

Measuring What Matters for Kauaʻi

Community Indicators Report 2006

ECONOMIC &
BUSINESS CLIMATE



PUBLIC EDUCATION



CIVIC ENGAGEMENT



NEIGHBORHOOD &
COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



LAND USE &
RURAL CHARACTER



CULTURES & ARTS



Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance

June 2007

Measuring What Matters for Kauaʻi

Community Indicators Report 2006

Supported by

Atherton Family Foundation

The Case Foundation

County of Kauaʻi

Group 70 Fund

Kauaʻi Island Utility Cooperative

Prepared by

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance

2959 Umi Street, Suite 201, Lihuʻe, HI 96766

Tel: 808.632.2005 Fax: 808.632.2018

kpaa@kauainetwork.org

www.kauainetwork.org

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Foreword

This report, *Measuring What Matters for Kauaʻi*, is the first to be issued to track a series of indicators regarding the quality of life on the island, the strength of its economy and the health of its environment. It was created to provide qualitative and quantitative information on important facets of Kauaʻi for those who make decisions about policies and the allocation of resources that affect the lives of residents.

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance (KPAA) and the Community Indicators Advisory Committee created indicators for seven areas that reflect the community vision of our *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*, the guiding policy document for the county. The responsibility of decision-making to achieve that vision falls not only to our government leaders but also to businesses, nonprofits and individuals, to assure that Kauaʻi's future meets the needs of its citizens and provides a quality of life that can perpetuate the spirit of aloha so valued by all.

This report will be updated approximately every two years so that trends may be identified and decision-makers can consider changes in government, business and nonprofit policy and programs as needed, based on the information.

The information in this report may be used freely and the report may be copied electronically or mechanically, provided that credit is given to Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance. Additional copies may be downloaded from the KPAA website www.kauainetwork.org (go to Publications).

Caring for Kauaʻi's future,
Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance



Diane Zachary
President & CEO



Gilbert Peter Kea, Chair
Board of Directors

Preface

The *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000** defined the community's values and laid out the community's vision for the island, looking ahead to the year 2020. The General Plan included a series of implementing actions to achieve that vision.

One of the implementing actions was to develop community indicators and benchmarks to measure progress. Garden Island Resource Conservation & Development (GIRCD) commissioned a study on how an indicators project might be created for Kauaʻi. The completed report, *Shaping Kauaʻi's Future Together*, was prepared by MacDougall & Associates and NKN Project Planning and published in 2001.

To move the General Plan implementing action forward, and drawing on that study, Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance was tasked by its membership in 2003 to develop a set of indicators, track data on the indicators over time and report the results to the community. Work on the indicators project began in October 2005 when a broad-based Advisory Committee was formed to select indicators for this island. The community values and vision from the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000* form the foundation of this KPAA community indicators project.

* To view the Kauaʻi General Plan, go to:
www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/PlanningDepartment/TheKauaiGeneralPlan/tabid/130/Default.aspx

Acknowledgements

This report relied on the generous assistance of many individuals, agencies and organizations. Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance is deeply grateful for the support and cooperation provided.

Community Advisory Committee

Without the dedication and hard work of the Community Indicators Advisory Committee, this project would not have been possible. The committee included:

Kauʻi Castillo, Unit Manager, Queen Liliʻuokalani Children's Center
Peggy Cha, Chancellor, Kauaʻi Community College
Judy Dalton, Acting Chair, Sierra Club Kauaʻi Group of the Hawaiʻi Chapter
Jeff Deren, Engineer, Kauaʻi Island Utility Cooperative
Don Heacock, Biologist, State Department of Land & Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources
Carl Imperato, President, Hanalei Community Association
Roger Jacobs, Owner, DataSpace Industries
Sue Kanoho, Executive Director, Kauaʻi Visitors Bureau
Cashmire Lopez, District Health Officer, Department of Health, Family Health Services
Roxanne MacDougall, Marketing Director, Kauaʻi Outdoor Adventure Partners
David Martin, Member, Nawiliwili Bay Watershed Council
Owen Moe, Vice President, Garden Island RC&D, Inc.
Rayne Regush, Executive Assistant, Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance
F. Kenneth Stokes, Executive Director, The Kauaian Institute
Diane Zachary, President/CEO, Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance

Cooperating Agencies

KPAA was fortunate to receive assistance from many agencies and departments that provided the information or data that enable indicators to be tracked. Appreciation is extended to:

- County of Kauaʻi, Department of Planning
- County of Kauaʻi, Department of Public Works, Recycling Office
- County of Kauaʻi, Police Department, A&T Division
- County of Kauaʻi, Offices of Community Assistance
- County of Kauaʻi, Office of Economic Development

- County of Kauaʻi, Elections Office
- Garden Island Canoe Racing Association
- Hawaiʻi Community Foundation
- Hawaiʻi Department of Education, Complex Area Superintendent, Kauaʻi District
- Hawaiʻi Department of Education, Hawaiian Studies and Language Programs Section
- Hawaiʻi Department of Education, Office of Curriculum, Instruction and Student Support (OCISS)
- Hawaiʻi Department of Education, Safe and Drug Free Schools, Office of Curriculum, Instruction and Student Support (OCISS)
- Hawaiʻi Department of Education, Office of Business Services, School Food Services Branch
- Hawaiʻi Department of Human Services, Adult Protective Services
- Hawaiʻi Department of Human Services, Child Protective Services
- Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation, Kauaʻi District Design Section
- Hawaiʻi Stream Research Center, University of Hawaiʻi at Manoa
- Kamehameha Schools, Kauaʻi Regional Resource Center
- Kauaʻi Board of Realtors
- Kauaʻi Community College
- Kauaʻi Economic Opportunity, Inc.
- Kauaʻi Food Bank
- Kauaʻi Visitors Bureau
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Kauaʻi
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data Wizardry

Many thanks to John Knox & Associates and FAQ Hawaii for creating and conducting a telephone survey to hear first-hand from residents around the island. They were diligent in making sure input was secured from a diversity of citizens.

Making sense of data and presenting them in a way that can be clearly understood is a unique art. A warm mahalo goes to Ken Stokes of The Kauaian Institute for his insights and abilities to translate complex information into easily understandable charts and graphs.

Sponsors and Supporters

Funding for this project was secured from four donors who believe in the value of tracking and reporting information for government and community decision-making. KPAA is grateful for the support of Atherton Family Foundation, The Case Foundation, County of Kauaʻi and Group 70 Fund. KPAA is also appreciative for the support of the Kauaʻi Island Utility Cooperative for providing printed copies of the report for Kauaʻi decision makers.

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Executive Summary

Why Track Indicators?

The impetus for this community indicators report came from the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*, which called upon the County to “Collaborate with community organizations in developing indicators and benchmarks to measure progress.” Around the country, indicators are being used to monitor and identify trends as communities develop, grow and change. The membership of the Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance – which began operations in 2003 – tasked the organization to initiate an indicators project to measure and track key issues on the island to determine progress toward the General Plan’s community vision for the island’s future.

Project Purpose

A Community Indicators Advisory Committee was formed in late 2005. Representatives from agriculture, business, economic development, planning, transportation, housing, parks, environment, visitor industry, water, public safety, public utilities, health, education, workforce, marine issues and culture were invited to participate. A group representing various agencies, organizations and areas of the county began work to identify the priority issues for Kauaʻi and the indicators that would demonstrate progress on the issue. It was agreed that the purpose of the indicators projects was to:

1. Track areas determined to be important to the community to determine Kauaʻi’s progress in drawing on the values and fulfilling the vision of the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*.
2. Provide tracked information to government, businesses and nonprofit organizations to assist in planning, policy-setting and budget decisions.
3. Identify opportunities for action to better achieve the direction set by the island’s community vision.

The indicators data will be updated approximately every two years to track, measure and report on trends about issues important to Kauaʻi’s citizens and the island’s future.

Indicator Selection and Data Gathering

After seven months of research, discussion and prioritization, the Advisory Committee selected a set of draft indicators for seven areas important to Kauaʻi:

- ♦ Economic and Business Climate
- ♦ Public Education
- ♦ Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being
- ♦ Civic Engagement
- ♦ Natural Environment
- ♦ Land Use and Rural Character
- ♦ Cultures and Arts

Feedback on the draft indicators was solicited during four community meetings and at a presentation to the County Council in May and June 2006. The set of 55 indicators was finalized in June 2006, and several months of data gathering followed. The Advisory Committee decided that rather than attempting to collect and analyze new data sets, KPAA would draw upon data already gathered by government and nonprofit organizations, but they would be utilized in new ways.

More than 25 government departments and nonprofit organizations provided data for this report, and many others offered guidance in understanding key issues. Wherever possible, data for 2000 through 2005 were gathered so that trends over the past few years could be shown. In October and November 2006, a telephone survey of 400 Kauaʻi residents was completed to provide information on qualitative information for 11 indicators. Then the work of data analysis began, spearheaded by F. Kenneth Stokes, Executive Director of The Kauaʻian Institute.

Indicator Trends

The following shows the 55 indicators selected for Kauaʻi and the trend for each. A narrative, charts and graphs are available within the body of this report for each indicator to provide specific data and visual presentations of trends.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>TREND</u>
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Economic and Business Climate

1	Poverty rate	Poverty rate is rising but still below U.S. level
2	Median family income	Family income increases but lags behind inflation
3	Cost of living	Island prices are rising faster than the national inflation rate
4	Employment by sector	"Other Services" gain as hospitality loses share

5	Unemployment	Unemployment still trending down
6	Workers with multiple jobs	Multiple jobholder trend turned back up in 2005
7	Visitors and spending	Daily visitors increase slightly as daily spending drops slightly
8	Visitor accommodations	Traditional lodging loses share as off-resort lodging grows
9	Affordability of home purchase	Median home values rise sharply as affordability index falls
10	Affordability of home rental	Median home rents fall slightly as affordability rises

Public Education

11	Public school student achievement	Tenth grade slipping as third grade improves
12	Public high school graduation rates	Graduation rates holding steady, well above state rates
13	Post-high school education and training	Share of college-bound students drops as other schooling climbs

Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being

14	Need for emergency food	Emergency food requests falling as peak month stays high
15	Food self-sufficiency	Fruit and vegetable acreage falls as acres needed climbs
16	Homelessness	Homelessness climbed rapidly last year after three steady years
17 *	Perception of neighborhood safety	Three of four feel safe walking in their neighborhood at night
18	Violent and property crime	Violent crime rates still rising as property crimes decline
19	Drug and alcohol abuse	Substance abuse climbs in number and share of arrests
20	Child and domestic violence	Child abuse cases declining significantly since 2002
21	Medical insurance coverage	Number of medically uninsured falls sharply after peaking in 2004
22	Leading diseases	Cancer, cardiovascular and heart disease cause most deaths

23	Leading causes of death	Death rate rising as deaths from heart and cancer causes stay the same
24 *	Internet access	Surprisingly high and uniform Internet access for all residents
25 *	Leisure time	Most residents satisfied with amount of leisure time
26 *	Perception of aloha spirit	More residents say the aloha spirit is the same or stronger

Civic Engagement

27 *	County government responsiveness	Public services rate high, better than existing or new public facilities
28 *	Community volunteerism	Almost two-thirds of residents contribute volunteer time
29 *	Community philanthropy	Almost 90% of residents donate to charitable causes
30	Voting participation	Fewer voters turn out while more residents register to vote

Natural Environment

31	Watershed health	Overall stream rating is high compared to other islands
32	Coastal water quality	Number of substandard beaches increases
33	Energy use and diversification	Total kilowatt hours still climbing as share of renewables also climbs
34 *	Alternative energy production	One-third of residents produce some of their own energy
35	Biological diversity	A significant share of flora and fauna are threatened or endangered
36	Solid waste disposition	Solid waste stream and waste per capita are growing
37	Air quality	Island air quality improves as atmospheric quality declines

Land Use and Rural Character

38	Vehicle miles traveled	Vehicle miles growing fast while miles per vehicle nearly level
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39	Registered vehicles	Cars still growing faster than population
40	Bus ridership	Bus ridership and rate of increase both moving up
41 *	Alternative transport	Nearly half of drivers to work would find transportation alternatives practical
42	Active agricultural lands	No reliable data were found for tracking active agricultural lands
43	Creation of new lots	No clear trend as new ag and residential lots fluctuate sharply
44	Zoning amendments	Amendments to General Plan and zoning stay low and steady
45	Building permits	Building permits increase, as share outside towns sees recent increase
46	Upcoming development	Pending resort and residential units can outpace recent growth
47	Parks for recreation	Two districts exceed and three do not meet national park acreage standards
48	Development of shoreline	Less than one-half of the tidal shoreline is developed

Cultures and Arts

49	Hawaiian language immersion students	Enrollment in Hawaiian immersion classes is rising
50	Taro grown and sold	Taro sold slumps as Kauaʻi's share of state's taro grows
51 *	Subsistence food gathering	Large share of families gather or grow their own food
52	Canoe paddling	Many paddlers participate in canoe clubs all over Kauaʻi
53 *	Hula and ethnic dance	Ethnic dance attracts fairly widespread participation
54	Cultural events and festivals	Number of cultural events and attendees rising rapidly
55	Performing arts events	New data show high attendance at performances

* Data gathered through telephone survey

Opportunities for Action – What Can You Do?

Government, business, nonprofits, community groups and individuals have the opportunity to take action to assure that the trends for each of these indicators move in a desired direction and that progress is made toward the vision established in the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*.

Listed below for each group of indicators are suggested actions that may offer guidance to those in a position to make decisions on the initiatives, programs and budget for an agency, organization, department or business – or for individual or family action.

Economic and Business Climate Indicators

- ♦ Promote greater economic diversification.
- ♦ Promote jobs that pay at least a livable wage.
- ♦ Develop government and business policies and practices that encourage the creation of affordable housing for rent and for purchase.

Public Education Indicators

- ♦ Encourage parent and community support of initiatives and programs that promote improved student achievement, with particular focus on reading, writing, math and science.
- ♦ Support initiatives that encourage students to graduate from high school and to pursue post-high school education or training.

Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being Indicators

- ♦ Support programs that provide emergency food and temporary housing to those needing assistance, while implementing long-term strategies related to livable wages and affordable housing. (See Economic and Business Climate section.)
- ♦ Support/create government policies that provide encouragement or incentives for farming.
- ♦ Determine the number of acres of prime agricultural land needed to achieve food self-sufficiency, and implement government policies to assure that an adequate number of acres are preserved for that purpose.
- ♦ Place increased emphasis on public safety, with expanded police patrols and neighborhood watch programs to reduce crime and programs to reduce domestic violence and child abuse.
- ♦ Expand programs to prevent and effectively treat cancer and cardiovascular and heart disease.

Civic Engagement Indicators

- ♦ Develop public facilities and infrastructure that align with and anticipate the rate of growth.
- ♦ Encourage activities that promote, recognize and celebrate community volunteerism and philanthropy.
- ♦ Create initiatives to increase understanding of the electoral process, candidates and ballot issues and promote voter participation in elections.

Natural Environment Indicators

- ♦ Investigate and take action to mitigate the causes of contaminants in coastal waters.
- ♦ Support efforts to produce safe, clean renewable energy as alternatives to fossil fuel.
- ♦ Institute more energy-efficient home building practices, such as those that yield net zero energy consumption.
- ♦ Develop and vigorously promote resource conservation programs for residents and businesses in areas such as energy, water and solid waste to reduce per capita use and to encourage the reuse or recycling of resources whenever possible.
- ♦ Support efforts to eradicate invasive species and protect the habitats of threatened and endangered plants and animals.

Land Use and Rural Character Indicators

- ♦ Develop transportation alternatives to reduce the number of cars on the road and the need for vehicles.
- ♦ Encourage the development of expanded hours and routes for the Kauai Bus and develop innovative incentives to encourage ridership.
- ♦ Identify or develop better data sources within County and State government to track actively farmed agricultural lands and pending and upcoming development.
- ♦ In the update of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO), include a precise definition of farming and what constitutes a farm dwelling.
- ♦ Strengthen local controls related to the conversion of agricultural lands to condominium property regimes (CPRs).
- ♦ Identify growth management tools and strategies that have withstood a legal challenge that could be used to pace development at an acceptable and appropriate rate.
- ♦ Develop new parks in areas currently underserved to meet the needs of residents.
- ♦ Take action to protect in perpetuity shoreline access to beaches, fishing and gathering spots.

Cultures and Arts Indicators

- ♦ Research methods to mitigate taro pests and diseases in order to protect and increase production.

- ♦ Encourage home and community gardens and protect areas of traditional food gathering to promote self-sufficiency.

An electronic version of *Measuring What Matters to Kauaʻi – Community Indicators Report 2006* may be downloaded from the Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance website www.kauainetwork.org (go to Publications section). Comments or questions about the report may be addressed to:

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance
2959 Umi Street, Suite 201
Lihuʻe, HI 96766
Telephone: 808.632.2005
Fax: 808.632.2018
Email: kpaa@kauainetwork.org

Introduction

What are Community Indicators?

Community indicators measure and track information important to a community on a variety of issues that, when considered as a whole, reflect the community's quality of life, progress and sustainability. Indicators provide a snapshot of how the community is doing. They can be tracked over time to identify trends as an area develops, grows and changes. For Kauaʻi, they can be helpful in determining if the island is moving in a desired direction. And if not, the indicators may help to suggest where changes in policies, strategies or projects are needed to correct the course.

Over 200 communities across the country have initiated community indicators projects to assess their progress and help them make better decisions. National research shows that well-chosen indicators are those that provide a spectrum of information in which everyone has an interest or a stake. They can provide insight into the overall direction of a community in relation to its values and priorities – whether it is improving, declining, or staying the same – or a mix of all three.

As David Swain, an early leader in the community indicators movement from Jacksonville, Florida, observed, “The impetus toward community improvement originates with how a community values itself and what vision it has for its future.”

Purpose of KPAA's Indicators Project

This community indicators project is designed to:

1. Track areas determined to be important to the community to determine Kauaʻi's progress in drawing on the values and fulfilling the vision of the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*.
2. Provide tracked information to government, businesses and nonprofit organizations to assist in planning, policy-setting and budget decisions.
3. Identify opportunities for action to better achieve the direction set by the island's community vision.

Who Was Involved?

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance (KPAA) invited representatives from agriculture, business, economic development, planning, transportation, housing, parks, environment, visitor industry, water, public safety, public utilities, health, education, workforce, marine

issues and culture to participate on the KPAA Community Indicators Advisory Committee. This group began working on the project in October 2005. A list of Advisory Committee members is included in the Acknowledgements.

Indicator Selection Process

In order to determine the best indicators for Kauaʻi, the Community Indicators Advisory Committee reviewed the General Plan, indicators reports from other communities around the country and lists of hundreds of sustainability indicators. The group identified seven key areas important to Kauaʻi:

- ♦ Economic and Business Climate
- ♦ Public Education
- ♦ Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being
- ♦ Civic Engagement
- ♦ Natural Environment
- ♦ Land Use and Rural Character
- ♦ Cultures and Arts

Finally, the most meaningful indicators within each area were selected. It was acknowledged that many more indicators could have been included, but a decision was made to utilize those that could be predictors of trends and inform decision-making.

Four meetings around the island were held in May 2006 to secure community comment to determine if the draft indicators would truly measure what is important to Kauaʻi's future. Based on public input, several of the indicators were revised and three new ones were added. A presentation on the final indicators was made to the County Council in June 2006 for its comments. The Council expressed its strong support for the project.

Data Gathering & Analysis

Dozens of agencies and organizations assisted in the development of this report by providing Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance quantitative data on the indicators. Ken Stokes of The Kauaian Institute was hired as a consultant to analyze the data and prepare graphical displays. To secure qualitative data, KPAA contracted with John Knox & Associates to develop a telephone survey and the survey was conducted by FAQ Hawaii. In October and November 2006, four hundred (400) residents responded to the telephone survey. Details on the telephone survey methodology can be found in the Appendices.

Disclaimer

Although Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance has made every effort to secure and present complete and accurate data, information not known to KPAA may have been omitted or information provided may have been incomplete. If the reader notes inaccuracies, it would be appreciated if these are brought to the attention of KPAA and the correct information and data source are provided.

Kauaʻi Community Indicators

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>INDICATOR</u>
Economic and Business Climate	1	Poverty rate
	2	Median family income
	3	Cost of living
	4	Employment by sector
	5	Unemployment
	6	Workers with multiple jobs
	7	Visitors and spending
	8	Visitor accommodations
	9	Affordability of home purchase
	10	Affordability of home rental
Public Education	11	Public school student achievement
	12	Public high school graduation rates
	13	Post-high school education and training
Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being	14	Need for emergency food
	15	Food self-sufficiency
	16	Homelessness
	17	Perception of neighborhood safety
	18	Violent and property crime
	19	Drug and alcohol abuse
	20	Child and domestic violence
	21	Medical insurance coverage
	22	Leading diseases
	23	Leading causes of death
	24	Internet access
	25	Leisure time
	26	Perception of aloha spirit
Civic Engagement	27	County government responsiveness
	28	Community volunteerism
	29	Community philanthropy
	30	Voting participation
Natural Environment	31	Watershed health
	32	Coastal water quality
	33	Energy use and diversification
	34	Household alternative energy production
	35	Biological diversity

	36	Solid waste disposition
	37	Air quality
		<hr/>
Land Use and Rural Character	38	Vehicle miles traveled
	39	Registered vehicles
	40	Bus ridership
	41	Alternative transport
	42	Active agricultural lands
	43	Creation of new lots
	44	Zoning amendments
	45	Building permits
	46	Upcoming development
	47	Parks for recreation
	48	Development of shoreline
		<hr/>
Cultures and Arts	49	Hawaiian language immersion students
	50	Taro grown and sold
	51	Subsistence food gathering
	52	Canoe paddling
	53	Hula and ethnic dance
	54	Cultural events and festivals
	55	Performing arts event

Indicators and Findings

Economic and Business Climate

INDICATORS

- 1 Poverty rate
- 2 Median family income
- 3 Cost of living
- 4 Employment by sector
- 5 Unemployment
- 6 Workers with multiple jobs
- 7 Visitors and spending
- 8 Visitor accommodations
- 9 Affordability of home purchase
- 10 Affordability of home rental

Intention of This Section

The *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000* and the *Kauaʻi Economic Development Plan 2005-2015* include a vision for a strong, stable and diversified economy for the island. These plans state the need for numerous job opportunities paying wages that allow people to comfortably support their families. The indicators in this section are designed to reflect how our residents are faring economically, from the perspective of the individual, the family and the diversity of the economy.

1

Poverty Rate

INDICATOR TREND:

Poverty rate is rising but still below U.S. level

Description and Relevance

The poverty rate is one measure of how well Kauaʻi residents are doing.

The poverty rate shows the percent of residents whose household income is less than the estimated poverty level for the island.

Poverty statistics are provided by the U.S. Census Bureau as a basis for determining eligibility for federal, state and local programs.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Since 2000, the number of Kauaians living below the poverty level increased by over 1,000, from 6,031 to 7,078, and the poverty rate rose from 10.3% to 11.3%.

The poverty level for a family of four on Kauaʻi rose from \$19,641 in 2000 to \$22,260 in 2005.

The Kauaʻi poverty rate rose less rapidly than the corresponding national rate during this same period, and remains more than one percentage point lower than the national rate in 2005.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 1: Poverty Rate

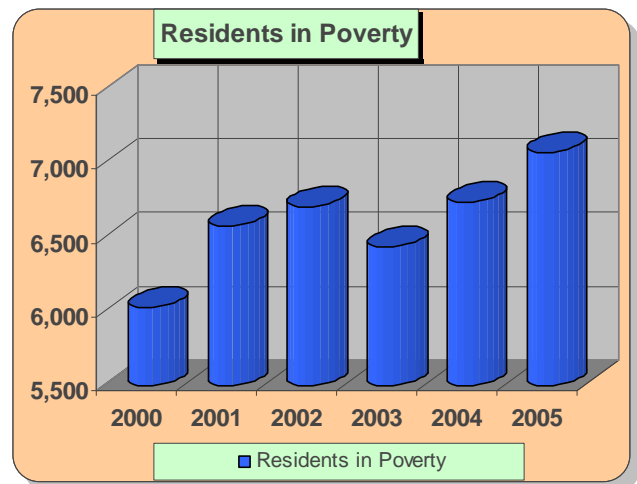
	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Poverty Rate	Poverty Level*
2000	6,031	10.3%	11.3%	\$19,610
2001	6,578	11.1%	11.7%	\$20,300
2002	6,713	11.1%	12.1%	\$20,820
2003	6,436	10.5%	12.5%	\$21,160
2004	6,740	10.9%	12.7%	\$21,680
2005	7,078	11.3%	12.6%	\$22,260

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates

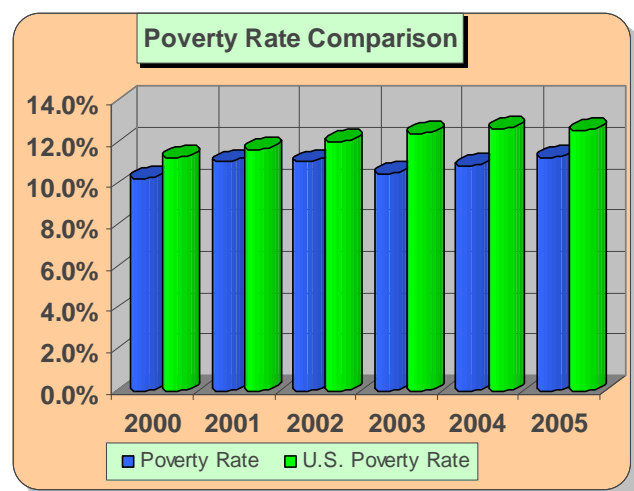
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie/index.html>

* Family of four on Kauaʻi

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



2

Median Family Income

INDICATOR TREND:

Family income increases but lags behind inflation

Description and Relevance

Family income is one measure of how well Kauaʻi residents are doing.

Median income data show the income of families in the middle of the island's income distribution (*i.e.*, 50 percent earn more, and 50 percent earn less than this amount).

The federal government provides annual estimates of median family income for each geographic area as a basis for determining eligibility for federal housing programs.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Since 2000, Kauaʻi median family income rose by \$5,000 from \$55,900 to \$60,900, or +8.9% in actual dollars, yet income fell by 6.9% in constant (*deflated*) terms.

The ratio of real Kauaʻi family income to the U.S. median family income fell from 1.09 in 2000 to 0.99 in 2006. In other words, Kauaʻi lost a nearly 10 percent advantage over U.S. incomes over the last five years.

