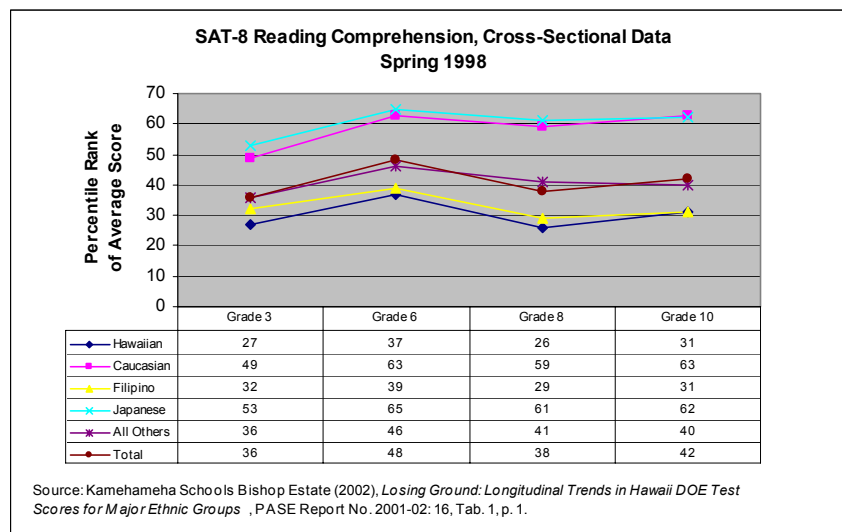
Goal 1

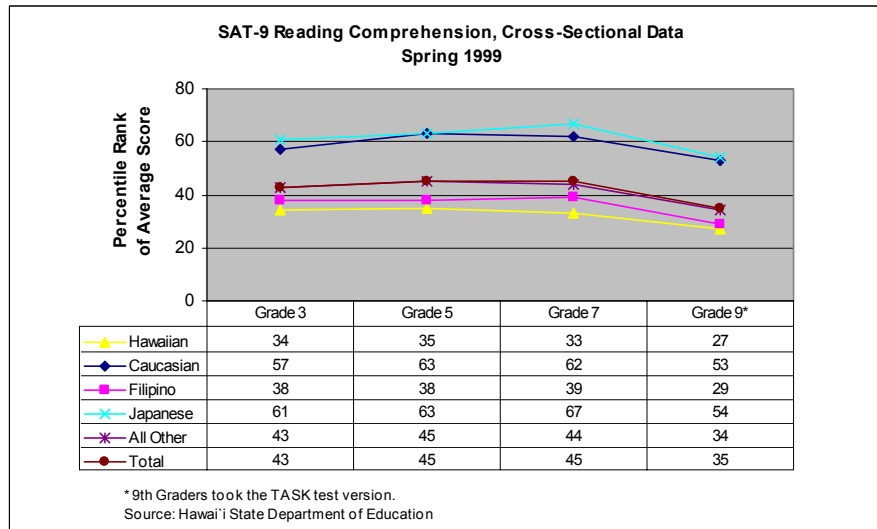
Raise the educational achievement level of Hawaiian students, so as to attain parity with the highest ethnic group in the state.

Test score data suggest that Hawaiian children do not arrive at kindergarten as well prepared for learning as other children. Based on national norms, children entering the DOE consistently scored at about the 16th percentile in vocabulary skills, whereas Hawaiian students scored at about the 12th percentile. Japanese students score highest among the major ethnic groups, with scores consistently above the 40th percentile or, on average, more than 38 percentage points higher than Hawaiian students.

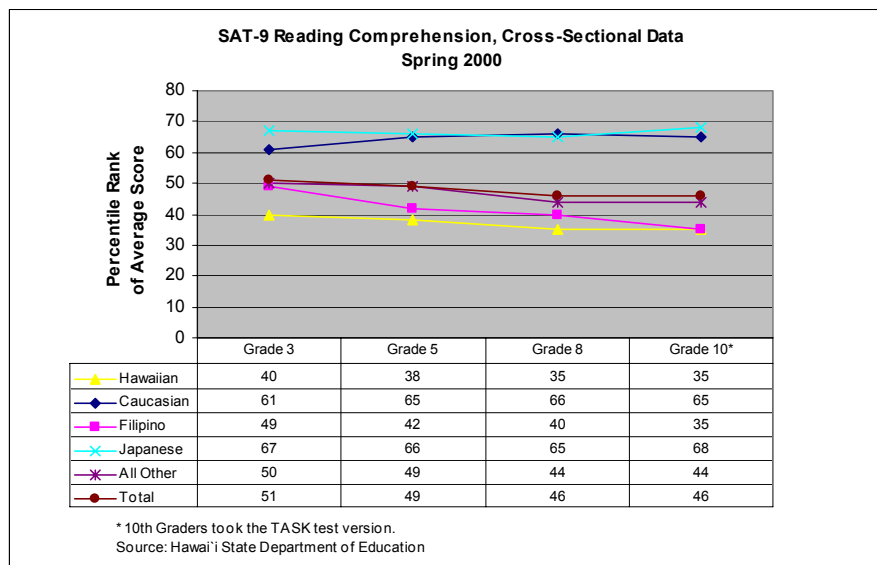


Achievement outcomes for Hawaiian children remain among the lowest throughout elementary and secondary school. Whether grade 3, 6, 8 or 10, SAT-8 reading scores of Hawaiian students lagged behind total DOE scores by an average of almost 11 percentage points and the scores of Japanese students by an average of 30 points in 1998.

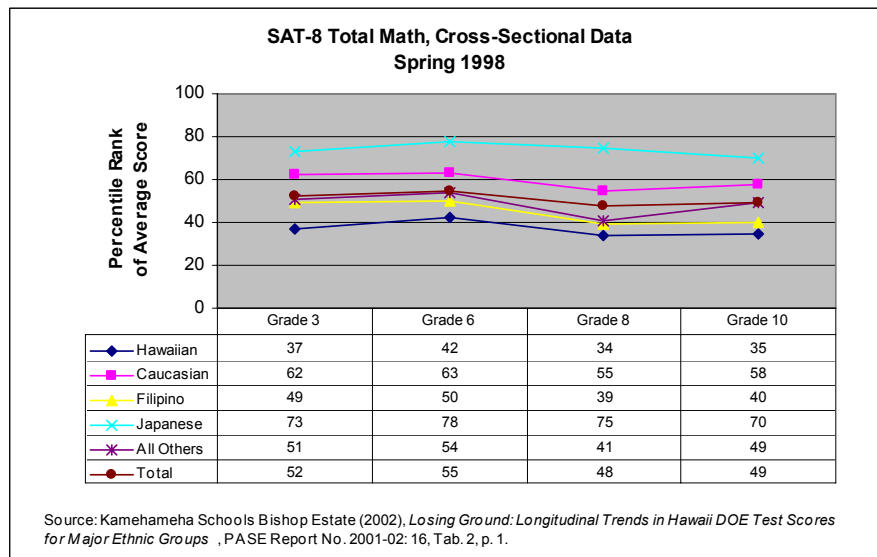




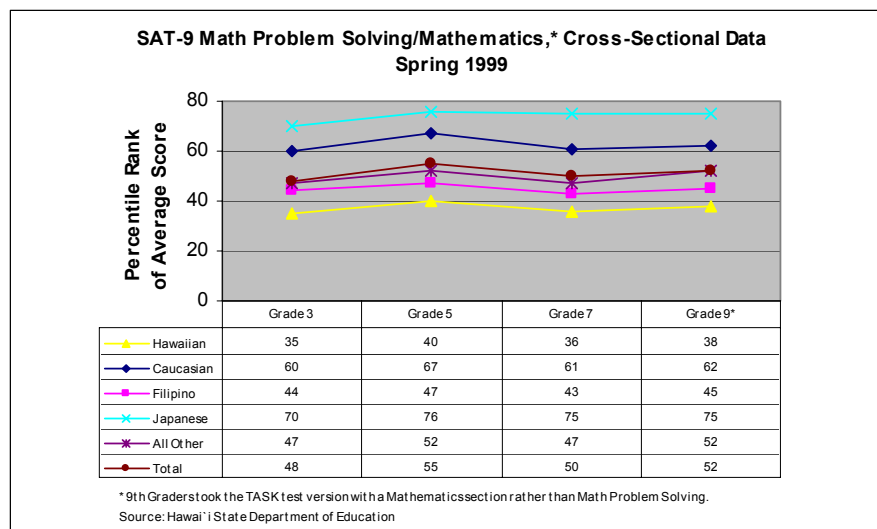
These results hold across years 1999 and 2000 as well, when SAT-9, a later version of the test, was administered. Although direct comparisons cannot be drawn between two different test versions, the relative rankings between ethnic groups remain roughly the same, with Hawaiians consistently scoring lowest. Total DOE averages for each grade exceeded the averages for Hawaiians by 8 to 12 percentage points in 1999 and by 11 percentage points in 2000.¹ The average scores for Japanese students exceed those of Hawaiian students by 27 to 34 percentage points in 1999 and by 27 to 33 percentage points in 2000.



