

Measuring What Matters for Kaua'i

Community Indicators Report 2008

**ECONOMIC &
BUSINESS CLIMATE**



**LAND USE &
RURAL CHARACTER**



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



**NEIGHBORHOOD &
COMMUNITY WELL-BEING**



CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

CULTURES & ARTS



PUBLIC EDUCATION



KAUA'I PLANNING & ACTION ALLIANCE

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Rayne Regush and Diane Zachary**

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Community Indicators Report 2008

Supported by

County of Kauaʻi
Gannett Foundation
Bank of Hawaii Charitable Foundation
First Hawaiian Bank

Prepared by



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Foreword

The future does not just happen to us. We, ourselves, create it by what we do and what we fail to do. It is we who are making tomorrow what tomorrow will be. For that reason, futurists think not so much in terms of predicting the future, as in terms of trying to decide, wisely, what we want the future to be.

– Edward Cornish, Editor, *The Futurist* magazine

This 2008 report, *Measuring What Matters for Kauaʻi*, is the second study of Kauaʻi community indicators. It tracks 57 indicators that explore the quality of life on the island, the strength of Kauaʻi's economy and the health of its environment. The report 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 and the ʻāina.

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance (KPAA) and its Community Indicators Advisory Committee created indicators for seven areas that reflect the community vision of our *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*¹, 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, families 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.

We will continue to update this report every two years so that trends may be identified and decision-makers can consider the need for changes in government, business and nonprofit policy and programs based on the information.

It should be noted that the majority of the data in this report goes through the year 2008. The economy had started to slow down by the end of that year, but many of the impacts were not seen until 2009. With the exception of the telephone survey conducted in March 2009, the report data may not show how the recession is affecting the island. That will have to wait for the 2010 report.

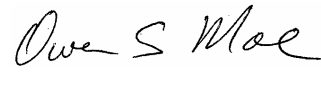
¹ To view the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*, go to:
www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/PlanningDepartment/TheKauaiGeneralPlan/tabid/130/Default.aspx

Readers are encouraged to use the text and data in this report 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 Publications section of the KPAA website (www.kauainetwork.org).

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



Diane Zachary
President & CEO



Owen Moe, Chair
Board of Directors

Acknowledgements

Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance is deeply grateful for the support, cooperation and insights provided by many individuals, agencies and organizations during the preparation of this report. It truly has been a collaborative effort.

Community Advisory Committee – 2008 Report

Primary guidance for this project came from the Community Indicators Advisory, which included:

Kauʻi Castillo, Unit Manager, Queen Liliʻuokalani Children's Center
George Costa, Director, Office of Economic Development, County of Kauaʻi
Judy Dalton, Acting Chair, Sierra Club Kauaʻi Group of the Hawaiʻi Chapter
Donald Fujimoto, Acting District Engineer, County of Kauaʻi Public Works Department
Luke Hasty, Epidemiological Specialist, State of Hawaiʻi Department of Health
Roger Jacobs, Owner, DataSpace Industries
Sue Kanoho, Executive Director, Kauaʻi Visitors Bureau
Judy Lenthall, Executive Director, Kauaʻi Food Bank
Cashmire Lopez, Program Manager, State of Hawaiʻi Department of Health, Family Health Services
Lt. Dan Miyamoto, County of Kauaʻi Police Department
Jan Miyamoto, Workforce Investment Act Administrator, County of Kauaʻi
Owen Moe, Chair, Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance Board of Directors
Ed Nakaya, Key Account Executive, Kauaʻi Island Utility Cooperative
Rayne Regush, Administrative Coordinator, Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance
Ken Stokes, Executive Director, The Kauaian Institute
Diane Zachary, President/CEO, Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance

Cooperating Agencies

KPAA was fortunate to receive information and data from many agencies and departments. Sincere appreciation is extended to:

- County of Kauaʻi Department of Planning
- County of Kauaʻi Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division and Transportation Agency

- County of Kauaʻi Finance Department, IT and Real Property Tax Divisions
- County of Kauaʻi Fire Department
- County of Kauaʻi Police Department
- County of Kauaʻi Office of Economic Development
- County of Kauaʻi Department of Water
- Garden Island Canoe Racing Association
- Kauaʻi Community College, Student Services and Performing Arts Center
- Kauaʻi Economic Opportunity, Inc. (KEO)
- Kauaʻi Food Bank
- Kauaʻi Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC)
- Kauaʻi Visitors Bureau
- State of Hawaiʻi Department of Education
- State of Hawaiʻi Department of Education, Kauaʻi District
- The Kauaian Institute

In addition, KPAA is grateful to the county, state and national agencies and organizations that post their data on the Internet, providing all citizens with ready access to useful information.

Data Wizardry

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 tables, charts and text.

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

Sponsors and Supporters

KPAA was fortunate to have the financial support of four donors who believe in the value of tracking and reporting information to improve government and community decision-making. We are grateful for the support and partnership of County of Kauaʻi Office of the Mayor, Gannett Foundation, Bank of Hawaii Charitable Foundation and First Hawaiian Bank.

Executive Summary

Why Track Indicators?

The *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000* called upon the County to “Collaborate with community organizations in developing indicators and benchmarks to measure progress.” It was recognized that around the country, indicators are being used to monitor and identify trends as communities develop, grow and change. A study prepared in 2001 by Garden Island Resource Conservation & Development reinforced the need for a community indicators for Kauaʻi and recommended that the project be undertaken by a neutral nonprofit organization. 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

In late 2005, Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance (KPAA) formed a Community Indicators Advisory Committee to identify indicators and prepare the first report. The committee agreed that the purpose of the indicators project should be to:

1. Track areas important to the community, drawing on the values and vision in the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*, to determine Kauaʻi’s trends.
2. Provide tracked information to government, businesses and nonprofit organizations to assist in planning, policy-setting and budget decisions.
3. Identify and promote opportunities for action that will move Kauaʻi toward the vision and directions the community has established.

It was also agreed that the report would be updated and re-issued every two years to identify trends on issues important to Kauaʻi’s citizens and the island’s future. The first report, *Measuring What Matters for Kauaʻi – Community Indicators Report 2006*, was published in June 2007. This report is the first update, and the second in the series.

Indicator Selection and Data Gathering

2006 Indicators – The First Report

The first Community Indicators Advisory Committee that convened in 2005 selected a set of draft indicators in seven areas important to Kaua'i:

- ♦ 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 County Council presentation in May and June 2006. A set of 55 indicators was finalized in June 2006, and several months of data gathering followed, using data already available from government and nonprofit organizations in new ways.

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

2008 Indicators – The Current Report

The Community Indicators Advisory was reformed in early 2009 to review the previous report and assess the continued availability of data. It was decided to continue to use the seven areas of interest noted above, but to delete six indicators and add eight new ones, for a new total of 57. Over a seven month period, the Community Indicators Advisory Committee met five times to provide input into the process, review progress, critique the report and contribute to the "Opportunities for Action."

John Knox & Associates and FAQ Hawaii once again prepared and in March 2009 conducted the telephone survey which included a sample of 400 residents. Ken Stokes of

The Kauaian Institute was again contracted to analyze data and prepare understandable text, tables and charts. Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance staff prepared the final report.

2008 Indicator Trends

The following shows the 57 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>
<i>Economic and Business Climate</i>		
1	Poverty rate	Poverty rate is falling and still below U.S. level
2	Cost of living	Island prices are rising faster than the national inflation rate
3	Median family income	Family income increases but lags behind inflation
4	Living wage on Kauaʻi	Average wage still below living wage rate for families with kids
5	Employment by sector	Job growth ends as key sectors begin to decline
6	Unemployment	Unemployment climbing rapidly after setting record lows
7	Workers with multiple jobs	Multiple jobholder trend turned back up in 2008
8	Visitors and spending	Daily visitors decrease slightly and daily spending declines
9	Visitor accommodations	Traditional lodging loses share as off-resort lodging grows
10	Affordability of home purchase	Housing affordability index rises as median home values fall
11	Affordability of home rental	Median rents rise slightly while affordability rises
<i>Public Education</i>		
12	Public school student achievement	Signs of improvement as student testing changes
13	Public high school graduation rates	Graduation rates slipping, yet still above State rates

14	Post-high school education and training	Share of college-bound graduates rebounds sharply
15	College readiness	Most high school graduates entering KCC test below college transfer level

Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being

16	Need for emergency food	Emergency food requests falling as peak month stays high
17	Food self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency drops as fruit and vegetable acreage falls
18	Homelessness	Homelessness rose rapidly in 2007, then fell sharply in 2008
19 *	Perception of neighborhood safety	Three of four feel safe walking in their neighborhood at night
20	Violent and property crime	Violent crime rates inch up as property crimes increase
21	Drug and alcohol abuse	Substance abuse climbs slower as share of arrests stays steady
22	Child abuse	Child abuse cases jumped back up after falling in 2005
23	Medical insurance coverage	Number of medically uninsured rises slightly after 2005 low
24	Leading infectious diseases	Chlamydia and influenza lead all infectious diseases
25	Leading causes of death	Death rate up slightly as cardiovascular deaths decline
26	Physical activity and body weight	Most residents meet physical activity recommendations, yet more than half are overweight
27	Tobacco use	Share of smokers, including youth, continues to decline
28	Ocean drownings	Number of victims stays high, as does visitor share
29 *	Internet access	Internet access high and rising for all residents
30 *	Leisure time	Most residents satisfied with amount of leisure time as inactivity climbs
31 *	Perception of aloha spirit	More residents say the aloha spirit is the same or weaker

Civic Engagement

32 *	Government responsiveness	Public services rating falls, while rating of existing or new public facilities rises
33 *	Community volunteerism	Over two-thirds of residents contribute volunteer time
34 *	Community philanthropy	Over 90% of residents donated to charitable and religious causes
35	Voting participation	More voters turn out as more residents register to vote

Natural Environment

36	Coastal water quality	Number of substandard beaches decreases
37	Water Service	Service connections fall as total daily consumption increases
38	Energy use and diversification	Total kilowatt hours still climbing as per capita demand falls
39 *	Alternative energy production	One-third of residents produce some of their own energy
40	Solid waste disposition	Waste stream and waste per capita still growing

Land Use and Rural Character

41	Vehicle miles traveled	Vehicle miles falling fast as demand for gas declines
42	Registered vehicles	Number of vehicles grows more slowly, and vehicles per capita falls
43	Bus ridership	Bus ridership and rate of increase both climbing fast
44 *	Alternative transport	Nearly half of drivers to work would find alternatives practical
45	Active agricultural lands	Small farms growing as large farms get smaller
46	Creation of new lots	Agricultural lots still more than half of new lots created in 2007
47	Planning approvals	General Plan and zoning amendments stay low as permits fall
48	Building permits	Building permits decrease, as share inside towns drops

49	Residential Home Type	Single-family share falls and new home construction spending stays flat
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Cultures and Arts

50	Hawaiian language students	Enrollment in Hawaiian language classes still rising
51	Taro grown and sold	Taro sold slumps as Kauaʻi's share of taro falls
52 *	Subsistence food gathering	Large share of families gather or grow their own food
53	Canoe paddling	Canoe paddlers increasing in clubs all over Kauaʻi
54 *	Hula dance and songs	Native Hawaiian hula and songs attract fairly widespread participation
55 *	Other cultures traditional dance and songs	Traditional dance and songs of other cultures attract fairly widespread participation
56	Cultural festivals	Number of events, attendees and State funding turning down
57	Performing arts events	Performing arts events and attendance still rising

* 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 are intended to offer guidance to those in a position to make decisions on the policies, initiatives, programs and budget for an agency, organization, department or business – and for individual or family action.

Economic and Business Climate

- Promote greater economic resilience through expanded agriculture and food production, energy efficiencies, renewable energy generation, and other clean technologies.
- Support/create government policies and programs that provide encouragement, training and incentives to make farming a viable economic sector, such as providing marketing and branding support, expanding processing and distribution capability, promoting agritourism, considering transient vacation rentals (TVRs) on farmed agricultural land, and fostering “agriculture in the classroom” activities to encourage a new generation of farmers.
- Increase community awareness of the meaning of a living wage and expand efforts to increase the number of living wage jobs on Kauaʻi.
- Promote creation of mixed use developments that offer a variety of housing types for rental and for purchase, including affordable housing and multi-family units, to serve a range of income and age levels.
- Support home ownership preparation and education programs.

Public Education

- Encourage the Hawaiʻi Department of Education to gather and make available to the community consistent information on annual student achievement so that annual comparisons on progress can be determined.
- Develop activities to encourage and support student academic achievement, comparable to the community’s support for sports achievement.
- Support initiatives that encourage all students to graduate from high school and to pursue post-high school education or training.
- Strengthen the high school curriculum that covers interpersonal communications, financial literacy, parenting and family management to provide needed life skills.

Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being

- Support programs that provide emergency food and temporary housing to those needing assistance, while implementing long-term strategies related to living wages and affordable housing. (See Economic and Business Climate section.)
- Support efforts to strengthen and promote public safety, including expanded funding and staffing for the Kauaʻi Police Department.

- Encourage programs aimed at reducing domestic violence and child abuse.
- Support community education and activities, such as Get Fit Kauaʻi, that promote a healthy lifestyle, good nutrition and livable communities.

Civic Engagement

- Encourage County and State government to regularly solicit input from citizens in order to clearly understand community needs, and initiate action in response to needs.
- Undertake activities that promote, recognize and celebrate community volunteerism and philanthropy among all age groups.
- Create initiatives to increase public understanding of the electoral process, candidates and complex ballot issues and promote greater voter participation in elections.

Natural Environment

- Direct sufficient funds and effort toward careful monitoring of coastal water quality and take actions to reduce runoff into coastal waters.
- Strengthen ocean safety education of visitors and residents to prevent drownings.
- Support efforts by KIUC and local producers to generate safe, clean renewable energy as alternatives to fossil fuel in order to increase our self-sufficiency.
- Adopt a building code that encourages more energy-efficient building materials and designs for homes and commercial buildings; encourage practices that yield the highest levels of efficiency.
- Reinvest in Department of Water infrastructure to increase reliability and capacity, especially in areas designated for development, using energy-efficient technology.
- Vigorously promote resource conservation programs for residents and businesses in areas such as energy, water and solid waste to reduce per capita use and encourage the reuse or recycling of resources whenever possible.
- Develop the infrastructure and support needed to manage recycled resources and create economic opportunities from the resources.
- Encourage the County to make available to the public annual statistics on municipal solid waste that is landfilled and diverted to help determine the success of reduction, reuse and recycling efforts.

Land Use and Rural Character

- Celebrate recent efforts to increase Kauaʻi Bus ridership and expand ridership further through a strong branding program and methods to make the system more user-friendly, such as expanded routes, increased frequency and adding GPS to buses so people can track bus arrivals.
- Determine the need for additional transportation alternatives, such as carpools and a shuttle feeder system, to augment the Kauaʻi Bus in order to save energy and reduce the number of vehicles on the road.
- Determine the number of acres of 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.
- Include a precise definition of farming and what constitutes farm worker housing in the update of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO).
- Support County efforts to support farming, such as the Real Property Initiative Law (Bill 2274) that provides for a year-to-year farm program, making it easier for all who are actively farming to qualify for reduced taxable land values, based upon agricultural uses.
- Develop an integrated, self-contained, closed loop food system that utilizes sustainable practices, maximizes available resources and increases food self-sufficiency.
- With private, County and State cooperation, prepare a comprehensive water study for agricultural lands to determine sources, capacity, current distribution and distribution problems, then establish the cost and methods needed to restore and/or develop water sources to support expanded agricultural production.
- Develop and promote methods to replenish agricultural soils for farming and biomass production, such as composting and use of sustainable methods and technologies for alternative fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.
- Determine what other Hawaiʻi counties are doing to limit condominium property regimes (CPRs) on agricultural lands and strengthen local controls to curb the conversion of agricultural lands to CPRs.
- Support development projects that utilize land within town boundaries and limit expansion beyond existing town boundaries.

Cultures and Arts

- ♦ Support research to mitigate taro pests and diseases in order to protect and increase taro production.
- ♦ Encourage home and community gardens and ensure continued access to traditional food gathering sites to promote self-sufficiency.

Final Note

An electronic version of *Measuring What Matters to Kauaʻi – Community Indicators Report 2008* may be downloaded from the Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance website www.kauainetwork.org (see Publications section). Comments or questions about the report may be addressed to:

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If the reader notes any inaccuracies in this report, it would be greatly appreciated if these could be brought to the attention of KPAA and if the correct information and data source could be provided.

Introduction

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.

In short, they can be tools for social, economic and environmental change.

At least seven countries, 36 states and 130 communities across the country have initiated community indicators projects to assess their progress and sustainability 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.”

Background on Kauaʻi's Community Indicators Project

The *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000* included an implementing action to “Collaborate with community organizations in developing indicators and benchmarks to measure progress” on issues included in the plan. The General Plan does not include any specific directives as to how this will occur.

Two consultants, Nadine Nakamura and Roxanne MacDougall, were contracted by the Garden Island Resource Conservation & Development, Inc. (GIRCD) to prepare a report on how a community indicators project might be structured and to develop a recommendation for Kauaʻi. Based on their research, their 2001 report *Shaping Kauaʻi's Future Together* recommended that the indicator project be led by a community organization rather than government in order to ensure more neutral, non-political

findings. GIRCD then contracted with the consultants to work with the community and government to form an organization that would undertake a community indicators project. Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance (KPAA) is the result of that effort.