This occurred because Kauaʻi incomes grew more slowly than the U.S. average at the same time as U.S. prices increased less rapidly than in Hawaiʻi.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 2: Median Family Income

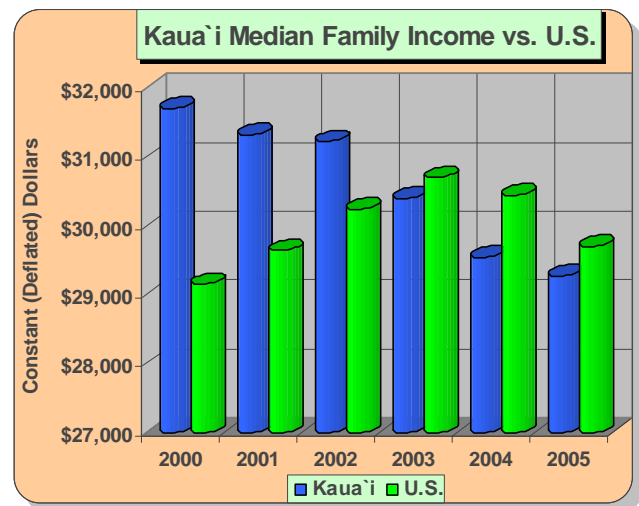
	In Current Dollars		In Constant Dollars*	
	Kauaʻi	U.S.	Kauaʻi	U.S.
2000	\$55,900	\$50,200	\$31,707	\$29,152
2001	\$55,900	\$52,500	\$31,334	\$29,644
2002	\$56,300	\$54,400	\$31,226	\$30,239
2003	\$56,100	\$56,500	\$30,407	\$30,707
2004	\$56,300	\$57,500	\$29,538	\$30,439
2005	\$57,900	\$58,000	\$29,272	\$29,698
2006	\$60,900	\$59,600	\$29,506	\$29,711

Source: U.S. HUD, User Data Sets

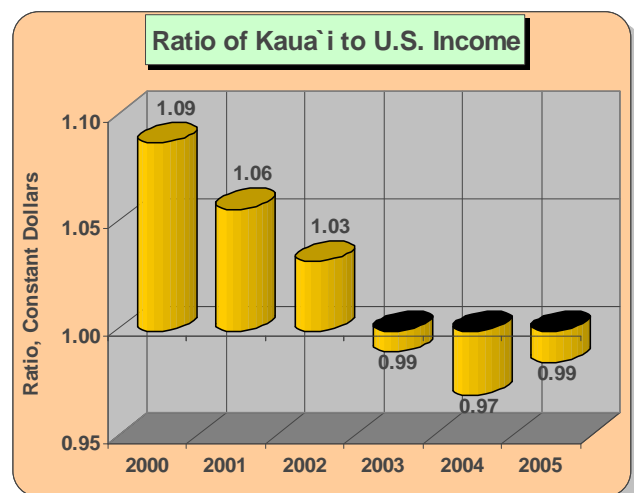
<http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il.html>

* Deflated using the Honolulu and U.S. Consumer Price Indices

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



3

Cost of Living

INDICATOR TREND:

Island prices are rising faster than the national inflation rate

Description and Relevance

The cost of living is one measure of how well Kauaʻian households are faring in the local economy.

The federal government (*Bureau of Labor Statistics*) provides estimates of prices and price changes for major geographic areas as a basis for tracking inflation and setting minimum wages. For the state of Hawaiʻi, data are available only for Honolulu.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Since 2000, the Honolulu price index rose by over 30 points from 176.3 to 206.4, or +8.9% in actual dollars, while the U.S. price index rose by over 28 points from 172.2 to 200.6.

Because Kauaʻi incomes grew more slowly than the U.S. average at the same time as U.S. prices increased less slowly than in Hawaiʻi, the ratio of real Kauaʻi family income to the U.S. fell from 1.09 in 2000 to 0.99 in 2006.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 3: Cost of Living Index

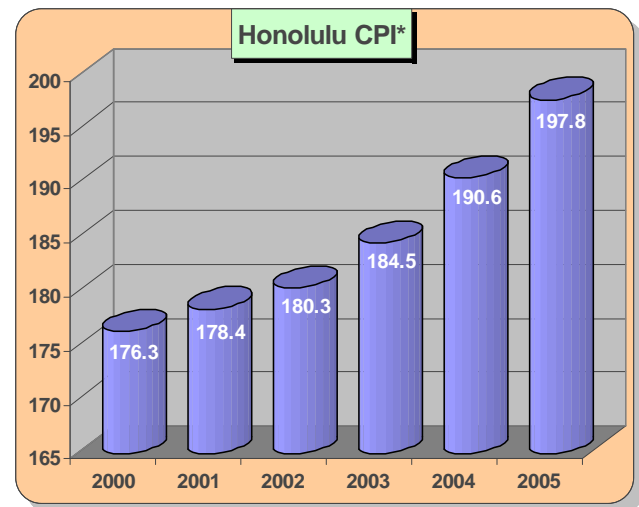
	Honolulu CPI*	U.S. CPI*	HI/U.S.
2000	176.3	172.2	1.02
2001	178.4	177.1	1.01
2002	180.3	179.9	1.00
2003	184.5	184.0	1.00
2004	190.6	188.9	1.01
2005	197.8	195.3	1.01

* 1982-84=100

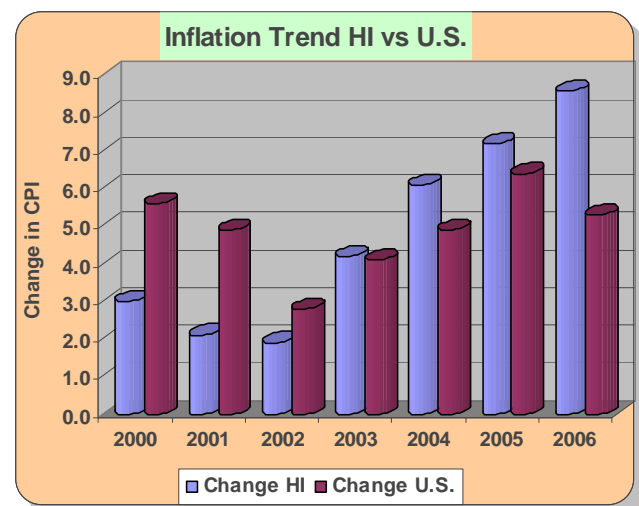
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



4

Employment by Sector

INDICATOR TREND:

Other Services gain as hospitality loses share

Description and Relevance

The composition and diversity of Kauaʻi's job base is one measure of how well Kauaians are doing in their work life.

The State of Hawaiʻi provides estimates of employment for each sector of the Kauaʻi economy to support more informed decisions by employers and employees.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The sector growing fastest since 2000 is "Other Services," which increased from 4,300 to 5,900 employees and saw its share of jobs rise from 17% to 20% during this period. This job category includes business and professional services.

The share of jobs in other major sectors, including leisure and hospitality, government and retail trade actually decreased slightly at the same time as jobs in each of these sectors increased slightly.

Since 2000, the "Other Services" sector grew fastest (37%), while government jobs grew slowest (2%). Leisure and hospitality jobs grew by 10%, while retail jobs grew by 7%.

DATA TABLE

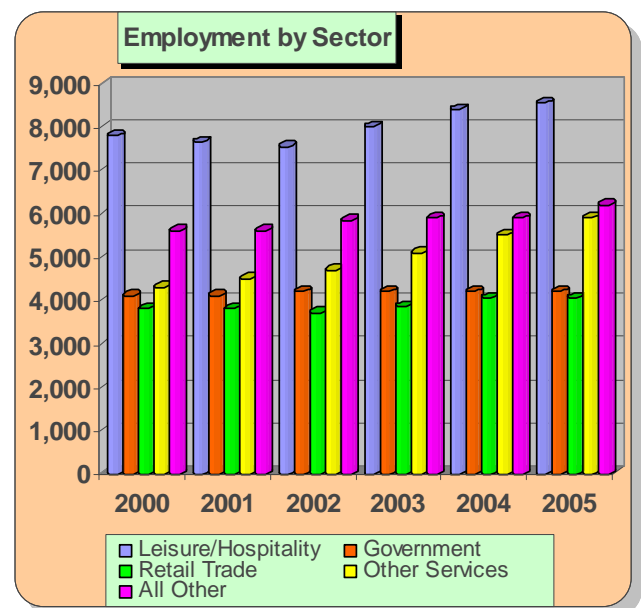
Indicator 4: Employment by Sector

	Leisure, Hospitality	Government	Retail Trade	Other Services	All Other	Total
2000	7,800	4,100	3,800	4,300	5,600	25,600
2001	7,650	4,100	3,800	4,500	5,600	25,650
2002	7,550	4,200	3,700	4,700	5,850	26,000
2003	8,000	4,200	3,850	5,100	5,900	27,050
2004	8,400	4,200	4,050	5,500	5,900	28,050
2005	8,550	4,200	4,050	5,900	6,200	28,900

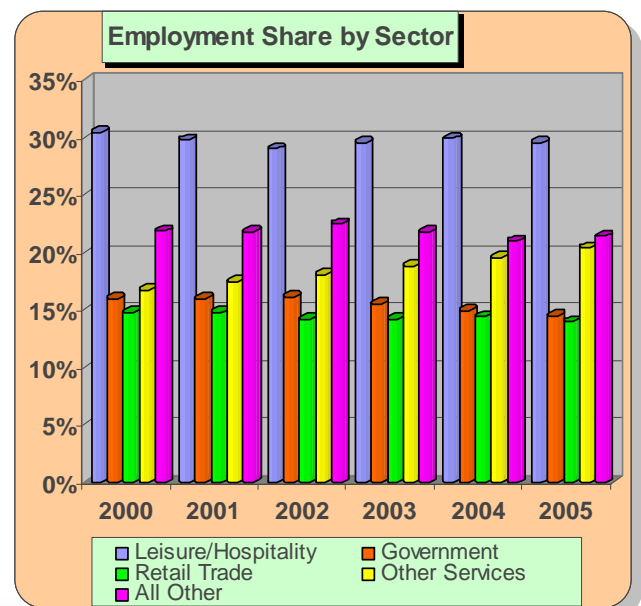
Source: HI DLIR, Workforce Informer, Job Count by Industry

<http://www.hiwi.org>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



5

Unemployment

INDICATOR TREND:

Unemployment still trending down

Description and Relevance

Unemployment is one measure of how well Kauaʻi's job market is meeting the needs of local workers.

The State provides statistics on the number and rate of unemployment as a basis for assessing the health of the island labor market.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The number of unemployed declined by 450 since 2000. At the same time, the number of jobs increased by 2,450 while the local labor force increased by 2,000.

The unemployment rate has dropped in 4 of the last 5 years, and declined to 2.7% in 2005 – the lowest level ever recorded for Kauaʻi.

In 2005, there were one-third fewer unemployed than in 2000, and the total number of unemployed dropped to 900 from 1,050 the previous year.

The unemployment data are displayed for the entire period since 1990 to illustrate the dramatic differences between labor market conditions in the mid-1990s and today.

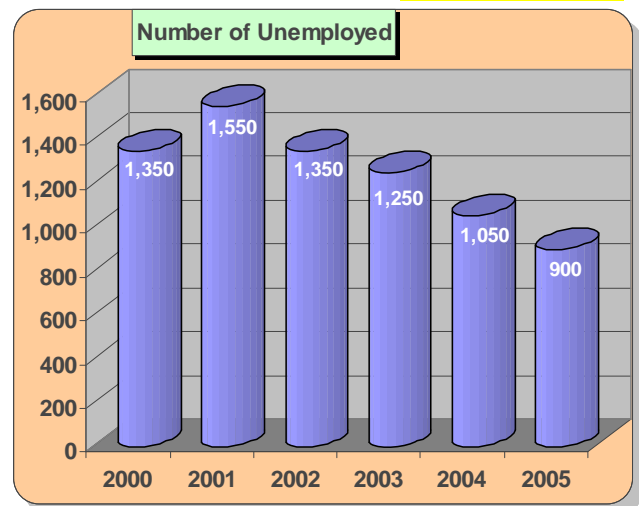
DATA TABLE

Indicator 5: Unemployment

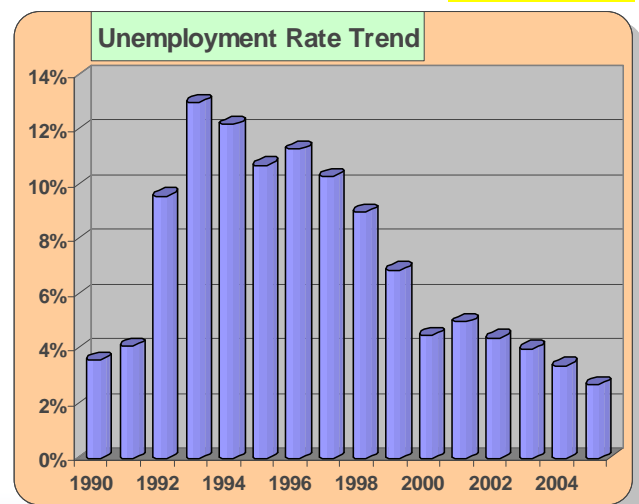
	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
1990	25,200	950	3.6%
1991	26,900	1,150	4.1%
1992	26,150	2,800	9.6%
1993	24,500	3,650	13.0%
1994	25,050	3,500	12.2%
1995	25,750	3,100	10.7%
1996	25,750	3,250	11.3%
1997	25,850	2,950	10.3%
1998	26,400	2,600	9.0%
1999	27,450	2,050	6.9%
2000	29,000	1,350	4.5%
2001	28,950	1,550	5.0%
2002	29,100	1,350	4.4%
2003	30,000	1,250	4.0%
2004	30,550	1,050	3.4%
2005	31,450	900	2.7%

Source: HI DLIR, Workforce Informer
http://hawaii.gov/labor/rs/UI_STATS.htm

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



6

Workers with Multiple Jobs

INDICATOR TREND:

Multiple jobholder trend turned back up in 2005

Description and Relevance

The number of Kaua'i workers holding multiple jobs is one measure of well-being.

Statistics on multiple jobholders are derived from data regarding the number of workers and the number of jobs.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Using figures reported to the Hawai'i Department of Labor, the number of multiple jobholders declined from 2000 to 2004, before climbing slightly in 2005.

There were 3,400 workers with multiple jobs in 2000 versus 2,400 in 2004, and this number increased to 2,600 in 2005.

This represented 8.3% of all Kaua'i workers in 2005, down from 11.7% in 2000.

The comparable rate for the State was 9.3% in 2000. While 2005 State data are not yet available, the Kaua'i rate appears to be moving more in line with the State percentages in recent years.

It should be noted that these figures do not include people working for cash or other types of unreported income, which could raise the number of workers with multiple jobs significantly.

DATA TABLE

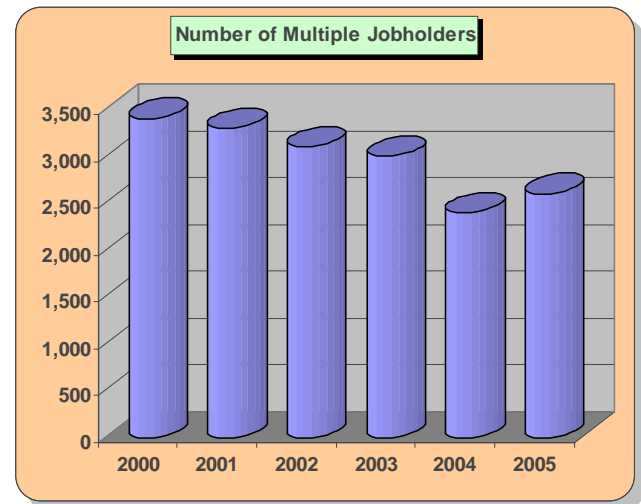
Indicator 6: Multiple Jobholders

	Job Count	Employment	Multiple Jobholders	Percent	State Percent
2000	25,600	29,000	3,400	11.7%	9.3%
2001	25,600	28,900	3,300	11.4%	9.8%
2002	26,000	29,100	3,100	10.7%	8.2%
2003	27,000	30,000	3,000	10.0%	7.6%
2004	28,100	30,500	2,400	7.9%	7.6%
2005	28,900	31,500	2,600	8.3%	NA

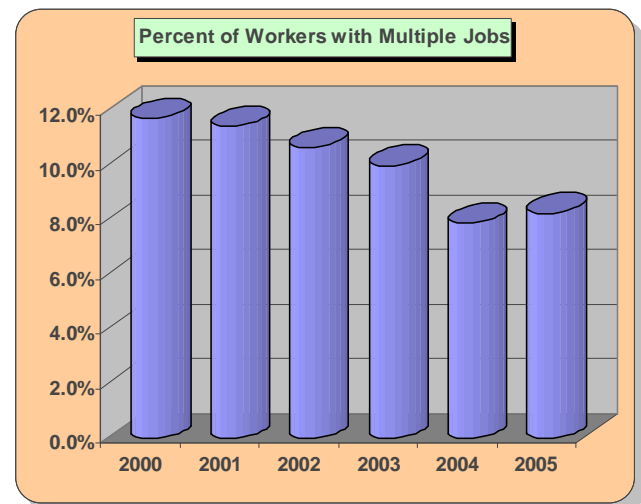
Source: HI DLIR, Workforce Informer

http://www.hiwi.org/admin/uploadedPublications/480_LFKC.TXT

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



7

Visitors and Spending

INDICATOR TREND:

Daily visitors increase slightly as daily spending flattens

Description and Relevance

The volume of visitor traffic and spending is one measure of how well Kauaʻi's leading industry is doing.

The State collects statistics on the visitor industry as a basis for assessing this leading source of economic growth in the islands.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

After slumping in 2001, the average number of visitors on Kauaʻi continued to climb from 17,431 in 2002 to 19,336 in 2005.

The total number of visitors each year remained above 1 million in all years except 2003, and total spending exceeded \$1 billion in each of the last three years.

Spending per person per day rose from \$149 to \$163 between 2002 and 2005.

Total visitor days moved over the 7 million mark for the first time in 2005.

DATA TABLE

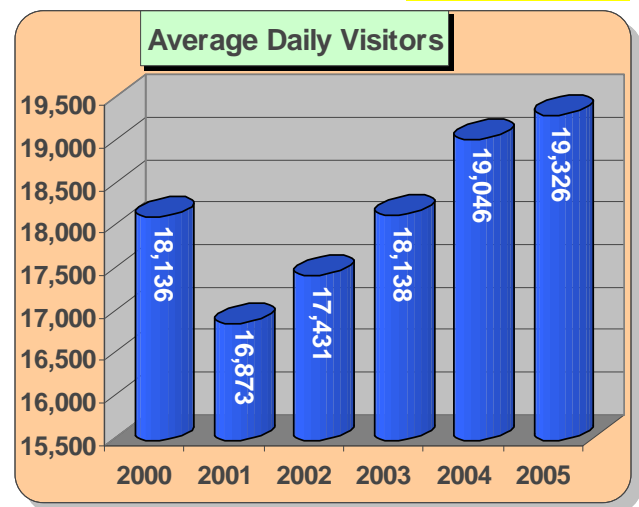
Indicator 7: Visitors and Spending

	Visitor Days (M)	Visitors (M)	Visitor Spending (\$M)	Average Daily Visitors	\$ Per Person Per Day
2000	6.6	1.1	NA	18,136	NA
2001	6.1	1.0	NA	16,873	NA
2002	6.2	1.0	\$971.2	17,431	\$149.24
2003	6.5	1.0	\$1,009.2	18,138	\$155.09
2004	6.9	1.0	\$1,104.6	19,046	\$163.20
2005	7.2	1.1	\$1,173.0	19,326	\$163.12

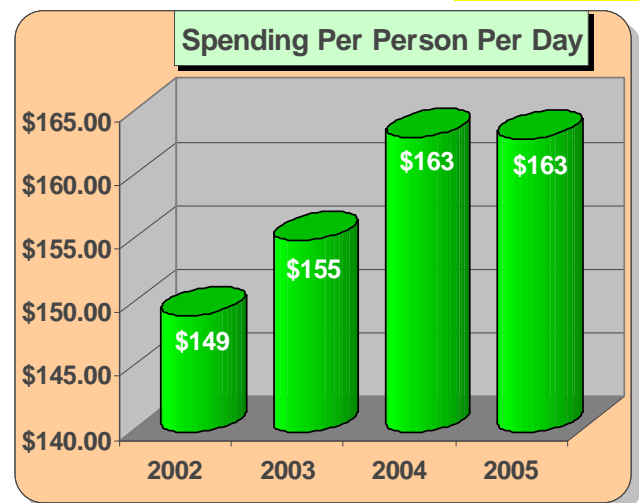
Source: HI DBEDT, Monthly Visitor Statistics

<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/visitor-stats/tourism>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



8

Visitor Accommodations

INDICATOR TREND:

Traditional lodging loses share as off-resort lodging grows

Description and Relevance

The inventory of visitor accommodations is one measure of Kauaʻi's capacity to support tourism.

The State compiles accommodation statistics, including the recent trend toward visitors choosing timeshare instead of hotel and condo units.

All Kauaʻi hotels, condos and timeshare units are located in resort complexes ("on-resort"), while other accommodations (including second homes) are located off-resort.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Total visitor accommodations declined slightly from 2004 to 2005 as increased timeshare units were offset by decreased hotel and condo units. Other units increased sharply from 596 in 2000 to 979 in 2005.

At the same time, the number of visitors staying only "On Resort" dropped sharply from over 680,000 in 2000 to just over 450,000 in 2005, while the number staying "Off Resort" jumped from 156,000 to 293,000 over the same period.

Accordingly, the share of visitors staying only "On Resort" dropped from 64% in 2000 to 42% in 2005, while the share staying only "Off Resort" nearly doubled from 14% to 27%.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 8: Visitor Accommodation Inventory

	Hotel/Condo	Timeshare	Other	Total Units
2000	5,042	1,521	596	7,159
2001	5,076	1,599	527	7,202
2002	4,793	1,641	603	7,037
2003	4,799	1,657	801	7,257
2004	5,200	2,034	871	8,105
2005	4,987	2,115	979	8,081

Source: DBEDT, Visitor Plant Inventory

<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/visitor-stats/visitor-plant/>

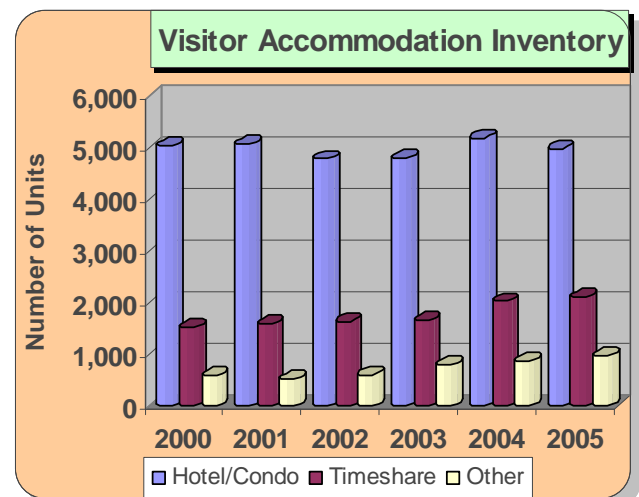
Indicator 8b: Visitor Accommodation Choices

	On Resort Only	Some Resort	Off Resort	Total Visitors
2000	684,676	234,506	155,640	1,074,821
2001	609,833	222,790	176,073	1,008,697
2002	540,327	274,159	191,411	1,005,897
2003	487,143	305,367	183,356	975,866
2004	469,086	315,611	236,224	1,020,921
2005	454,008	343,658	292,636	1,090,302

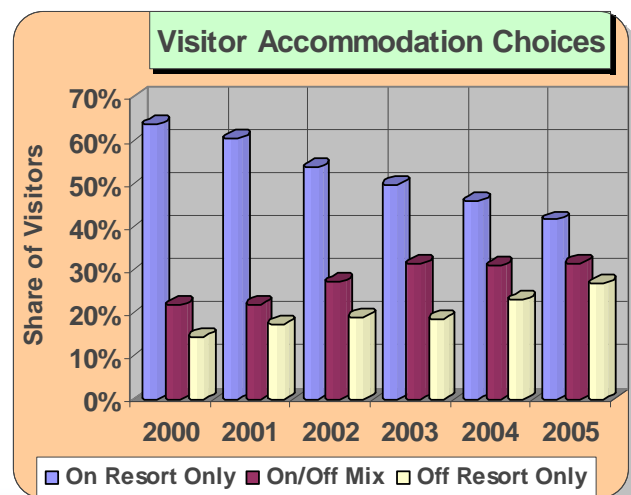
Source: DBEDT, Annual Visitor Research Report

<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/visitor-stats/visitor-research/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



9

Affordability of Home Purchase

INDICATOR TREND:

Median home values rise sharply as affordability index falls

Description and Relevance

The affordability of home buying is one measure of how well Kauaʻi's housing market is meeting local needs.

The National Association of Realtors provides statistics and a consistent methodology for determining the affordability of housing in different locations on a comparable basis.

The housing affordability index compares the cost of housing with the level of income in each location.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Since 2000, median incomes on Kauaʻi rose slightly while median housing values jumped sharply, and the affordability index dropped from 77% to 40% in 2005.

This means that a family with the median income in 2005 had only 40% of the necessary amount to afford a median-priced home.

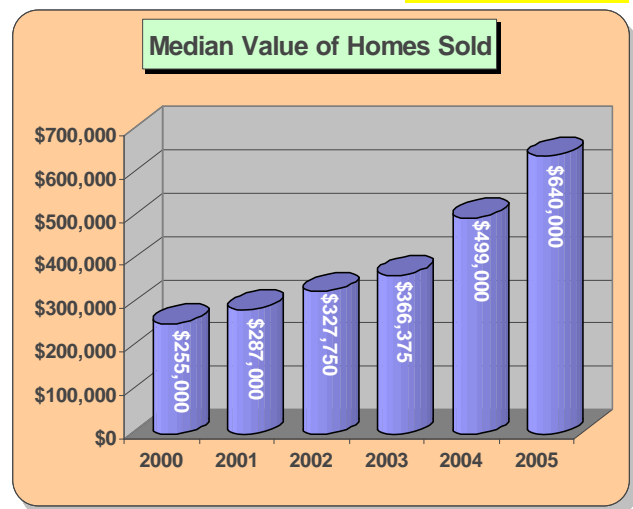
DATA TABLE

Indicator 9: Housing Affordability Index (HAI)

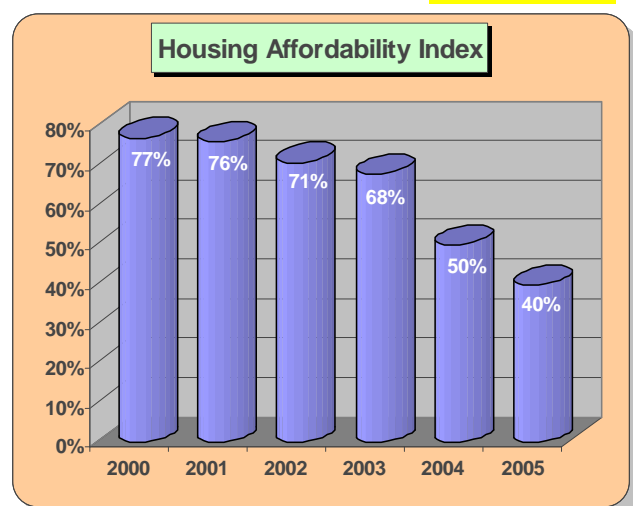
	Median Value	Median Family Income	Monthly Payment	HAI
2000	\$255,000	\$55,900	\$1,511	77%
2001	\$287,000	\$55,900	\$1,528	76%
2002	\$327,750	\$56,300	\$1,657	71%
2003	\$366,375	\$56,100	\$1,720	68%
2004	\$499,000	\$56,300	\$2,342	50%
2005	\$640,000	\$57,900	\$3,037	40%

Source: National Association of Realtors, Housing Affordability Index
<http://www.realtor.org/Research.nsf/Pages/HousingInlx>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



10 Affordability of Home Rental

INDICATOR TREND:

Median home rents fall slightly as affordability rises

Description and Relevance

The affordability of rental housing is one measure of how well Kauaʻi's housing market is meeting local needs.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provides statistics on "fair market rents," which is defined as the dollar amount below which 40 percent of the standard-quality rental housing units are rented.

The rental affordability index compares the "fair market rent" for a 2-bedroom unit with the rent that could be paid with 30% of median family income.