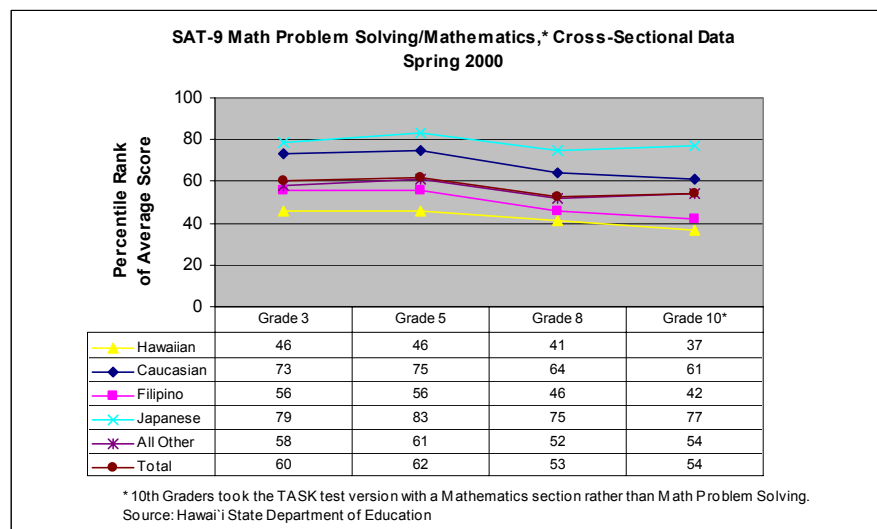
¹ The dip in grade 9 Reading Comprehension scores in spring of 1999 has been attributed to an artifact of the testing format. Similarly incongruous scores were reported across the nation.



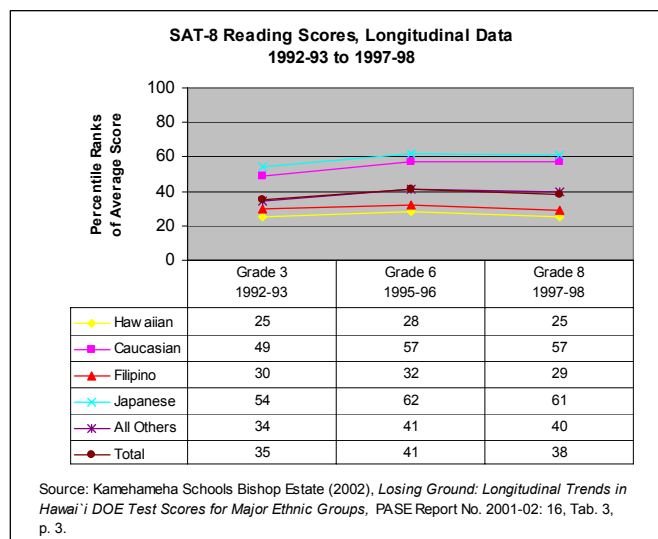
Likewise, in each grade tested from 3 to 10, math scores of Hawaiian students lagged behind total DOE scores by an average of 14 percentage points and the scores of Japanese students by an average of 37 points in 1998.



Test data for 1999 and 2000 follow a similar pattern. Again, a later version of the SAT was used, as well as a different math test (Math Problem Solving for grades 3, 5, and 7 and Mathematics for grade 9, rather than Total Math), but the discrepancy between ethnic groups remained consistent. In 1999, the average Math Problem Solving or Mathematics score of Hawaiian students was 13 to 15 percentage points lower than the total averages for the DOE and 35 to 39 percentage points lower than the averages for Japanese students. In 2000, Hawaiian scores in math lagged behind DOE averages by 11 to 17 percentage points and Japanese averages by 33 to 40 percentage points.

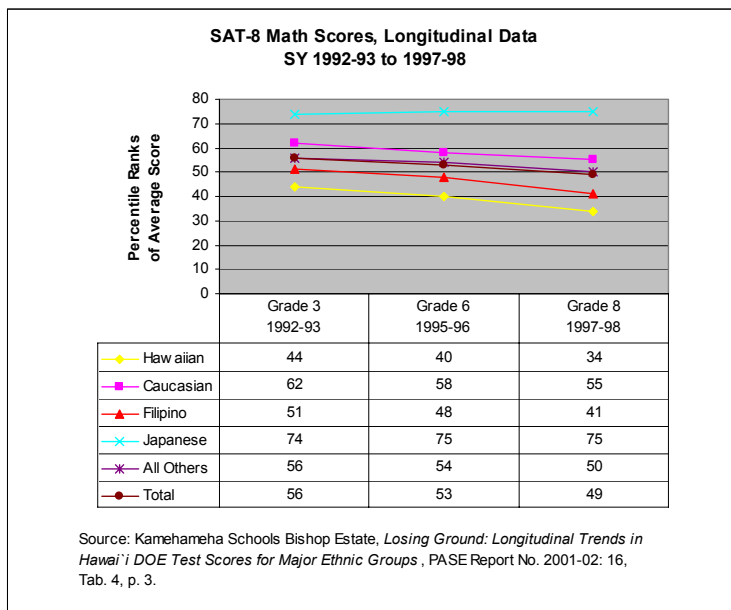


In a longitudinal study that followed students from grade 3 through grade 8, the average reading score of Hawaiian students ranked lowest among all major ethnic groups. Furthermore, the gap between the readings scores of Hawaiians and DOE totals increased over time, from 10 percentage points in grade 3 to 13 percentage points in grade 8. Similarly, the gap between the scores of Hawaiian students and those of Japanese students increased from 29 percentage points in grade 3 to 36 percentage points in grade 8.



The longitudinal data on math scores follow the same pattern, with math scores of Hawaiian students falling below those of other major ethnic groups across grades 3, 6, and 8. Between grade 3 and grade 8, the gap between DOE averages and the math scores of Hawaiians increased from 12 percentage points in grade 3 to 15 percentage points in

grade 8. The gap between the scores of Hawaiian students and Japanese students increased from 30 percentage points in grade 3 to 41 percentage points in grade 8.



Goal 2

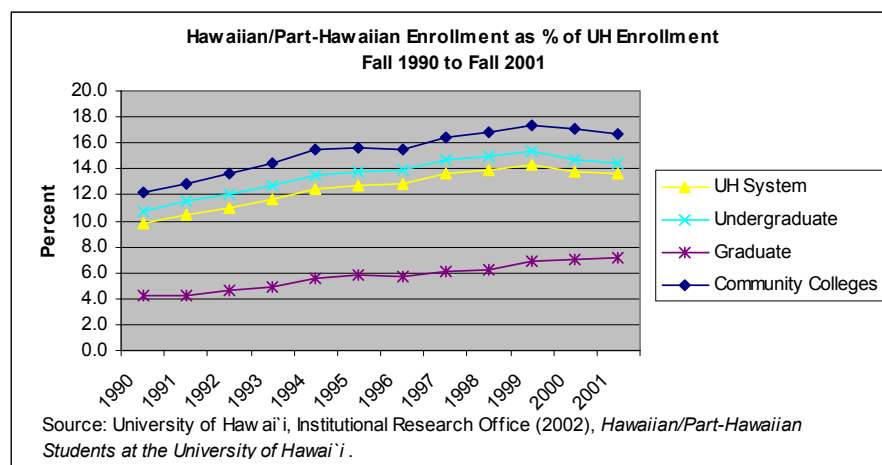
Increase the number of Hawaiian students enrolled at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa campus in proportion to representation of the Hawaiian population in the state.

Enrollment of Hawaiian students at the University of Hawai'i has increased over the past decade, both in terms of the total number of Hawaiians enrolled and the proportion of UH enrollment identified as Hawaiian.

