

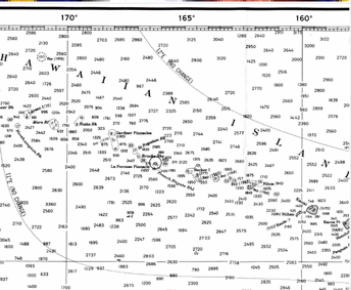
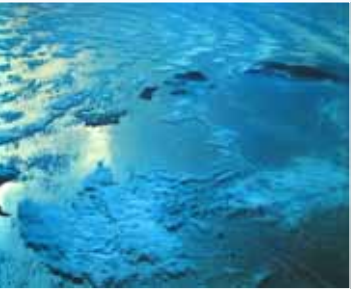
ka huaka'i i mua...

Findings from the 2005 Native Hawaiian Educational Assessment

Shawn Malia Kana'iaupuni, PhD
Nolan J. Malone, PhD
Koren Ishibashi

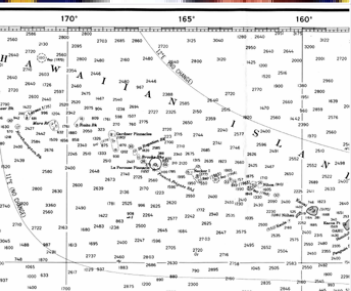
March 2005

Kamehameha Schools-PASE
04-05:29



Overview

- Native Hawaiian Educational Assessments
 - 1983 & 1993
 - Resource for re-authorization
 - Data and information for grant writers, researchers, advocates & public
- *ka huaka'i*
 - Educational assessment
 - Tied to various domains of well-being
 - Viewed across life course



Well-being

Emotional

- Spirituality
- Sense of place
- Hawaiian identity
- Mental health

Social & Cultural

- Family/social relationships
- Cultural practices/language
- Engaged citizens
- Safe communities

Material

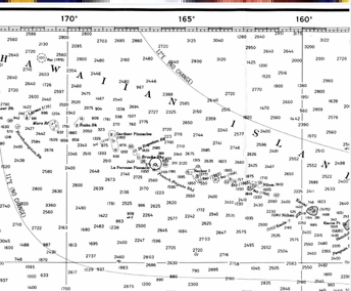
- Employment
- Income
- Home ownership
- 'Āina mole

Physical

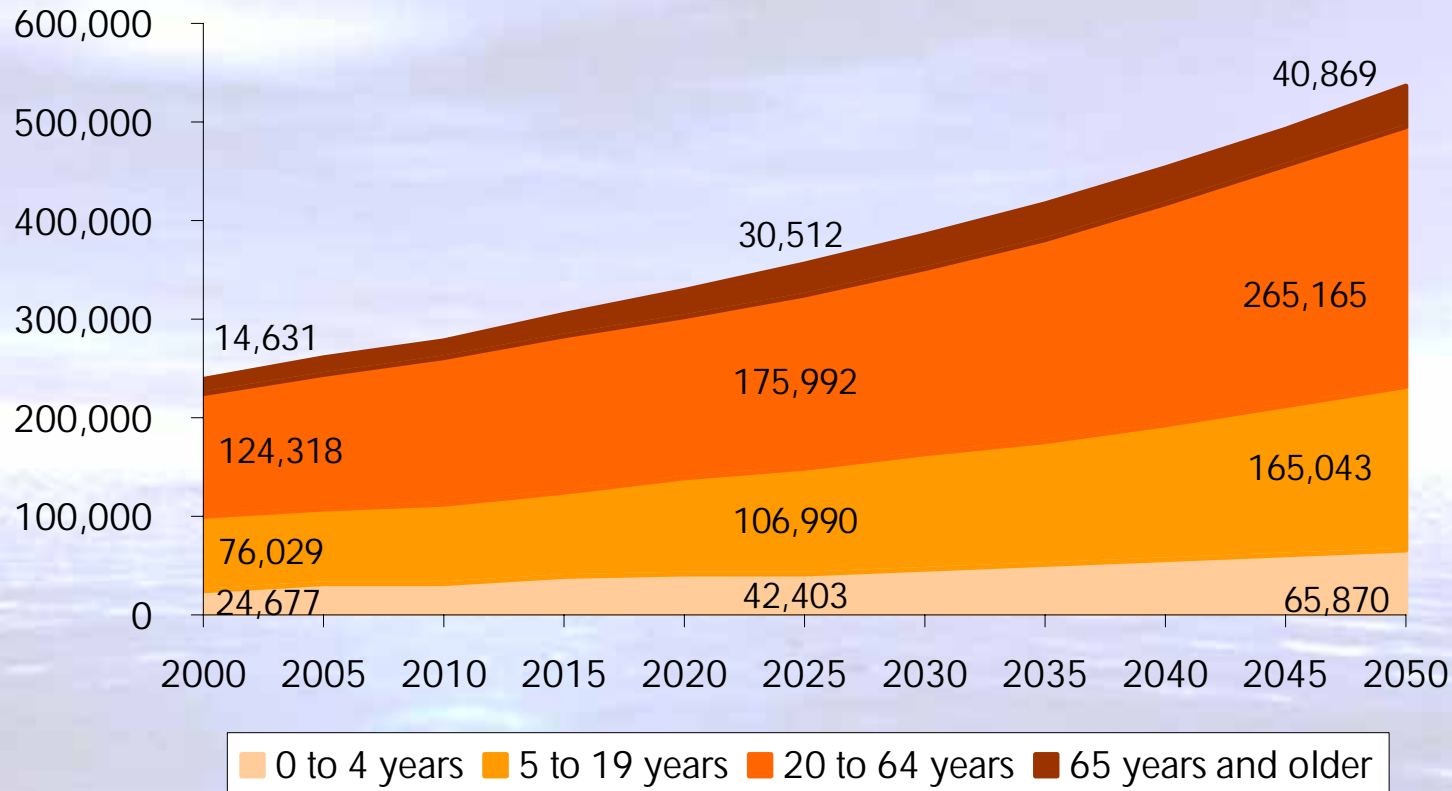
- Health
- Wellness
- Longevity
- Nutrition