It should be noted that HUD figures include only advertised rentals and do not include rentals above the 40 percent level.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The monthly cost of two bedroom rentals has remained fairly constant at about \$1,100 since 2000, while the amount available for rent payments increased from just under \$1,300 to just over \$1,400 in 2005.

The ratio between rent money available and rental costs increased from 117% to 134%, which means that the median family income had 34% more rent money available than was needed. This indicator does not address the supply of rentals available, which is perceived to be low.

DATA TABLE

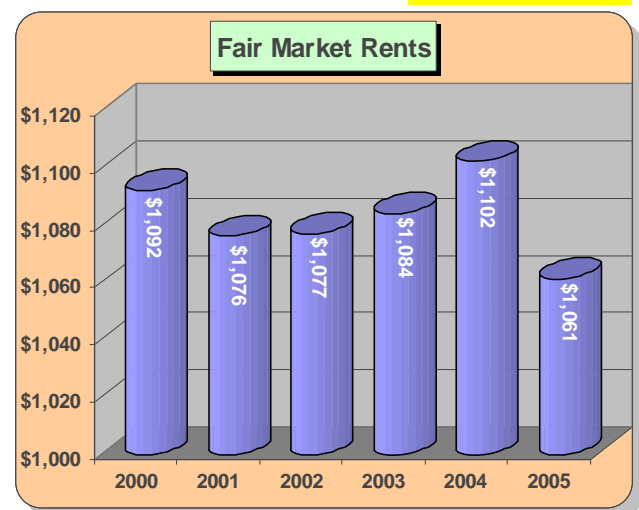
Indicator 10: 2-Bedroom Monthly Rental Affordability

	Monthly 2BR Rents	30% of Gross Income	Ratio
2000	\$1,092	\$1,273	117%
2001	\$1,076	\$1,293	120%
2002	\$1,077	\$1,310	122%
2003	\$1,084	\$1,378	127%
2004	\$1,102	\$1,380	125%
2005	\$1,061	\$1,424	134%

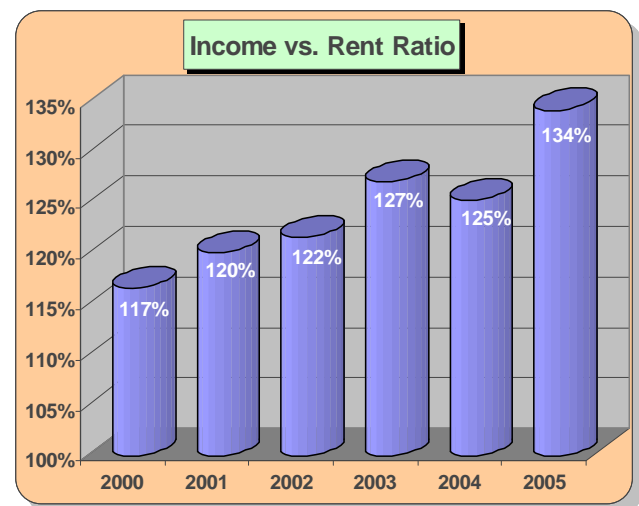
Source: U.S. HUD, Fair Market Rent History

<http://www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



Public Education

INDICATORS

- 11 Public school student achievement
- 12 Public school graduation rates
- 13 Post-high school education and training

Intention of This Section

The resilience of a community to meet its economic needs relies in large part on the preparation, skills and abilities of its workforce, along with workforce innovation, flexibility and productivity. The education system is designed to prepare students to take an active role in the workforce and in the community by providing them with skills needed to secure meaningful employment and a good quality of life.

11

Public School Student Achievement

INDICATOR TREND:

Tenth grade slipping as third grade improves

Description and Relevance

Public school student test scores are one measure of how well Kaua'i students are doing.

The State provides statistics from two different testing programs for grades 3 and 10 for each school each year.

These data are used to determine the share of students who score "average or above" on the Stanford Achievement Test (SAT) or who "meet or exceed" the Hawai'i Content and Performance Standards Test (HCPS) levels.

How is Kaua'i doing?

SAT scores for 3rd graders have remained fairly steady between 82% and 85% since 2002, while scores for 10th graders have slipped from 73% to 68%.

HCPS scores for 3rd graders have increased steadily from nearly 32% in 2002 to nearly 44% in 2005, while these scores for 10th graders fluctuated from a high of 33% in 2004 to a low of 27% in 2003.

Both grades were near or above the State average SAT score in each of the last four years. Both grades were near or above the State HCPS average score in 2002 and 2004, while 10th graders fell behind the State average in 2003 and 2005 and 3rd graders fell behind in 2003.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 11: Student Test Scores

	Grade 10		Grade 3	
	SAT *	HCPS *	SAT *	HCPS *
2002	73%	29.7%	82%	31.5%
2003	72%	26.8%	85%	32.0%
2004	66%	33.3%	85%	36.4%
2005	68%	29.1%	84%	43.8%

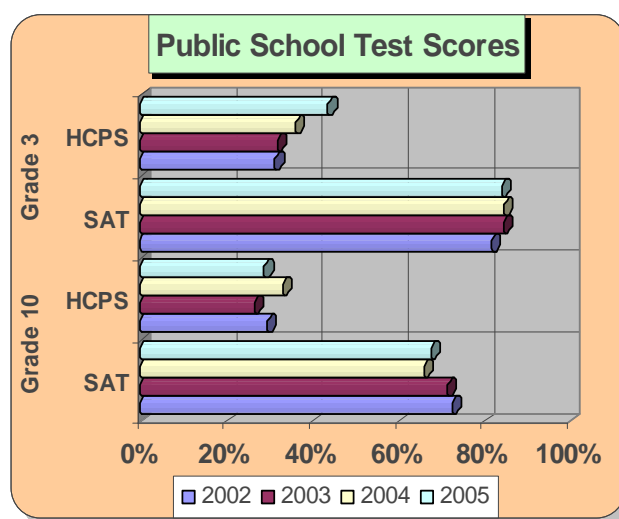
Source: HI DOE

<http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/sat-hcps.htm>

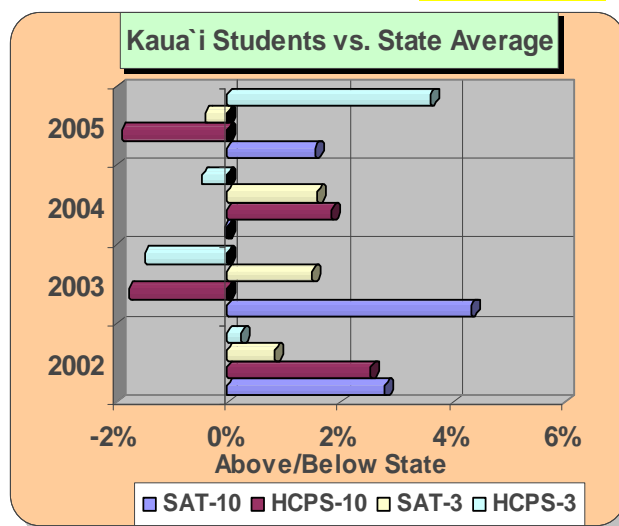
* Stanford Achievement Test

**Hawaii Content and Performance Standards Test

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



12 Public High School Graduation Rates

INDICATOR TREND:

Graduation rates holding steady, well above state rates

Description and Relevance

Public high school graduation rates are one measure of how well Kaua'i students are doing.

The State provides statistics for seniors graduating on time (in four years), seniors completing their final year and freshmen who drop out of their class before graduating.

These data are calculated differently and are not comparable with national graduation rates. *(With comparable national data, the State rate can be 8% to 10% below the rate shown here.)*

How is Kaua'i doing?

The share of students who graduate on time has fluctuated between 85% in 2001 and 89% in 2002, and climbed slightly from 86% to 87% between 2004 and 2005.

The share of freshmen who drop from their class remained fairly steady at about 16%, while the share of seniors completing their last year slipped from 98% to 94% between 2001 and 2005.

The Kaua'i graduation rate has consistently been between 5% and 9% above the reported State average graduation rate.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 12: Public High School Graduates

	Seniors	Senior Completer	Freshmen Dropped	Graduate on Time	State Rate*
2001	722	98%	15%	85%	79%
2002	719	97%	11%	89%	80%
2003	668	96%	16%	85%	80%
2004	703	95%	16%	86%	80%
2005	730	94%	16%	87%	80%

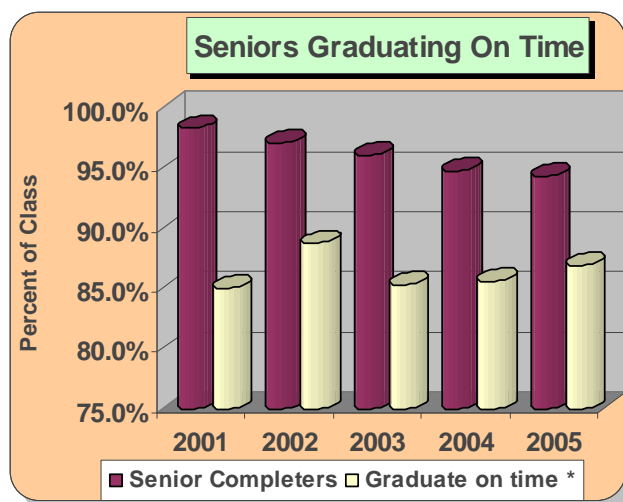
* 4-year students graduating on schedule

** Not comparable with national calculations

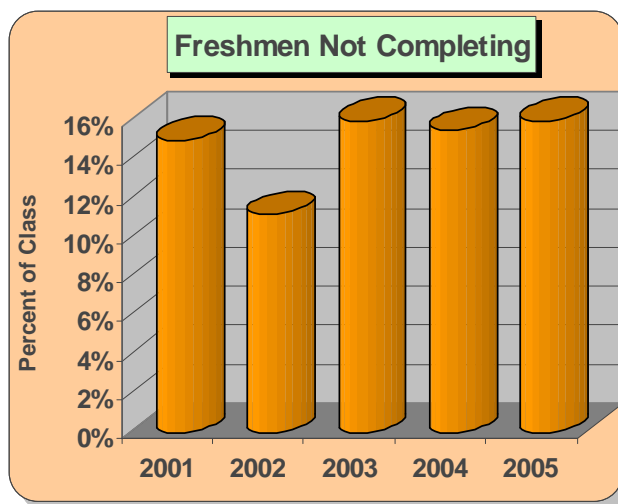
Source: HI DOE, School Status and Improvement Reports

http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/map_kauai.htm

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



13 Post-High School Education and Training

INDICATOR TREND:

Share of college-bound drops as other schooling climbs

Description and Relevance

The plans of public high school graduates for continued schooling provide one measure of how well Kaua'i students are doing.

The State provides results from a senior exit survey each year that show how many intend to attend a 4-year college in Hawai'i or in another state and how many plan some other post-secondary schooling.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The share of Kaua'i public high school graduates going on to a 4-year college dropped significantly from 33% in 2001 to 26% in 2005. Slightly more than half of these are headed to a college outside of Hawai'i.

At the same time, the share of graduates planning some other form of schooling jumped from 42% to 58%.

Combining these two, 84% of Kaua'i's 2005 high school graduates are planning some form of post-secondary schooling, which is up from 75% in 2001.

DATA TABLE

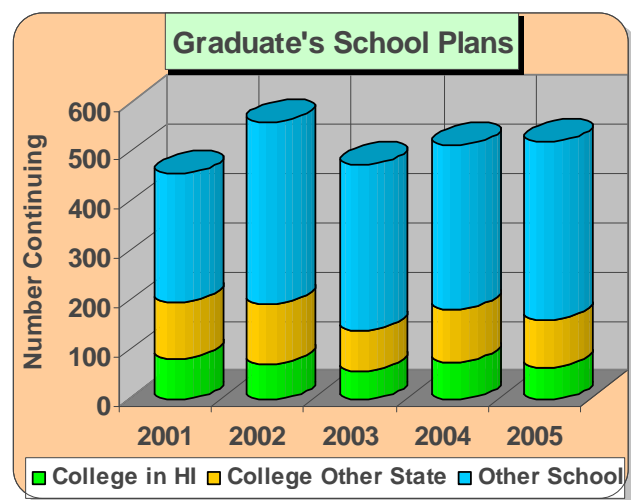
Indicator 13: Graduates Continuing Schooling

	4-Yr. College in HI	Other 4-Yr College	Other School	Total Grads	% 4-Yr College	% Other School
2001	85	115	259	459	33%	42%
2002	73	123	368	564	30%	56%
2003	60	83	334	477	24%	57%
2004	77	109	331	517	28%	49%
2005	65	97	362	524	26%	58%

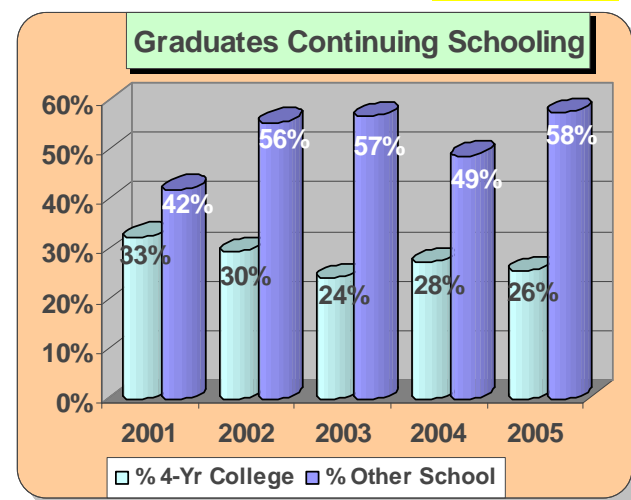
Source: HI DOE, Senior Exit Plan Survey

http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/map_kauai.htm

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being

INDICATORS

- 14 Need for emergency food
- 15 Food self-sufficiency
- 16 Homelessness
- 17 Perception of neighborhood safety
- 18 Violent and property crime
- 19 Drug and alcohol abuse
- 20 Child and domestic violence
- 21 Medical insurance coverage
- 22 Leading diseases
- 23 Leading causes of death
- 24 Leisure time
- 25 Internet access
- 26 Perception of aloha spirit

Intention of This Section

Quality of life is an elusive term that reflects a sense of neighborhood and community, general well-being, health and public safety. In Hawaiʻi, it also reflects a sense of place and the presence of the aloha spirit, which is based on the values and traditions of our host culture. The aloha spirit provides a foundation for interacting with one another and with our environment. This section focuses on indicators that reflect various aspects of our quality of life.

14 Need for Emergency Food

INDICATOR TREND:

Emergency food requests falling as peak month stays high

Description and Relevance

The number of Kaua'i residents seeking emergency food assistance is one measure of how well our poorest residents are faring.

The Kaua'i Food Bank provides statistics on the number of requests for emergency food at the Food Bank, food pantries throughout the island and through the Salvation Army.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of emergency food requests fluctuated from an average of 5,500 per month in 2001 to over 8,000 monthly in 2003.

The average requests during 2005 was just over 6,300, ranging from a high month of over 10,000 to a low month of nearly 4,700.

The rate of change in emergency food requests fell from a 32% increase between 2001 and 2002 to a 20% decrease between 2003 and 2004, and then fell by another 2% through 2005.

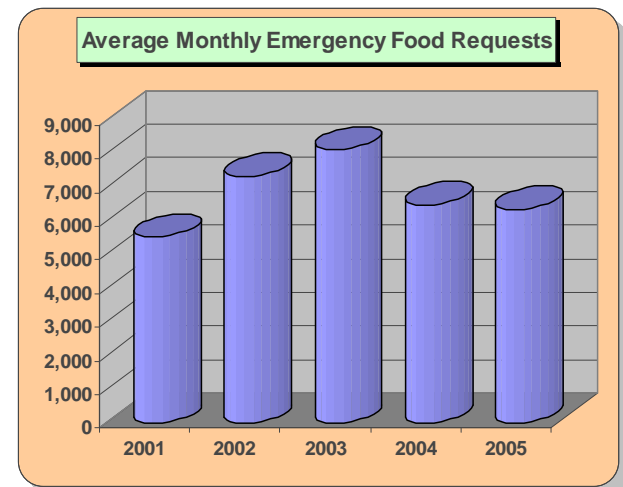
DATA TABLE

Indicator 14: Emergency Food Requests

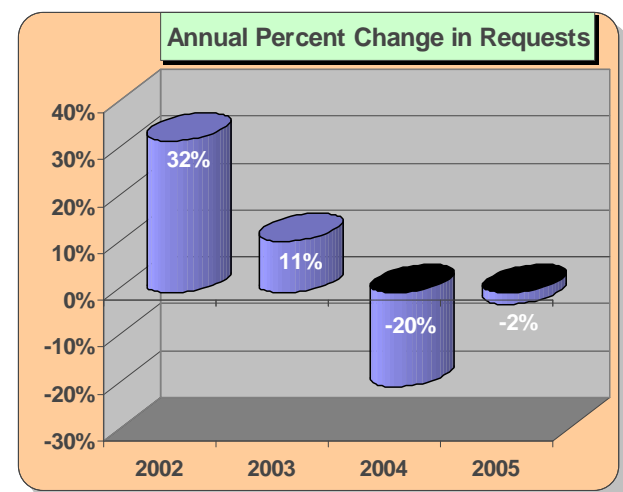
	Average Month	High Month	Low Month
2001	5,513	7,027	4,259
2002	7,301	9,990	5,531
2003	8,099	11,056	4,660
2004	6,471	9,346	4,838
2005	6,322	10,201	4,656

Source: Kaua'i Food Bank

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



15 Food Self-Sufficiency

INDICATOR TREND:

Fruit and vegetable acreage falls as acres needed climbs

Description and Relevance

The State provides statistics on Hawaiʻi agriculture that include the acreage planted in various crops and the acreage required to feed the island population (including visitors).

These data are helpful in assessing the growth and sufficiency of local food production.

The Kauaian Institute relied on these statistics to derive a “self-sufficiency” index for fruit and vegetable production that measures the ratio between the number of acres farmed and the acres required to feed the de facto population (residents and visitors).

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The number of acres required to produce fruits and vegetables for Kauaʻi’s residents and visitors increased from 1,700 in 2000 to nearly 1,900 in 2005 as the island’s de facto population increased.

The number of acres planted in fruits and vegetables dropped slightly to 1,000 over this same period.

Accordingly, the “self-sufficiency index” for fruits and vegetables declined from just over 70% in 2000 to barely 53% in 2005.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 15: Food Self-Sufficiency

	Required Acres in Fruit/Veg	Actual Acres in Fruit/Veg	Self-Sufficiency Index
2000	1,709	1,200	70.2%
2001	1,563	900	57.6%
2002	1,648	1,100	66.8%
2003	1,647	1,100	66.8%
2004	1,869	1,200	64.2%
2005	1,894	1,000	52.8%

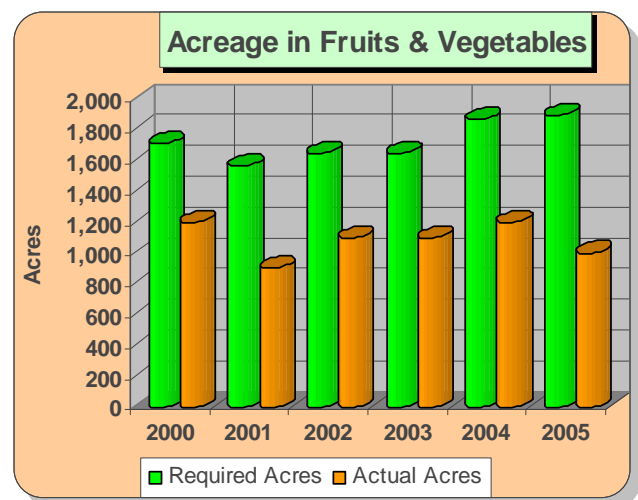
Source: HI Dept. of Ag and Kauaian Institute estimates

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/stat-49.pdf>

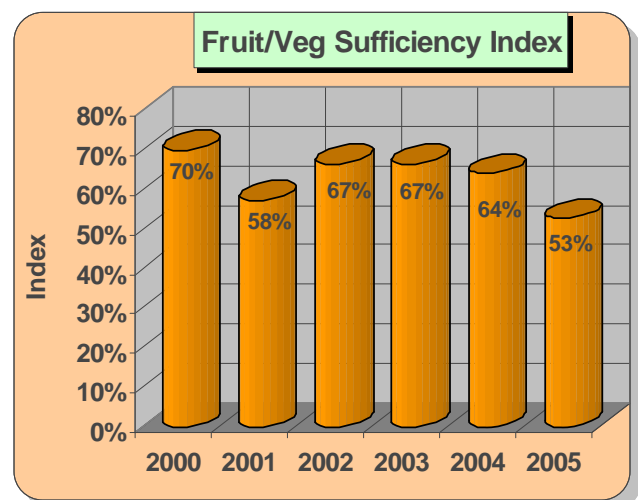
<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/stat-38.pdf>

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/stat-8.pdf>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



16 Homelessness

INDICATOR TREND:

Homelessness climbed rapidly last year after three steady years

Description and Relevance

The number of Kaua'i residents who are (at least temporarily) homeless is one measure of how well our poorest residents are coping.

Kaua'i Economic Opportunity, Inc. (KEO) provides statistics on the number of homeless people based on counts of those registered each year with their Care-A-Van staff.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of homeless individuals remained fairly constant at just over 500 from 2002 through 2004 and then jumped dramatically to nearly 700 in 2005.

This represents approximately 1% of all Kaua'i residents in a given year.

The annual rate of change in the homeless population fell from 4% in 2002-03 to -6% in 2003-04, before jumping by 35% in 2004-05.

It should be noted that the rate of homelessness may be even higher, as the count includes only those who have registered with KEO staff.

DATA TABLE

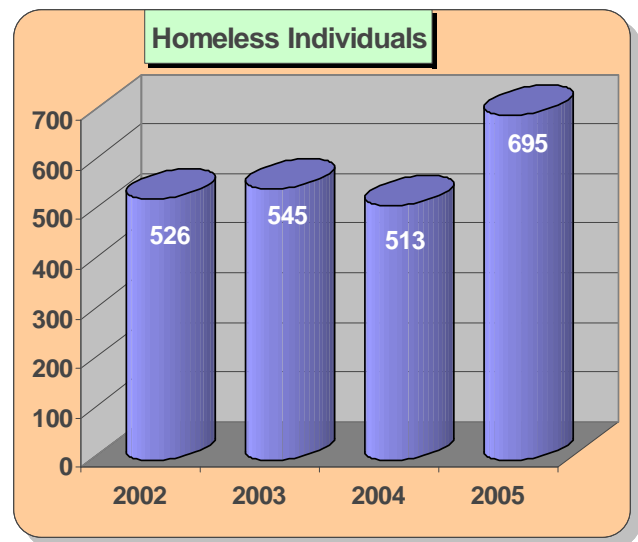
Indicator 16: Homelessness

	Individuals	Share of Population
2002	526	0.9%
2003	545	0.9%
2004	513	0.8%
2005	695	1.1%

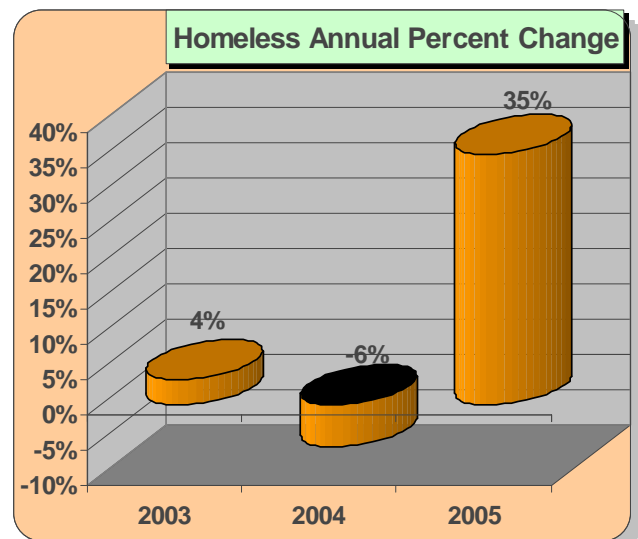
Source: KEO, Inc.

* Registered at KEO Care-A-Van

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



17 Perception of Neighborhood Safety

INDICATOR TREND:

Three of four feel safe walking in their neighborhood at night

Description and Relevance

Community perceptions of neighborhood safety are one measure of overall well-being.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they feel safe walking in their own neighborhood at night.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Fully 76% of Kauaians feel safe walking alone at night in their neighborhoods.

This measure tends to decrease with age and income.

All areas of the island are about the same on this score.

Caucasians tend to feel most safe, while Filipinos tend to feel less safe.

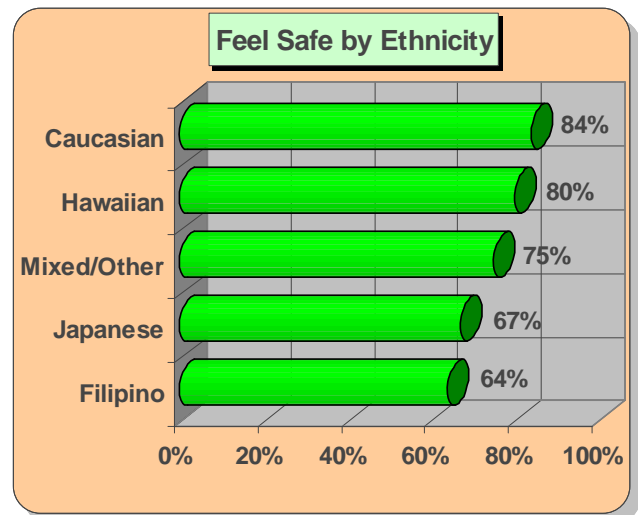
DATA TABLE

Indicator 17: Neighborhood Safety

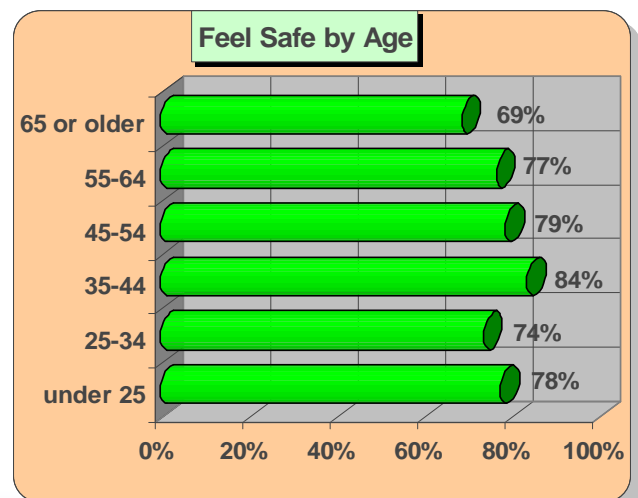
Feel Safe		Feel Safe	
All	76%	Age:	
		under 25	78%
		25-34	74%
		35-44	84%
		45-54	79%
		55-64	77%
		65 or older	69%
Ethnicity:		Income:	
Filipino	64%	<\$25k	58%
Hawaiian	80%	\$25k< \$35k	82%
Mixed/Other	75%	\$35k< \$50k	68%
Japanese	67%	\$50k< \$75k	88%
Caucasian	84%	\$75k< \$100k	82%
		\$100k and over	86%
Area:			
Central/North	77%		
East	77%		
South/West	75%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



18 Violent and Property Crime Rates

INDICATOR TREND:

Violent crime rates still rising as property crimes decline

Description and Relevance

The incidence of major crimes is one measure of the level of security for Kaua'i residents and visitors.