	Fall 2001		Spring 2002	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hawaiian	6,214	13.6	6,057	13.6
Caucasian	9,574	20.8	9,283	20.9
Filipino	6,012	13.1	5,717	12.9
Japanese	8,344	18.1	7,980	18.0
Chinese	3,019	6.6	2,938	6.6
Pacific Islander	1,263	2.7	1,207	2.7
Mixed	5,193	11.3	5,056	11.4
All Other	6,375	13.8	6,210	13.9
Total	45,994	100.0	44,448	100.0

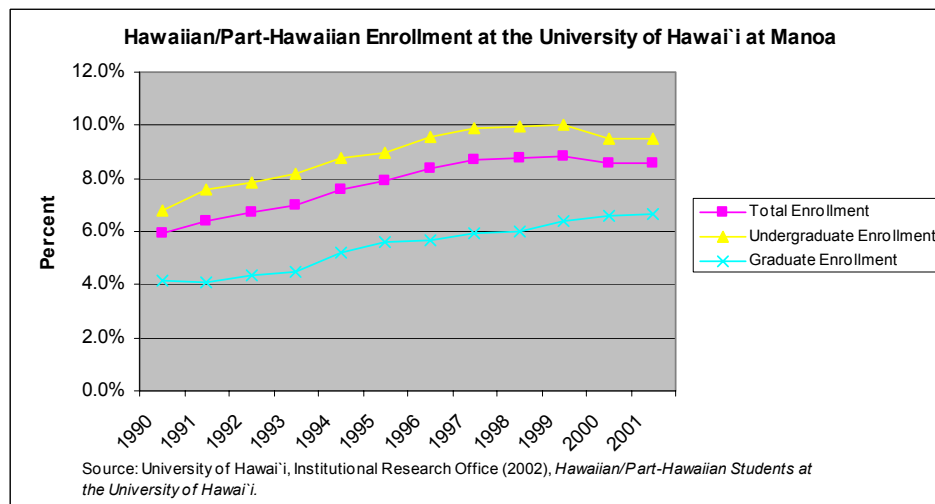
Source: University of Hawai'i, Institutional Research Office, *Fall Enrollment Report 2001*, Tab. 6, p. 14; *Spring Enrollment Report 2002*, Tab. 8, p. 18.

Between 1991 and 2001, the number of Hawaiian students enrolled in the UH system increased by 25.2 percent, from 4,989 in 1991 to 6,248 in 2001. Hawaiian enrollment increased from 10.5 percent of total UH enrollment in 1991 to 13.6 percent in 2001. However, this figure is still well below the proportion of Hawaiians in the general population – 22.8 percent as of 2001.



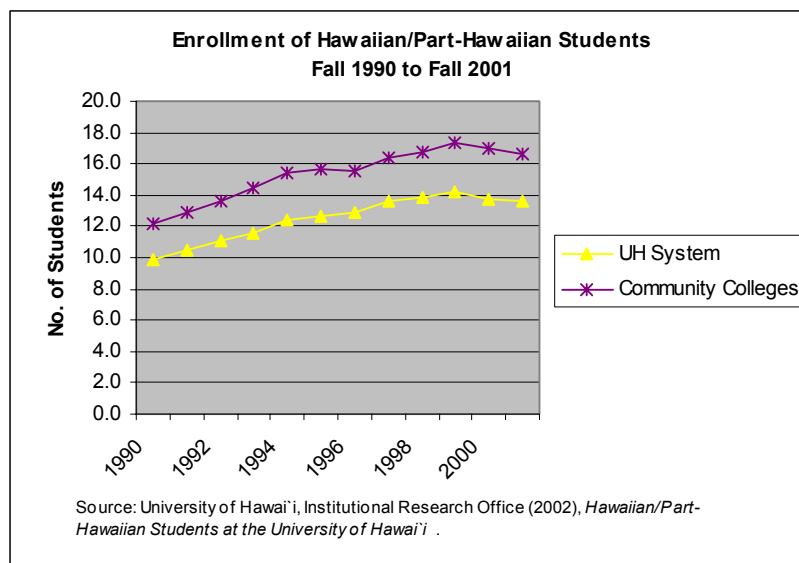
The general upward trend over the last decade disguises a plateau in the data over the last five years, during which Hawaiian enrollment remained relatively constant. Further, both Hawaiian enrollment and total UH enrollment have decreased slightly since 1999.

Hawaiian enrollment at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UH Mānoa) has followed a similar pattern, with a general upward trend over the past decade that leveled off in the latter half of the 1990s and slightly decreased in the last two years.



Between 1990 and 2001, Hawaiian enrollment at UH Mānoa increased from 5.9 percent in 1990 to a peak of 8.8 percent in 1998 and 1999. The years 2000 and 2001 saw Hawaiian enrollment decrease slightly to 8.6 percent, driven primarily by fluctuations in the undergraduate rolls. However, Hawaiian enrollment at the graduate level has slowly yet consistently increased throughout the period in terms of both numbers and percentages. In 1990, just 251 of 6,038 graduate students (4.2 percent) were Hawaiian, compared to 364 of 5,478 graduate students (6.6 percent) in 2001. Again, it is important to note that Hawaiians constitute an estimated 22.8 percent of the 2001 state population.

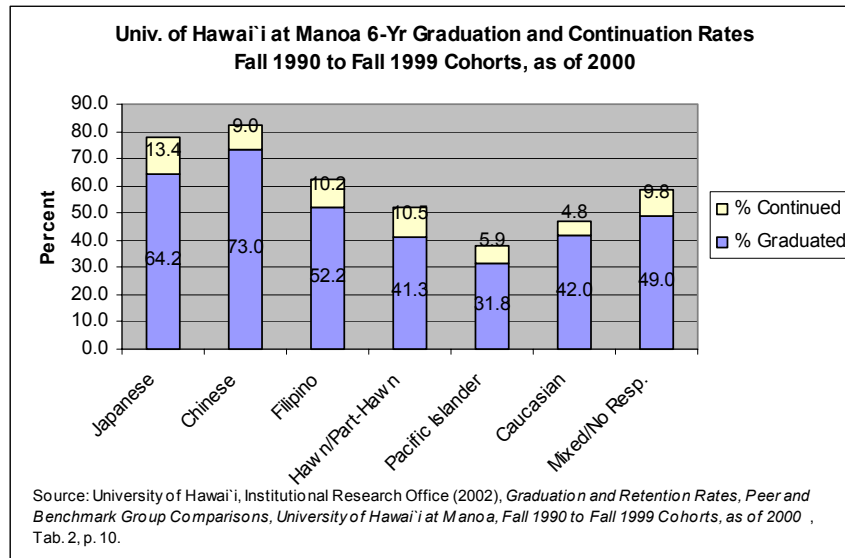
Notably, the rate of Hawaiian students enrolled in community colleges (16.7 percent) is disproportionately higher than for total UH system enrollment (13.6 percent), suggesting that Hawaiians are more likely to choose community colleges than are non-Hawaiians.



Goal 3

Triple the percentage of Hawaiians earning bachelor's degrees.

College graduation rates for Hawaiian students are low. From 1990 to 2000, 41.3 percent of Hawaiian students graduated within six years of admission to the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. In contrast, 73.0 percent of Chinese students and 64.2 percent of Japanese students graduated within a six-year period. The only ethnic group that had a lower graduation rate than Hawaiians was Pacific Islanders.