Cognitive

- Knowledge
- Intellectual functioning
- Applied learning
- Innovation



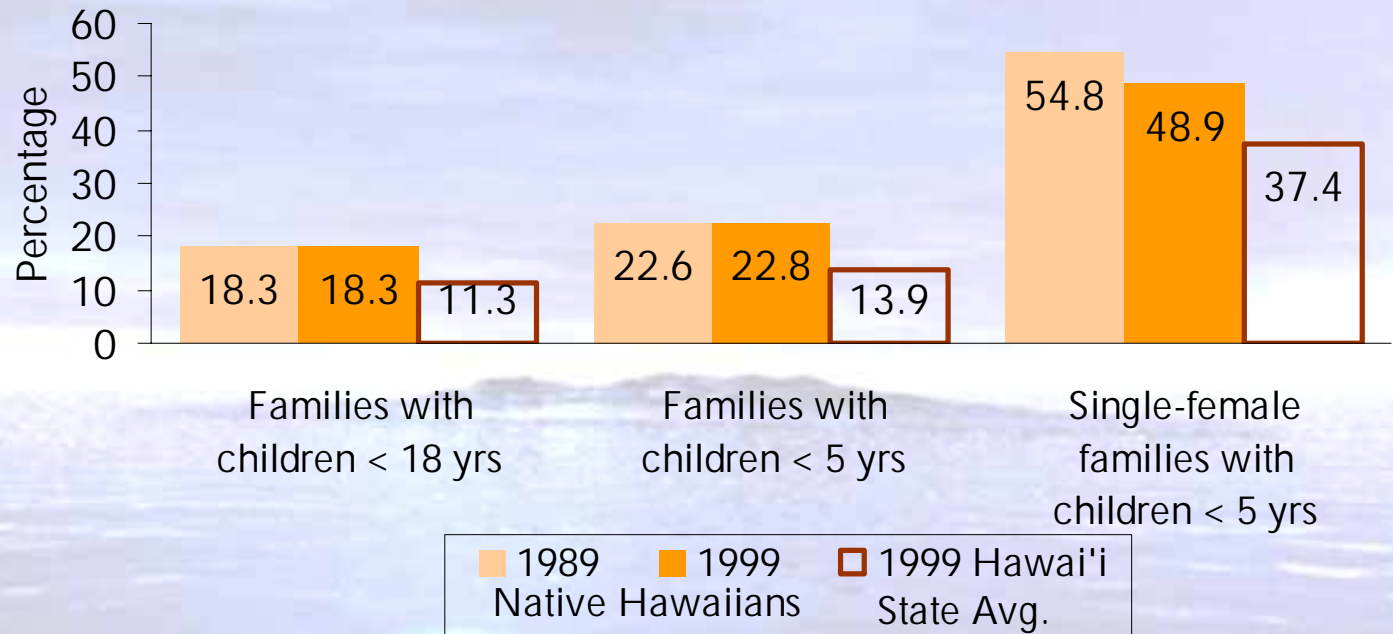
Population



- The Native Hawaiian population will double in size: from 239,655 in 2000 to 536,947 by 2050.
- The largest population increase will be among keiki younger than five years of age.

Material Well-being

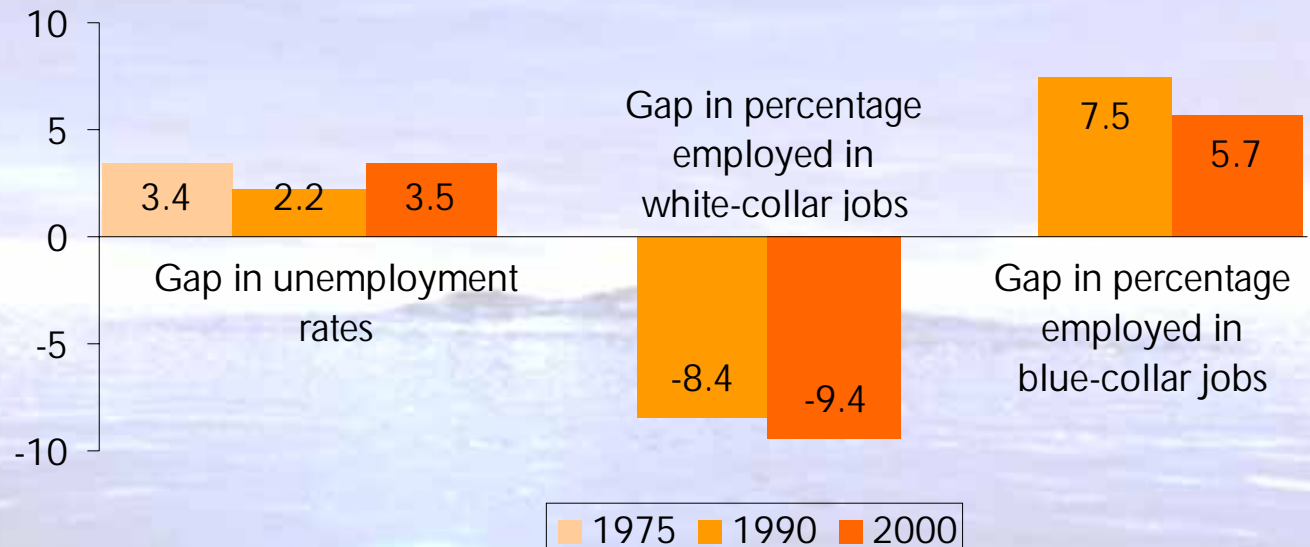
Family poverty rates, 1989 & 1999



- Native Hawaiian families are nearly twice as likely to live in poverty as the average family in Hawai'i.
- The percentage of impoverished Native Hawaiian families with children did not change between 1990 and 2000.