Measuring What Matters for Kauaʻi – Community Indicators 2006 was KPAA's first report, published in 2007. The report is designed to be updated biannually. This document represents the second report.

Purpose of KPAA's Indicators Project

This community indicators project is designed to:

1. Track areas important to the community, drawing on the values and vision in the *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000*, to determine Kauaʻi's trends.
2. Provide tracked information to government, businesses and nonprofit organizations to assist in planning, policy-setting and budget decisions.
3. Identify and promote opportunities for action that will move Kauaʻi toward the vision and directions the community has established.

Efforts are made to ensure the reports are widely distributed and used. This report will be shared with elected officials, government agencies, schools, nonprofits, businesses and community groups. It will be available as a reference tool in libraries and to the public through its placement on the Internet. It is intended to serve not only as a useful reference document but also as the foundation for action needed to benefit the island and its residents.

A current Profile of Kauaʻi County is included in the Appendices as a reference document to provide additional context for this report.

Report Development Process

In January 2009, KPAA invited representatives from agriculture, business, economic development, planning, transportation, housing, parks, environment, visitor industry, water, public safety, public utilities, health, education, workforce, and culture to participate on the Community Indicators Advisory Committee. Many of these members

served on the original 2005-2006 committee that contributed to the first report. A list of Advisory Committee members for this 2008 report is included in the Acknowledgements.

The Advisory Committee met five times between January and July 2009. They reviewed the initial set of 55 indicators that covered 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

For the first report (2006), an extensive review of possible indicators led to the selection of indicators that were reviewed with the community through a series of public meetings. Fifty-five (55) indicators were selected for that report. 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.

For this 2008 report, each of the original indicators was discussed to determine its continued relevance. Six of the original indicators were deleted,² as it was found that either data were not available on a consistent or reliable basis or that change was not likely to be evident in a two-year period. Eight new indicators were added, for a new total of 57 indicators.

Criteria for Selecting Indicators

The following criteria were used in selecting indicators.

- An indicator should reflect something fundamental to our specific priorities and objectives. I.e., the indicator should *matter*. It should address an aspect of the community's quality of life that is *important* and threatened or problematic.

² Deleted indicators were: air quality, biological diversity, parks for recreation, shoreline development, watershed health and pending development.

- An indicator should be relevant to public policy-making. The indicator should be useful for informing and/or influencing public decision-making related to the problems that the indicator is meant to expose.
- An indicator should be capable of motivating the public to action and engaging the media to increase public awareness.
- An indicator should make use of information that is obtainable: existing information, *objective* data that can realistically (in terms of cost and effort) be measured over time, or *subjective* data (such as public *perceptions* that can be measured over time through public surveys).
- An indicator should be measurable, understandable to the public, reliable, capable of showing change over time, and timely (that is, be useful for providing information while there is still time for public decision-making to respond).

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 March 2009, four hundred (400) residents from all areas of the island 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 greatly appreciated if these could be brought to the attention of KPAA and if the correct information and data source could be provided.

Kauaʻi Community Indicators List

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>INDICATOR</u>
Economic and Business Climate	1	Poverty rate
	2	Cost of living
	3	Median family income
	4	Living wage on Kauaʻi
	5	Employment by sector
	6	Unemployment
	7 *	Workers with multiple jobs
	8	Visitors and spending
	9	Visitor accommodations
	10	Affordability of home purchase
	11	Affordability of home rental
Public Education	12	Public school student achievement
	13	Public high school graduation rates
	14	Post-high school education and training
	15	College Readiness
Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being	16	Need for emergency food
	17	Food self-sufficiency
	18	Homelessness
	19 *	Perception of neighborhood safety
	20	Violent and property crime
	21	Drug and alcohol abuse
	22	Child abuse
	23	Medical insurance coverage
	24	Leading infectious diseases
	25	Leading causes of death
	26	Physical activity and body weight
	27	Tobacco use
	28	Ocean drownings
	29 *	Internet access
	30 *	Leisure time
	31 *	Perception of aloha spirit
Civic Engagement	32 *	Government responsiveness
	33 *	Community volunteerism
	34 *	Community philanthropy
	35	Voting participation

Natural Environment	36	Coastal water quality
	37	Water service
	38	Energy use and diversification
	39 *	Alternative energy production
	40	Solid waste disposal
Land Use and Rural Character	41	Vehicle miles traveled
	42	Registered vehicles
	43	Bus ridership
	44 *	Alternative transport
	45	Active agricultural lands
	46	Creation of new lots
	47	Planning approvals
	48	Building permits
	49	Residential home types
Cultures and Arts	50	Hawaiian language students
	51	Taro grown and sold
	52 *	Subsistence food gathering
	53	Canoe paddling
	54 *	Hula dance and songs
	55 *	Other cultures traditional dance and songs
	56	Cultural festivals
	57	Performing arts event

* Data gathered through telephone survey

Indicators and Findings

Economic and Business Climate

INDICATORS

- 1 Poverty rate
- 2 Cost of living
- 3 Median family income
- 4 Living Wage on Kauaʻi
- 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

Purpose of this Section

The *Kauaʻi General Plan 2000* and the *Kauaʻi Economic Development Plan 2005-2015* each includes 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 falling and still below U.S. level

Description and Relevance

The poverty rate is one measure of how well Kaua'i 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 Kaua'i doing?

Since 2005, the number of Kauaians living below the poverty level decreased by over

1,000, from 7,078 to 5,632, and the poverty rate fell from 11.3% to 9.0%.

The poverty level for a family of four on Kaua'i rose from \$22,260 in 2005 to \$23,750 in 2007.

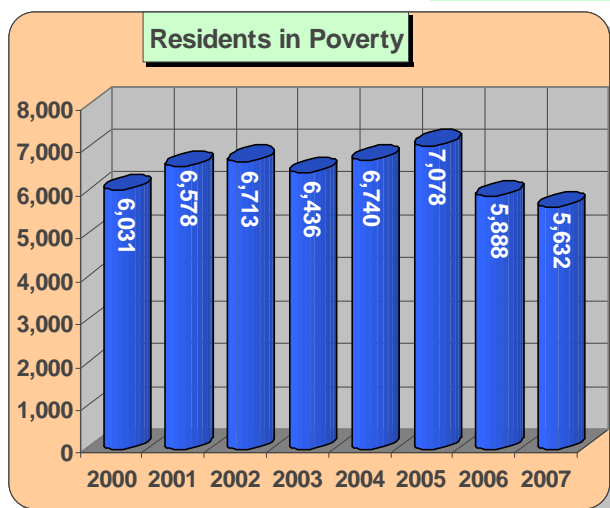
The Kaua'i poverty rate declined while the corresponding national rate increased during this same period, and was more than four percentage points lower than the national rate in 2007.

Data Table

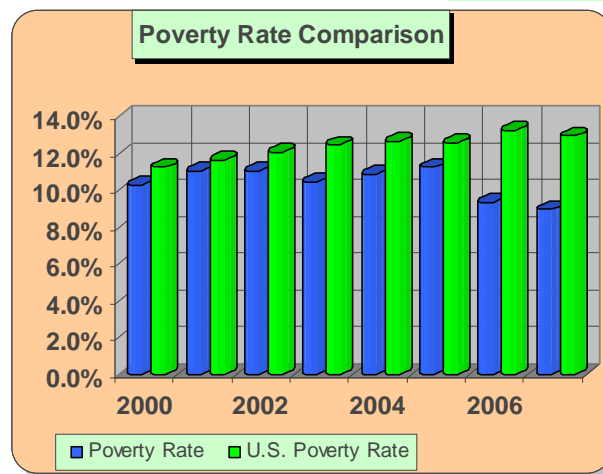
	Number in Poverty	Kaua'i Poverty Rate	U.S. Poverty Rate	Poverty Level*
2000	6,031	10.3%	11.3%	\$19,610
2001	6,578	11.1%	11.7%	\$20,300
2002	6,713	11.1%	12.1%	\$20,820
2003	6,436	10.5%	12.5%	\$21,160
2004	6,740	10.9%	12.7%	\$21,680
2005	7,078	11.3%	12.6%	\$22,260
2006	5,888	9.4%	13.3%	\$23,000
2007	5,632	9.0%	13.0%	\$23,750

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/index.html>
 * Family of four on Kaua'i

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



2

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 Kaua'ian 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 Hawai'i, data is available only for Honolulu.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Since 2005, the Honolulu consumer price index (CPI) rose by 31.1 points from 197.8 to 228.9, or +8.9% in actual dollars, while the U.S. price index rose by 20 points from 195.3 to 215.3.