The State provides annual statistics on the rate of violent crime, which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, as well as the rate of property crime, which includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

These data are indexed to provide comparable measures for every 100,000 residents, and the number of arrests in each category is also provided. Final data for 2005 are not yet available.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The index of violent crime rose in 4 of the last 5 years, reaching an all-time high of 341 in 2004, which was up from 246 in 2000. Violent crime involved 104 arrests in 2004 versus 97 arrests in 2000.

The property crime index of 4,087 in 2004 fell back toward its previous low of 3,799 in 2001. Property crime involved 259 arrests in 2004 versus 232 arrests in 2000.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 18: Crime Rate

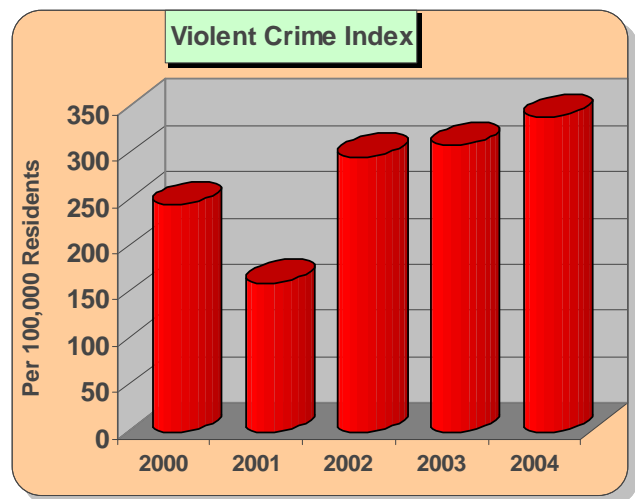
	Violent Crime Index *	Property Crime Index *	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
2000	246	4,163	97	232
2001	162	3,799	60	220
2002	299	4,781	101	263
2003	310	4,714	85	245
2004	341	4,087	104	259
2005	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: HI Atty General, Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data

<http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpia/main/rs/Folder.2005-12-05.2910/>

* Index = per 100,000 residents p = preliminary data

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



19 Drug and Alcohol Abuse

INDICATOR TREND:

Substance abuse climbs in number and share of arrests

Description and Relevance

The number of drug and alcohol-related arrests is one measure of the degree of drug and alcohol abuse on Kaua'i.

The State provides statistics on drug and alcohol-related crime each year for both adults and youth as part of the Uniform Crime Report, and these are helpful in tracking changes over time.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of adult drug-related arrests more than doubled from 80 in 2000 to 169 in 2004, while the number of adult alcohol-related arrests climbed from 297 to 309 in the same period.

The number of youth drug-related arrests jumped from 67 in 2000 to 88 in 2004, while the number of youth alcohol-related arrests more than doubled from 28 to 71 in the same period.

As a percent of all arrests, youth drug and alcohol-related arrests increased from 12% in 2000 to 17% in 2004. Adult drug and alcohol related arrests increased from 18% to 23% over the same period.

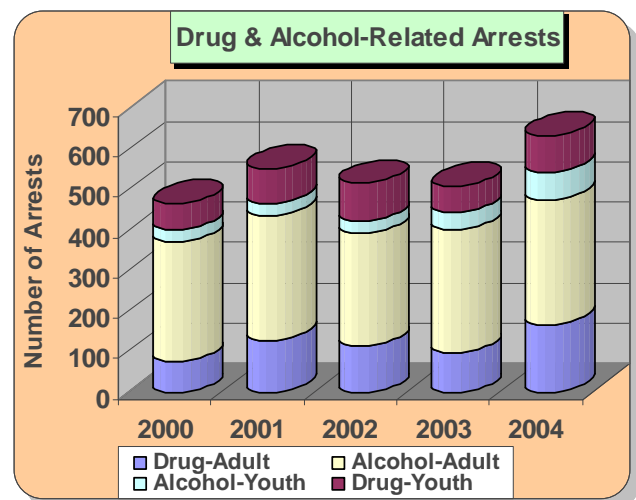
DATA TABLE

Indicator 19: Arrests for Drug and Alcohol Abuse

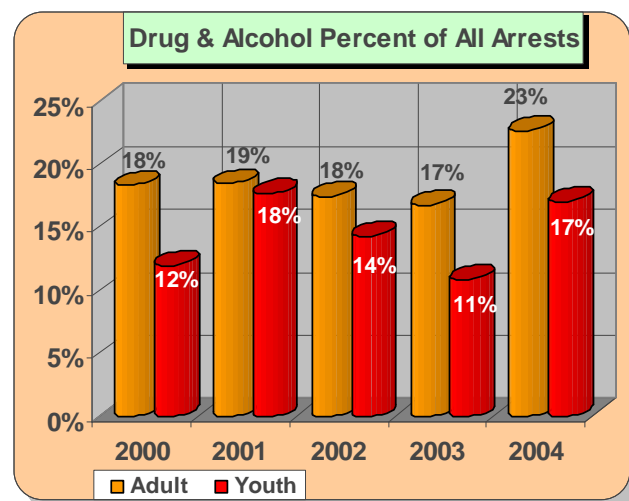
	Drug-Adult	Drug-Youth	Alcohol-Adult	Alcohol-Youth	All Adult Arrests	All Youth
2000	80	67	297	28	2,048	787
2001	129	84	312	30	2,378	642
2002	118	92	281	29	2,274	840
2003	100	66	307	40	2,415	969
2004	169	88	309	71	2,099	929
2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: HI Attorney General, Uniform Crime Reporting Data
<http://hawaii.gov/ag/crj/main/rs/Folder.2005-12-05.2910/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



20 Child and Domestic Violence

INDICATOR TREND:

Child abuse cases declining significantly since 2002

Description and Relevance

The number of cases of child abuse and domestic violence is one measure of how well Kaua'i households are coping.

The State provides statistics on cases reported, confirmed and investigated in each category each year.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The level of reported and investigated child abuse has been falling in recent years, after climbing sharply from 2000 to 2002. There were 159 confirmed cases in 2000 versus 90 in 2004.

In 2005 there were 92 reported cases of domestic violence, of which 35 were investigated.

The share of confirmed cases of child abuse that were investigated ranged between 59% in 2001 and 71% in 2003. In 2004, the figure was 62%.

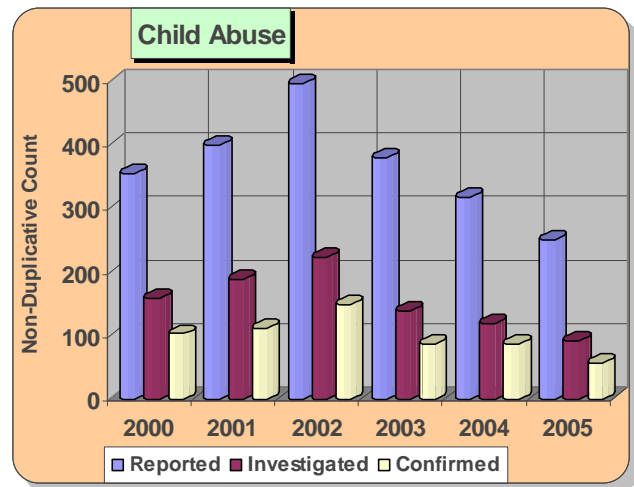
DATA TABLE

Indicator 20: Child Abuse

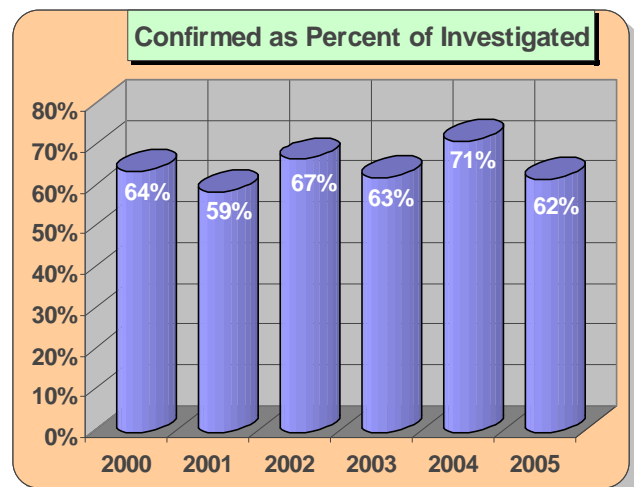
	Reported	Investigated	Confirmed
2000	354	159	102
2001	400	188	111
2002	496	222	149
2003	380	139	87
2004	317	119	85
2005	250	90	56
Domestic Violence			
2005	92	NA	35

Source: HI DHS, Child Welfare & Adult Protective Services
http://www.hawaii.gov/dhs/protection/social_services

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



21 Medical Insurance Coverage

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of medically uninsured falls sharply after peaking in 2004

Description and Relevance

The extent of medical insurance coverage is one measure of how well residents' health is protected.

The State Department of Health provides statistics on medical coverage as part of its annual Health Survey.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The number of uninsured residents fell sharply from over 5,100 in 2004 to 4,100 in 2005.

This represents a decline in the percent of uninsured from 8.4% to 6.6% from 2004 to 2005.

Lack of medical insurance coverage remains higher on Kauaʻi than elsewhere in the State.

In 2005, 6.6% of Kauaians were uninsured versus 4.5% of all State residents. This represents a ratio of 1.5, which is down slightly from 1.6 in 2004.

DATA TABLE

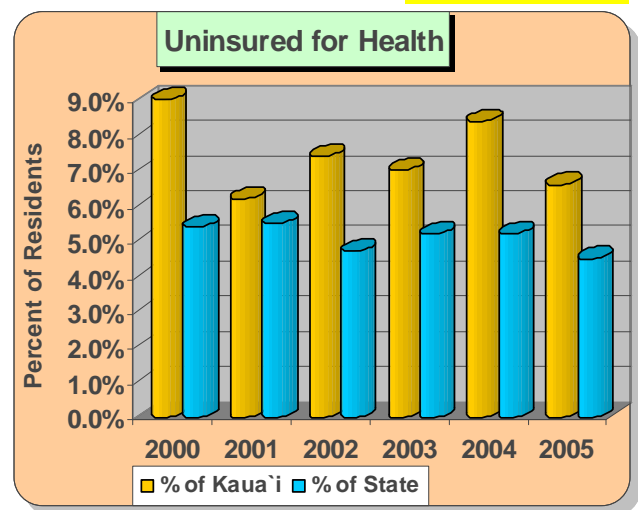
Indicator 21: Rate of Medically Uninsured

	Uninsured	% of Kauaʻi	% of State
2000	5,084	9.0%	5.4%
2001	3,555	6.2%	5.5%
2002	4,359	7.4%	4.7%
2003	4,214	7.0%	5.2%
2004	5,170	8.4%	5.2%
2005	4,100	6.6%	4.5%

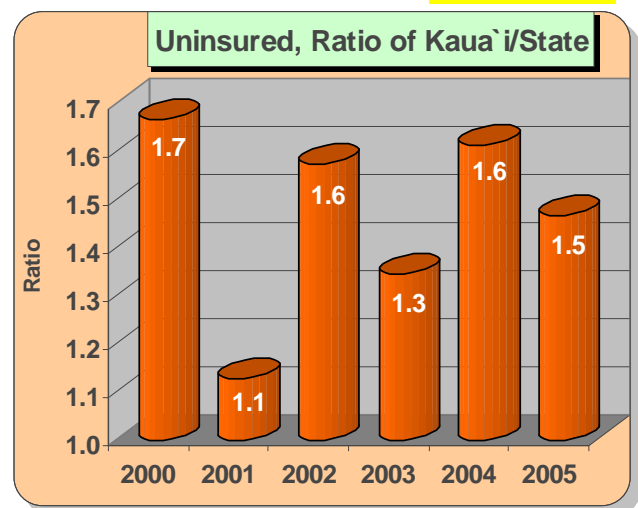
Source: HI DOH, Hawaʻii Health Survey

<http://www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/hhs/index.html>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



22 Leading Diseases

INDICATOR TREND:

Cancer, cardiovascular and heart disease cause most deaths

Description and Relevance

The number of cases of disease leading to death is one measure of the quality of life for Kaua'i residents.

The State Department of Health provides data on resident disease and death from its monitoring of vital statistics.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of resident deaths climbed from 617 in 2000 to 666 in 2005.

Cardiovascular disease caused 180 deaths in 2005, while heart disease and cancer caused 126 and 121 deaths, respectively.

These three causes are significantly above the comparable state rates.

All other diseases caused 122 deaths in 2005, while all other non-disease causes of death totaled 117.

DATA TABLE

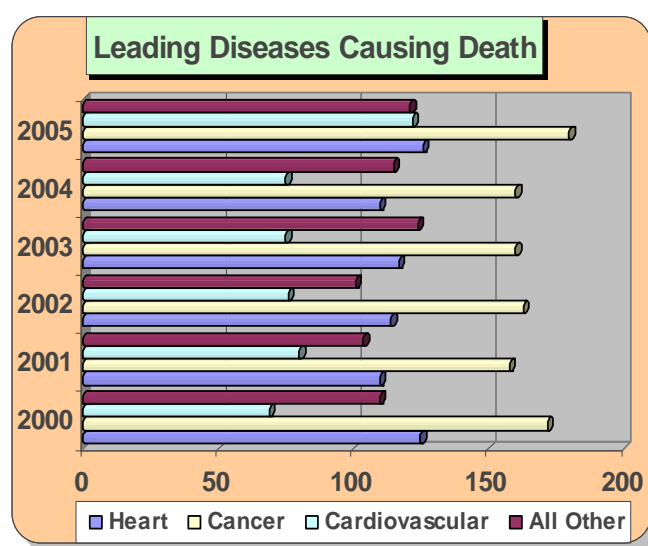
Indicator 22: Leading Diseases Causing Death

	Heart	Cancer	Cardio-vascular	Other Diseases	Other Causes	All Deaths
2000	125	110	172	69	141	617
2001	110	104	158	80	125	577
2002	114	101	163	76	129	583
2003	117	124	160	75	123	599
2004	110	115	160	75	163	623
2005	126	121	180	122	117	666

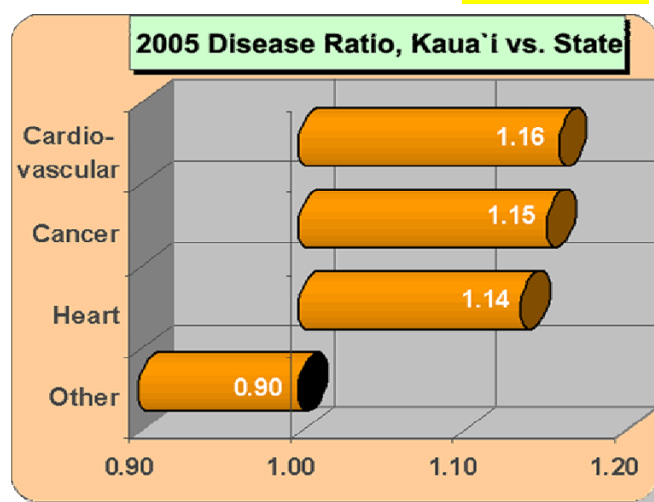
Source: HI DOH, Vital Statistics; numbers are actual cases

<http://www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/vital-statistics/index.html>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



23 Leading Causes of Death

INDICATOR TREND:

Death rate rising as deaths from heart and cancer causes stay the same

Description and Relevance

The rate and cause of death is one measure of the quality of life for Kaua'i residents.

The State Department of Health provides data on resident disease and death from its monitoring of vital statistics.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The death rate from all causes increased from 10.1 to 10.6 per thousand residents from 2004 to 2005.

Cardiovascular causes lead the list and increased from 2.6 to 2.9 per thousand during the same period.

Death caused by cancer or heart disease has remained fairly steady since 2000 at about 2.0 per thousand.

These three leading causes accounted for nearly two-thirds of all deaths.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 23: Cause of Death Index *

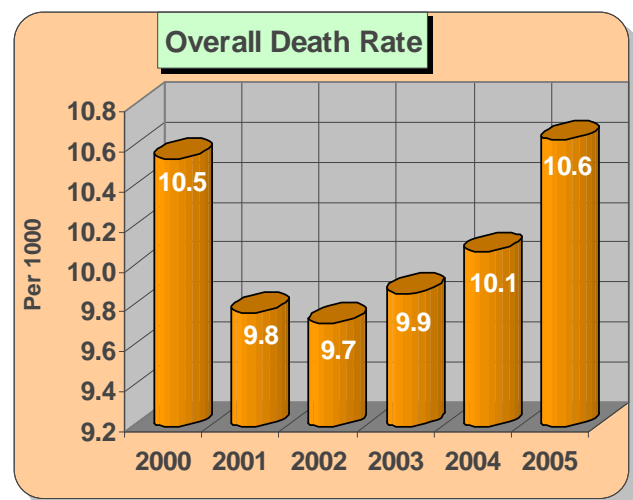
	Cardio-vascular	Heart	Cancer	Other	All Causes
2000	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.6	10.5
2001	2.7	1.9	1.8	3.5	9.8
2002	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.4	9.7
2003	2.6	1.9	2.0	3.3	9.9
2004	2.6	1.8	1.9	3.8	10.1
2005	2.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	10.6

Source: HI DOH, Vital Statistics

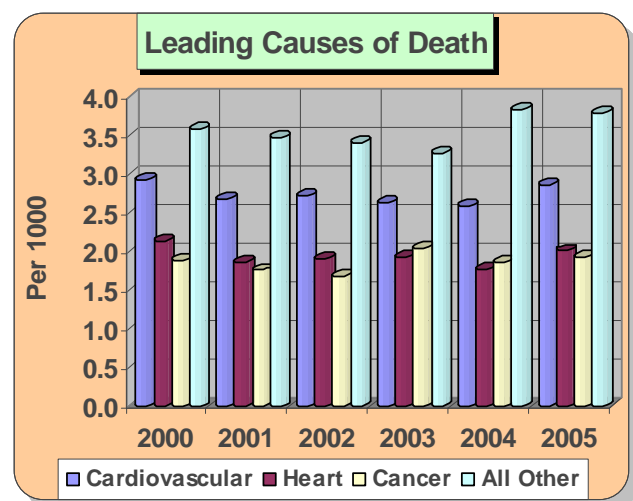
<http://www.hawaii.gov/health/statistics/vital-statistics/index.html>

* Index = incidence per thousand residents

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



24 Internet Access

INDICATOR TREND:

Surprisingly high and uniform Internet access for all residents

Description and Relevance

Community access to the Internet is one measure of overall well-being and access to information.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they have computer access to the Internet at home.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Seven of ten respondents have Internet access at home, which is slightly above the U.S. average (69%) for 2005.

Access is lowest among the youngest and oldest age groups, and lowest in the South and West sides of the island.

Over 80% of working age respondents have home access, and by ethnicity, only Japanese have significantly lower access than average. (Not: This may be due to more responses from older Japanese in the survey.)

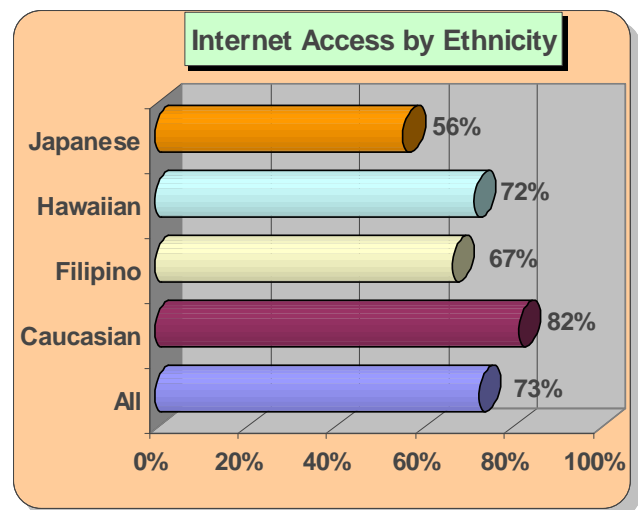
DATA TABLE

Indicator 24: Internet Access at Home

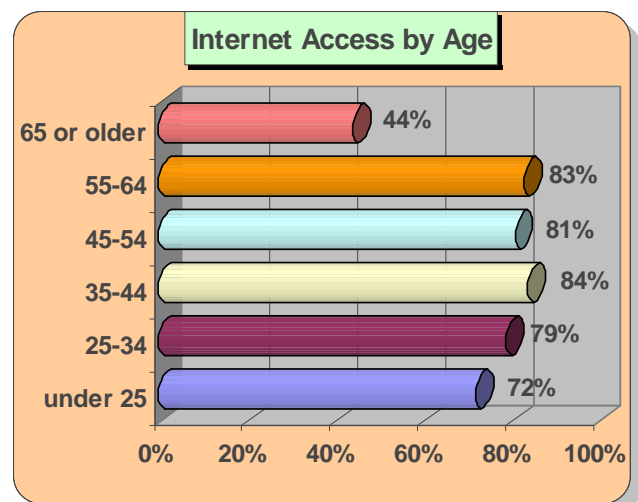
	By Group		By Age		By Area
All	70%	under 25	72%	Central/North	79%
Caucasian	82%	25-34	79%	East	73%
Filipino	67%	35-44	84%	South/West	68%
Hawaiian	72%	45-54	81%		
Japanese	56%	55-64	83%		
Mixed/Other	77%	65 or older	44%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



25 Leisure Time

INDICATOR TREND:

Most residents satisfied with amount of leisure time

Description and Relevance

The amount of leisure time is one measure of overall well-being.

The telephone survey asked respondents how much time they had for active physical recreation and passive leisure time (reading, board games, or socializing with friends, for example, but not counting watching television or using the computer), as well as whether they were satisfied with these amounts.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Nearly 60% of respondents are satisfied with their leisure time, while over 40% want more.

Almost no active recreation was reported by 14% and 8% reported almost no passive recreation time.

Nearly equal shares reported from 1 to 5 hours for active (39%) and passive (38%) recreation. Over 10 hours were reported by 20% (active) and 23% (passive), respectively.

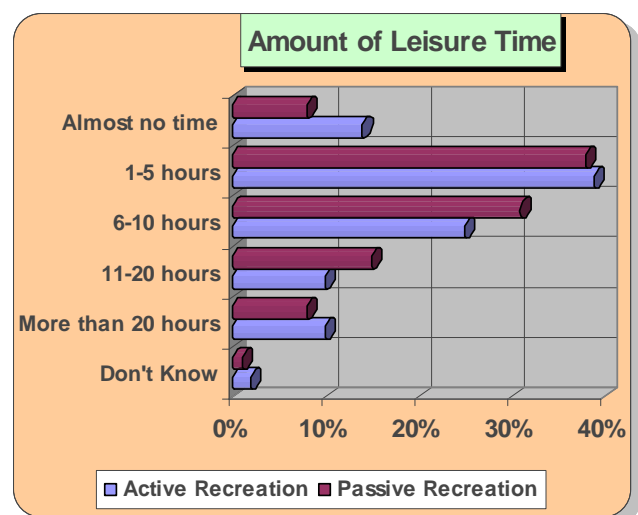
DATA TABLE

Indicator 25: Leisure Time

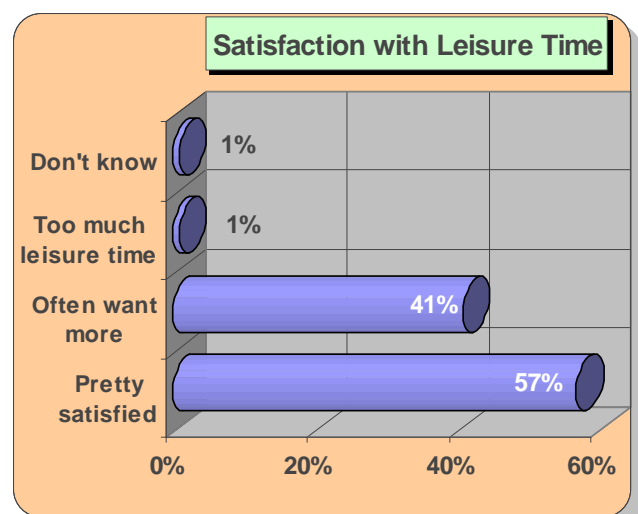
Hours per Week	Active	Passive		Amount
Almost none	14%	8%	Satisfied	57%
1-5	39%	38%	Want more	41%
6-10	25%	31%	Too much	1%
11-20	10%	15%	Don't know	1%
Over 20	10%	8%		
Don't know	2%	1%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



26 Perception of Aloha Spirit

INDICATOR TREND:

More residents say the aloha spirit is the same or stronger

Description and Relevance

The community perception of Kaua'i's Aloha Spirit is one measure of overall well-being.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they thought the Aloha Spirit is getting stronger, is about the same as it ever was, or is getting weaker.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Nearly half (46%) of Kauaians see the Aloha Spirit the same as ever. Of the rest, three times more see it weakening (41%) than strengthening (13%).

More residents in the South and West see it growing stronger, while more residents in the East see it growing weaker.

More men (48%) than women (37%) see it growing weaker.

Using the ratio between strengthening and weakening as a measure, the most weakening is perceived among higher incomes, and 35-44 year-olds.

By the same measure, the least weakening is perceived among lower incomes and seniors.

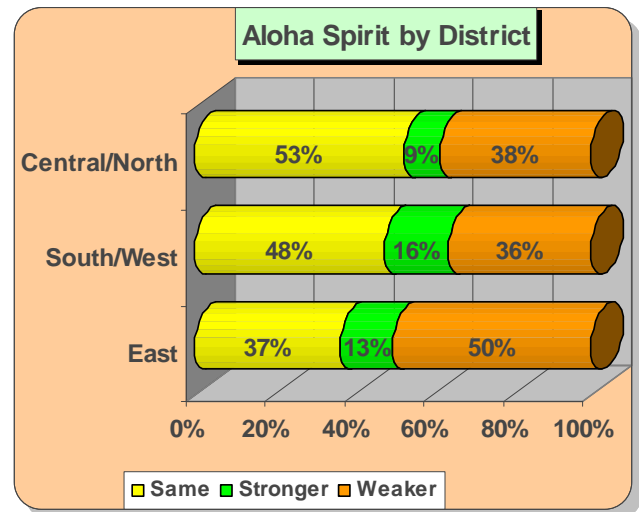
DATA TABLE

Indicator 26: Perception of Aloha Spirit

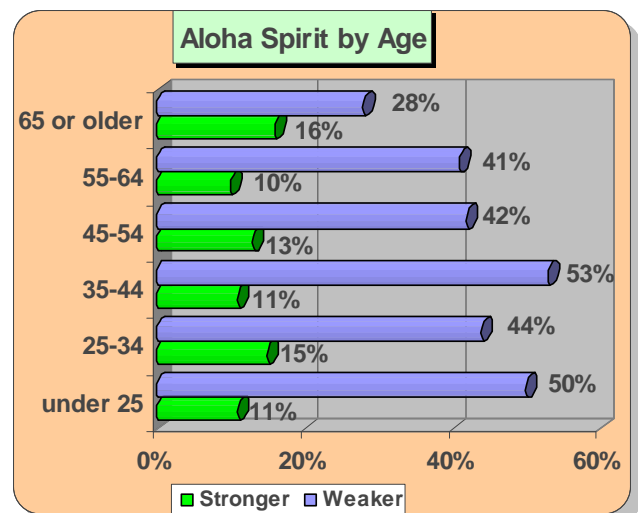
	Stronger	Same	Weaker
All	13%	46%	41%
Under 25	11%	39%	50%
25-34	15%	41%	44%
35-44	11%	36%	53%
45-54	13%	45%	42%
55-64	10%	49%	41%
65 or older	16%	56%	28%
Male	11%	41%	48%
Female	14%	49%	37%
Central/North	9%	53%	38%
East	13%	37%	50%
South/West	16%	48%	36%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



Civic Engagement

INDICATORS

- 27 County government responsiveness
- 28 Community volunteerism
- 29 Community philanthropy
- 30 Voting participation

Intention of This Section

Indicators in this section look at local government's responsiveness to the needs of the community and how Kauaʻi residents participate in government and civic activities. Citizen involvement is an indicator of strong, vibrant communities.