Material Well-being

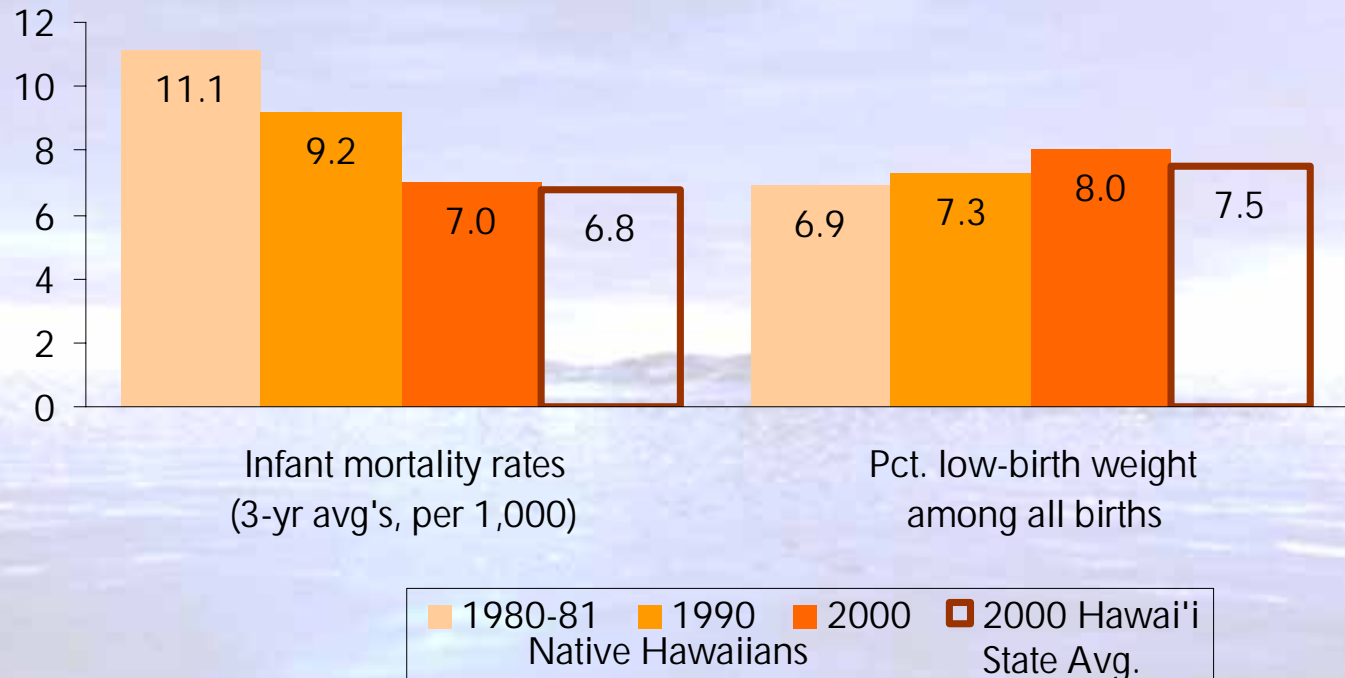
Differences in selected employment characteristics between Native Hawaiians and Hawai'i state averages: 1975, 1990 & 2000



- Native Hawaiians consistently exhibit higher rates of unemployment than the state average.
- Native Hawaiians are increasingly underrepresented in white-collar jobs and remain overrepresented in blue-collar jobs.

Health and Physical Well-being

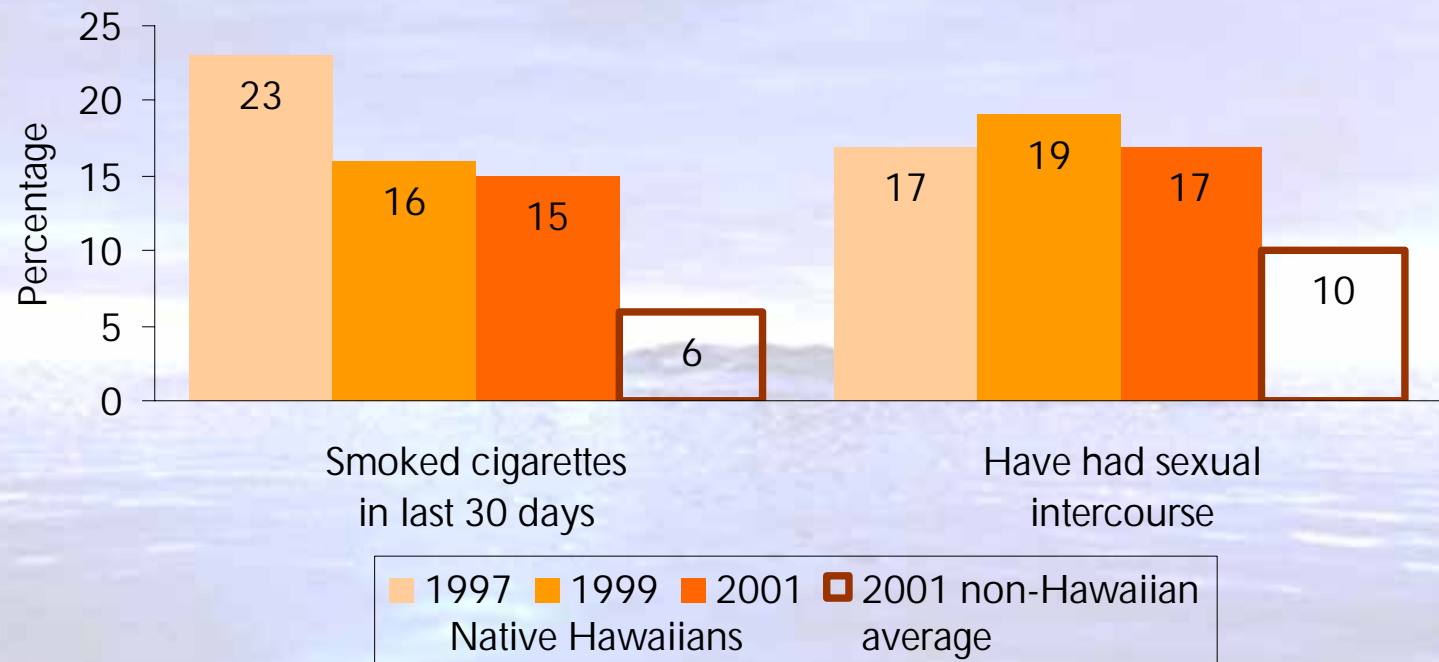
Infant mortality and low-birth weight births among Native Hawaiians:
1980-81, 1990 & 2000



- Infant mortality among Native Hawaiians has decreased dramatically over the past two decades.
- Among Native Hawaiians, the percentage of low-birth weight babies is increasing.