Because Kaua'i incomes grew more rapidly than the U.S. average at the same time as U.S. prices increased less rapidly than in Hawai'i, the ratio of real Kaua'i family income to the U.S. median family income rose from 0.98 in 2005 to 1.02 in 2008.

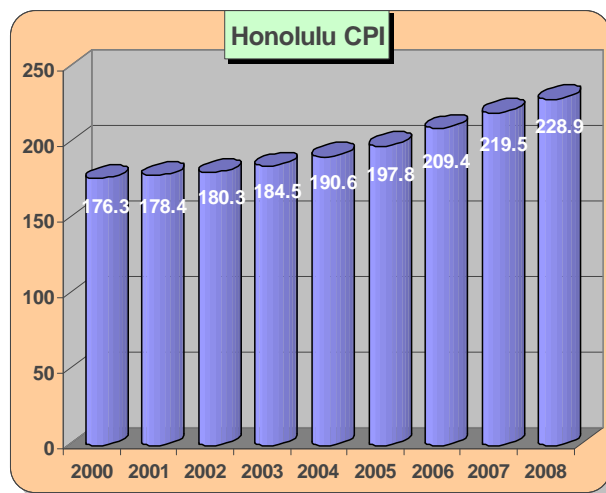
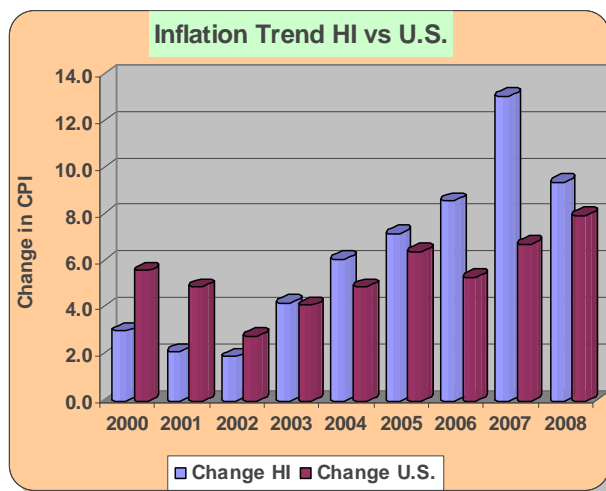
Data Table**Indicator 2: Cost of Living Index**

	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
2006	209.4	201.6	1.04
2007	219.5	207.3	1.06
2008	228.9	215.3	1.06

* 1982-84=100

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

Indicator Chart**Indicator Chart**

3

Median Family Income

INDICATOR TREND:

Family income increases but lags behind inflation

Description and Relevance

Family income is one measure of how well Kaua'i 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 Kaua'i doing?

Since 2005, Kaua'i median family income rose by \$8,900 from \$57,900 to \$66,800, or +15.4% in current dollars, yet income fell by 0.3% in constant (*deflated*) terms, which takes inflation into account.

The ratio of real Kaua'i family income to the U.S. median family income rose from 0.98 in 2005 to 1.02 in 2008. In other words, Kaua'i gained back a 4 percent advantage over U.S. incomes over the last five years.

This occurred because Kaua'i incomes grew more rapidly than the U.S. average, and this more than offset Hawai'i's faster inflation rate.

Data Table

Indicator 3: Median Family Income

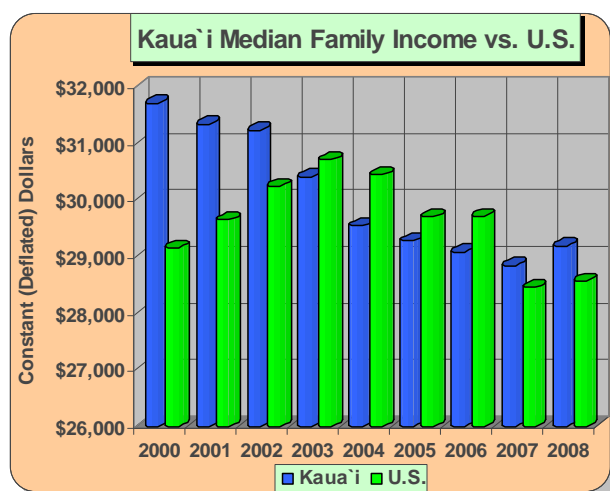
	In Current Dollars		In Constant Dollars*	
	Kaua'i	U.S.	Kaua'i	U.S.
2000	\$55,900	\$50,200	\$31,707	\$29,152
2001	\$55,900	\$52,500	\$31,334	\$29,644
2002	\$56,300	\$54,400	\$31,226	\$30,239
2003	\$56,100	\$56,500	\$30,407	\$30,707
2004	\$56,300	\$57,500	\$29,538	\$30,439
2005	\$57,900	\$58,000	\$29,272	\$29,698
2006	\$60,900	\$59,600	\$29,083	\$29,711
2007	\$63,300	\$59,000	\$28,838	\$28,455
2008	\$66,800	\$61,500	\$29,188	\$28,564

Source: U.S. HUD, User Data Sets

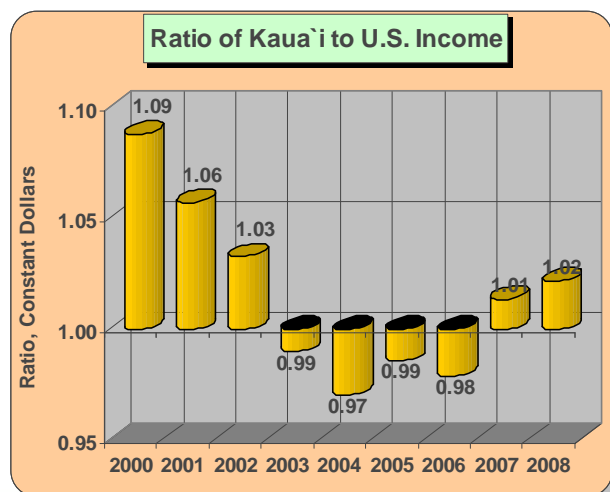
<http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il.html>

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

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



4

Living Wage on Kaua'i

INDICATOR TREND:

Average wage still below living wage rate for families with kids

Description and Relevance

The availability of income sufficient to meet the local cost of living is one measure of how well Kaua'i's labor market is meeting local needs.

In a national study of "Living Wages", researchers at Penn State University estimated the cost of living for low-wage families in each state and county.

These figures reflect a wage rate required to meet minimum standards of living, taking into account the geographic differences in costs and conditions. In high-cost, low-wage communities like Kaua'i, more than one job is sometimes required to achieve a "Living Wage".

How is Kaua'i doing?

The Kaua'i average wage of \$17.00 is 173% of the "living wage" of \$9.82 required for one adult to meet the cost of living on Kaua'i.

For a Kaua'i family with two adults and two children, the average wage is only 61% of a "living wage" of \$27.74. This means that one of the adults would need to work 1.6 jobs at the average wage to meet basic needs or both adults must work.

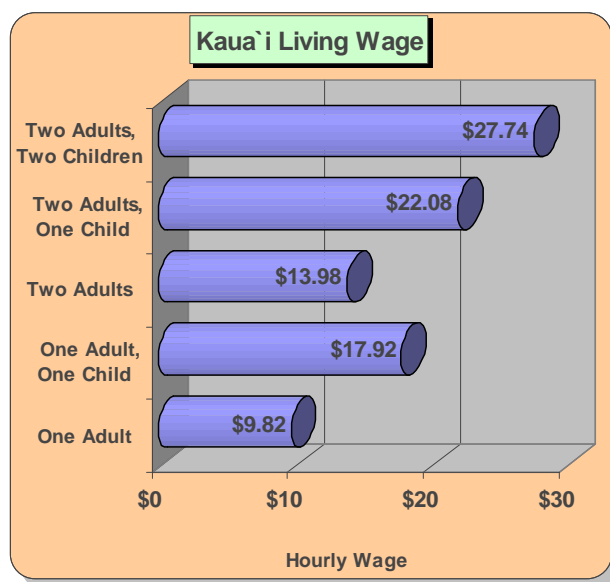
It should be noted that in 2008, the average Kaua'i wage ranged from \$8.85 in food service to \$19.12 in accommodations, and \$26.32 in construction.