27 County Government Responsiveness

INDICATOR TREND:

Public services rate high, better than existing or new public facilities

Description and Relevance

Community perception of government's responsiveness to community needs is one measure of overall well-being.

The telephone survey asked respondents how satisfied they are with the Kaua'i County government in terms of:

1. maintaining existing public facilities;
2. building new facilities to keep up with population growth; and
3. providing public services, such as police, fire, water, sewer, trash, bus, etc.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Over 80% of respondents are very or somewhat satisfied with the County's provision of public services.

Less than 50% are very or somewhat satisfied with the County's building of new facilities to keep up with growth.

56% are very or somewhat satisfied with the County's maintenance of existing facilities.

Both the degree of dissatisfaction with new facilities and satisfaction with services tends to decline with higher income groups.

Respondents in the South and West are most dissatisfied with new facilities and least satisfied with public services.

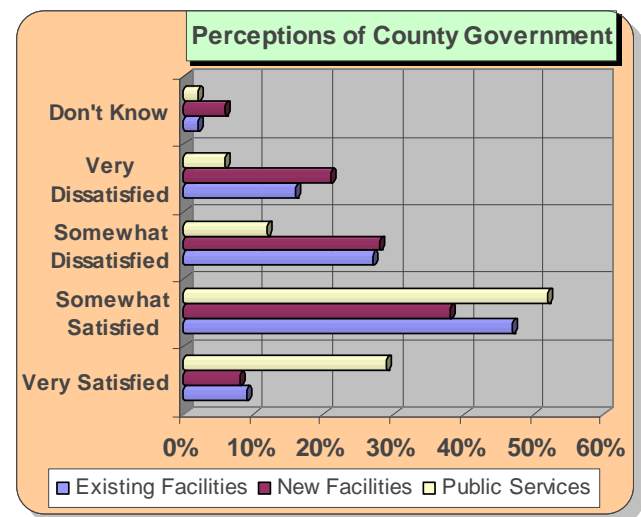
DATA TABLE

Indicator 27: County Gov't Responsiveness

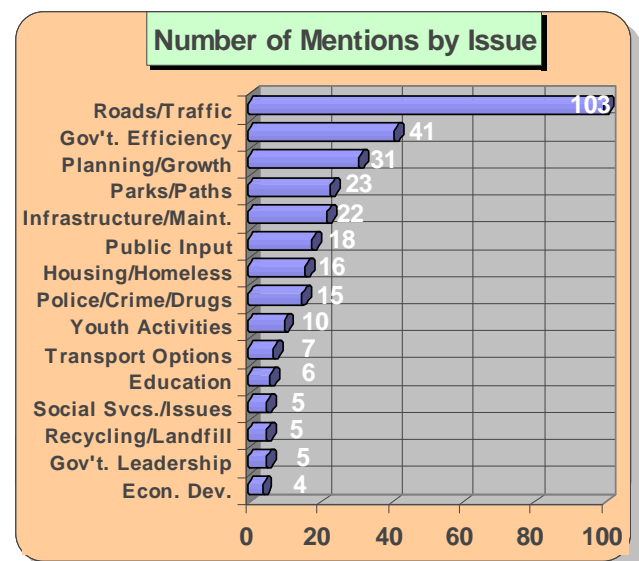
	Existing Facilities	New Facilities	Public Services
Very satisfied	9%	8%	29%
Somewhat satisfied	47%	38%	52%
Somewhat dissatisfied	27%	28%	12%
Very dissatisfied	16%	21%	6%
Don't know	2%	6%	2%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



28 Community Volunteerism

INDICATOR TREND:

Almost two-thirds of residents contribute volunteer time

Description and Relevance

The level of community volunteerism is one measure of civic engagement.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they volunteered time (without pay) to any charitable, religious, or community organization.

Respondents were also asked how much time they volunteered in a typical week.

How is Kaua'i doing?

An average of 63% of residents report they volunteered with civic or nonprofit groups.

The rate of volunteerism is fairly uniform across the island.

Hawaiian and Mixed/Other residents tend to volunteer more than average, while Filipinos tend to volunteer less than average.

The highest rates of volunteerism are among 55-64 year olds and among those with incomes between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

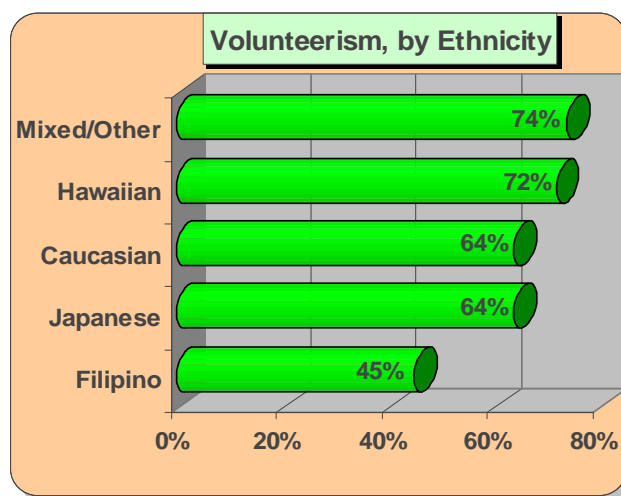
Over one-third of respondents reported volunteering 3 hours per week or less, while 20% reported volunteering more than 16 hours each week.

DATA TABLE

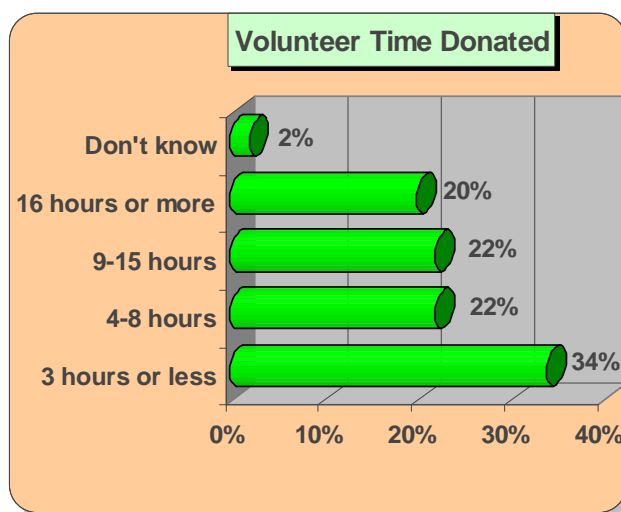
Indicator 28: Community Volunteerism			
	Volunteer		Volunteer
All	63%	Age:	
		under 25	61%
		25-34	56%
		35-44	64%
		45-54	67%
		55-64	71%
		65 or older	55%
		Income:	
		<\$25k	42%
		\$25k< \$35k	57%
		\$35k< \$50k	65%
		\$50k< \$75k	67%
		\$75k< \$100k	76%
		\$100k and over	77%
		Area:	
		Central/North	64%
		East	65%
		South/West	62%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



29 Community Philanthropy

INDICATOR TREND:

Almost 90% of residents donate to community groups

Description and Relevance

The level of charitable giving to community causes is one measure of civic engagement.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they donated any cash or goods to a charitable or religious organization.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Eighty-eight percent (88%) of Kaua'i households reported donating to community causes. Community philanthropy was slightly higher among households on the East side (91%), versus 87% in other areas.

Caucasians reported above average donor rates (92%), while Filipinos reported below average rates (79%).

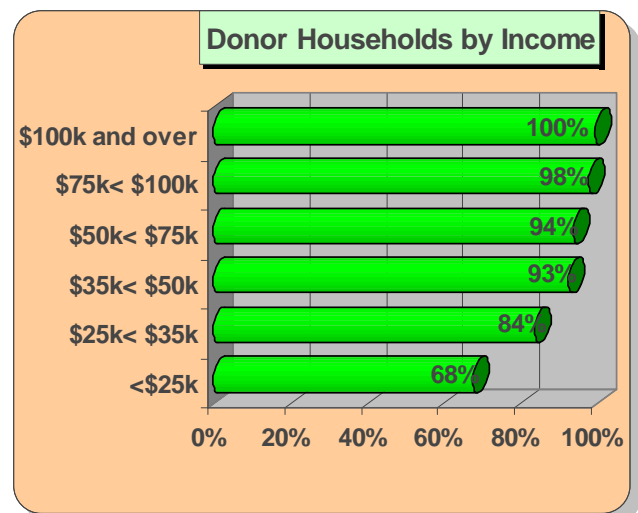
The donor rate tends to increase with higher household income and older age groups. Only 67% of householders under 25 reported donating, while only 68% of households with less than \$25,000 income reported donating.

DATA TABLE

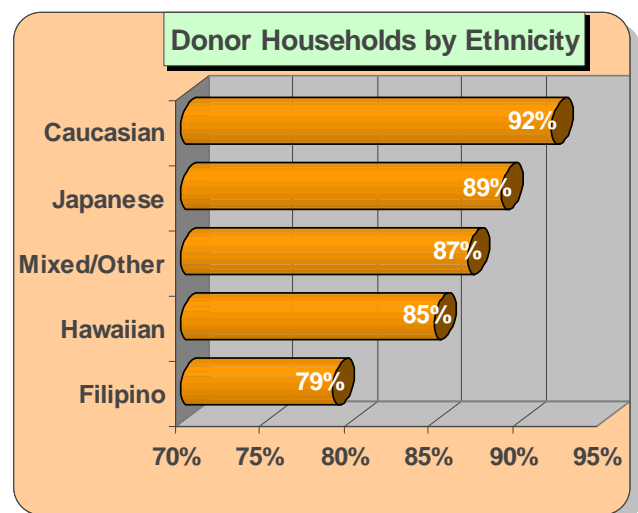
Indicator 29: Community Philanthropy			
	Donated		Donated
All	88%	Age:	
		under 25	67%
		25-34	82%
		35-44	90%
		45-54	93%
		55-64	90%
		65 or older	87%
		Income:	
		<\$25k	68%
		\$25k< \$35k	84%
		\$35k< \$50k	93%
		\$50k< \$75k	94%
		\$75k< \$100k	98%
		\$100k and over	100%
		Ethnicity:	
Caucasian	92%		
Filipino	79%		
Hawaiian	85%		
Japanese	89%		
Mixed/Other	87%		
		Area:	
Central/North	87%		
East	91%		
South/West	87%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



30 Voting Participation

INDICATOR TREND:

Fewer voters turnout while more residents register to vote

Description and Relevance

Voter turnout is one measure of civic engagement and citizen participation in government.

The State Office of Elections provides statistics on the number of residents who are registered to vote and who actually voted in each election.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of registered voters climbed from 34,652 in 2000 to 38,326 in 2006, while the number who voted actually dropped from 22,217 to 21,328 over the same period.

This represents a decline in the turnout rate from 64% in 2000 to 56% in 2006. The corresponding State voter turnout rates were 58% and 53%, respectively.

The 2006 election is the first time that less than half of Kaua'i adults have participated, as only 44% of the 48,217 residents over 18 actually voted.

DATA TABLE

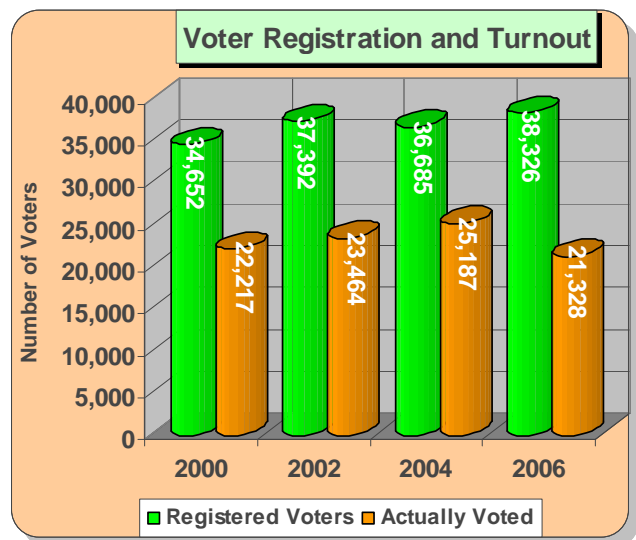
Indicator 30: Voter Turnout

	Registered	Voted	%Turnout
2000	34,652	22,217	64%
2002	37,392	23,464	63%
2004	36,685	25,187	69%
2006	38,326	21,328	56%

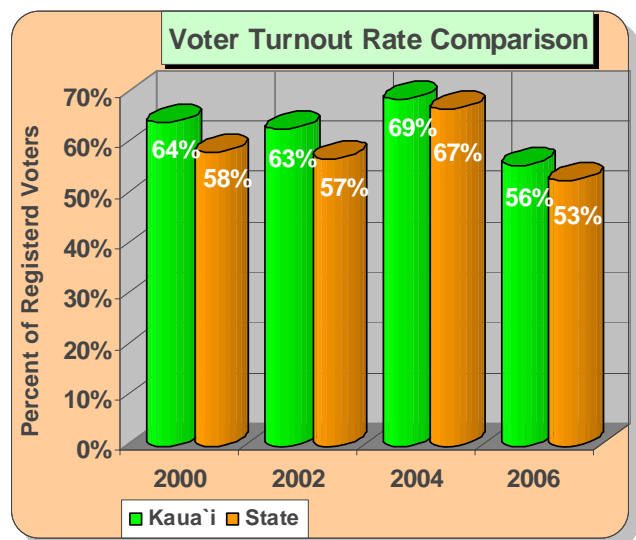
Source: H Office of Elections

<http://www.hawaii.gov/elections/results/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



Natural Environment

INDICATORS

- 31 Watershed health
- 32 Coastal water quality
- 33 Energy use and diversification
- 34 Household alternative energy production
- 35 Biological diversity
- 36 Solid waste disposition
- 37 Air quality

Intention of This Section

The sustainability of the island is reliant on the long-term overall health of our natural environment. The indicators included look at air and water issues, flora and fauna, along with how resources are utilized and conserved on the island. Degradation of any one of these areas can lead to detrimental impacts on other areas.

31 Watershed Health

INDICATOR TREND:

Overall stream rating is high compared to other islands

Description and Relevance

Measures of watershed health are one aspect of environmental quality.

For the first time, State researchers are compiling statistics on the status of numerous factors in each watershed, such as stream quality and habitat status.

These data from 2005 may not be updated regularly, yet they provide a useful “snapshot” of Kauaʻi’s watershed conditions.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The average rating for Kauaʻi’s 74 streams is 63 out of a possible 100.

The best stream (Hanakoa, on the Napali coast) was rated 100, while the worst stream (Kukamahu, near Hanapepe) was rated 24.

Kauaʻi streams are rated somewhat higher, on average, than streams statewide. Kauaʻi has 8 of the top 20 rated streams in the State, and only 2 of the bottom 20 rated streams.

DATA TABLE

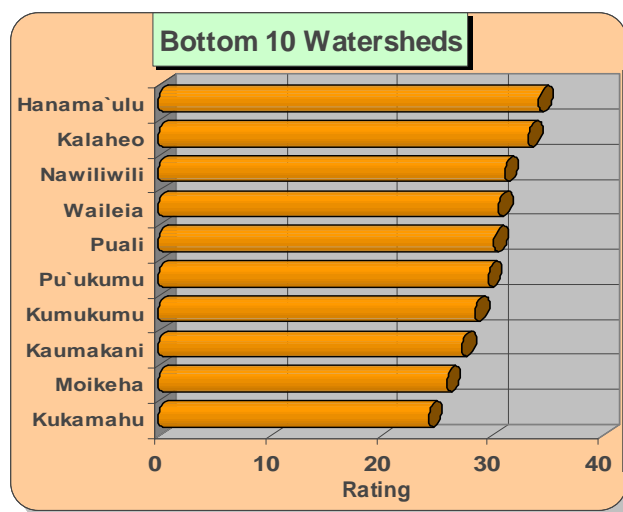
Indicator 31: Watershed Health

	Kauaʻi	State
Number of Watersheds	74	571
Average Rating	63	59
Median Rating	62	58
Minimum Rating	24	0
Maximum Rating	100	100

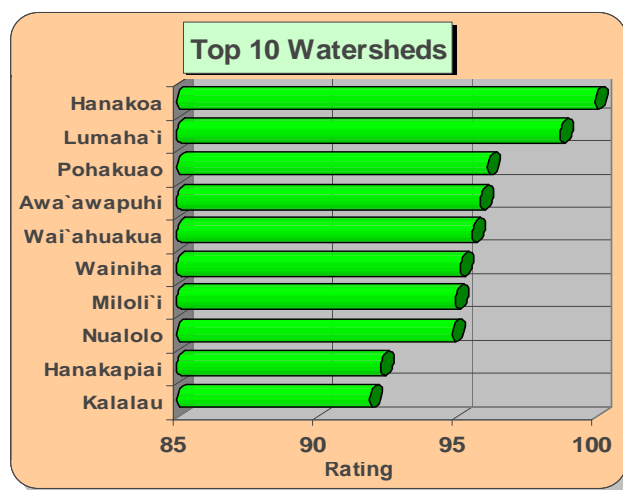
Source: Pacific NEON, 2005

<http://www.pacificneon.hawaii.edu/WatershedHealth.doc>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



32 Coastal Water Quality

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of substandard beaches increases

Description and Relevance

The presence of contaminants is one measure of the quality of Kauaʻi's coastal waters.

The State Department of Health provides statistics on the presence of contaminants, with special focus on enterococci, a human pathogen often found in sewage.

Samples are collected throughout the year, and average values for these samples are reported annually.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The average level of enterococci found along Kauaʻi beaches dropped from 5.4 to 4.7 from 2004 to 2005.

The beach with the worst rating climbed from 227 to 244.

The number of beaches with an average of more than 7 (considered substandard) increased from 5 in 2004 to 8 beaches in 2005.

Of the eight substandard beaches (shown at the right), the worst was Hanalei River Mouth, which reported substandard samples 43% of the time.

DATA TABLE

Indicator 32: Water Quality Rating at Beaches

	Average *	Worst Rating	Best Rating	Substandard Beaches**
2000	3.3	101.3	0.4	3
2001	3.1	35.1	0.7	3
2002	3.8	34.7	0.9	3
2003	4.4	399.3	0.6	6
2004	5.4	227.0	1.0	5
2005	4.7	243.9	0.3	8

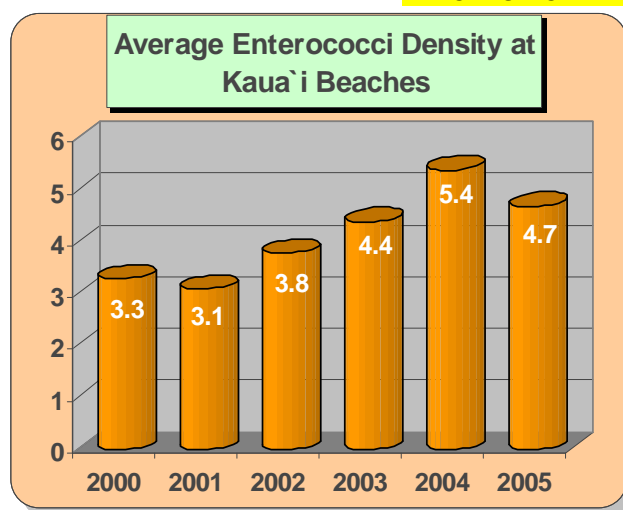
Source: HI DOH, Clean Water Branch

* Geometric mean, number per 100 ml.

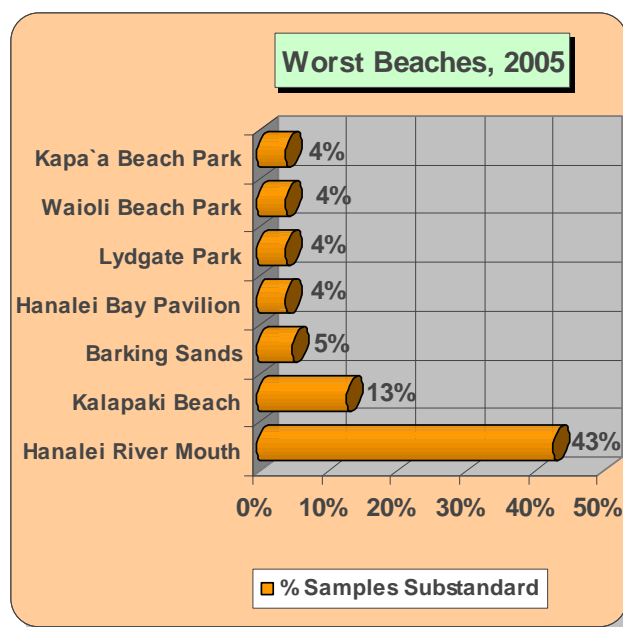
** The standard for Enterococci density is 7 per 100 ml.

<http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



33 Energy Use and Diversification

INDICATOR TREND:

Total kilowatt hours still climbing as share of renewables also climbs

Description and Relevance

The amount of electricity use and its sources are measures of how well Kaua'i is doing in reducing vulnerabilities.

The Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC) provides annual statistics on energy use and sources.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Energy use continues to increase from nearly 447,000 kilowatt hours (Kwh) in 2004 to almost 449,000 Kwh in 2005. This represents a 7% increase over the usage in 2000 of nearly 419,000 Kwh.

Per residence electricity usage increased from 5,820 Kwh in 2000 to 6,072 Kwh in 2005, a 4% jump, although this was down slightly from 6,147 Kwh in 2004.

The share of electricity from renewable sources rose slightly from 5.9% in 2003 to 8.4% in 2005. (Note: Renewables generated 18% of the total in 1998, before the closures of the Lihue Plantation sugar mill.)

DATA TABLE

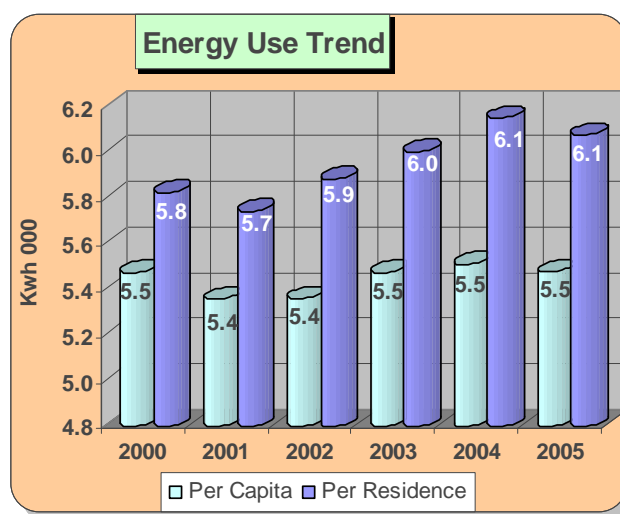
Indicator 33: Electric Energy Use

	Total Kwh Sold (000)	Percent Renewable	Kwh Per Residence
2000	418.9	NA	5,820
2001	406.5	NA	5,738
2002	414.5	NA	5,880
2003	431.3	5.9%	6,001
2004	446.9	8.1%	6,147
2005	448.7	8.4%	6,072

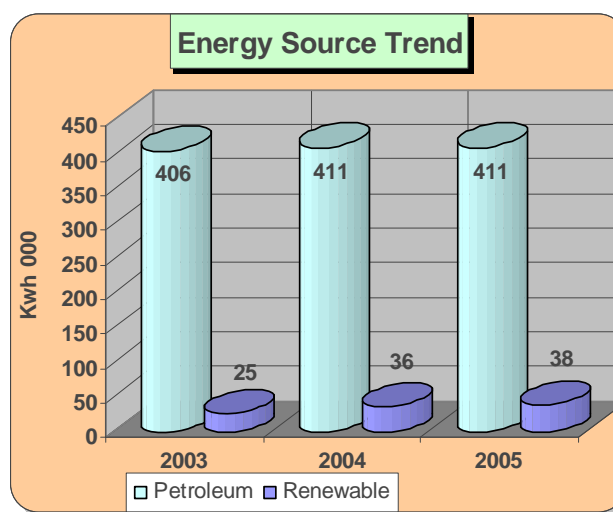
Source: KIUC

<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



34 Household Alternative Energy Production

INDICATOR TREND:

One-third of residents produce some of their own energy

Description and Relevance

The amount of alternative energy produced by households is one measure of the island's energy self-sufficiency.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they have any way to produce electrical energy that they don't buy from the electric company, including alternate energy like solar, wind or hydropower.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Alternative energy production by households averaged 33% for the island, with much higher rates in the South and West (39%) and much lower rates in the Central and North (27%).

The share of households producing some of their own energy tends to increase with age, rising from 25% for the under 25 groups to 37% for those over 55.

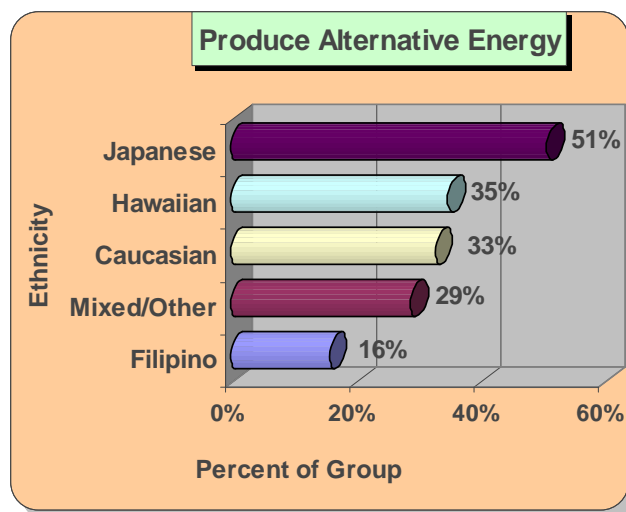
Japanese households reported the highest share of energy producers (51%), while Filipinos reported the lowest (16%).

DATA TABLE

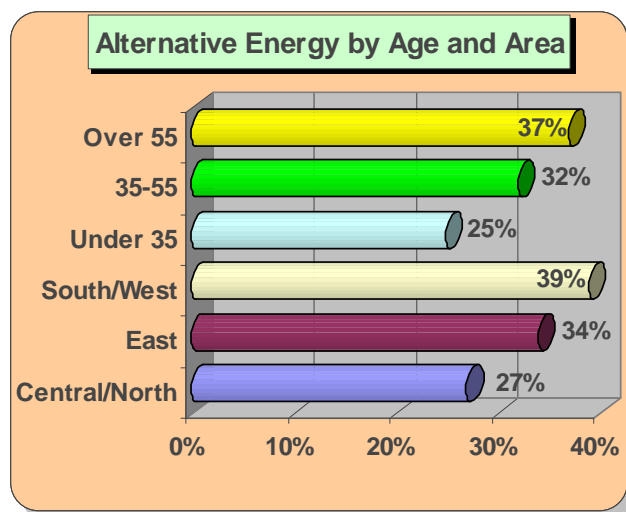
Indicator 34: Produce Alternative Energy			
	Yes		Yes
All	33%	Central/North	27%
Caucasian	33%	East	34%
Filipino	16%	South/West	39%
Hawaiian	35%	Under 35	25%
Japanese	51%	35-55	32%
Mixed/Other	29%	Over 55	37%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



35 Biological Diversity

INDICATOR TREND:

A significant share of flora and fauna are threatened or endangered

Description and Relevance

The number of plant and animal species threatened with extinction is one measure of environmental quality.