Health and Physical Well-being

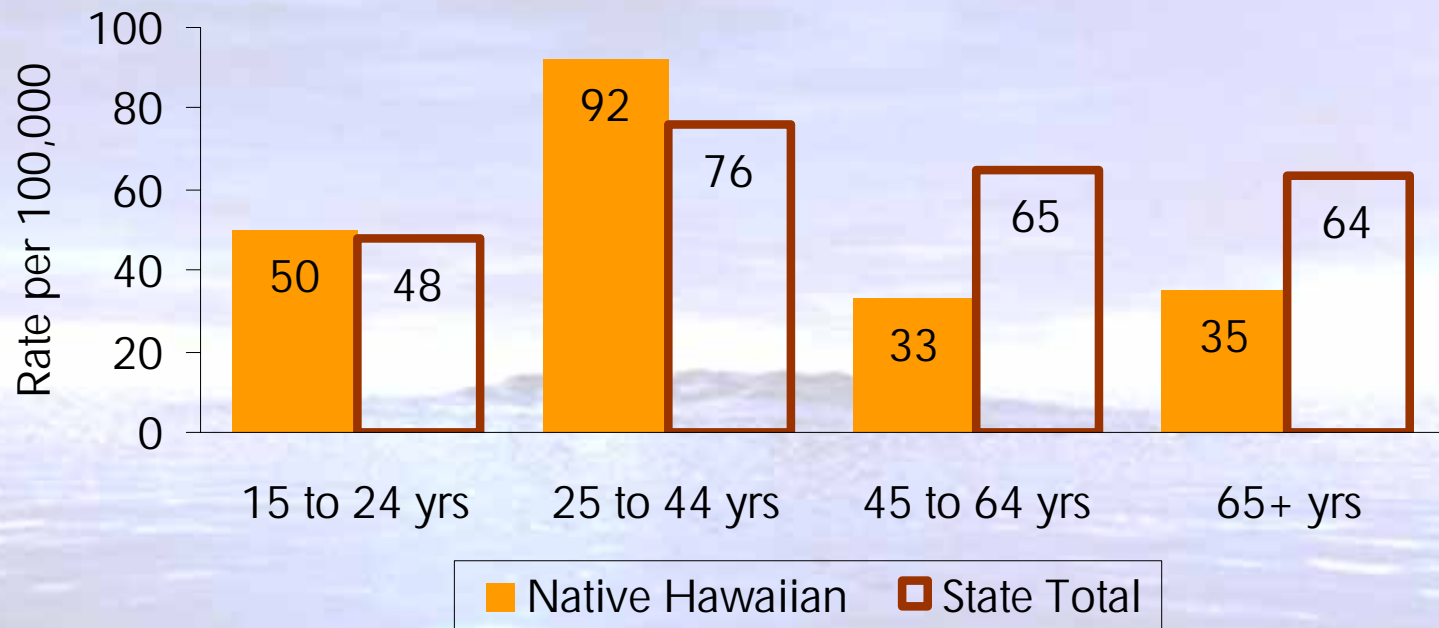
Risk behaviors among Native Hawaiian middle-school students:
1997, 1999 & 2001



- Native Hawaiian youth are more likely than their peers to have smoked cigarettes.
- Native Hawaiian youth are more likely to be sexually active than are other groups.

Emotional Well-being

Suicide rates by age group, 1996 to 2000



- Young Native Hawaiians (younger than 44 years) are slightly more likely to commit suicide.
- The suicide rate among Native Hawaiian kūpuna is almost half the statewide rate.

Emotional Well-being

Support systems, by ethnicity

I can always count on my family
for support in times of need

77.2

70.7

If I had to move, I would miss
the neighborhood I live in now

47.3

45.4

When I am troubled, I find
comfort in prayer / meditation

48.8

35.9

0 20 40 60 80 100

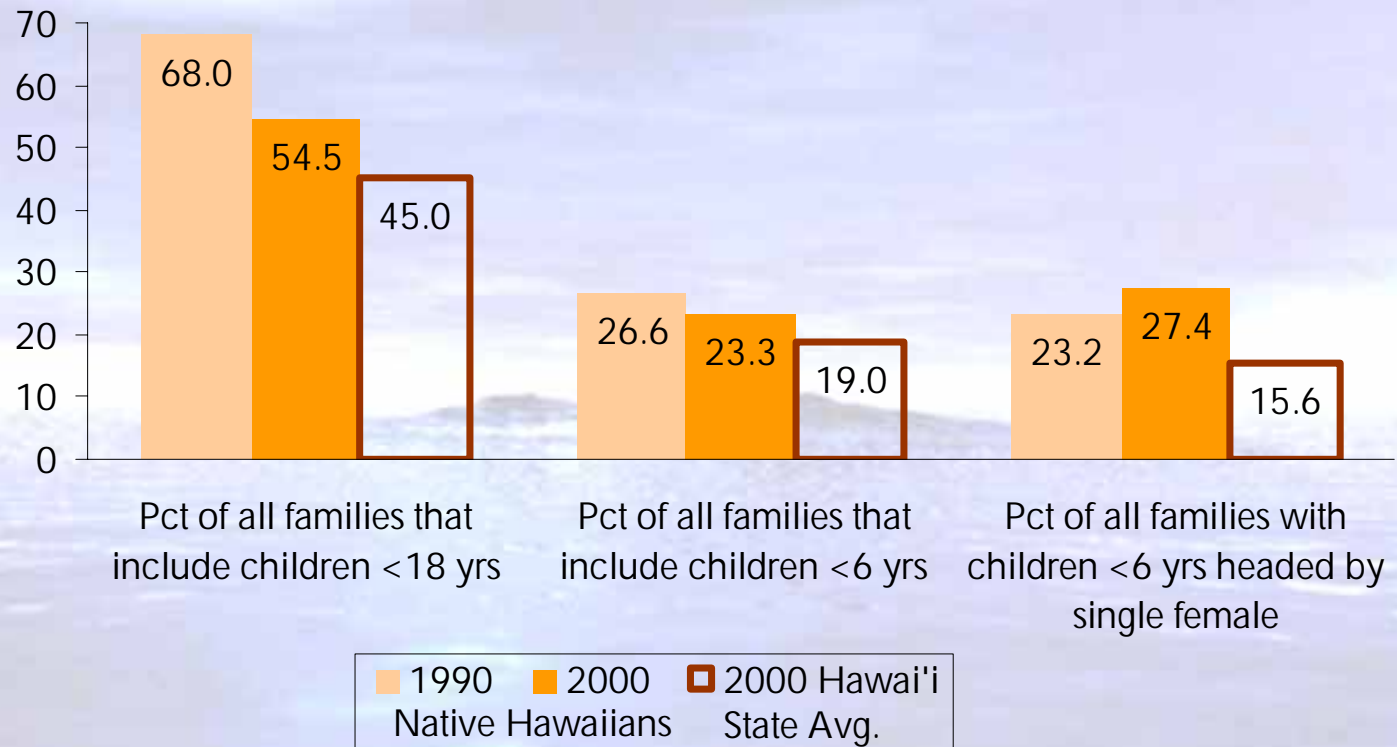
Percentage

■ Non-Hawaiian ■ Native Hawaiian

- Native Hawaiians are more likely to trust in support from their families than non-Hawaiians.
- Spirituality serves as a prominent coping strategy among Native Hawaiians.