Data Table

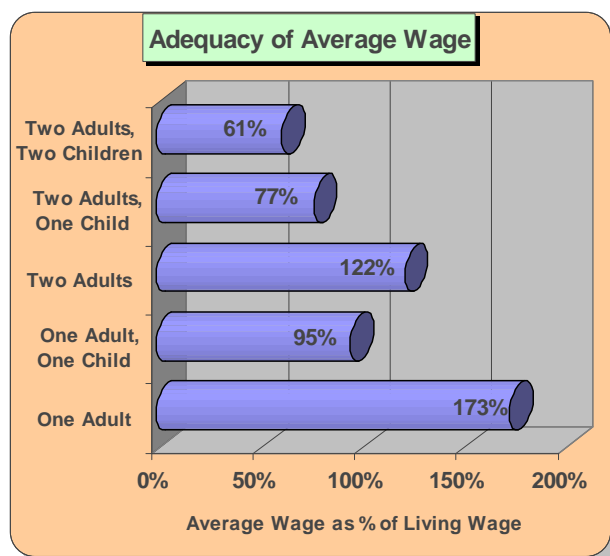
Indicator 4: Living Wage				
	Kaua'i Living Wage	Hawai'i Poverty Wage	Kaua'i Average Wage	Average as % of Living
1 Adult	\$9.82	\$5.04	\$17.00	173%
1 Adult, 1 Child	\$17.92	\$6.68	\$17.00	95%
2 Adults	\$13.98	\$6.49	\$17.00	122%
2 Adults, 1 Child	\$22.08	\$7.81	\$17.00	77%
2 Adults, 2 Kids	\$27.74	\$9.83	\$17.00	61%

Source: Penn State Univ., Living Wage Study
<http://www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu/states/15/locations>

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



5

Employment by Sector

INDICATOR TREND:

Job growth ends as key sectors begin to decline

Description and Relevance

The composition of Kaua'i's job base is one measure of how well Kaua'i is doing in terms of economic diversity.

The State of Hawai'i provides estimates of employment for each sector of the Kaua'i economy to support more informed decisions by employers and employees.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The share of jobs in major sectors, including leisure and hospitality, government, and retail trade, held steady in 2008 as jobs in each of these sectors increased slightly.

Since 2005, the All Other sector grew fastest (9%), while Retail jobs grew slowest (3%). Leisure and Hospitality jobs grew by 4%, while Other Services jobs grew by 5%.

The Other Services sector includes information, financial, professional, business, educational, and health services. The All Other sector includes goods producing, agriculture, wholesale trade, transportation, and utilities.

The sector growing fastest since 2005 is All Other, which increased from 4,650 to 5,050 employees and saw its share of jobs rise from 16% to 17% during this period.

Data Table

Indicator 5: Employment by Sector

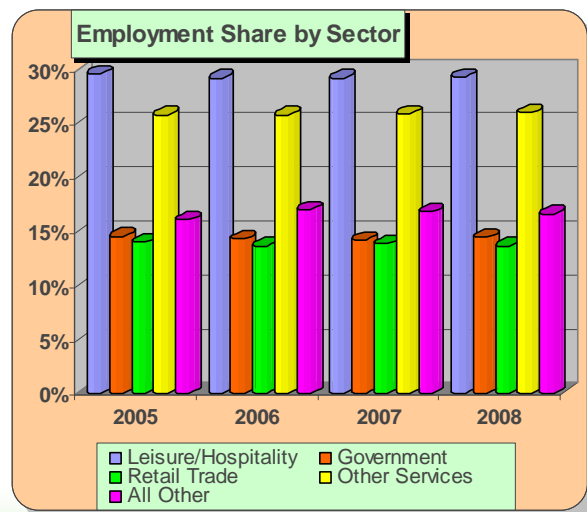
	Leisure, Hospitality	Government	Retail Trade	Other Services	All Other	Total
2000	7,800	4,100	3,800	5,700	4,200	25,600
2001	7,650	4,100	3,800	6,200	3,900	25,650
2002	7,550	4,200	3,700	6,250	4,300	26,000
2003	8,000	4,200	3,850	6,500	4,500	27,050
2004	8,400	4,200	4,050	6,950	4,450	28,050
2005	8,550	4,200	4,050	7,450	4,650	28,900
2006	8,650	4,250	4,050	7,650	5,050	29,650
2007	8,850	4,300	4,200	7,850	5,100	30,300
2008	8,900	4,400	4,150	7,800	5,050	30,300

Source: HI DLIR, Workforce Informer, Job Count by Industry
<http://www.hiwi.org>

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



6

Unemployment

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Unemployment climbing rapidly after setting record lows

Description and Relevance

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

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

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of unemployed increased by 650 since 2005. At the same time, the number of jobs increased by 1,150 while the local labor force increased by 1,800.

The unemployment rate climbed back to 2000 levels in 2008, after it had declined to 2.4% in 2006 – the lowest level ever recorded for Kaua'i.

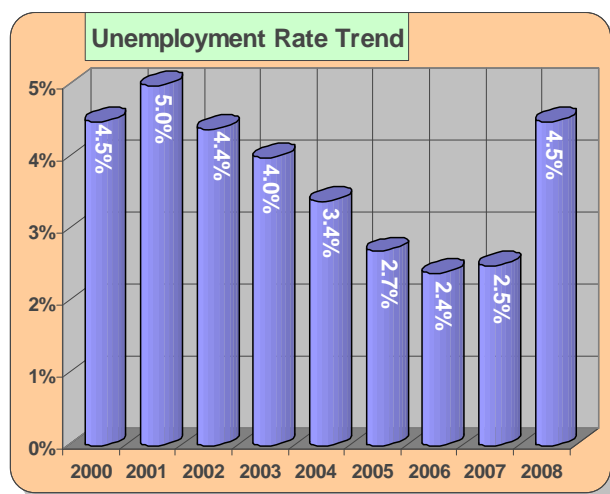
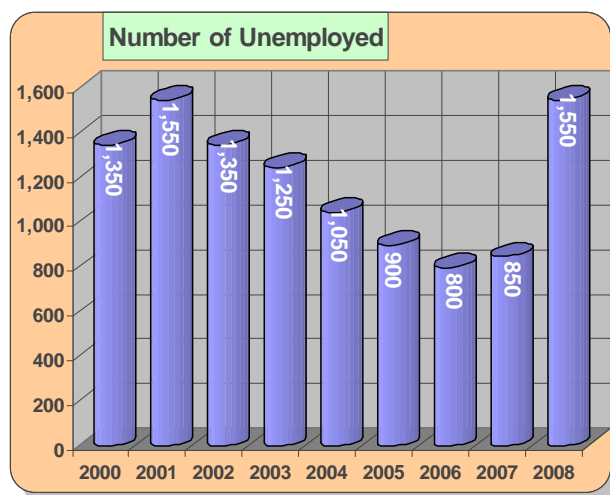
In 2008 there were almost 75% more unemployed than in 2005, and the total number of unemployed jumped to 1,550 from 850 the previous year.

The unemployment data are displayed for the entire period since 2000 to illustrate the dramatic improvement in labor market conditions in the early years of this century.

Indicator 6: Unemployment

	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
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%
2006	32,150	800	2.4%
2007	32,400	850	2.5%
2008	32,600	1,550	4.5%

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

Indicator Chart

Indicator Chart


7

Workers with Multiple Jobs

INDICATOR TREND:

Multiple jobholder trend turned back up in 2008

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 reported by the Hawai'i Department of Labor.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Using figures reported to the Hawai'i Department of Labor, the number of multiple jobholders declined from 2005 to 2007, before climbing slightly in 2008.

In 2005, there were 2,550 workers with multiple jobs. This decreased to 2,100 in 2007, then jumped to 2,200 in 2008.

This represented 6.7% of all Kaua'i workers in 2008, down from 8.1% in 2005.

The comparable rate for the State was 6.2% in 2008. 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 unreported income.

The 2009 KPAA survey of 400 Kaua'i households found that the average household has 1.47 workers and 1.27 workers with multiple jobs.