The Federal government compiles statistics on endangered species, and these counts are regularly updated and available online.

The 2004 list of plants and 2006 list of animals, including vertebrates and invertebrates, were used for this indicator. Various designations are used, dependent upon the level of threat to the species.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Of the 582 plant species tracked in 2004, 192 were listed, including 98 species that are endangered or threatened and 28 that are possibly extinct.

Of the 511 animal species tracked in 2006, 137 were listed including 19 that are endangered or threatened and 26 that are possibly extinct.

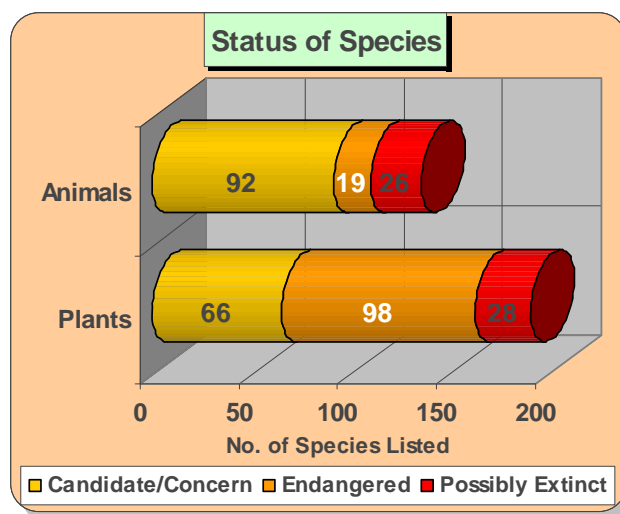
One-third (33%) of plant species and 27% of animal species on Kauaʻi are listed.

DATA TABLE

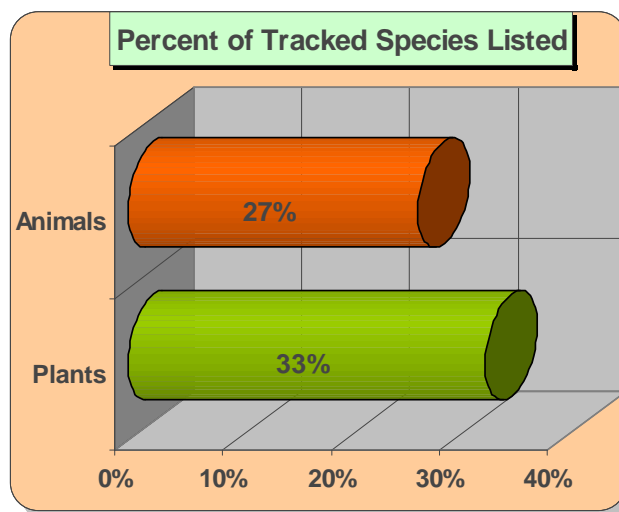
Indicator 35: Biological Diversity		
	2004	2006
	Plants	Animals
Total Species Tracked	582	511
Total Species Listed	192	137
Endangered or Threatened	98	19
Candidate for Listing	37	6
Species of Concern	65	104
Critical Habitat Declared	80	3
Possibly Extinct	28	26

Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/StateListingAndOccurrence.do?state=HI

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



36 Solid Waste Disposition

INDICATOR TREND:

Waste stream and waste per capita are growing

Description and Relevance

The volume of solid waste generated is one measure of how well residents are managing their resources.

The County provides statistics for the amount of solid waste generated, including the share of waste disposed in the landfill and the share diverted, such as through composting and recycling.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The amount of solid waste increased by 32% over the last six years, from over 81,000 tons in 1999 to nearly 113,000 tons in 2005.

Per capita solid waste increased from 1.1 tons to 1.4 tons over the same period.

The share of waste generated that is diverted (i.e., not disposed in the landfill) increased from 17% in 1999 to 22% in 2002, before dropping back below 21% in 2005.

DATA TABLE

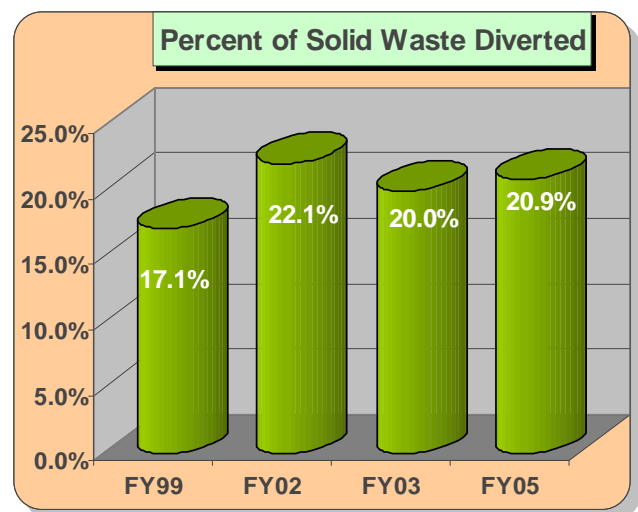
Indicator 36: Solid Waste Tons

	FY99	FY02	FY03	FY05
Generated	81,576	95,915	101,357	112,650
Disposed	67,591	74,698	81,062	89,160
Diverted	13,985	21,217	20,294	23,490
Diverted %	17.1%	22.1%	20.0%	20.9%
Tons Per Capita	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4

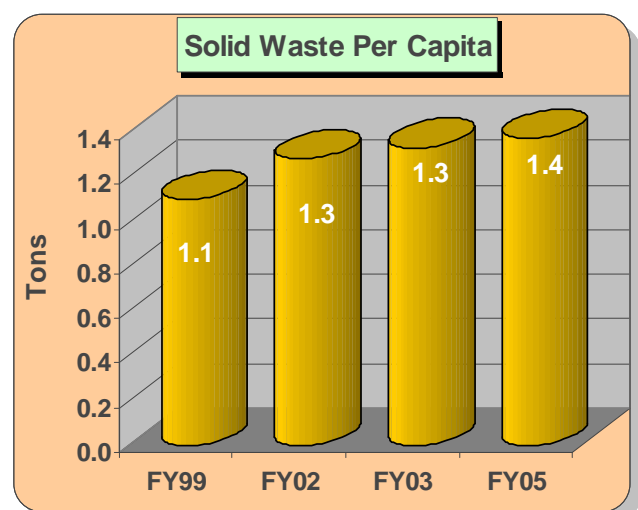
Source: County of Kaua'i, Solid Waste Division

<http://www.kauai.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=445>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



37 Air Quality

INDICATOR TREND:

*Island air quality improves
as atmospheric quality
declines*

Description and Relevance

The level of air quality is one measure of a healthy environment on Kaua'i.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides statistics on local air quality based on monitoring for specific pollutants.

The air quality index (AQI) is derived from multiple measurements taken throughout each year. Note that lower values of the AQI are better, and any values below 50 are considered "acceptable."

How is Kaua'i doing?

On its worst day (*maximum AQI value*), Kaua'i stays well within acceptable air quality levels, scoring a 36 in 2000 and improving to a 28 in 2005.

The median AQI value improved from a 15 in 2000 to a 13 in 2005.

In comparison, during this same period, the level of CO₂ at Mauna Loa on the island of Hawai'i increased from 370 to nearly 380 parts per million.

Also, details provided for the AQI show that Kaua'i had unusually high levels of PM_{2.5} (*microscopic particles that cause respiratory problems*) in 2005.

DATA TABLE

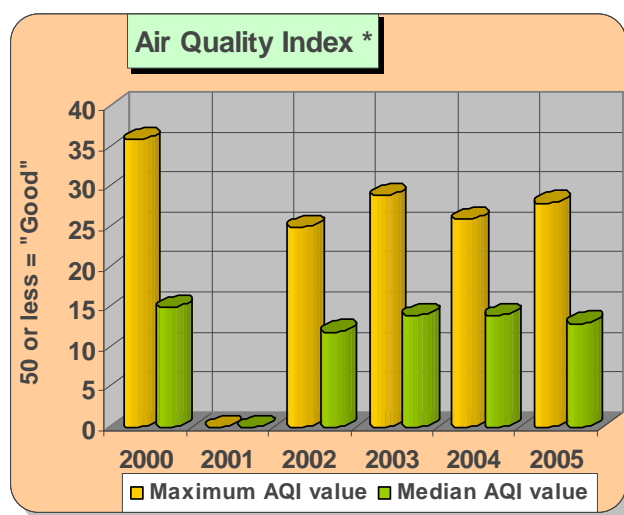
Indicator 37: Air Quality

	Maximum AQI value	Median AQI value
2000	36	15
2001	NA	NA
2002	25	12
2003	29	14
2004	26	14
2005	28	13

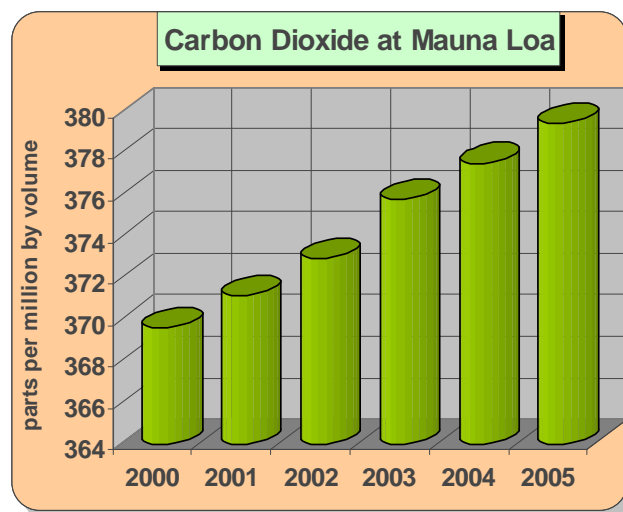
Source: U.S. EPA, Air Quality Index Report

<http://www.epa.gov/air/data/monaqi.html?st=HI-Hawaii>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



Land Use and Rural Character

INDICATORS

- 38 Vehicle miles traveled
- 39 Registered vehicles
- 40 Bus ridership
- 41 Alternative transport
- 42 Active agricultural lands
- 43 Creation of new lots
- 44 Zoning amendments
- 45 Building permits
- 46 Upcoming development
- 47 Parks for recreation
- 48 Development of shoreline

Intention of This Section

The desire to maintain Kauaʻi's rural character is a central theme in the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*. Have we been successful in achieving this? A frequent subject of community debate is the rate of growth and the capacity of the infrastructure to accommodate growth. Indicators are included to track several factors that impact land use, including the number of vehicles and use of alternative transportation, the status of our agricultural lands and development trends and location.

38 Vehicle Miles Traveled

INDICATOR TREND:

*Vehicle miles growing fast
while miles per vehicle
nearly level*

Description and Relevance

The amount of traffic is one measure of the demands on Kauaʻi infrastructure.

The State Department of Transportation (DOT) provides statistics on the number of vehicles, miles traveled and fuel consumed each year on each island.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Total vehicle miles traveled increased from 645 million in 2000 to 792 million in 2005, while highway fuel consumption climbed from 27 million gallons to 30 million gallons over the same period.

Miles per vehicle was nearly level, falling slightly from 10,111 miles in 2000 to 10,081 in 2005, after a low of 9,410 in 2004.

Highway fuel consumed has been falling in recent years as vehicle miles increase, and the average miles per gallon has risen from 21.4 in 2003 to 26.6 in 2005.

DATA TABLE

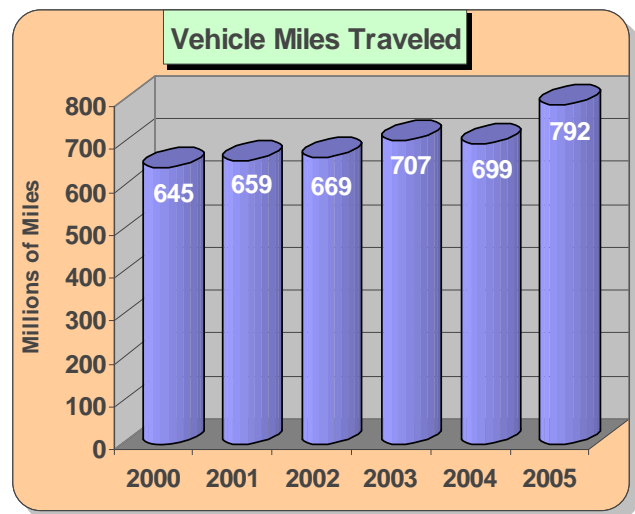
Indicator 38: Vehicle Miles Traveled

	Vehicle Miles Traveled (M)	Miles per Vehicle	Highway Fuel (M gallons)	Miles per Gallon
2000	645	10,111	26.6	24.3
2001	659	10,108	27.3	24.2
2002	669	10,113	28.8	23.2
2003	707	10,104	33.0	21.4
2004	699	9,410	31.0	22.6
2005	792	10,081	29.8	26.6

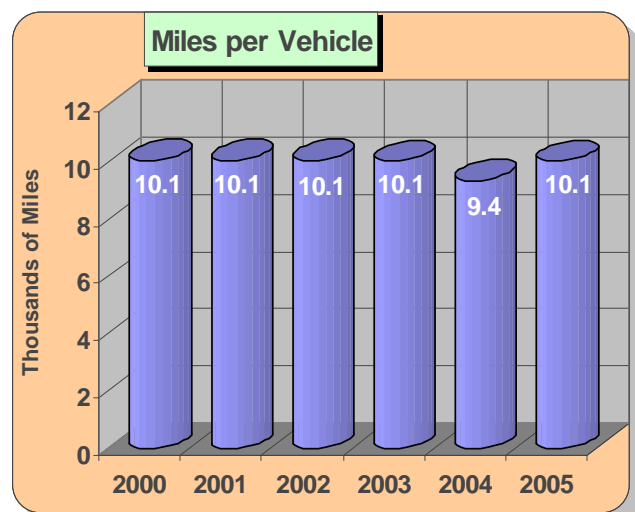
Source: HI DOT, Motor Vehicle Safety Office

<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



39 Registered Vehicles

INDICATOR TREND:

Cars still growing faster than population

Description and Relevance

The number of registered vehicles is one measure of the demand on Kauaʻi's infrastructure.

The State provides statistics on the number and type of vehicles registered on each island.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

The number of passenger cars and light trucks rose from nearly 58,000 in 2000 to over 71,000 in 2005, with the largest increases occurring in 2004 and 2005.

Cars and light trucks comprise 90% of all vehicles, and there were also nearly 3,000 heavy trucks (over 6,500 pounds), 1,500 motorcycles and 3,000 trailers on island in 2005.

There are now nearly as many vehicles as people (de facto population), rising from 0.83 vehicles per person in 2000 to 0.96 vehicles per person in 2005.

Cars grew by 23% from 2000 to 2005, while the de facto population (residents and visitors) rose by only 7%.

DATA TABLE

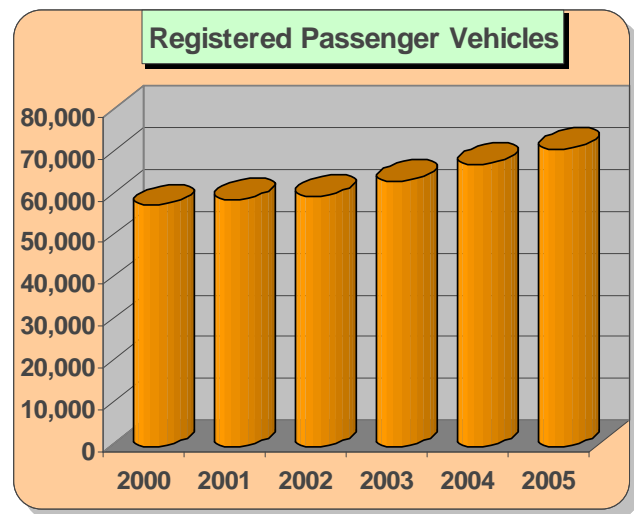
Indicator 39: Registered Motor Vehicles

	Car or Light Truck	Heavy Truck	Motor-cycle	Total
2000	57,803	2,650	863	63,831
2001	59,126	2,613	916	65,233
2002	59,919	2,618	1,043	66,150
2003	63,515	2,697	1,100	70,015
2004	67,476	2,765	1,276	74,322
2005	71,088	2,983	1,490	78,511

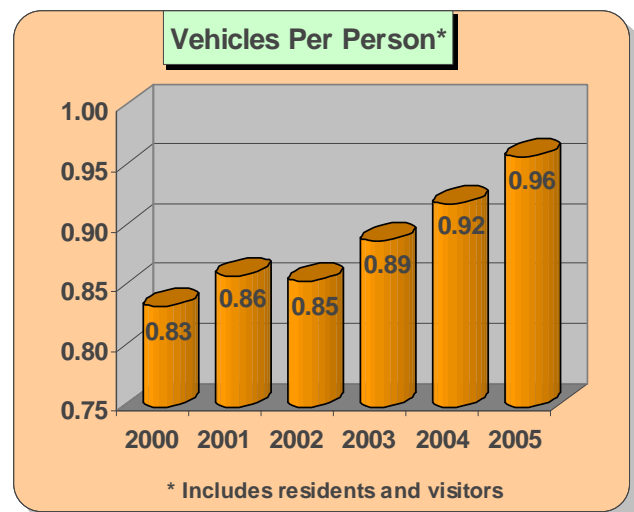
Source: HI DOT, Motor Vehicle Safety Office

<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



40 Bus Ridership

INDICATOR TREND:

Bus ridership and rate of increase both moving up

Description and Relevance

The annual ridership on the public bus system (Kaua'i Bus) is one measure of how well served residents are with alternative modes of transport.

The County provides annual counts of the number of passenger trips for both the public and paratransit (door-to-door service for qualified individuals) system, and these are helpful in tracking the growth of bus ridership.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of passenger trips on the Kaua'i Bus increased from just over 155,000 in 2001 to more than 187,000 in 2005.

During this same period, the number of paratransit trips actually declined from 69,000 to just under 67,000.

The rate of increase in bus ridership climbed from no change between 2001 and 2002 to 7% between 2004 and 2005.

DATA TABLE

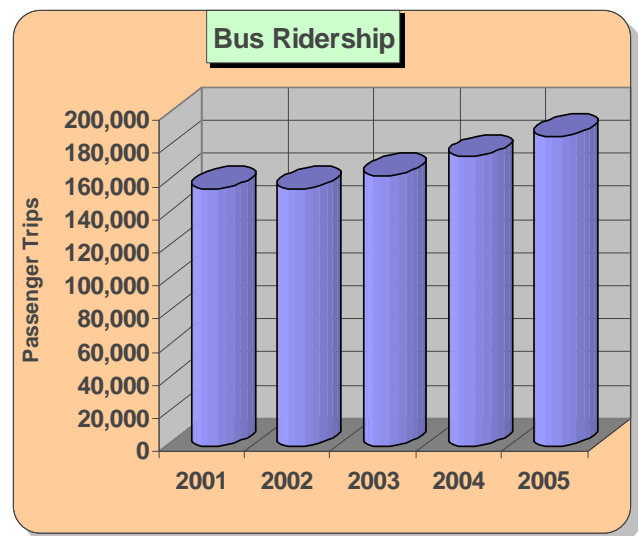
Indicator 40: Bus Ridership *

	Transit	Para-Transit	Total
2001	155,330	69,023	224,353
2002	155,255	71,013	226,268
2003	163,630	67,694	231,324
2004	174,969	67,489	242,458
2005	187,179	66,743	253,922

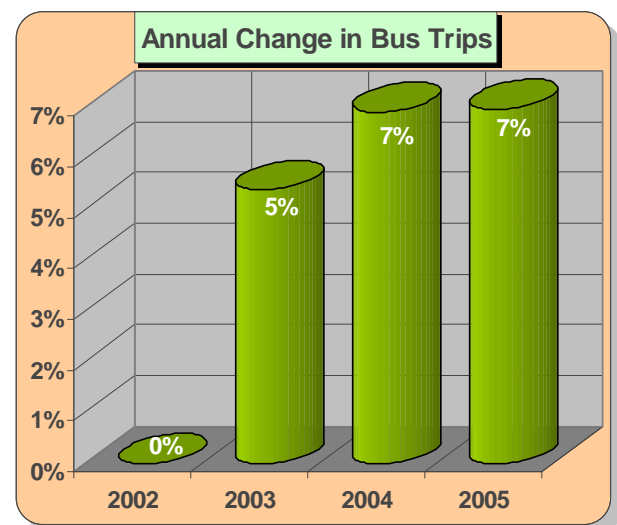
Source: County of Kaua'i, Transportation Dept.

* Ridership = passenger trips

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



41 Alternative Transport

INDICATOR TREND:

Nearly half of drivers to work would find alternatives practical

Description and Relevance

The perception of alternative transport options is one measure that influences island land use and rural character.

The telephone survey asked respondents who work outside their home whether they drove their own car to work and whether they would (under certain conditions) find it practical to carpool or ride the bus instead of always driving themselves. The conditions included someone else organizing a carpool or having a bus within a five-minute walk from their house and their work-place.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Fully 64% of residents work outside their home, and 91% of these drive their own car to work, so that 58% of all households use their car to get to work. 29% (17% of all households) would find carpooling practical, while 44% (25% of households) find riding the bus practical.

Carpooling would be most practical in the Central and North (32%), while riding the bus would be most practical in the East (52%).

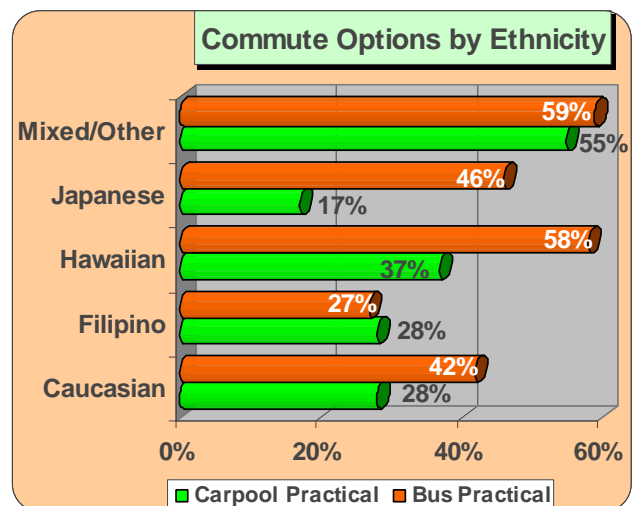
Among ethnic groups, Mixed/Other and Hawaiians are most likely to find carpooling and riding the bus practical. Japanese are least likely to find carpooling practical, while Filipinos are least likely to find riding the bus practical.

DATA TABLE

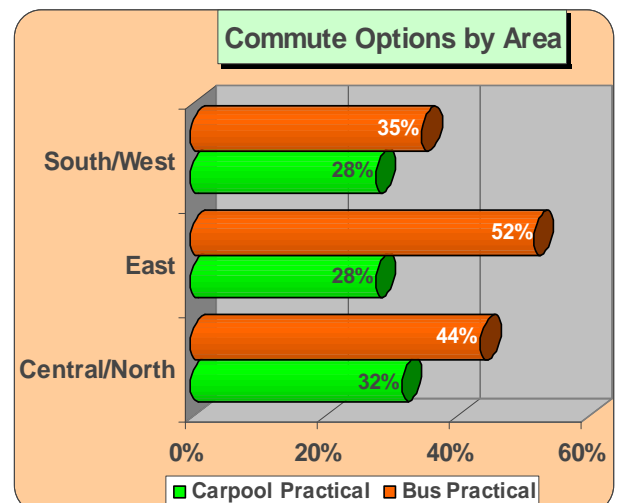
Indicator 41: Alternative Transport Options				
	Work outside of home	Drive own car to work	Carpool practical	Bus practical
All	64%	91%	29%	44%
Ethnicity:				
Caucasian	64%	93%	28%	42%
Filipino	71%	88%	28%	27%
Hawaiian	77%	93%	37%	58%
Japanese	47%	88%	17%	46%
Mixed/Other	68%	61%	55%	59%
District:				
Central/North	65%	88%	32%	44%
East	59%	93%	28%	52%
South/West	67%	92%	28%	35%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



42 Active Agricultural Lands

INDICATOR TREND:

No reliable data were found for tracking active agricultural lands

Description and Relevance

The acreage in small and large farms is one measure of the island's land use and rural character.

The County provides statistics on the acreage of lands dedicated to agriculture.

These data have been compiled for the first time, and are **not deemed reliable** at this time due to insufficient data.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

In 2005, there may have been over 350 farms of 100 acres or less on over 8,800 acres, or an average of 25 acres each.

There also may have been 12 larger farms with over 100,000 acres of dedicated ag land.

DATA TABLE

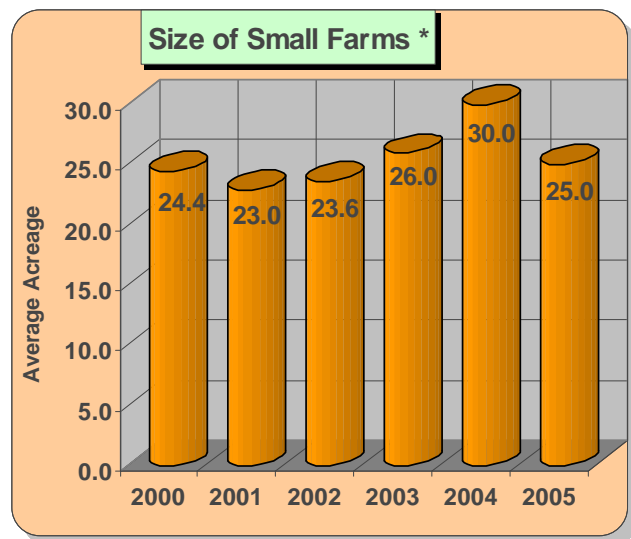
Indicator 42: Active Ag Lands

	Small* Acreage	Large Acreage	Small* Farms	Large Farms
2000	8,576	90,691	351	11
2001	8,174	69,450	356	8
2002	7,605	65,936	322	6
2003	7,687	65,345	296	7
2004	7,041	63,690	235	6
2005	8,832	105,090	353	12

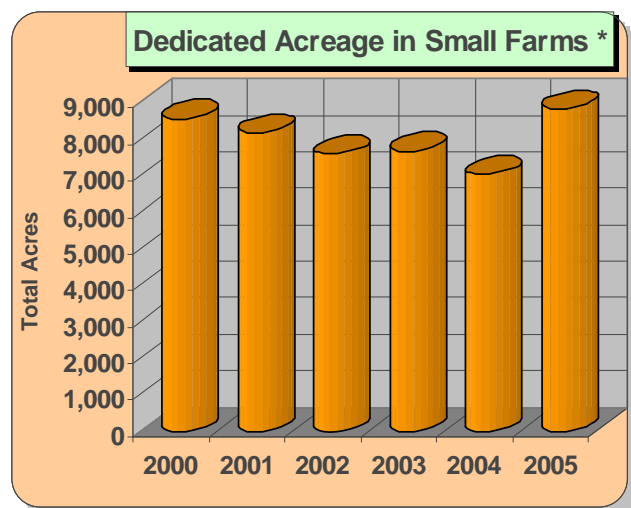
Source: County of Kauaʻi, Finance Dept., IT Division

* Small = 100 acres or less; Large = all others

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



43 Creation of New Lots

INDICATOR TREND:

No clear trend as new agricultural and residential lots fluctuate sharply

Description and Relevance

The number of lots subdivided on agricultural (ag) lands and their share of lots created in a given year is one measure of whether the island's rural character is being preserved.