Social & Cultural Well-being

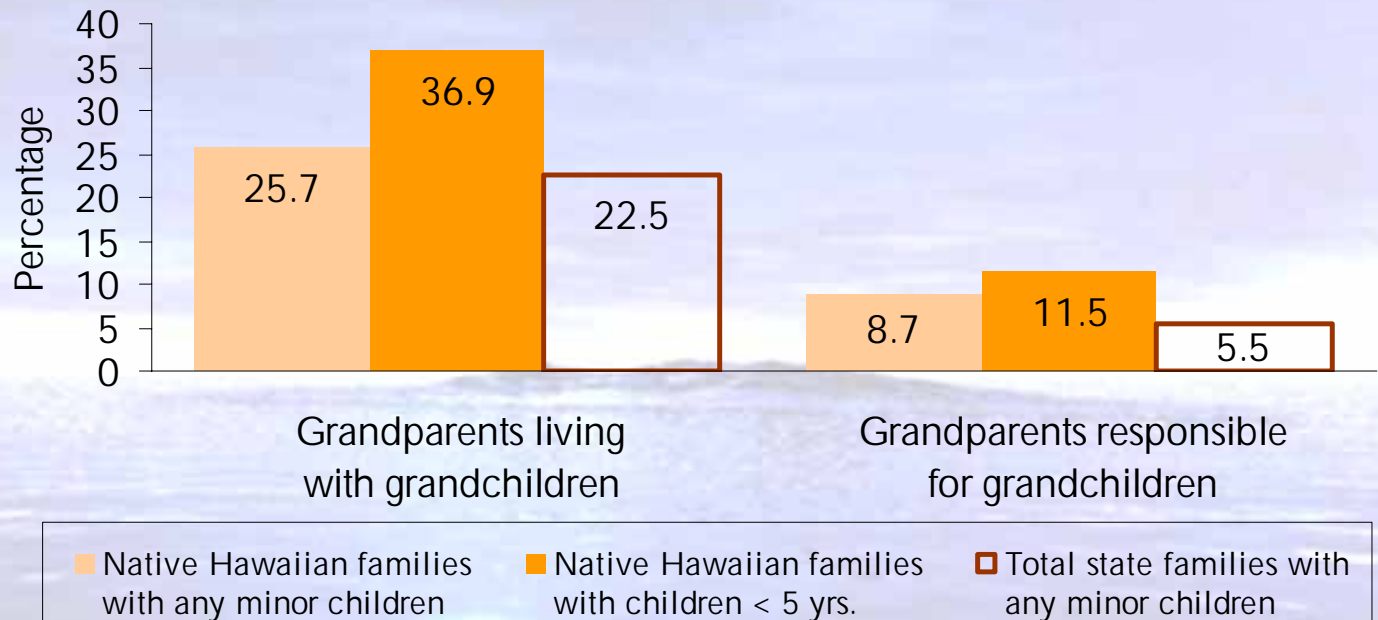
Household structures among Native Hawaiians: 1990 & 2000



- Native Hawaiian families are more likely to include children.
- Native Hawaiian families with children are more likely to be headed by a single female.

Social & Cultural Well-being

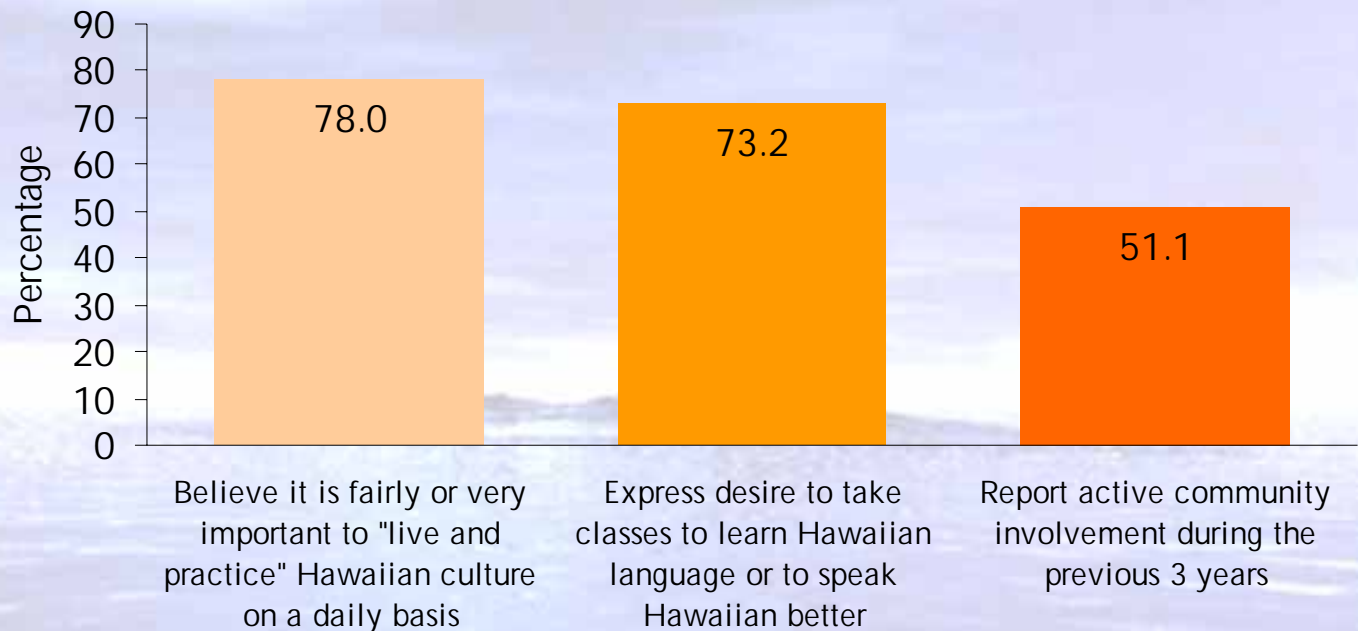
Multigenerational influences in Hawai'i, 2000



- Native Hawaiian grandparents are more likely to live with their grandchildren.
- Grandparents assume caregiving responsibilities for their grandchildren in nearly 1 out of 12 family households.