Data Table

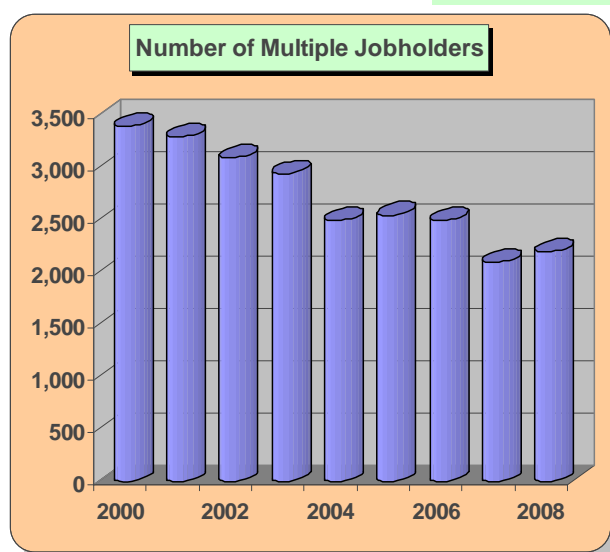
Indicator 7: Multiple Jobholders

	Job Count	Employment	Multiple Jobholders	Percent	State Percent
2005	28,900	31,450	2,550	8.1%	7.5%
2006	29,650	32,150	2,500	7.8%	7.2%
2007	30,300	32,400	2,100	6.5%	6.0%
2008	30,400	32,600	2,200	6.7%	6.2%

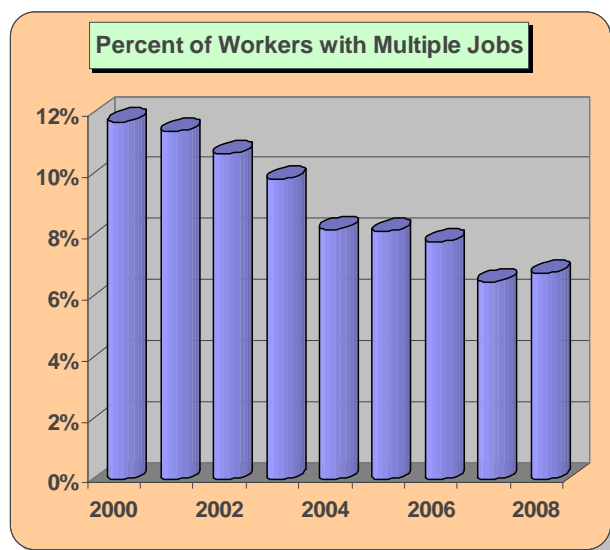
Source: HI DLIR, Workforce Informer

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

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



8

Visitors and Spending

INDICATOR TREND:

Daily visitors decrease slightly and daily spending declines

Description and Relevance

The volume of visitor traffic and spending are measures of how well Kaua'i's leading industry is doing.

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

How is Kaua'i doing?

After surging to 22,207 in 2007, the average number of visitors per day on Kaua'i fell to 19,956 in 2008, a decline of 11%.

The total number of visitors each year remained above 1 million in all years since 2000, and total spending has exceeded \$1 billion each year since 2003.

Spending per person per day rose to a high of \$168 in 2006 before declining to \$157 in 2008.

Total visitor days moved over the 8 million mark for the first time in 2007, but declined to 2005 levels in 2008.

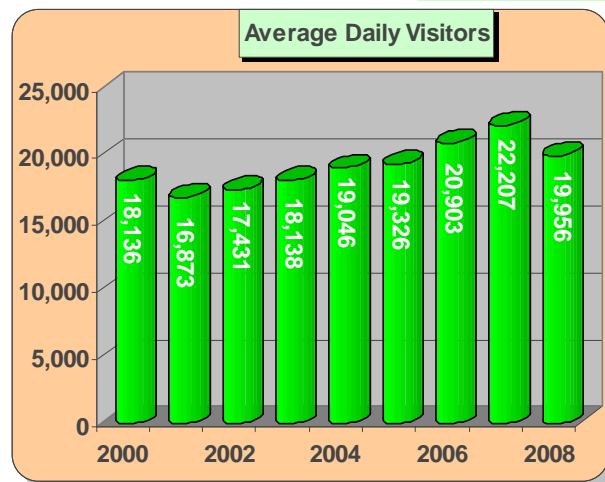
Data Table

Indicator 8: Visitors and Spending

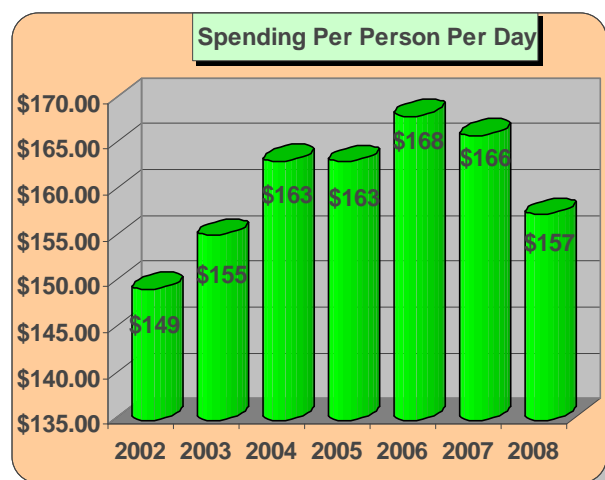
	Visitor Days (M)	Visitors (M)	Visitor Spending (\$M)	Average Daily Visitors	\$ Per Person Per Day
2000	6.6	1.1	NA	18,136	NA
2001	6.1	1.0	NA	16,873	NA
2002	6.2	1.0	\$971.2	17,431	\$149.24
2003	6.5	1.0	\$1,009.2	18,138	\$155.09
2004	6.9	1.0	\$1,104.6	19,046	\$163.20
2005	7.2	1.1	\$1,173.0	19,326	\$163.12
2006	7.6	1.2	\$1,247.7	20,903	\$168.14
2007	8.1	1.3	\$1,372.7	22,207	\$165.96
2008	7.3	1.0	\$1,169.9	19,956	\$157.40

Source: HI DBEDT, Monthly Visitor Statistics
<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/visitor-stats/tourism>

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



9

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 Kaua'i'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 Kaua'i hotels, condos and timeshare units are located in resort complexes (On-Resort), while other accommodations (including second homes) are located Off-Resort.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Total visitor accommodations increased from 2005 to 2007 as Other units (including vacation rentals) increased as a result of better counting procedures. These units increased sharply from 979 in 2005 to 1,595 in 2007.

During this period, the number of visitors staying only On Resort jumped from over 454,000 in 2005 to over 546,000 in 2007, while the number staying only Off Resort jumped from 293,000 to 492,000 over the same period.

Accordingly, the share of visitors staying only On Resort dropped from 42% in 2005 to 36% in 2007, while the share staying only Off Resort jumped from 27% to 33%.

Data Table

Indicator 9: Visitor Accommodation Inventory

	Hotel/Condo	Timeshare	Other	Total Units
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
2006	5,378	1,994	894	8,266
2007	5,062	2,035	1,595	8,692

Source: DBEDT, Visitor Plant Inventory

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

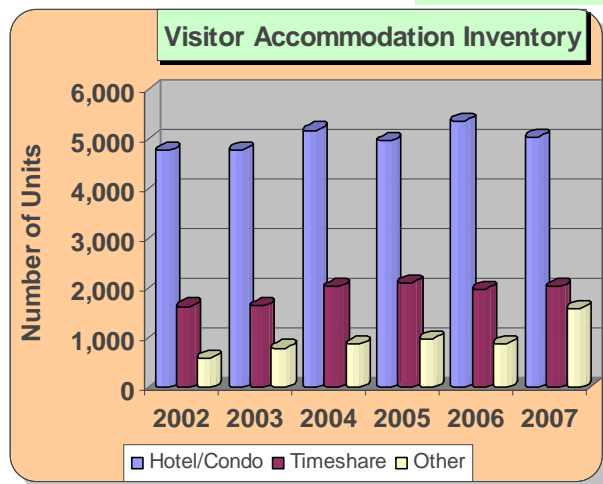
Indicator 9b: Visitor Accommodation Choices

	On Resort Only	Some Resort	Off Resort	Total Visitors
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
2006	537,423	426,288	423,442	1,387,153
2007	546,314	464,376	492,102	1,502,791

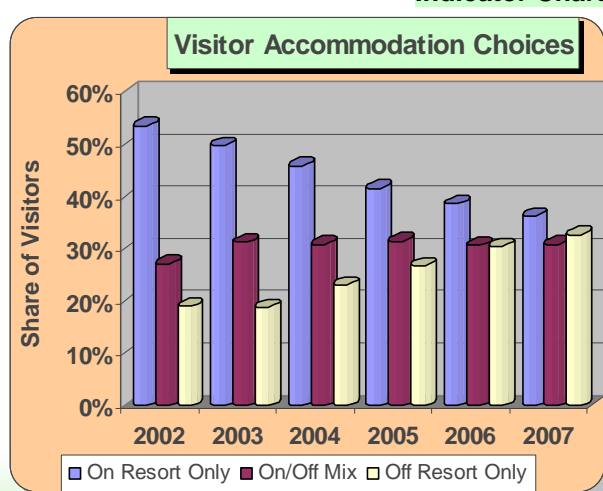
Source: DBEDT, Annual Visitor Research Report

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

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



10 Affordability of Home Purchase

INDICATOR TREND:

Housing affordability index rises as median home values fall

Description and Relevance

The affordability of purchasing a home is one measure of how well Kaua'i'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 calculation assumes a down payment of 20 percent of the home price and it assumes the monthly payment cannot exceed 25 percent of median family monthly income.

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

How is Kaua'i doing?

Since 2005, median family incomes on Kaua'i rose sharply while median housing values turned down, and the affordability index climbed from 38% in 2006 to 46% in 2008.

This means that a family with the median income in 2008 had only 46% of the necessary income to afford the median-priced home sold.