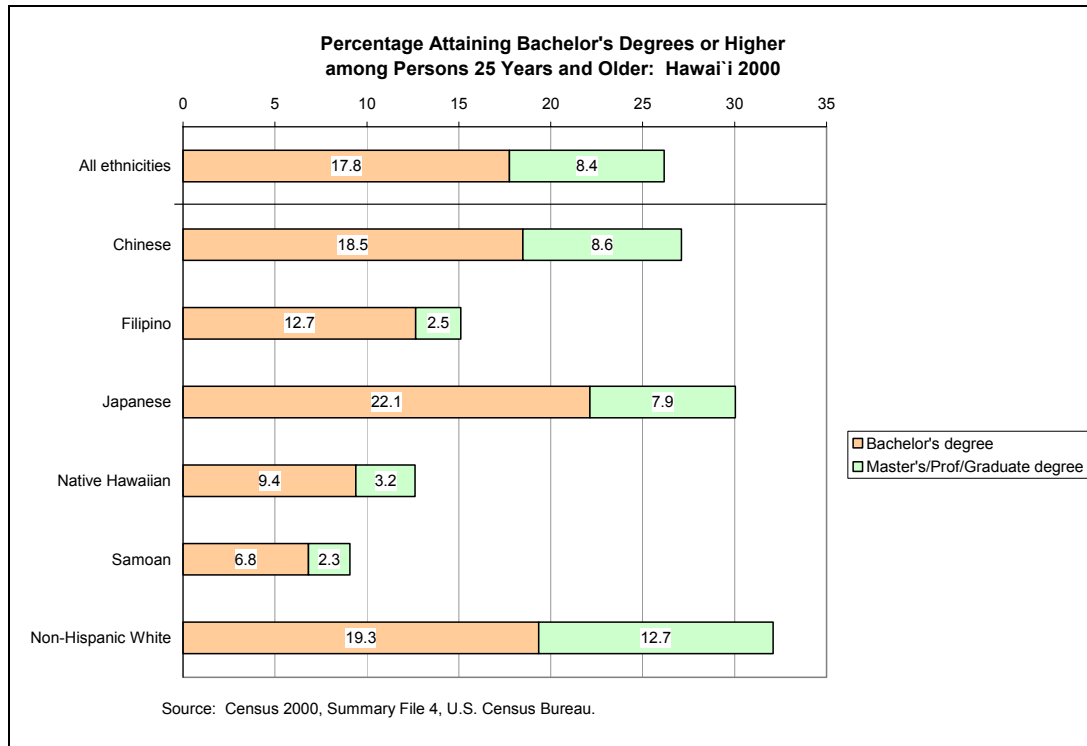


The continuation rate (i.e., continued enrollment after six years) for Hawaiian students was relatively high (10.5 percent). This suggests that Hawaiian students take longer to complete graduation requirements relative to other major ethnic groups in the UH system.

In terms of total college success rates (defined as the sum of graduation and continuation rates), the performance of Hawaiian students was relatively low (51.8 percent). The lowest success rates are Pacific Islanders (37.7 percent) and Caucasians (46.8 percent).²

² The Institutional Research Office at the University of Hawai'i reports that, although the six-year graduation rate for Caucasians is low, this rate tends to increase over longer periods of time and eventually levels off at the benchmark average. This suggests Caucasian students in Hawai'i generally take longer to complete their graduation requirements than students of other ethnic backgrounds.

Census 2000 data for the state of Hawai'i reflect similar trends with regards to the performance of Hawaiian students in the post-secondary system. In 2000, 12.6 percent of Hawaiians 25 years or older had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. By contrast, 27.1 percent of Chinese, 30.0 percent of Japanese, and 32.0 percent of Non-Hispanic Whites held a bachelor's degree or higher.



Goal 4

Achieve parity with the state average in high-status occupations, in other words, technical, managerial, and professional positions.

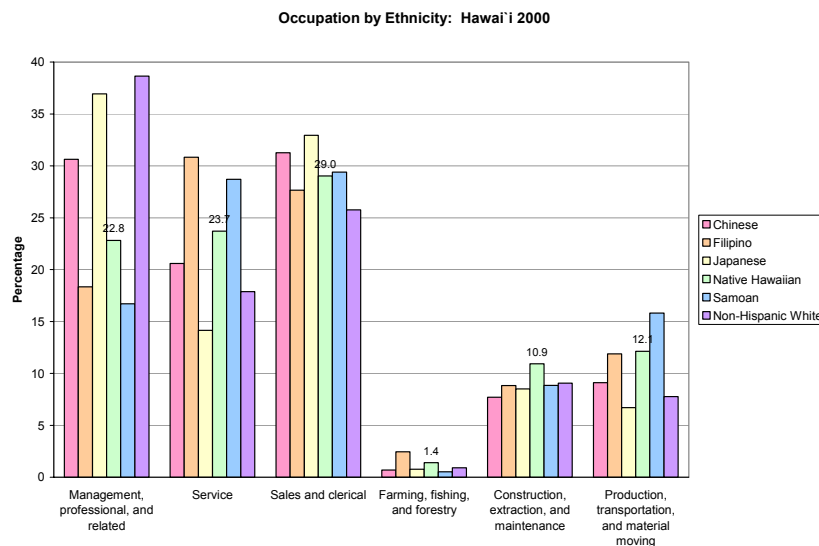
Occupational status varies widely across ethnic groups. Data from Census 2000 indicate that Hawaiians are underrepresented in managerial and professional specialty occupations and overrepresented in the farming and construction occupations.

Occupational distribution, by ethnicity: Hawai'i 2000

	Total	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Native Hawaiian	Samoan	Non-Hispanic White
Total employed civilian population 16 years and over	537,909	72,329	118,397	136,647	93,593	7,863	189,839
Percentage in occupation group:							
Management, professional, and related	32.2	30.6	18.3	36.9	22.8	16.7	38.6
Service	20.9	20.6	30.8	14.2	23.7	28.7	17.9
Sales and clerical	28.1	31.3	27.7	32.9	29.0	29.4	25.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance	8.6	7.7	8.8	8.5	10.9	8.8	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	8.9	9.1	11.9	6.7	12.1	15.8	7.8

Just 22.8 percent of Hawaiians were employed in managerial/professional specialty positions, compared to 36.9 percent of Japanese and 38.6 percent of Non-Hispanic Whites. Only Filipinos and Samoans had lower rates of representation in the managerial category.

On the other hand, 10.9 percent of Hawaiians were employed in construction, extraction and maintenance jobs, over a full percentage point more than Non-Hispanic Whites (9.1 percent), Filipinos and Samoans (8.8 percent). Furthermore, 12.1 percent of Hawaiians were employed in production, transportation and material-moving positions, a rate exceeded only by Samoans (15.8 percent). In contrast, less than 8 percent of Whites and Japanese were employed in this blue-collar category.



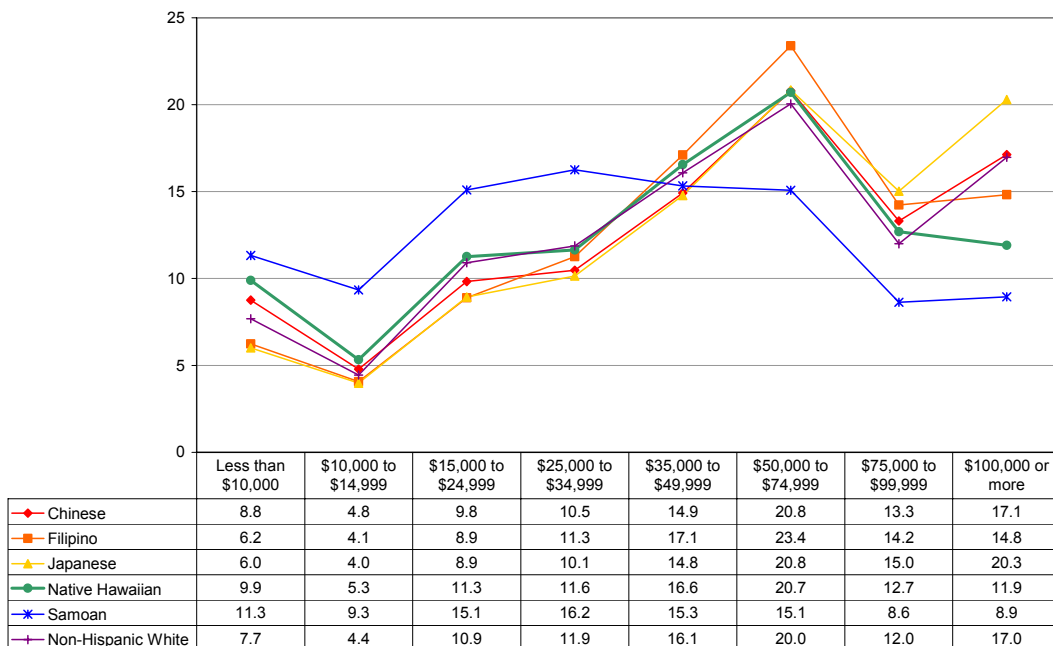
Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, U.S. Census Bureau.

Goal 6

Achieve parity in median family income with the state average.