The County provides statistics on lots created each year by approval of the Planning Department.

How is Kaua'i doing?

A total of 1,359 new lots on ag lands and ag CPR units were created since 2000, at the same time as 1,620 new lots were created in residential zones, for an ag lot share of 46% over this period.

Nearly half of all ag lots were created in the Kawaihau district, with Hanalei a distant second. Ag lots represented 81% and 65%, respectively, of new lots created in these two districts.

Most of the new residential lots were created in the Koloa (34%) and Kawaihau (28%) districts.

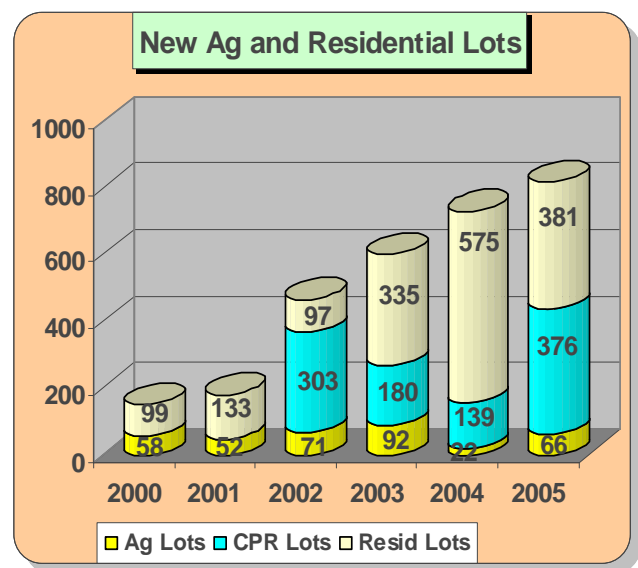
DATA TABLE

Indicator 43: Creation of New Lots

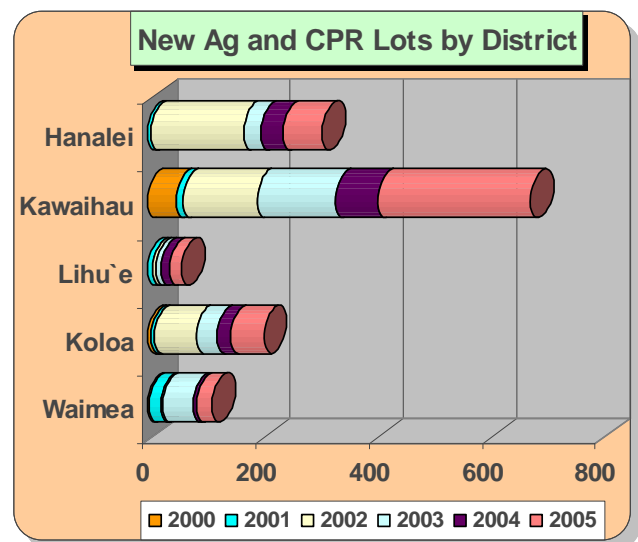
	Ag Lots	Ag CPR Units	Resid Lots	Total	Ag Share
2000	58	NA	99	157	37%
2001	52	NA	133	185	28%
2002	71	303	97	471	79%
2003	92	180	335	607	45%
2004	22	139	575	736	22%
2005	66	376	381	823	54%

Source: County of Kaua'i, Planning Dept.

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



44 Zoning Amendments

INDICATOR TREND:

Amendments to General Plan and zoning stay low and steady

Description and Relevance

The number of zoning amendments to create new lots for development is one measure of whether the island's land use and rural character are being preserved.

The County provides statistics on zoning amendments by type for each district each year.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of subdivision applications has remained fairly steady since 2000, including 49 applications in FY2004 and 52 in FY2005.

Of the 243 subdivision applications in the last five years, 168 have received final approval.

Over the same period, 5,061 zoning permits were granted, including 1,384 in 2005.

There were 19 amendments to the zoning code over the same period, including 6 in 2005.

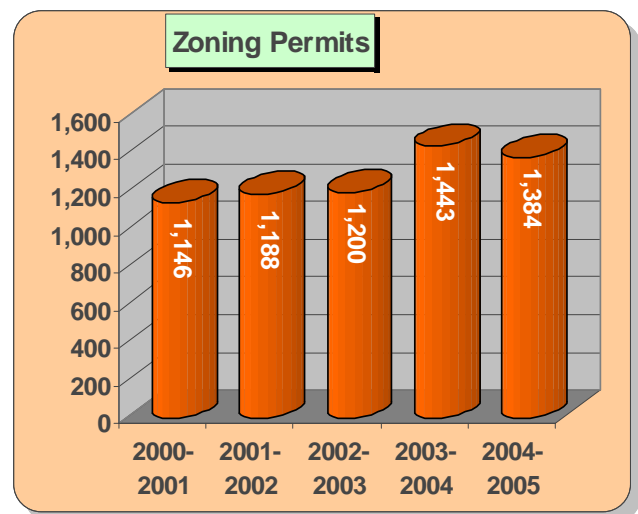
Only two General Plan amendments were approved during this period, including one in 2005.

DATA TABLE

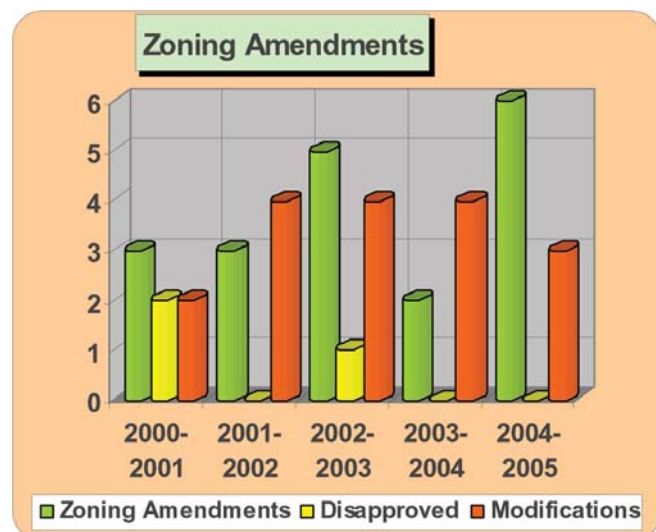
Indicator 44: Zoning Amendments					
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Subdivision applications	43	44	55	49	52
Final approvals	31	32	33	37	35
Zoning permits	1,146	1,188	1,200	1,443	1,384
General Plan amendments	0	1	0	0	1
Zoning amendments	3	3	5	2	6

Source: County of Kaua'i, Planning Dept., Annual Reports

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



45 Building Permits

INDICATOR TREND:

Building permits increase, as share outside towns sees recent increase

Description and Relevance

The number and proportion of building permits approved in Kaua'i towns is one measure of how well the County is meeting *Kaua'i General Plan 2000* policies that favor new building within town boundaries. It should be noted that these boundaries were not specifically defined in the General Plan.

The County provided a special tabulation of building permits to show the number of permits issued for locations inside and outside of towns, as defined by the U.S. Census.

Note that these numbers differ significantly from the data provided by the Census, and may represent less than one-quarter of all permits issued in recent years. They are shown here because the Census does not provide data by location.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The total number of building permits dipped and then rose rapidly over the last five years, climbing from 165 in 2000 to 274 in 2005.

The share of permits inside of towns fluctuated from 68% in 2000 to 82% in 2003, then settled at 74% in 2005.

A total of 872 and 293 permits were approved inside and outside of towns, respectively, since 2000.

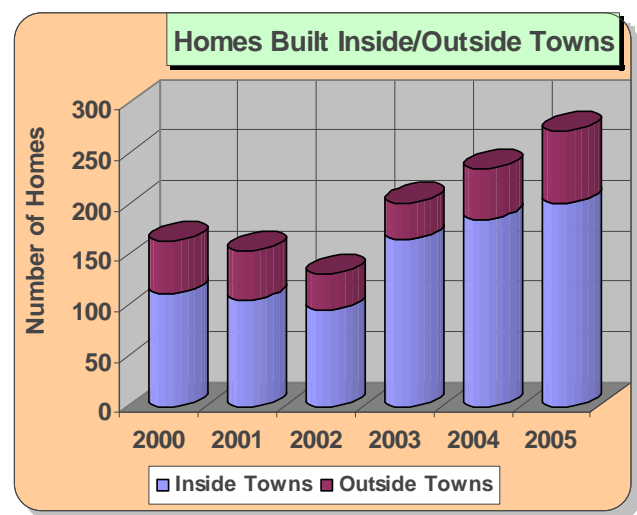
DATA TABLE

Indicator 45: Home Building In Towns

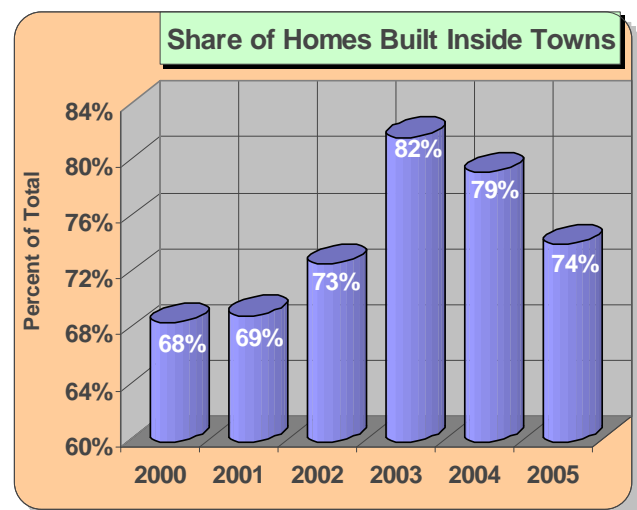
	Inside Towns	Outside Towns	Total	% Inside Towns
2000	113	52	165	68%
2001	107	48	155	69%
2002	96	36	132	73%
2003	166	37	203	82%
2004	187	49	236	79%
2005	203	71	274	74%

Source: County of Kaua'i, Finance Dept.

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



46 Upcoming Development

INDICATOR TREND:

Pending resort and residential units can outpace recent growth

Description and Relevance

The number of developments pending in the planning and approval process is one measure of how well Kaua'i is anticipating its infrastructure needs.

The County provides regularly updated tabulations of development projects at various stages in the process. The data shown here are recent estimates from the Planning Department.

How is Kaua'i doing?

A total of over 5,000 residential units and over 6,100 resort units are currently pending and may be built within five years.

Over 3,100 of the residential units are in the Lihu'e district, while nearly 3,500 of the resort units are in the Koloa district.

Pending development looms much larger than actual development in recent years. If built, the residential units would represent 150% more and the resort units would represent 260% more in the next five years than was actually built in the last twelve years.

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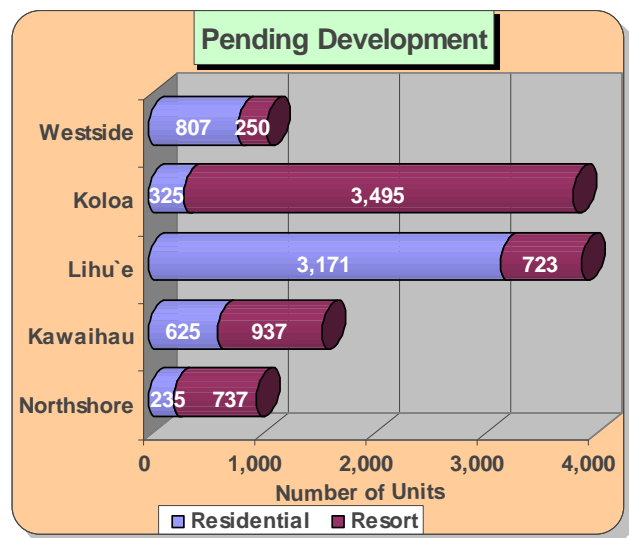
Indicator 46: Pending* Development Units

	Residential	Resort
Northshore	235	737
Kawaihau	625	937
Lihu'e	3,171	723
Koloa	325	3,495
Westside	807	250
Total	5,163	6,142

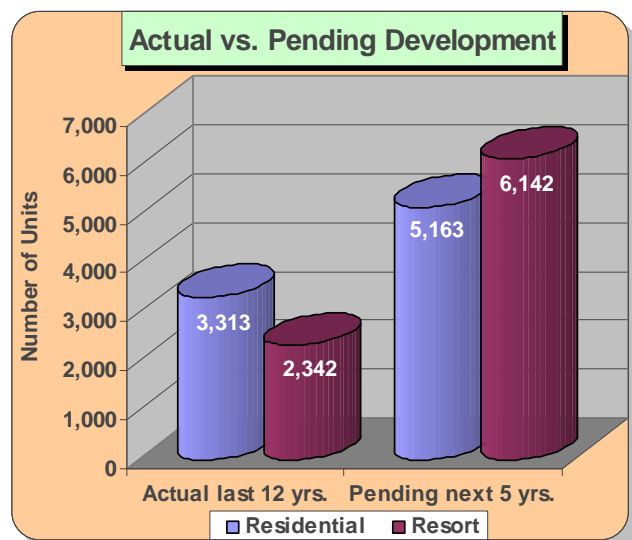
Source: County of Kaua'i, Planning Dept., July 2006

* Number of units possible to be built within 5 years

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



47 Parks for Recreation

INDICATOR TREND:

Two districts exceed and three do not meet national park acreage standards

Description and Relevance

The amount of park space per capita is one measure of the quality of life.

The National Recreation and Parks Association (1990) identified 10 acres of park per 1,000 population as a simple standard for park planning.

The State and County Parks divisions provide statistics on the acreage and facilities developed for each park. These data are periodically updated as facilities change.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

A total of 533 acres of developed State and County parks are available for Kauaʻi's 62,640 residents (2005 Census). This represents an average of 8.5 acres per 1,000 residents.

The Kawaihau District is best-served, with 211 acres, or 15.3 acres per 1,000 residents, while the Koloa District has 72 acres for an average of 3.6 acres per 1,000.

Only the Kawaihau and Waimea Districts are above the national standard in 2005.

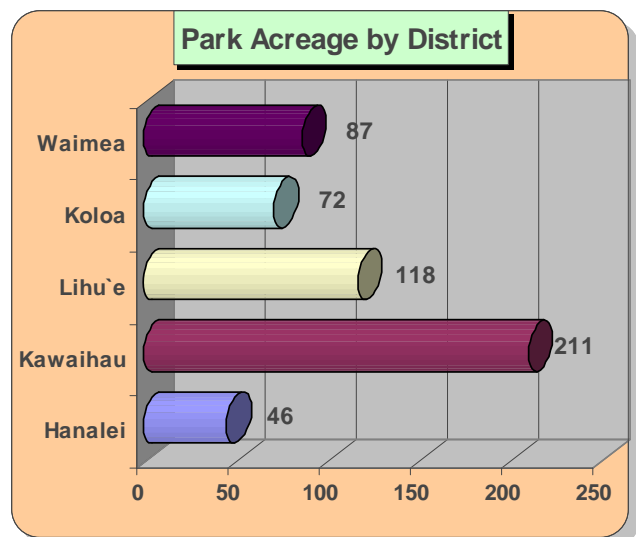
When the de facto population of 81,966 residents and visitors (DBEDT-2005) is considered, there is an island-wide average of just 6.5 acres per 1,000.

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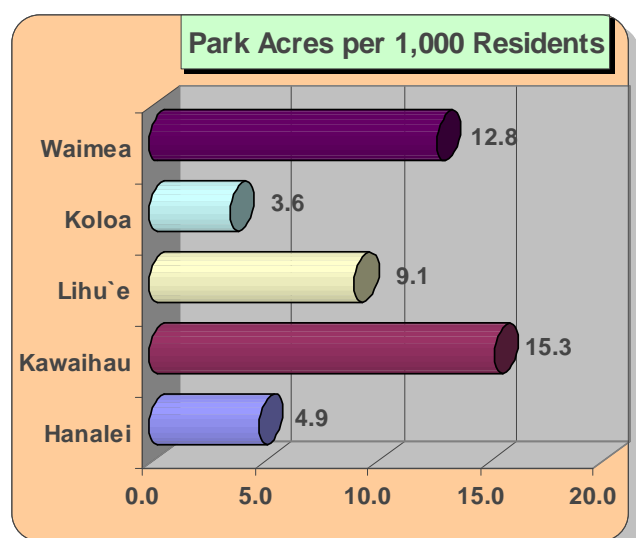
Indicator 47: Parks			
District	Acres *	Residents	Acres per 1,000
Hanalei	46	9,346	4.9
Kawaihau	211	13,762	15.3
Lihu'e	118	12,880	9.1
Koloa	72	19,848	3.6
Waimea	87	6,801	12.8
Kauaʻi	533	62,640	8.5

Source: County of Kauaʻi, HI DLNR
* Developed State and County parks

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



48 Development of Shoreline

INDICATOR TREND:

Less than one-half of the tidal shoreline is developed

Description and Relevance

The extent of development along Kaua'i's shoreline is one measure of how well the island is preserving its natural coastal environment.

The Kauaian Institute provided statistics on shoreline development, or presence of a dwelling or commercial building, based on its geographic information system (GIS) for Kaua'i.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Of the total 110 miles of Kaua'i shoreline, nearly 46 miles are developed, or 42% of shoreline miles.

This includes 16 miles of Napali shoreline which is totally undeveloped.

Excluding Napali, there is 94 miles of shoreline, of which 52% is undeveloped.

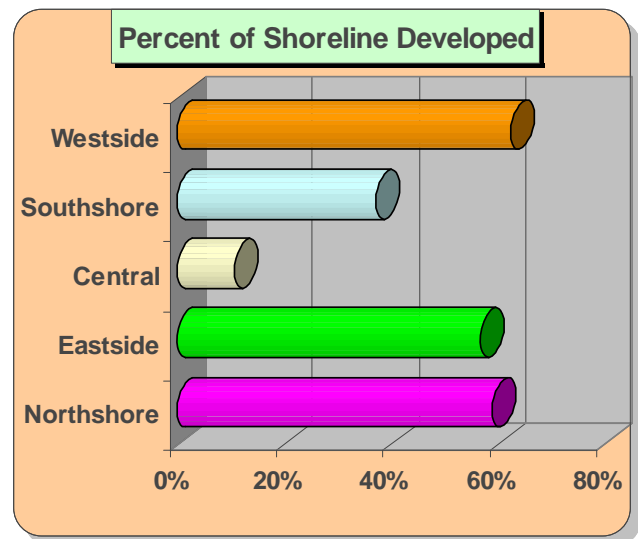
The North, East and West shorelines are roughly 60% developed, while only 37% and 11%, respectively, of the South and Central shorelines are developed.

DATA TABLE

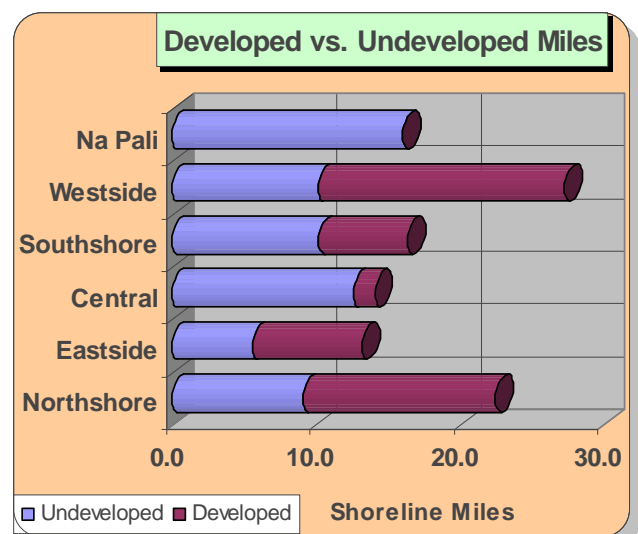
	Shoreline Miles	Developed Miles	Percent Developed
Northshore	22.6	13.4	59%
Eastside	13.3	7.6	57%
Central	14.2	1.5	11%
Southshore	16.4	6.1	37%
Westside	27.4	17.2	63%
Na Pali	16.1	0.0	0%
Total	110.0	45.8	42%

Source: The Kauaian Institute, from GIS

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



Cultures and Arts

INDICATORS

- 49 Hawaiian language immersion students
- 50 Taro grown and sold
- 51 Subsistence food gathering
- 52 Canoe paddling
- 53 Hula and ethnic dance
- 54 Cultural events and festivals
- 55 Performing arts events

Intention of This Section

Practices and traditions of the host culture and of the cultures that have migrated to Kauaʻi play a large role in maintaining the uniqueness of the island, and it is this uniqueness that is so highly valued by both residents and visitors. Indicators look at a few key aspects of island life that demonstrate if these practices and traditions are being preserved and perpetuated.

49 Hawaiian Language Immersion Students

INDICATOR TREND:

Enrollment in Hawaiian immersion classes is rising

Description and Relevance

The number of students learning the Hawaiian language is one measure of the preservation of native culture.

The State provides statistics on the number of students enrolled in Hawaiian language programs in public and charter schools.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of Hawaiian language immersion students has climbed steadily from 116 in FY2002 to 215 in FY 2006.

The largest number of these students this year are at Kapa'a Elementary (59) and the Kanuikapono charter school (44).

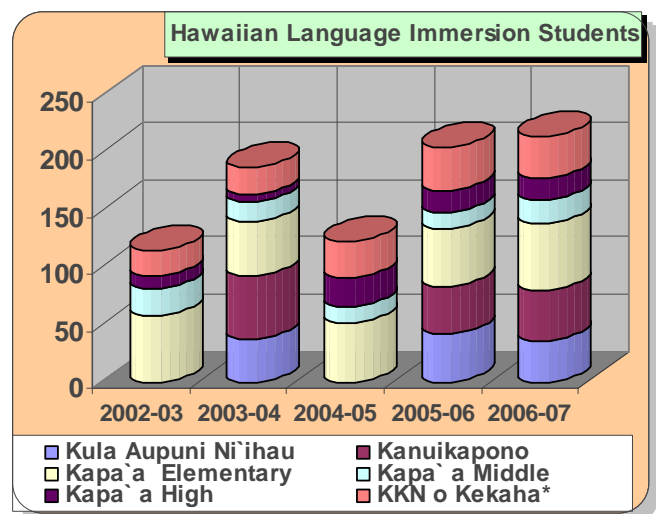
These Hawaiian language students represent 9.1% of all students in FY 2006, which is up from 4.6% in FY 2002.

DATA TABLE

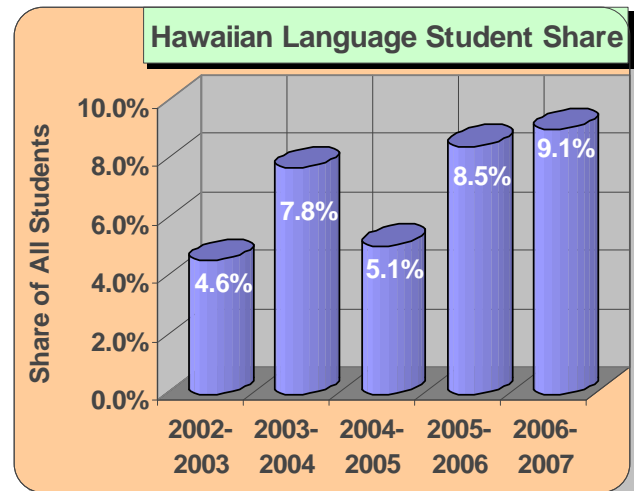
	Kula Aupuni Ni'ihau	Kanuikaponono	Kapa'a Elem.	Kapa'a Middle	Kapa'a High	Ke Kula Niihau O Kekaha	Total
2002			58	25	11	22	116
2003	38	55	48	17	7	23	188
2004	NA	NA	52	14	26	32	124
2005	42	42	51	13	20	37	205
2006	36	44	59	21	19	36	215

Source: HI DOE, Kaua'i Office

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



50 Taro Grown and Sold

INDICATOR TREND:

Taro sold slumps as Kauaʻi's share of state's taro grows

Description and Relevance

The level of taro production and tons sold are measures of how well traditional food sources and cultural practices are perpetuated.

The State provides statistics on the volume and value of taro sold for each island each year.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Taro produced for sale dropped sharply over the last five years, from 2,400 tons in 2000 to 1,450 tons in 2005. Reasons for drop in production may be due to weather, disease, pests or other reasons.

Sales of taro slipped as well from \$2.5 million to \$1.5 million over the same period.

Nevertheless, Kauaʻi's share of total State production actually increased from 69% to 73% since 2000.

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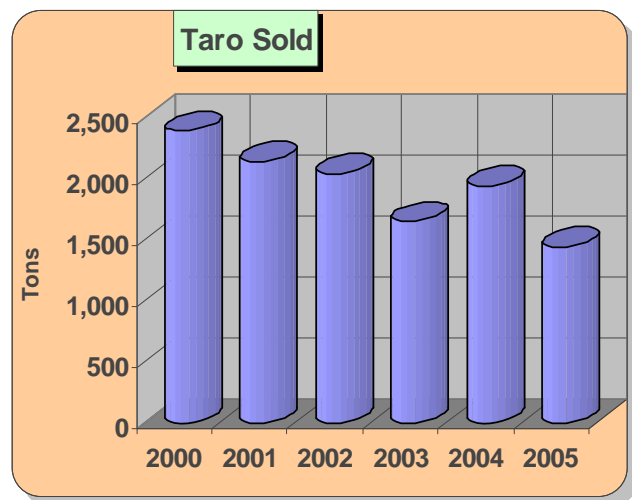
Indicator 50: Taro Sold

	Tons Sold	Sales \$M	State Share
2000	2,400	\$2.5	69%
2001	2,150	\$2.3	67%
2002	2,050	\$2.2	67%
2003	1,660	\$1.8	66%
2004	1,950	\$2.1	75%
2005	1,450	\$1.5	73%

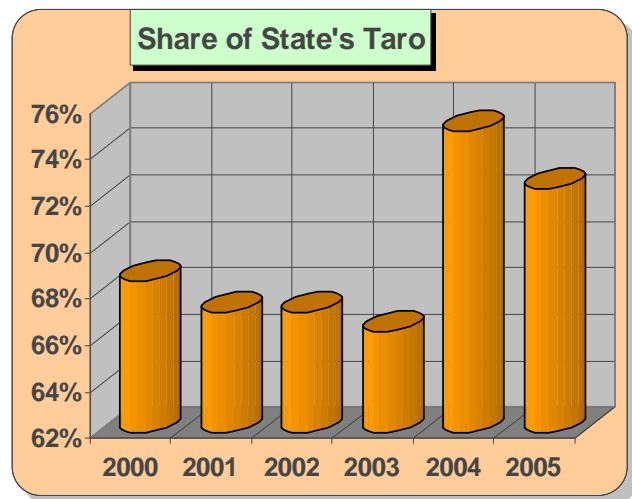
Source: HI Dept. of Ag., HI Ag Statistics

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi>

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



51 Subsistence Food Gathering

INDICATOR TREND:

Large share of families gather or grow their own food

Description and Relevance

The reliance on subsistence practices for food is one measure of the preservation of island culture and island self-sufficiency.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they engage in hunting, fishing or gathering or grow their own fruits or vegetables or raise their own eggs, meat or dairy products to provide food for their 'ohana, and what percentage of their household's food each month comes from these sources.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Two out of five households are engaged in some form of subsistence food practices, and about one-quarter of these get more than 10% of their food from these sources.

Households on the Eastside tend to rely less on these food sources than other areas of the island, with 34% reporting they hunt, fish or gather and 33% reporting they grow or raise some of their own food.