Based on this, the median-priced home in 2008 was affordable only to those with incomes of at least \$144,000.

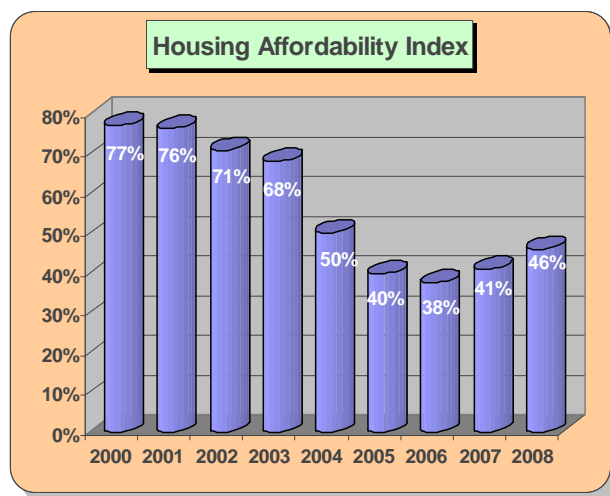
Data Table

Indicator 10: Housing Affordability Index (HAI)

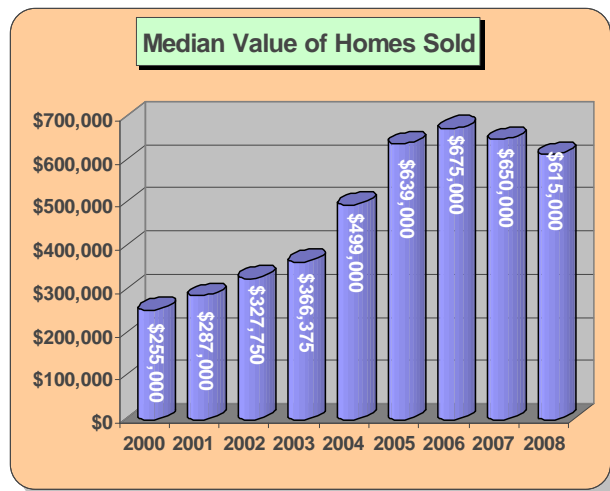
	Median Value	Median Family Income	Monthly Payment	HAI
2000	\$255,000	\$55,900	\$1,511	77%
2001	\$287,000	\$55,900	\$1,528	76%
2002	\$327,750	\$56,300	\$1,657	71%
2003	\$366,375	\$56,100	\$1,720	68%
2004	\$499,000	\$56,300	\$2,342	50%
2005	\$640,000	\$57,900	\$3,037	40%
2006	\$675,000	\$60,900	\$3,381	38%
2007	\$650,000	\$63,300	\$3,232	41%
2008	\$615,000	\$66,800	\$2,997	46%

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

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



11

Affordability of Home Rental

INDICATOR TREND:

Median rents rise slightly while affordability rises

Description and Relevance

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

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 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 or 3-bedroom unit with the rent that could be paid with 30% of median family income.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The monthly cost of home rentals has remained fairly constant at about \$1,100 for 2 bedrooms and about \$1,450 for 3 bedrooms since 2000, while the amount of income available for rent payments increased from just under \$1,400 in 2000 to just under \$1,700 in 2008.

The ratio between rent money available and rental costs for a 3-bedroom unit improved from 97% to 112%, which means that the median family income had 12% more rent money available than was needed in 2008.

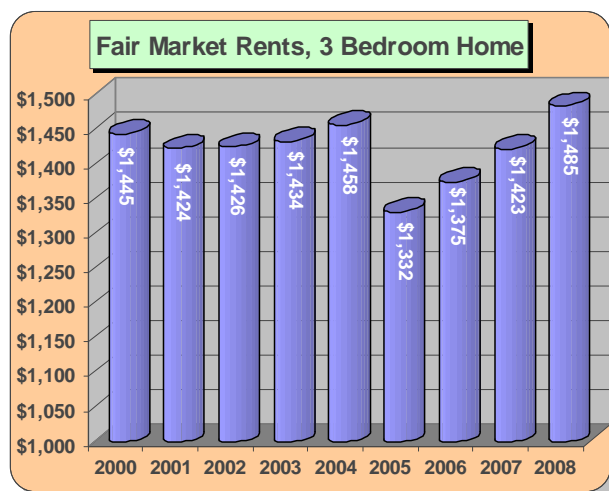
This indicator does not address the supply of rentals available, which is perceived to be low as of early 2009.

Data Table

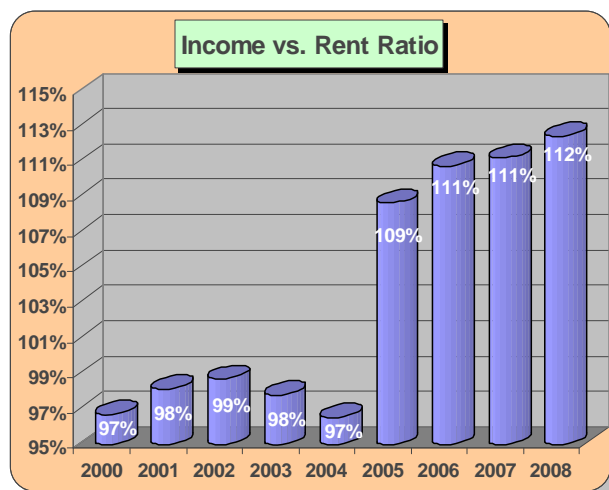
	Monthly 2BR Rents	Monthly 3BR Rents	30% of Gross Income	Ratio of Income to 3BR Rent
2000	\$1,092	\$1,445	\$1,398	97%
2001	\$1,076	\$1,424	\$1,398	98%
2002	\$1,077	\$1,426	\$1,408	99%
2003	\$1,084	\$1,434	\$1,403	98%
2004	\$1,102	\$1,458	\$1,408	97%
2005	\$1,061	\$1,332	\$1,448	109%
2006	\$1,096	\$1,375	\$1,523	111%
2007	\$1,134	\$1,423	\$1,583	111%
2008	\$1,183	\$1,485	\$1,670	112%

Source: U.S. HUD, Fair Market Rent History
<http://www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr/>

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



Public Education

INDICATORS

- 12 Public school student achievement
- 13 Public high school graduation rates
- 14 Post-high school education and training
- 15 College readiness

Purpose 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.

12 Student Achievement

INDICATOR TREND:

Signs of improvement as student testing changes

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. In 2006, the SAT was replaced with Terra Nova (TN), and HCPS was replaced with the Hawai'i State Assessment (HSA), so previous years' results may not be strictly comparable.

How is Kaua'i doing?

SAT/TN scores for Kaua'i 10th graders rose from 68% in 2005 to 81% in 2008, while scores for 3rd graders fell from 84% and 71%.

The corresponding statewide SAT/TN scores in 2008 were 76% for 10th graders and 74% for 3rd graders.

HCPS/HSA scores for Kaua'i 10th graders climbed from 29% in 2005 to 75% in 2008, while 3rd graders have increased from nearly 44% to 52%.

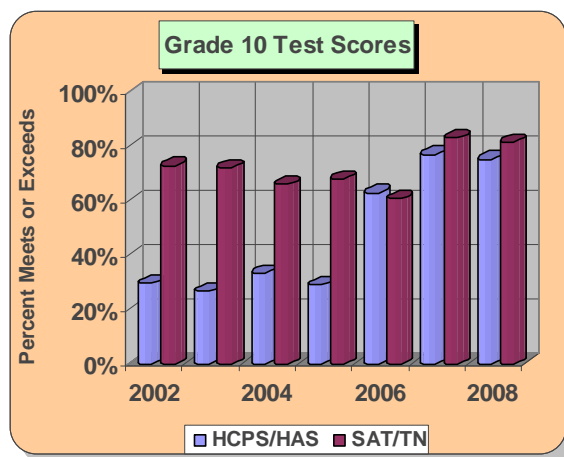
The corresponding statewide HCPS/HSA scores in 2008 were 51% for 10th graders and 67% for 3rd graders.