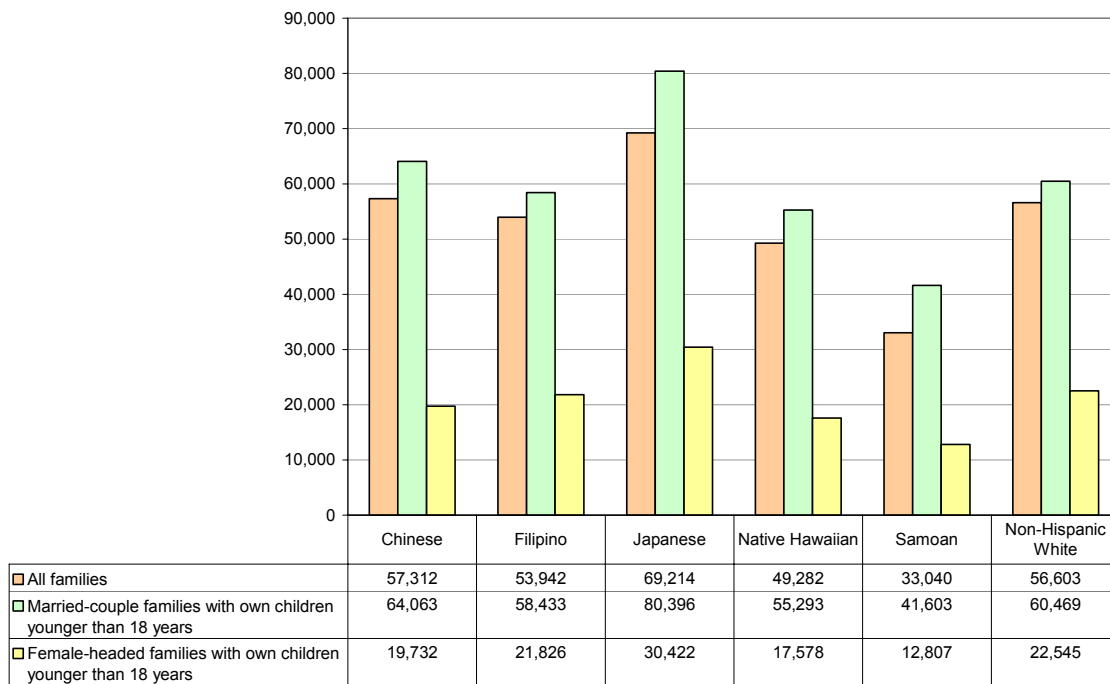
In 1999, the highest concentration of Hawaiian households falls in the range of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (20.7 percent). However, more than one-quarter of all Hawaiian households (26.5 percent) had incomes of less than \$25,000, compared to 18.9 percent of Japanese households. Conversely, 11.9 percent of Hawaiian households had incomes of more than \$100,000, compared to 20.3 percent of Japanese households, 17.1 percent of Chinese households and 17.0 percent of Non-Hispanic White households.

Household Income Distribution: Hawai'i 2000



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, U.S. Census Bureau.

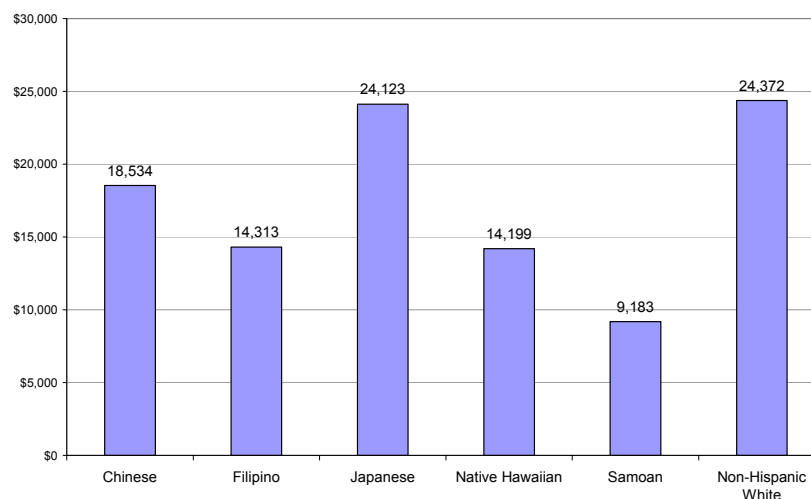
In 1999, the median family income for all Hawaiian families was among the lowest at \$49,282 – second only to Samoan families at \$33,040. Among those families with minor children headed by married couples, the median income for Hawaiians was \$55,293, again among the lowest of all ethnicities. Finally, the trend persists and the median plummets when considering Hawaiian households with minor children with a female head of household (no husband present): the median household income of \$17,578 is among the lowest, second only to corresponding Samoan households with a median income of \$12,807.

Median Family Income, by Family Type: Hawai'i 2000

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, U.S. Census Bureau.

However, it is important to note that these income figures include public assistance, which may blur the distinction between low earnings and extremely low earnings. For example, welfare benefits may boost a family that earns less than \$15,000 into the \$15,000 to \$24,999 range.

Furthermore, household income figures do not account for differences in household size. On average, Hawaiian households tend to be larger than other ethnic groups in Hawai'i, implying that more household members are working and more persons may be sharing a given household income. Household size may well be the mechanism that elevates Filipinos in statistics presented above.

Per Capita Income by Ethnicity: Hawai'i 2000

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, U.S. Census Bureau.

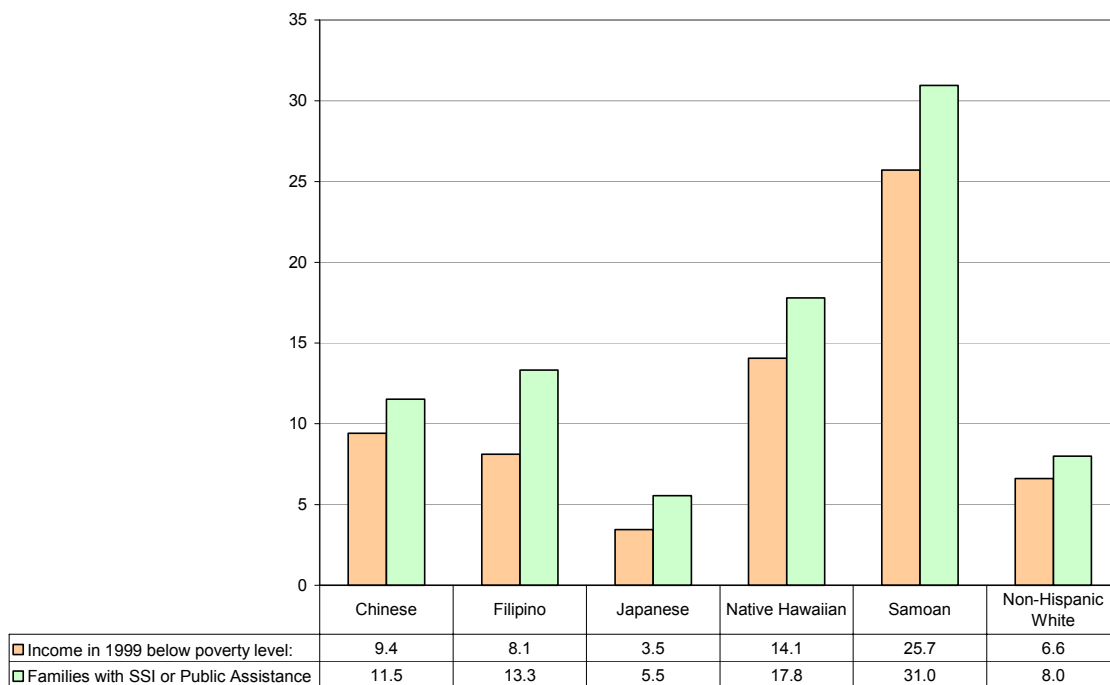
In 1999, the average per capita income (income per person in a household) of Hawaiians was low (\$14,199) compared to Japanese, Chinese and Non-Hispanic Whites (\$24,123, \$18,534, and \$24,372, respectively). The only ethnic group with a lower per capita income than Hawaiians was the Samoan population, at \$9,183. Using this measure of economic well-being, data for Filipinos tell a different story, only slightly exceeding Hawaiians with a per capita income of \$14,313.

Goal 7

By 1995, reduce by half the percentage of Hawaiians receiving some form of welfare, and by 2005 eliminate by another half all welfare support of Hawaiians.