Social & Cultural Well-being

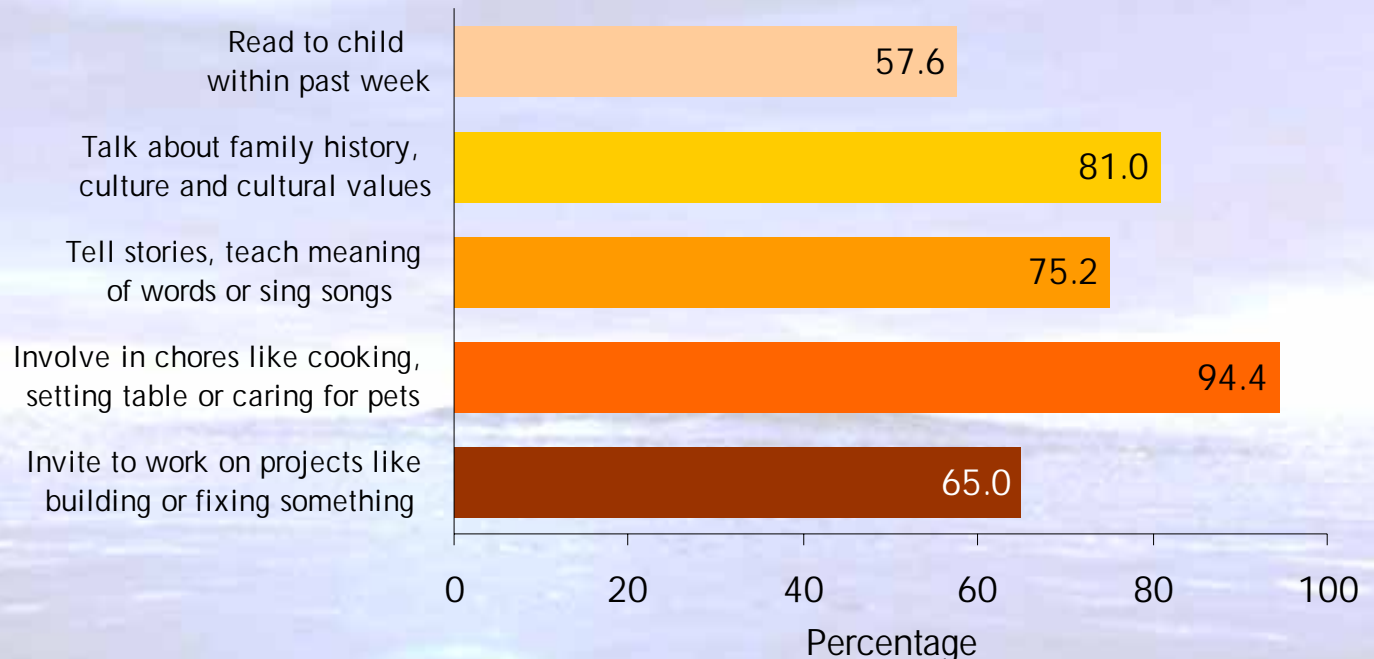
Hawaiian language, cultural affiliation and community involvement



- Nearly 80 percent of Native Hawaiians feel it is important to "live and practice" Hawaiian culture daily.
- Roughly three-quarters of Native Hawaiian families express desire for Hawaiian language courses.
- Over half of Native Hawaiian adults report active participation in community groups over the past 3 years.

Educational Well-being

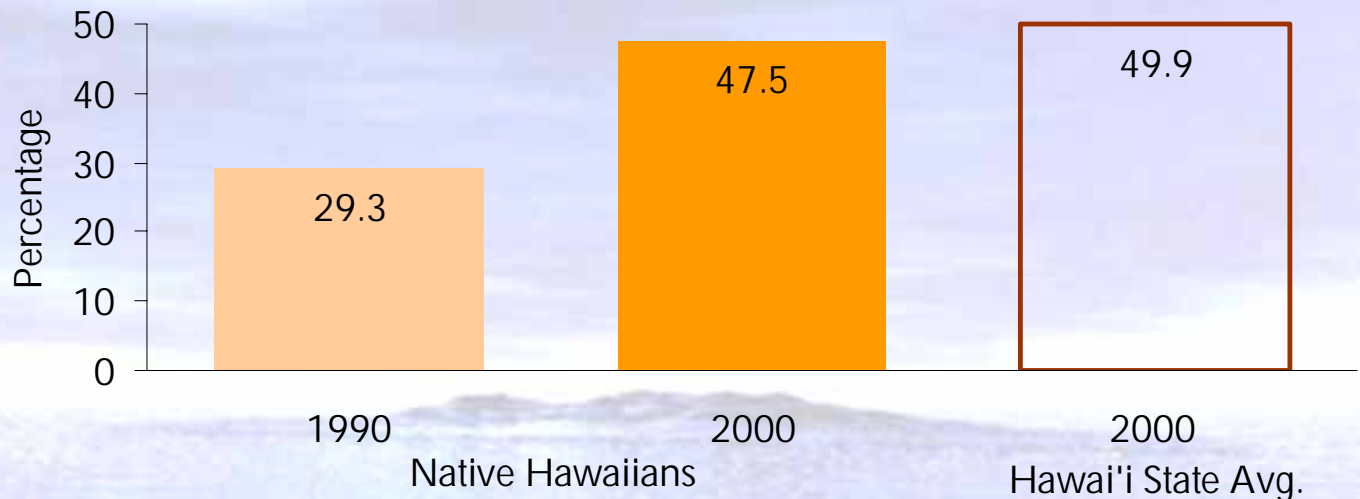
Parental involvement in school readiness of Native Hawaiian children, 2001



- The majority of Native Hawaiian families provide educationally supportive environments to their children.
- The majority of Native Hawaiian families include their young children in activities outside the home that can influence positive educational outcomes.