Hawaiian households report the highest percentage of food reliance from both sources, with 65% reporting they hunt, fish or gather, and 42% reporting they grow or raise some of their own food.

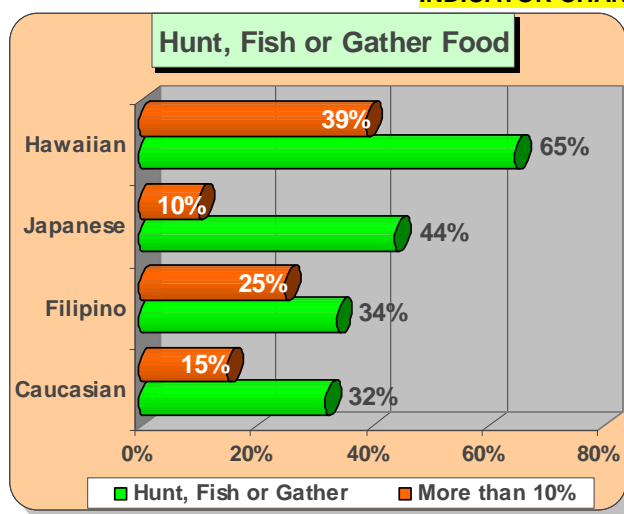
Hawaiian households also tended to rely more heavily on subsistence practices than other ethnic groups, with 39% and 44%, respectively, reporting they got more than 10% of their food from these sources.

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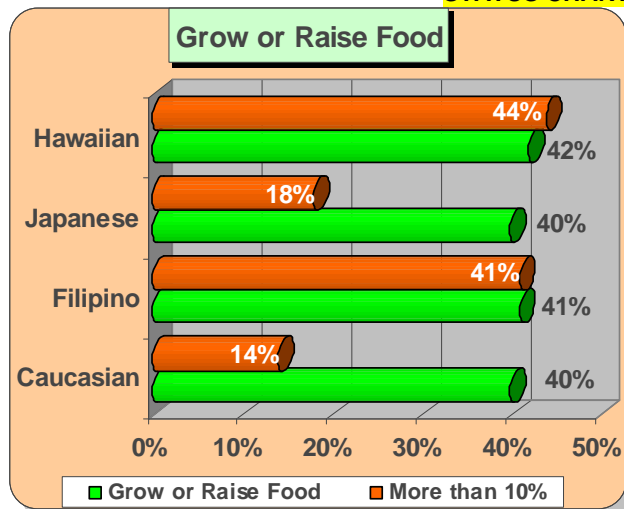
Indicator 51: Subsistence food gathering				
	Hunt, Fish or Gather	> 10% of Food	Grow or Raise Food	> 10% of Food
All	41%	24%	40%	25%
Ethnicity:				
Caucasian	32%	15%	40%	14%
Filipino	34%	25%	41%	41%
Japanese	44%	10%	40%	18%
Hawaiian	65%	39%	42%	44%
Mixed/Other	40%	61%	26%	81%
District:				
Central/North	41%	29%	45%	34%
East	34%	25%	33%	16%
South/West	46%	20%	40%	21%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



52 Canoe Paddling

INDICATOR TREND:

Many paddlers participate in canoe clubs all over Kauaʻi

Description and Relevance

The number of paddlers in local canoe clubs is one measure of the vitality and preservation of island culture.

The Garden Island Canoe Racing Association provides statistics on the number of paddlers associated with each of the island's eight canoe clubs.

How is Kauaʻi doing?

Nearly 900 paddlers participated in one of eight canoe clubs in 2006.

Four of these clubs have more than 100 paddlers, including Hanalei, Kaiola, Niumalu and Na Molokama.

There are many more paddlers on the North and Central areas than in the East or West.

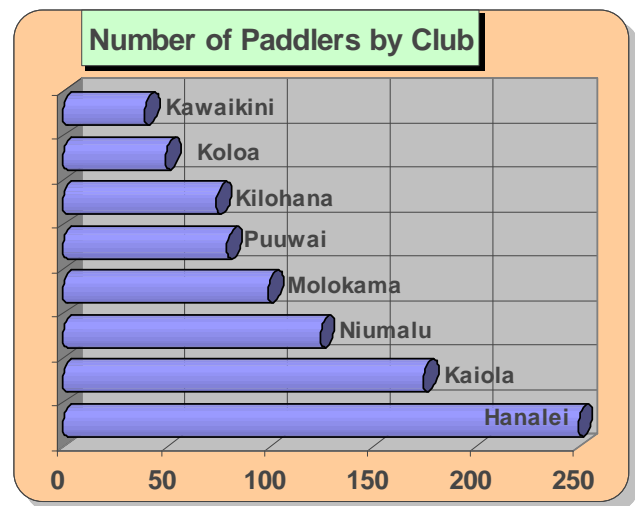
DATA TABLE

Indicator 52: Canoe Paddlers

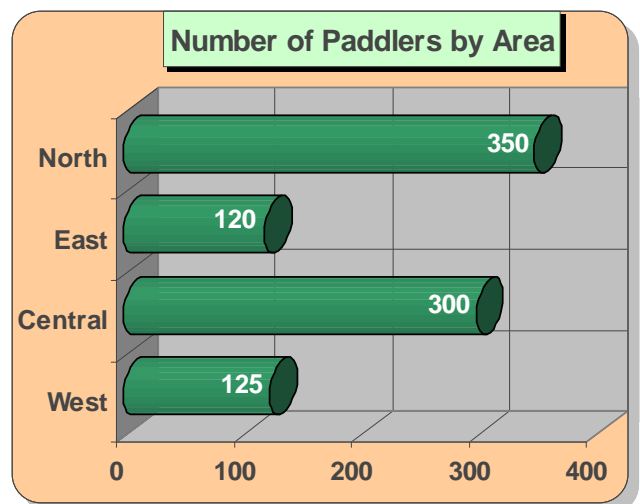
Club	Paddlers	Location
Hanalei	250	Hanalei Bay
Kaiola	175	Niumalu Park
Niumalu	125	Kalapaki River Mouth
Na Molokama	100	Black Pot River Mouth
Puuwai	80	Wailua River
Kilohana	75	Waimea River Mouth
Koloa	50	Port Allen
Kawaikini	40	Wailua River Mouth
Total Paddlers	895	

Source: Garden Island Canoe Racing Association, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



53 Hula and Ethnic Dance

INDICATOR TREND:

Ethnic dance attracts fairly widespread participation

Description and Relevance

The number of residents involved in some form of ethnic dance is one measure of the preservation of island culture.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they take lessons or often perform hula, bon dancing, or any other traditional ethnic dances.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Fully 10% of respondents reported participating in some form of ethnic dance.

Hawaiians reported the largest share (28%) while Japanese reported the lowest (3%).

The Eastside tended to have more ethnic dance participation (15%) versus other areas of the island.

The under 25 group reported the largest share (17%) among all age groups, while the wealthiest reported the largest share (18%) among all income groups.

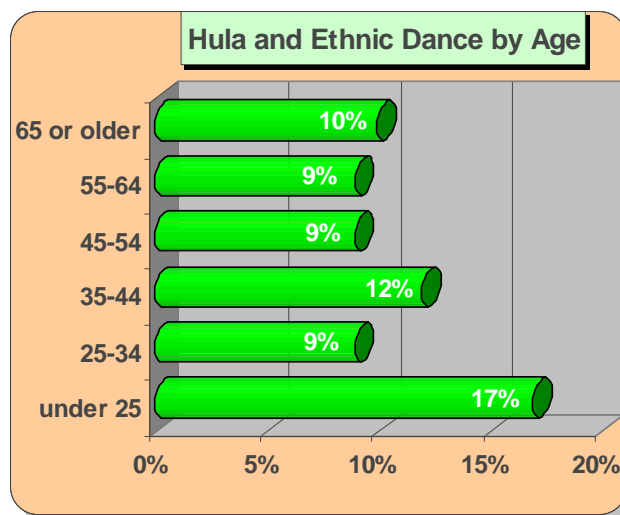
DATA TABLE

Indicator 53: Hula and Ethnic Dance

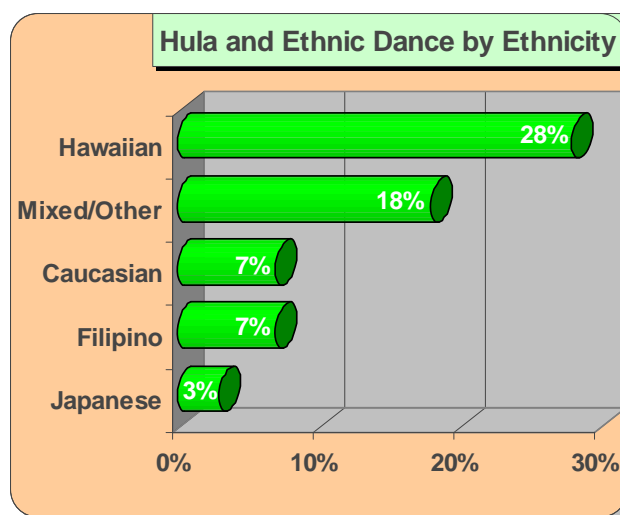
Dance		Dance	
All	10%	Age:	
Ethnicity:		under 25	17%
Filipino	7%	25-34	9%
Japanese	3%	35-44	12%
Caucasian	7%	45-54	9%
Hawaiian	28%	55-64	9%
Mixed/Other	18%	65 or older	10%
Area:		Income:	
Central/North	7%	<\$25k	12%
East	15%	\$25k< \$35k	8%
South/West	9%	\$35k< \$50k	9%
		\$50k< \$75k	14%
		\$75k< \$100k	9%
		\$100k and over	18%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2006

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



54 Cultural Events and Festivals

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of events and attendees rising rapidly

Description and Relevance

The number of attendees at cultural festival events is one measure of the vibrancy of island culture.

Since 2002, the County Office of Economic Development provides annual statistics for attendance at all cultural festivals on Kaua'i funded in part by the Hawai'i Tourism Authority.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of attendees at cultural festivals has more than doubled in recent years. Attendees totaled over 74,000 in 2005 versus over 33,000 in 2002.

The number of cultural festival events tripled over the same period, from 5 in 2002 to 15 in 2005.

Average attendance at cultural festival events has been climbing over the last three years, after dropping from 2002—the first year where data are available.

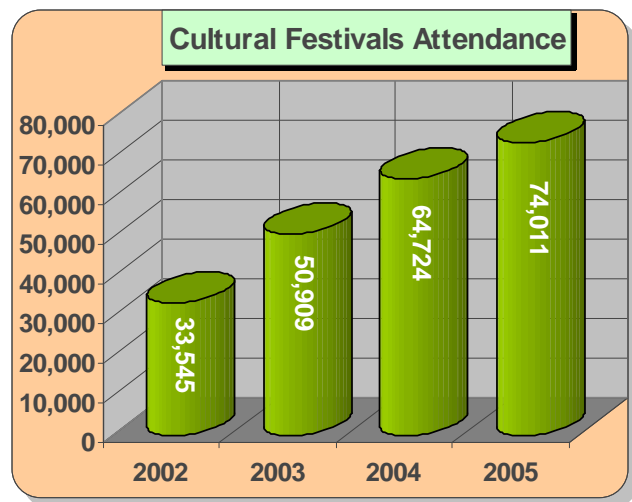
DATA TABLE

Indicator 54: Cultural Festival Attendance

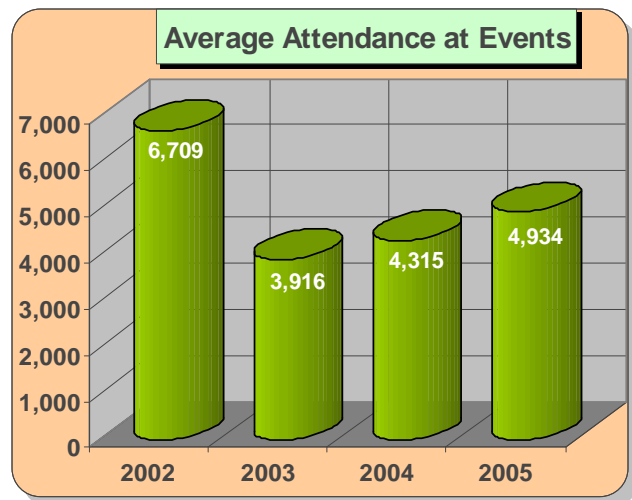
	Attendance	Events
2002	33,545	5
2003	50,909	13
2004	64,724	15
2005	74,011	15

Source: County of Kaua'i, Office of Economic Development

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



55 Performing Arts Events

INDICATOR TREND:

New data show high attendance at performances

Description and Relevance

The number of performing arts events and attendance are measures of the vitality of island cultural activities.

The KCC Performing Arts Center has begun providing statistics on these events held at the facility.

How is Kaua'i doing?

During 2006 there were 59 performances which attracted over 17,000 attendees, for an average attendance of nearly 300.

Another thirty-three performance-related presentations and educational events attracted an additional 6,400 attendees, for an average of 194 per event.

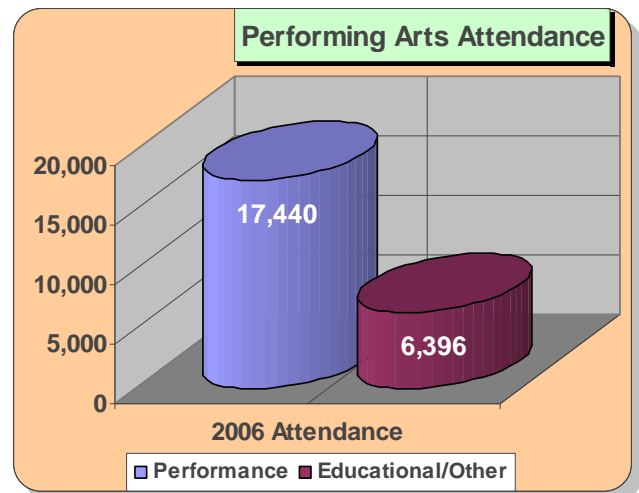
DATA TABLE

Indicator 55: Performing Arts

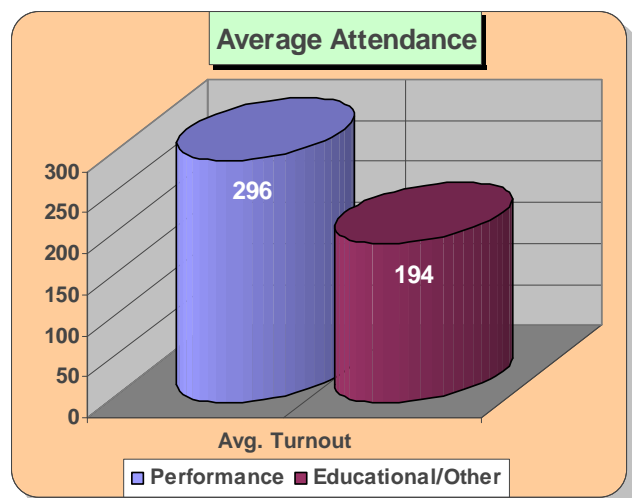
	2006 Events	2006 Attendance	Avg. Turnout
Performance	59	17,440	296
Educational/Other	33	6,396	194
Total	92	23,836	259

Source: KCC Performing Arts Center

INDICATOR CHART



STATUS CHART



Opportunities for Action

History cannot give us a program for the future, but it can give us a fuller understanding of ourselves and of our common humanity, so that we can better face the future.

- Robert Penn Warren

The information presented in this report can serve a useful role, if it is used.

Government, business, nonprofits, community groups and individuals have the opportunity to take action to assure that the trends for each of these indicators move in a desired direction and that progress is made toward the vision established in the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*.

Listed below for each group of indicators are suggested actions that may offer guidance to those in a position to make decisions on the initiatives, programs, projects and budget for an agency, organization, department or business – or for individual or family action.

Economic and Business Climate Indicators

- ♦ Promote greater economic diversification.
- ♦ Promote jobs that pay at least a livable wage.
- ♦ Develop government and business policies and practices that encourage the creation of affordable housing for rent and for purchase.

Public Education Indicators

- ♦ Encourage parent and community support of initiatives and programs that promote improved student achievement, with particular focus on reading, writing, math and science.
- ♦ Support initiatives that encourage students to graduate from high school and to pursue post-high school education or training.

Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being Indicators

- ♦ Support programs that provide emergency food and temporary housing to those needing assistance, while implementing long-term strategies related to livable wages and affordable housing. (See Economic and Business Climate section.)
- ♦ Support/create government policies that provide encouragement or incentives for farming.
- ♦ Determine the number of acres of prime agricultural land needed to achieve food self-sufficiency, and implement government policies to assure that an adequate number of acres are preserved for that purpose.

- ♦ Place increased emphasis on public safety, with expanded police patrols and neighborhood watch programs to reduce crime and programs to reduce domestic violence and child abuse.
- ♦ Expand programs to prevent and effectively treat cancer and cardiovascular and heart disease.

Civic Engagement Indicators

- ♦ Develop public facilities and infrastructure that align with and anticipate the rate of growth.
- ♦ Encourage activities that promote, recognize and celebrate community volunteerism and philanthropy.
- ♦ Create initiatives to increase understanding of the electoral process, candidates and ballot issues and promote voter participation in elections.

Natural Environment Indicators

- ♦ Investigate and take action to mitigate the causes of contaminants in coastal waters.
- ♦ Support efforts to produce safe, clean renewable energy as alternatives to fossil fuel.
- ♦ Institute more energy-efficient home building practices, such as those that yield net zero energy consumption.
- ♦ Develop and vigorously promote resource conservation programs for residents and businesses in areas such as energy, water and solid waste to reduce per capita use and to encourage the reuse or recycling of resources whenever possible.
- ♦ Support efforts to eradicate invasive species and protect the habitats of threatened and endangered plants and animals.

Land Use and Rural Character Indicators

- ♦ Develop transportation alternatives to reduce the number of cars on the road and the need for vehicles.
- ♦ Encourage the development of expanded hours and routes for the Kauai Bus and develop innovative incentives to encourage ridership.
- ♦ Identify or develop better data sources within County and State government to track actively farmed agricultural lands and pending and upcoming development.
- ♦ In the update of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO), include a precise definition of farming and what constitutes a farm dwelling.
- ♦ Strengthen local controls related to the conversion of agricultural lands to condominium property regimes (CPRs).
- ♦ Identify growth management tools and strategies that have withstood a legal challenge that could be used to pace development at an acceptable and appropriate rate.

- ♦ Develop new parks in areas currently underserved to meet the needs of residents.
- ♦ Take action to protect in perpetuity shoreline access to beaches, fishing and gathering spots.

Cultures and Arts Indicators

- ♦ Research methods to mitigate taro pests and diseases in order to protect and increase production.
- ♦ Encourage home and community gardens and protect areas of traditional food gathering to promote self-sufficiency.

APPENDICES

- Profile of Kauaʻi County
- Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance Overview
- Telephone Survey Methodology

Profile of Kauaʻi County

The indicators data focus on 55 aspects of life in Kauaʻi. To put that data into perspective, the following profile of the County is provided.

Land Area and Geography

- ♦ Kauaʻi has a land area of 552.3 square miles, with 110 miles of tidal shoreline, while Niʻihau has 69.5 square miles and 50 miles of shoreline.
- ♦ 35% of Kauaʻi is at or below an elevation of 500 feet, and 66% is land with a slope of more than 10%.
- ♦ Only 4.5% (24.7 square miles) of Kauaʻi is in urban or rural land uses, with 40% in agricultural districts and 56% in conservation districts.

Population

- ♦ Kauaʻi has a population of 62,640 as of July 1, 2005, up from 58,536 in 2000, an increase of 9.34%.
- ♦ Kauaʻi has 4.9% of the state's population.
- ♦ There are 41 more males than females.
- ♦ 62% of the population was born in Hawaiʻi, and 10% lived in a different state (8%) or country (2%) 5 years previously.
- ♦ The de facto population (residents and visitors) is 31% greater, at 81,966 after accounting for an average daily visitor rate of 19,326.
- ♦ Of the population increase of just over 4,000 from 2000 to 2005, more than 1,900 came from more births than deaths (46%). Nearly 1,600 in-migrated from elsewhere in the State and U.S. (36%), and 750 came from international migration (18%).

Population Density

- ♦ De facto population divided by rural and urban-zoned land area = 3,322 per square mile
- ♦ De facto population divided by the total area of the island = 148 per square mile
- ♦ Resident density in Kauaʻi towns ranges from 3,178 residents in 1,163 homes per square mile in Kekaha to 360 residents in 146 homes per square mile in Kilauea.

Average Household Size

- ♦ The average size of each household is 2.87 people.
- ♦ 12% of households are considered to be “crowded” (an average of more than 1 person per room).
- ♦ 54% of households are married couples and 6.5% live alone.
- ♦ There are 20,183 households in 25,331 housing units.

Gender, Age and Ethnicity (Census 2000)

- ♦ English is only spoken in 76% of homes.
- ♦ Gender:

	Kauaʻi (%)	State (%)
Male	50.0	50.2
Female	50.0	49.8

- ♦ Age:

	Kauaʻi (%)	State (%)
Under 5 years	6.2	6.5
5 to 9 years	7.6	7.0
10 to 14 years	7.9	6.9
15 to 19 years	7.0	6.7
20 to 24 years	4.8	6.9
25 to 34 years	11.6	14.1
35 to 44 years	15.7	15.8
45 to 54 years	16.1	14.1
55 to 59 years	5.3	5.0
60 to 64 years	4.1	3.8
65 to 74 years	7.0	7.0
75 to 84 years	5.0	4.8
85 years and over	1.8	1.4

♦ Ethnicity:

	Kauaʻi (%)	State (%)
One race:		
White	29.5	24.3
Black or African American	0.3	1.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4	0.3
Asian	36.0	41.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9.1	9.4
Other	0.9	1.3
Two or more races	23.8	21.4

Population Mobility (migration and immigration)

- ♦ To provide a measure of the migration and immigration of people to and from Kauaʻi, the following chart shows where residents lived in the previous five years:

Same house	62.8%
Same county	23.0%
Different island	4.1%
Different state	8.3%
Different country	1.9%

Form of Local Government

- ♦ The County of Kauaʻi was incorporated January 1904.
- ♦ The first county charter was adopted January 1969.
- ♦ Kauaʻi County has a mayor/council form of municipal government.
- ♦ Executive authority is vested in the Mayor of Kauaʻi, currently Bryan J. Baptiste, elected by the voters in 2006 on a non-partisan basis to a four-year term.
- ♦ Legislative authority is vested in the seven-member County Council. All members of the County Council are elected on a non-partisan, at-large basis to two-year terms. As of December 1, 2006, the members of the County Council include Bill “Kaipo” Asing, Tim Bynum, Jay Furfaro, Shaylene Iseri-Carvalho, Ron Kouchi, Mel Rapozo and JoAnn Yukimura.

Local Government Finances

- ♦ The State and Federal governments provide approximately one-third and two-thirds, respectively, of the intergovernmental funds.
- ♦ The following chart provides an overview of funding sources for Kauaʻi County government for Fiscal Year 2005 and 2006.

	FY 2005	FY 2006
Tax Revenues	\$ 65.1 M	\$ 78.7 M
Inter-Governmental Revenues	30.0 M	41.4 M
Other	13.4 M	16.9 M
Total Revenues	\$108.5 M	\$137.0 M

(M = Million)

- ♦ Property tax revenues fund 57% of County budget (FY 2006), up from 48% in FY 2000.

Representation to State Government

- ♦ Kauaʻi currently has one state senator, Gary L. Hooser and three state representatives, Hermina M. Morita, Roland D. Sagum, III and James Kunane Tokioka.

Oil & Electricity Prices

- ♦ Gasoline prices were up from \$2.49 in 2000 to \$3.58 in 2005.
- ♦ Electricity prices were at \$0.298 per residential kilowatt hour in 2005 up from \$0.236 in 2000.

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance Overview

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance (KPAA) is a nonprofit membership organization that serves as a neutral convener, facilitator and catalyst for action. It brings together residents, government agencies and community groups to find long-term solutions to some of the important issues facing the island.

Working with dozens of volunteers, KPAA wrote the direction-setting *Kauaʻi Community Response Drug Plan* in 2004 and continues to facilitate collaboration among government agencies and nonprofits to fight substance abuse on the island. To improve county and state parks, KPAA helped secure funding for a master plan at Haʻena State Park, additional state park personnel and restoration of the Napali Coast Wilderness State Park and the CCC camp at Kokeʻe State Park. To support and improve our public schools, KPAA initiated the Community Volunteers in the Classroom project, providing assistance to teachers to improve students' academic achievement. KPAA has worked with the business community to increase material reuse and recycling in order to reduce the volume of waste in our landfill.

Recently KPAA served as the island coordinator to provide community input for the development of the Hawaiʻi 2050 Sustainability Plan. The organization also coordinates work to implement the *Kauaʻi Tourism Strategic Plan 2006-2016*.

KPAA was formed in 2003 as a membership organization composed of nonprofits, government agencies, community groups, individuals and businesses. Members determine the issues the organization undertakes – and these may change over time as new challenges arise. KPAA presently has [about 50](#) member agencies and organizations, 20 business and individual members, a staff of four, volunteers working on eight committees and a nine member board of directors.

Membership meetings are held at least three times a year, with speakers addressing a range of topics important to the island's future. Topics have included discussions of land use, diversified agriculture, affordable housing, using a geographic information system (GIS) as a tool for decision-making and community building. Meetings are open to the public.

For more information, visit www.kauainetwork.org.

Telephone Survey Methodology

The Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance (KPAA) is a nonprofit organization that brings together residents, government agencies and community groups to find long-term solutions to some of the important issues facing the island. It serves as a neutral facilitator and catalyst for action.

KPAA contracted FAQ Hawaii, Inc. (FAQ Hawaii) to field its telephone survey. The survey was designed by John Knox of John Knox and Associates.

There were quotas for three districts (Central and North Kauaʻi; East Kauaʻi; and South and West Kauaʻi). One hundred twenty-eight (128) surveys were completed for Central/North Kauaʻi and East Kauaʻi each and 144 surveys were completed for South/West Kauaʻi.

The margin of error on a 400-sample survey for the entire island of Kauaʻi is $\pm 4.88\%$ on a 95% confidence level. The margin of error for each district is: Central/North Kauaʻi: $\pm 8.65\%$ on a 95% confidence level; East Kauaʻi: $\pm 8.65\%$ on a 95% confidence level; and South/West Kauaʻi: $\pm 8.15\%$ on a 95% confidence level.

What this means is that if the survey were asked of every qualified resident of Kauaʻi, we can be certain that the results of the survey would not differ by ± 4.88 percentage points. The margin of error is greater when looking at individual areas because each area has a smaller number of residents.

FAQ Hawaii conducted the telephone survey starting from October 27, 2006 and concluded interviewing on November 10, 2006. Four hundred (400) surveys were completed during this timeframe. FAQ Hawaii used an RDD (random-digit-dialing) sample.

Once the surveys were completed, the data were processed using SPSS, a statistical software package. Data analysis was performed using basic cross tabulations.

Following is the disposition report of the calls made to complete the 400 surveys.

Telephone Survey Methodology Call Disposition Results

471	Answering Machine
2,094	Business/Government
57	Busy Signal
72	Call Back
400	Completed Survey
1,053	Disconnected
147	Fax/Computer Modem
37	Language Barrier
615	No Answer
39	Not Qualified
806	Refusal
7	Terminated Survey
<hr/>	
3,908	Total Calls Made