Poverty rates are high among Hawaiians. Census 2000 data indicate that 14.1 percent of Hawaiian families fell below the poverty level, a rate exceeded only by Samoans (25.7 percent). By contrast, only 3.5 percent of Japanese families and 6.6 percent of White families had incomes below the poverty level. Additionally, 17.8 percent of Hawaiian families received some type of public assistance in 1999. Japanese families represented the low end, with just 5.5 percent receiving public assistance, and Samoan families the high end at 25.7 percent.

Poverty Indicators by Ethnicity: Hawai'i 2000



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, U.S. Census Bureau.

The table below provides a breakdown of recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Temporary Assistance to Other Needy Families (TAONF) by ethnicity. Other than persons of mixed race, Hawaiians constitute the largest share of program enrollment at 28.4 percent. Although the figure for Hawaiian enrollment in TANF/TAONF does not differ substantially from the estimated Hawaiian population (22.8 percent), the comparative underrepresentation of other ethnic groups is notable. Caucasians, who comprise 22.2 percent of the state population, account for just 9.8 percent of TANF/TAONF recipients. Filipinos constitute 15.9 percent of the state population but just 7.8 percent of TANF/TAONF enrollment.

TANF/TAONF Program by Ethnicity, 2001

	% of Total
Mixed, other than Part-Hawn	37.0
Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	28.4
Caucasian	9.8
Filipino	7.8
Samoan	7.5
Other	9.5
Total	100.0

Source: Hawai'i State Department of Human Services,
Report on Fiscal Year 2001, Tab. 5, p. 40.

Hawaiians comprised a large proportion of enrollment in other social welfare programs. Within the First to Work program, more than one-third of participants were Hawaiian. All other ethnic groups combined accounted for 63.6 percent of the program's enrollment. Furthermore, more than half (53.4 percent) of the First to Work participants who received subsidized childcare were Hawaiian.

Social Welfare Programs

	Hawaiian		Non-Hawaiian		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
First to Work	4791	36.4%	8362	63.6%	13153	100.0%
Employment and Training	694	18.6%	3030	81.4%	3724	100.0%
Medquest	5389	24.7%	16469	75.3%	21858	100.0%
Food Stamps	14009	28.5%	35210	71.5%	49219	100.0%
Foster Care ¹	1630	29.4%	3918	70.6%	5548	100.0%
Subsidized Child Care	4006	53.4%	3499	46.6%	7505	100.0%

Department of Human Services, 2001.

¹ QLCC Foster Care Study for years 1996-99.

Source: Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center (2001), *Environmental Scan for 2002 Planning Cycle*, pp. SW1-SW2.

Goal 8

Improve the life-expectancy rate to equal that of the state average.

Statistically, Hawaiians are at greater risk for health problems than other major ethnic groups. In 1980, life expectancy at birth was 68.2 years for a Hawaiian male compared to 74.5 years statewide – a difference of more than six years.

Life Expectancy at Birth			
	Total	Male	Female
Caucasian			
1980	75.8	72.8	79.3
1990	75.5	72.9	78.6
Chinese			
1980	81.7	78.9	84.5
1990	82.9	79.8	86.1
Filipino			
1980	79.3	76.6	83.4
1990	78.9	77.6	81.5
Japanese			
1980	80.9	77.8	84.1
1990	82.1	79.5	84.5
Hawaiian			
1980	71.8	68.2	75.6
1990	74.3	71.5	77.2
Statewide			
1980	77.9	74.5	81.5
1990	78.9	75.9	82.1

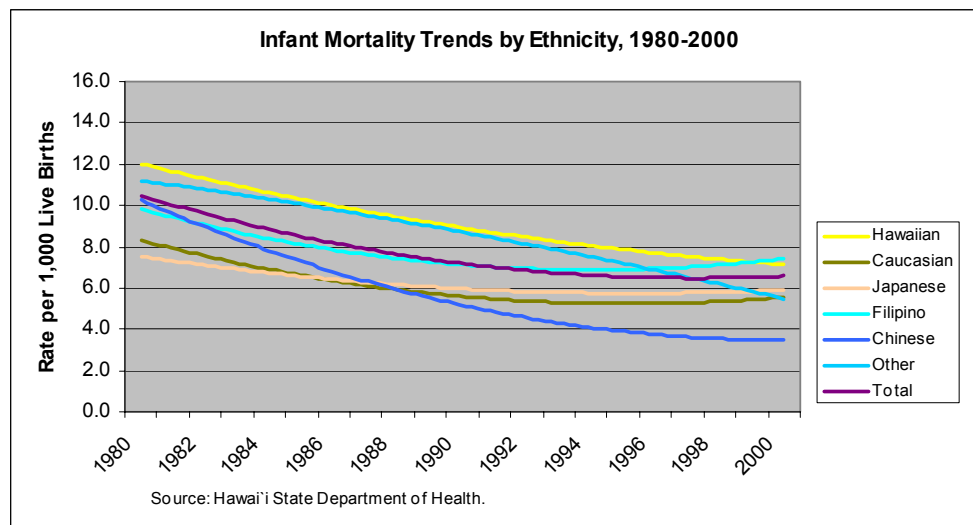
Source: Braun, Yang, Onaka, and Horiuchi (1996), "Life and Death in Hawaii: Ethnic Variations in Life Expectancy and Mortality, 1980 and 1990," Tab. 2, p. 279.

Although life expectancy has increased across ethnic groups since 1980, the life expectancy of Hawaiians lags behind other ethnic groups, whether one bases rates on census or DOH population estimates. Life expectancy for a Hawaiian male in 1990 was 71.5 years, compared to 79.8 years for Chinese males, 79.5 years for Japanese males, and 75.9 years for males of all ethnic backgrounds. Life expectancy for Hawaiian females is similarly lower than that of females in other ethnic groups.

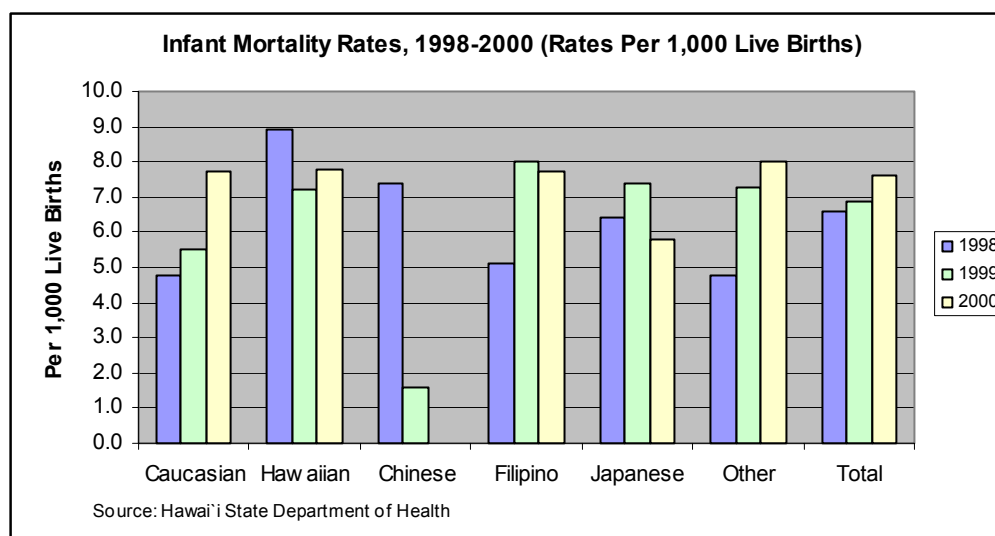
Goal 9

Decrease the infant-mortality rate to equal that of the state average.

The infant mortality rate among Hawaiians is comparatively high. Infant mortality rates fluctuate dramatically from year to year, but the figure below shows general trends between 1980 and 2000. Overall, Hawaiians rates have been slightly higher than the rates of other ethnic groups.



Only as recently as 1999 have Filipino infant mortality rates exceeded the rate among Hawaiians. As shown below, in 1998, the Hawaiian infant mortality rate of 8.9 deaths per 1,000 live births was significantly higher than the rates for any of the other major ethnic groups. However, in 1999, Hawaiian infant mortality fell to 7.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, slightly less than the Filipino rate of 8.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, the Japanese rate of 7.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the rate among other ethnicities of 7.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. In 2000, the Hawaiian infant mortality rate increased again to 7.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, exceeded only by the rate of 8.0 deaths per 1,000 live births for other ethnicities.