Educational Well-being

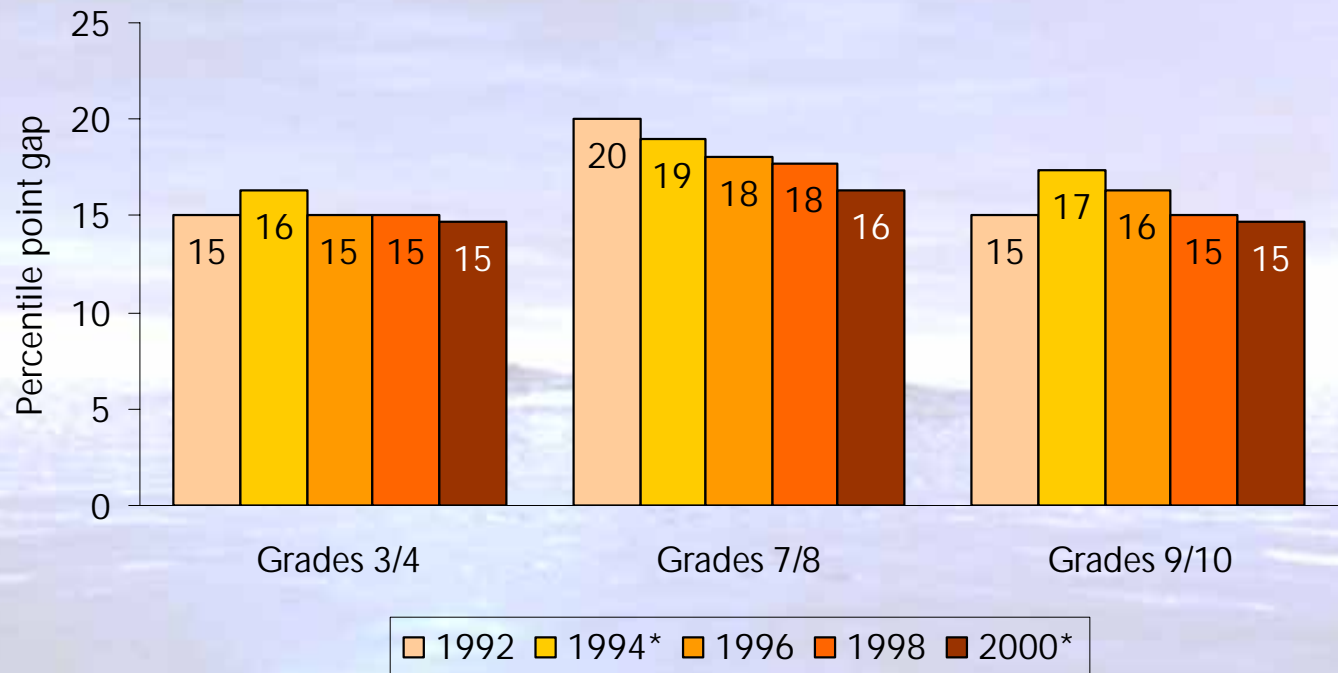
Preschool enrollment, 1990 & 2000



- Native Hawaiian 3- and 4-year olds are approaching the state average in preschool enrollment.
- In 2000, 47.5 percent of Native Hawaiian children enrolled in preschool, nearly 20 percentage points higher than in 1990 (29.3 percent).

Educational Well-being

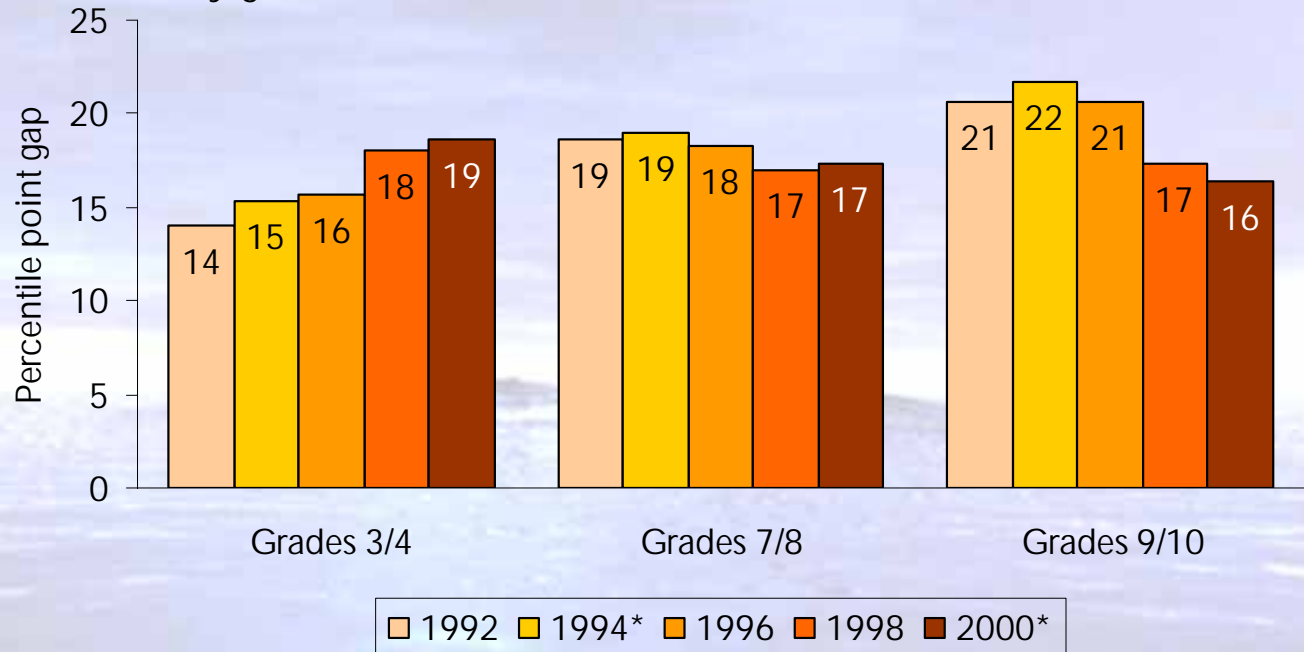
Gaps in SAT-9 Reading scores between Native Hawaiians & non-Hawaiians, by grade level



- Native Hawaiian elementary students have consistently scored roughly 15 points lower than their peers on SAT-9 Reading tests over the past decade.
- Native Hawaiian middle-school students have narrowed the SAT-9 Reading test gap from 20 to 16 points over the past decade.
- Despite improvements, the achievement outcomes for Native Hawaiian children remain among the lowest throughout elementary and secondary school.