Goal 10

Reduce teenage pregnancies and illegitimate births by half.

In 2000, approximately 55.0 percent of Hawaiian women who gave birth to live babies were not married at the time. This rate is significantly higher than any of the other reported ethnic groups. Filipino women had the second highest rate (32.6 percent).

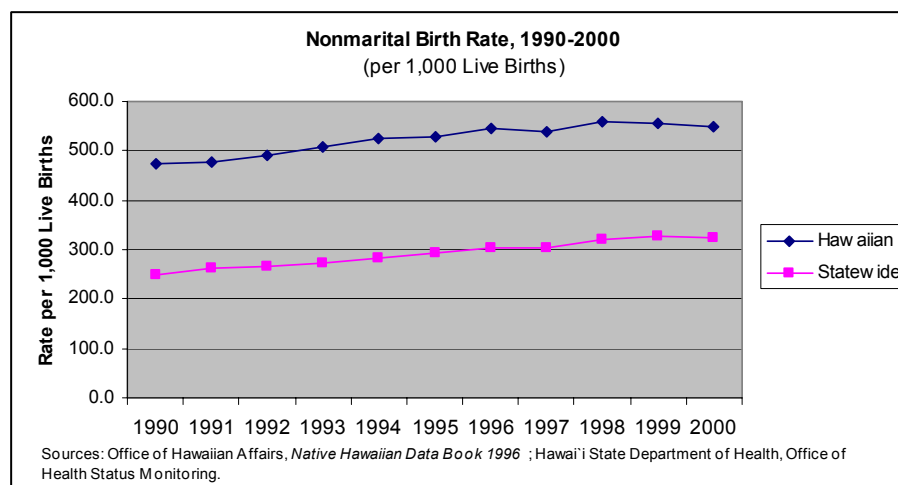
More troubling are the statistics showing high teenage pregnancy rates, delayed prenatal care, and high rates of maternal substance abuse. Although Hawaiians comprised approximately 20 percent of the state population in 2000, Hawaiian women accounted for 54.8 percent of the 560 reported live births to teens.

Maternal and Child Health, 2000

	TEENS			TOTAL		
	No. of Abortions to Teens	No. of Live Births to Teens	No. of Pregnancies among Teens	Nonmarital Births as % of Total Births	% Live Births w/ Late/No Prenatal Care	Maternal Sub. Abuse per 10,000 Births
Hawaiian	84	307	395	54.9%	18.6%	169.5
Caucasian	48	40	94	17.1%	10.1%	42.9
Chinese	11	5	16	10.8%	4.5%	18.8
Japanese	40	26	67	16.7%	6.5%	39.4
Filipino	96	120	219	32.6%	14.0%	45.8
Total	359	560	941	32.3%	13.8%	72.7

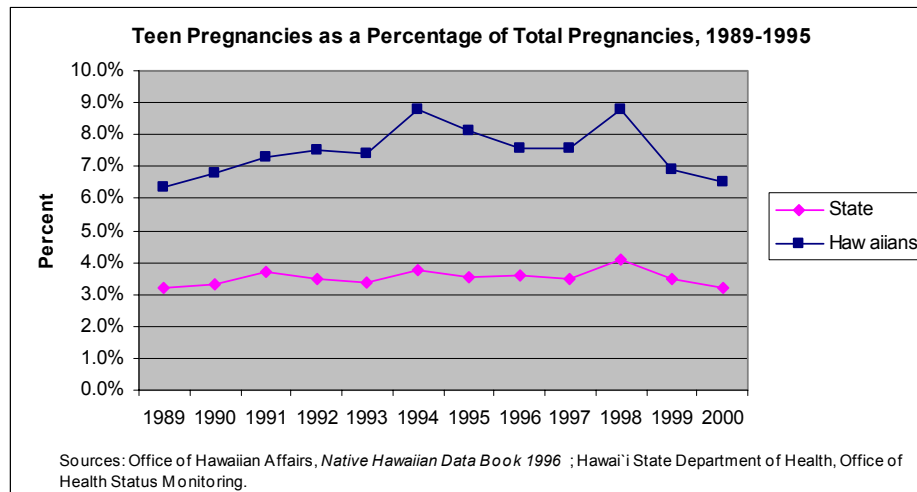
Sources: Office of Hawaiian Affairs (2002), *Native Hawaiian Data Book*, pp. 11-12, 16; Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring (2000) *Vital Statistics*; Merz and Forrester (2001), *Hawaii Birth Defects Program 1986-2000 Statewide Data*, Tab. 5, pp. 59-61.

The figure below shows the rate of nonmarital births among Hawaiians against the statewide rate between 1990 and 2000. Both rates have increased over the last decade, with the Hawaiian rate consistently surpassing the statewide rate by more than 200 nonmarital births per 1,000 live births.



Trends in teen pregnancies show more promising results. After a steady increase in the early 1990s, the teen pregnancy rate among Hawaiians began declining since 1994. Other than 1998, an apparent fluke year in which the rate temporarily shot up to 8.8

percent, the decrease since 1994 has been consistent, with the 2000 rate of 6.5 percent the lowest since 1989. However, the teen pregnancy rate among Hawaiians remains well above the statewide rate.



As shown in the table above, the maternal substance abuse was also high among Hawaiians. At 162.7 per 10,000 births, the Hawaiian rate of maternal substance abuse was more than double the statewide rate of 72.7 per 10,000 births.

In addition, 18.6 percent of live births to Hawaiians occurred with either late prenatal care or no prenatal care at all, compared to the statewide rate for late/no prenatal care of 13.8 percent.

Goal 11

Reduce rate for juvenile and adult crimes, arrests, and incarcerations to equal those of the population representation.

The table below illustrates the high rates of juvenile arrest among Hawaiians in 2001, a year when Hawaiians accounted for about 22.8 percent of the population (Hawai'i Health Survey, 2001). In each category of offenses, Hawaiians accounted for the largest share of juvenile arrests.

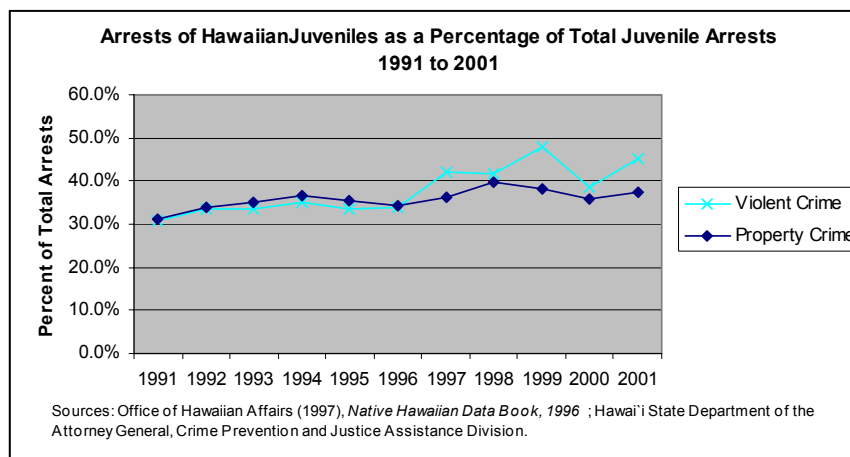
Juveniles Arrested for Part II Offenses, 2001

	Violent Crime		Property-Rel		Drug Man/Sale		Drug Poss		Gambling		Alcohol-Rel		Other		Status		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	209	16.7%	77	20.1%	20	37.0%	181	27.0%	1	16.7%	123	31.0%	423	20.6%	855	18.7%	1889	20.1%
Chinese	7	0.6%	5	1.3%	3	5.6%	5	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	15	0.7%	51	1.1%	88	0.9%
Japanese	42	3.4%	31	8.1%	3	5.6%	39	5.8%	0	0.0%	26	6.5%	112	5.5%	319	7.0%	572	6.1%
Filipino	153	12.2%	37	9.6%	4	7.4%	100	14.9%	1	16.7%	59	14.9%	322	15.7%	770	16.8%	1446	15.4%
Hawaiian	506	40.5%	156	40.6%	20	37.0%	264	39.4%	2	33.3%	141	35.5%	779	38.0%	1814	39.6%	3682	39.2%
Samoan	136	10.9%	23	6.0%	1	1.9%	9	1.3%	2	33.3%	10	2.5%	106	5.2%	187	4.1%	474	5.0%
Other	197	15.8%	55	14.3%	3	5.6%	72	10.7%	0	0.0%	36	9.1%	294	14.3%	587	12.8%	1244	13.2%
Total	1250	100.0%	384	100.0%	54	100.0%	670	100.0%	6	100.0%	397	100.0%	2051	100.0%	4583	100.0%	9395	100.0%

Source: Hawai'i State Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, Research and Statistics Branch (2001), *Crime in Hawai'i 2001: A Review of Uniform Crime Reports*, p.

Of the 1,250 juvenile arrests for violent crimes, 40.5 percent involved Hawaiian offenders. The number of Caucasian arrests for violent crimes (though second highest) amounted to less than half that of Hawaiians. Among the total violent crime arrests, five were for murder, two of which were attributed to Hawaiians. Similarly, Hawaiians comprised 40.6 percent of juvenile arrests for property-related crimes, 39.4 percent of arrests for drug possession, and 37.0 percent of arrests for drug manufacturing/sale. These figures are particularly startling, given that Hawaiians as a whole constituted just 22.8 percent of the state population in 2001. By contrast, Samoans (who often reflect similar socioeconomic trends as Hawaiians) accounted for just 6.0 percent of arrests for property-related crimes, 1.3 percent of arrests for drug possession, and 1.9 percent of arrests for drug manufacturing/sale.

The figure below shows trends in the percentage of juvenile arrests attributed to Hawaiians. Over the past decade, Hawaiian juveniles have accounted for an increasingly large proportion of the state's total juvenile arrests for violent crimes and property-related crimes. These increases, however, may be partially attributed to changes in the size and demographic composition of the Hawaiian population.



Similarly, of the 6,515 juvenile referrals to Family Court in 2000, 40.9 percent were Hawaiian, compared to 59.1 percent for all other ethnic groups combined. Specifically, Hawaiian juveniles accounted for 44.5 percent of referrals for law violations, 69.0 percent of referrals for traffic offenses, and 44.3 percent of referrals for abuse and neglect.

Family Court Juvenile Referrals, 2000

	Hawaiian		Non-Hawaiian		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Law Violations	911	44.5%	1135	55.5%	2046	100.0%
Traffic Offenses	20	69.0%	9	31.0%	29	100.0%
Status Offenses	1158	38.5%	1849	61.5%	3007	100.0%
Abuse and Neglect	495	44.3%	622	55.7%	1117	100.0%
Requests for Service	82	25.9%	234	74.1%	316	100.0%
Total	2666	40.9%	3849	59.1%	6515	100.0%

Source: Family Court of the First Circuit, February 2001.

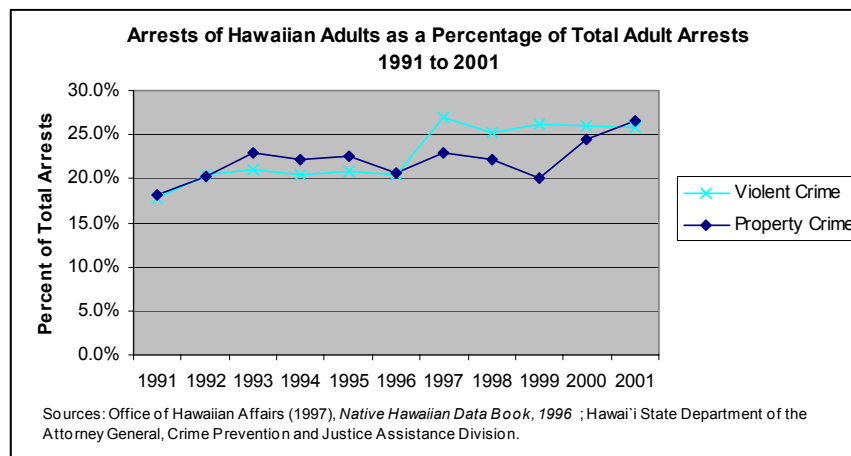
The proportion of adult arrests attributed to Hawaiians is more in line with Hawaiian population figures. As shown below, Hawaiians comprised 26.4 percent of arrests for Part II offenses in 2001 – just slightly more than the 22.8 percent estimate of the Hawaiian population.

Adults Arrested for Part II Offenses, 2001

	Violent Crime		Property		Drug Man/Sale		Drug Poss		Gambling		Alcohol-Rel		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	1550	29.4%	562	32.5%	214	37.0%	555	31.9%	29	10.1%	2057	42.7%	8985	32.5%	13952	33.2%
Chinese	91	1.7%	36	2.1%	12	2.1%	43	2.5%	33	11.5%	88	1.8%	410	1.5%	713	1.7%
Japanese	303	5.7%	137	7.9%	33	5.7%	169	9.7%	41	14.3%	423	8.8%	1668	6.0%	2774	6.6%
Filipino	749	14.2%	219	12.7%	72	12.5%	254	14.6%	86	30.0%	461	9.6%	3599	13.0%	5440	12.9%
Hawaiian	1413	26.8%	470	27.2%	148	25.6%	428	24.6%	20	7.0%	857	17.8%	7785	28.2%	11121	26.4%
Samoan	257	4.9%	39	2.3%	28	4.8%	48	2.8%	3	1.0%	152	3.2%	872	3.2%	1399	3.3%
Other	907	17.2%	264	15.3%	71	12.3%	244	14.0%	75	26.1%	776	16.1%	4319	15.6%	6656	15.8%
Total	5270	100.0%	1727	100.0%	578	100.0%	1741	100.0%	287	100.0%	4814	100.0%	27638	100.0%	42055	100.0%

Source: Hawai'i State Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division (2001).

The figure below shows that the Hawaiian share of arrests for violent and property-related crimes has increased over the past decade. However, as with juveniles, the increase may reflect changes in the size and demographic composition of the Hawaiian population.



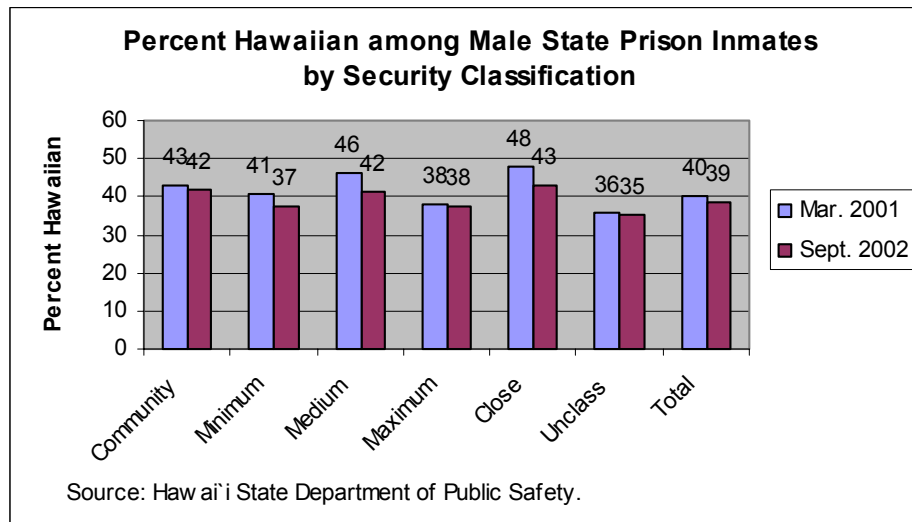
Despite their proportionate representation in arrest statistics, Hawaiians account for the largest share of the adult incarcerated population. Of both male and female inmates, 39.5 percent identified themselves as Hawaiian. Whites, the second most numerous group, constitute 23.6 percent of the incarcerated population.

Incarcerated Population, September 2002

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Hawaiian	1945	325	2270	39.5%
Samoaan	249	25	274	4.8%
Filipino	658	61	719	12.5%
Japanese	265	33	298	5.2%
White	1153	204	1357	23.6%
Other Pacific Island	68	2	70	1.2%
Other Asian	138	25	163	2.8%
Other	493	46	539	9.4%
Unknown/No Answer	51	5	56	1.0%
Total	5020	726	5746	100.0%

Source: Hawai'i State Department of Public Safety.

The overrepresentation of Hawaiians in the State's prison system holds across both sexes and across all levels of security classification. As of September 2000, Hawaiian men comprised between 35 and 43 percent of each class.



Hawaiian women in the State's prison system comprised between 38 and 50 percent of each class. This excludes maximum security, a classification to which no female prisoners currently belong.