Educational Well-being

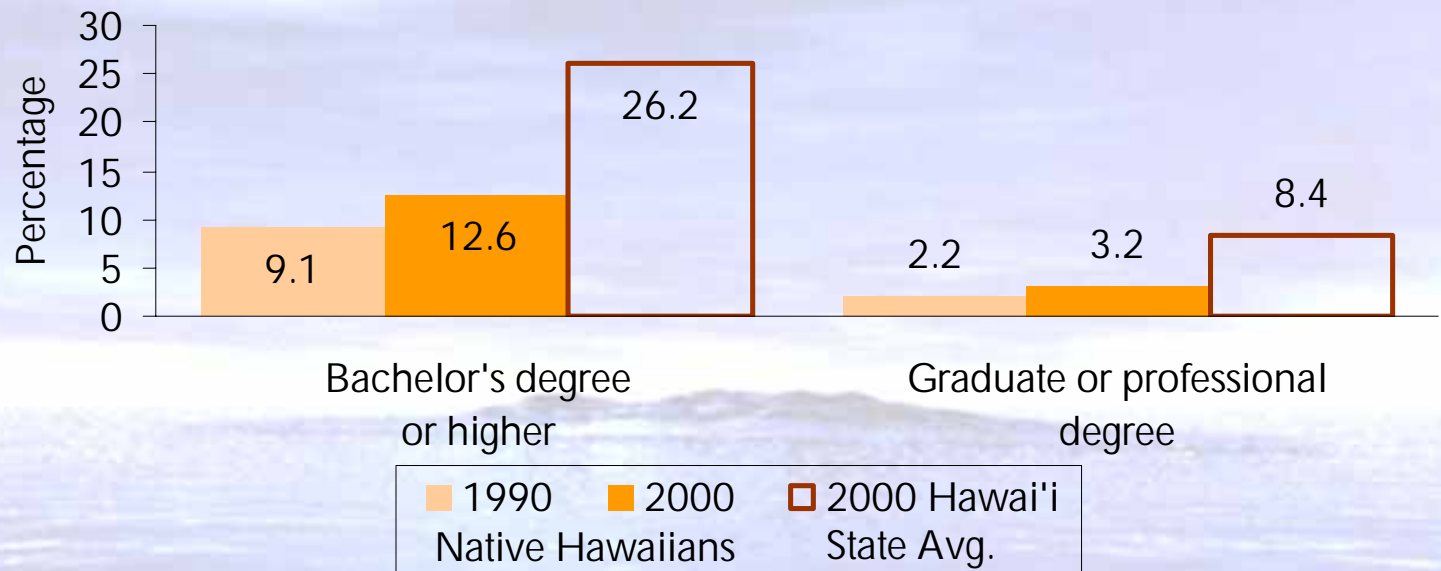
Gaps in SAT-9 Math scores between Native Hawaiians & non-Hawaiians, by grade level



- The gaps between Native Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian elementary students on SAT-9 Math tests have steadily increased over the past decade.
- Native Hawaiian high-school students have narrowed the SAT-9 Math test gap by an average of 5 percentiles over the past decade.
- The math achievement scores of Native Hawaiians continue to be significantly lower than those of other ethnic groups.

Educational Well-being

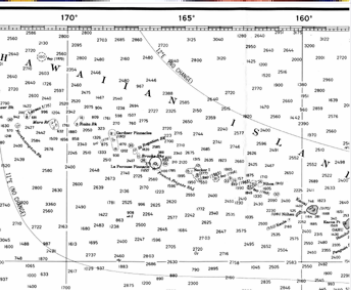
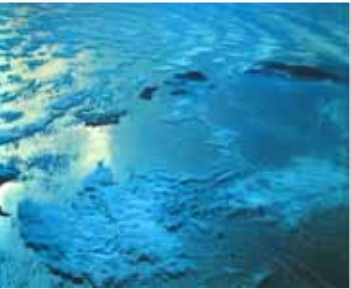
Educational attainment, 1990 & 2000



- The prevalence of bachelor's degrees and graduate degrees in the Native Hawaiian adult population increased significantly between 1990 and 2000.
- Native Hawaiian adults are less than half as likely to hold either a bachelor's degree or a graduate/professional degree as are all adults in the state.

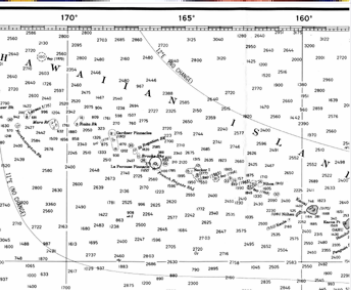
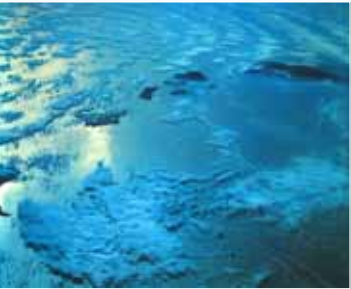
Findings

- Improvements/Strengths
 - Early childhood health
 - Family/community supports
 - Preschool enrollment
- Mixed Results
 - High-risk behaviors
 - Standardized test scores
 - Parental involvement
- Setbacks
 - Poverty & occupational isolation
 - Higher education enrollment
 - Dependency ratios



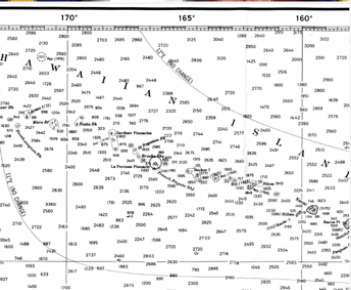
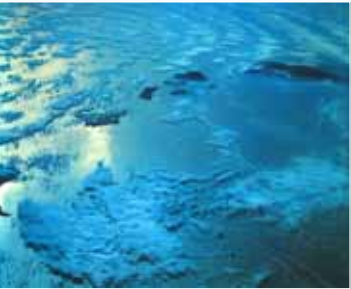
Promising Directions

- Early Childhood Education
 - 'Aha Punana Leo
 - KS Preschools
 - Pauahi Keiki Scholars
 - School readiness and universal pre-k efforts
- K-12 Education
 - Immersion programs and schools
 - Hawaiian-focused charter schools
 - Expanded cultural and educational opportunities:
 - Polynesian Voyaging Society
 - Na Pua No'eau Center for Gifted & Talented Hawaiian Children
 - Ka'ala Farms programs,



Implications

- Data & Research
 - the story is incomplete without findings from all stakeholders
- Indigenous Perspectives
 - the story is incomplete without Native Hawaiian voices & vision
- Collaboration & Coordination
 - the story is incomplete without consistent accountability efforts from throughout community



ka huaka'i i mua...

2005 Native Hawaiian Educational Assessment

Mahalo nui loa