Data Table

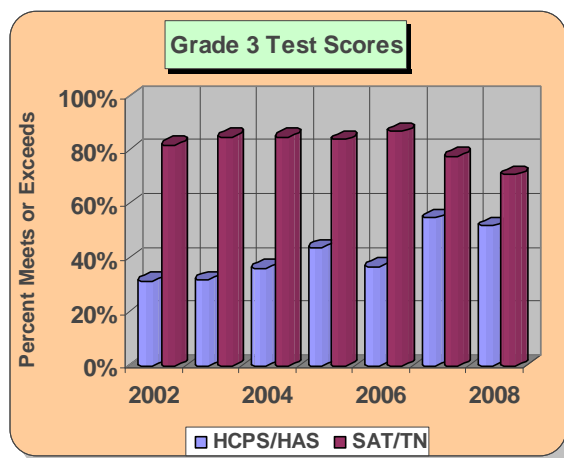
Indicator 12: Student Test Scores				
	Grade 10		Grade 3	
	SAT/TN	HCPS/HSA	SAT/TN	HCPS/HSA
2002	73%	30%	82%	32%
2003	72%	27%	85%	32%
2004	66%	33%	85%	36%
2005	68%	29%	84%	44%
2006	61%	63%	87%	37%
2007	83%	77%	78%	55%
2008	81%	75%	71%	52%

Source: HI DOE
<http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/sat-hcps.htm>
 SAT changed to Terra Nova (TN) in 2006
 HCPS changed to HI State Assessment in 2006

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



13

Public High School Graduation Rates

INDICATOR TREND:

Graduation rates slipping, yet still 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 for a variety of reasons before graduating.

These data are calculated differently and are not comparable with national graduation rates. (Comparable national data shows the State rate is 8% to 10% below the rate shown here.)

How is Kaua'i doing?

The share of students who graduate on time has fluctuated between 84% in 2007 and 89% in 2002, and fell slightly to 86% in 2008.

The share of freshmen who drop from their class before graduating had remained fairly steady at about 16% before falling to 11% in 2008.

The share of seniors completing their last year slipped from 94% to 92% between 2005 and 2008.

The Kaua'i graduation rate has consistently been between 4% and 9% above the reported State average graduation rate.

Data Table**Indicator 13: Public High School Graduates**

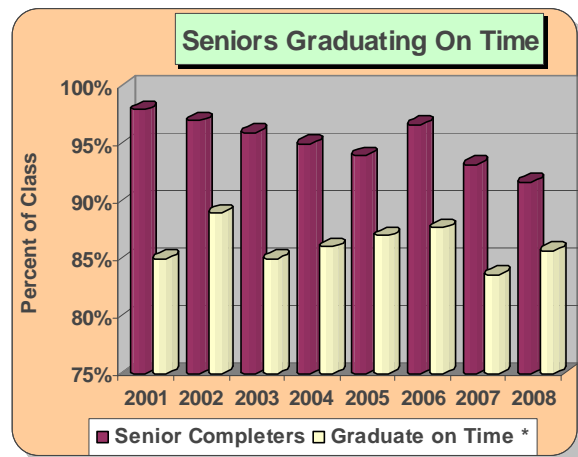
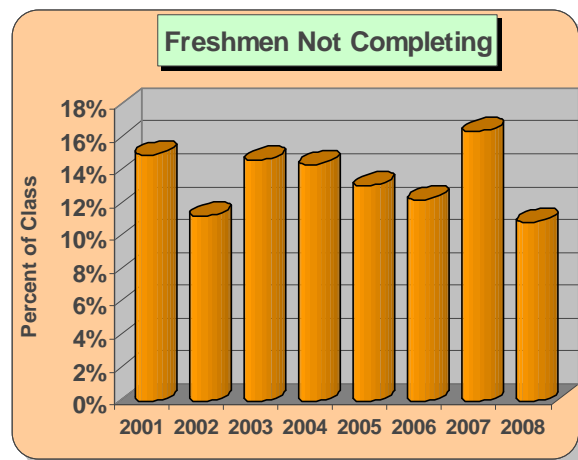
	Seniors	Senior Completer	Freshmen Dropped	Graduate on Time	State Rate*
2001	722	98%	15%	85%	79%
2002	719	97%	11%	89%	80%
2003	668	96%	16%	85%	80%
2004	703	95%	16%	86%	80%
2005	730	94%	16%	87%	80%
2006	717	97%	12%	88%	79%
2007	674	93%	16%	84%	80%
2008	708	92%	11%	86%	80%

* 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**Indicator Chart**

14 Post-High School Education and Training

INDICATOR TREND:

Share of college-bound graduates rebounds sharply

Description and Relevance

The plans of public high school graduates for continued schooling provides one measure of how well Kaua'i students are preparing to enter the workforce.

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 who plan some other post-secondary schooling.

How is Kaua'i doing?

In 2007, fully 77% of Kaua'i graduates planned to attend some form of college, and this is up from 72% in 2005.

The share of these going to a 4-year college climbed significantly from 31% in 2005 to 47% in 2007. Graduates headed to a college outside of Hawai'i represent 45% of this total.

At the same time, the share of graduates going on who planned some other form of schooling fell from 69% in 2005 to 53% in 2007.

The share of all seniors surveyed who plan to attend a 4-year college jumped from 16% in 2005 to 28% in 2007.

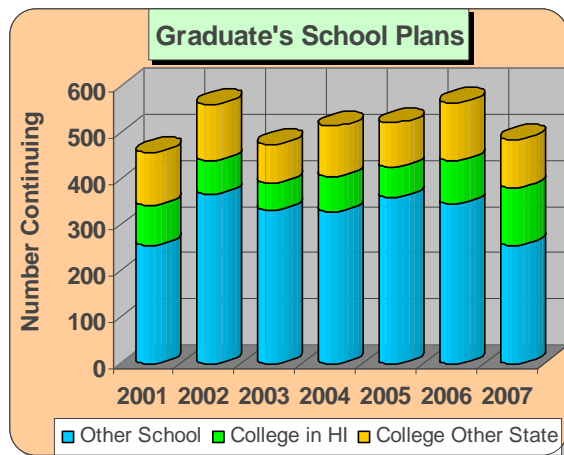
Data Table

Indicator 14: Graduates Continuing Schooling

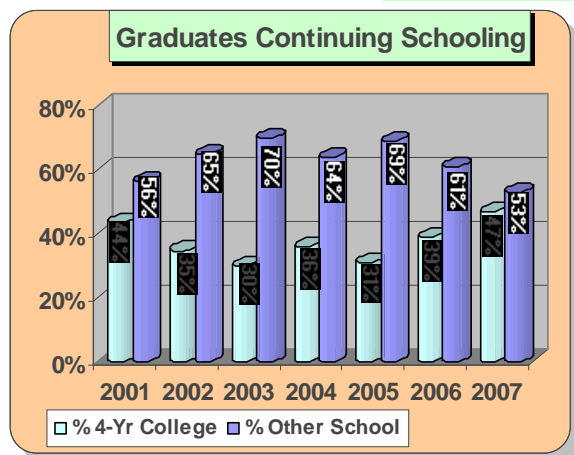
	# Seniors Surveyed	# School Bound Respondents	% School Bound	# to 4 Yr Hawai'i	# to 4 Yr Outside HI	# to Other Schooling
2001	688	459	67%	85	115	259
2002	731	564	77%	73	123	368
2003	727	477	66%	60	83	334
2004	709	517	73%	77	109	331
2005	724	524	72%	65	97	362
2006	717	568	79%	96	125	347
2007	634	489	77%	125	105	259

Source: HI DOE, Senior Exit Plan Survey
<http://doe.k12.hi.us/>

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



15 College Readiness

INDICATOR TREND:

Most high school graduates entering KCC test below college transfer level

Description and Relevance

The skill level of recent high school graduates provides one measure of how well Kaua'i students are doing and the effectiveness of the educational system.

The Hawai'i Department of Education provides results from a survey of recent entrants to Kaua'i Community College who graduated from high school in 2008 that shows their skill level in reading, writing and math.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Test results from 2008 show that only 35% of the 194 recent high school graduates had the "transfer-level" skills required by Kaua'i Community College (KCC).

At the same time, 34% of these recent graduates entering KCC needed developmental assistance, and 31% lacked basic skills.

In reading, only 49% of these recent graduates were at transfer level, while 35% were at developmental and 15% were at basic skill levels. Students at the basic skill level require remediation to take college level courses.

In writing, 38% were transfer level, 31% were developmental, and 31% were basic.

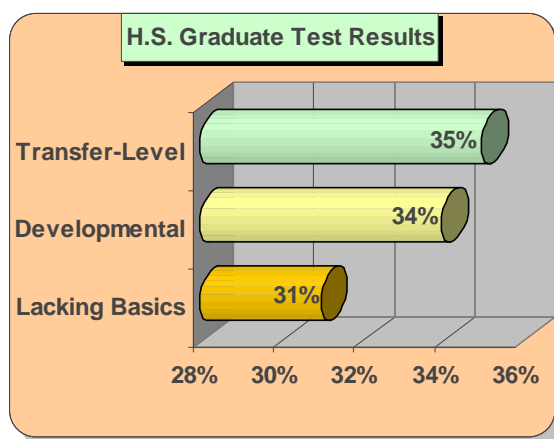
In math, only 15% were transfer level, 35% were developmental, and 48% were basic.

Data Table

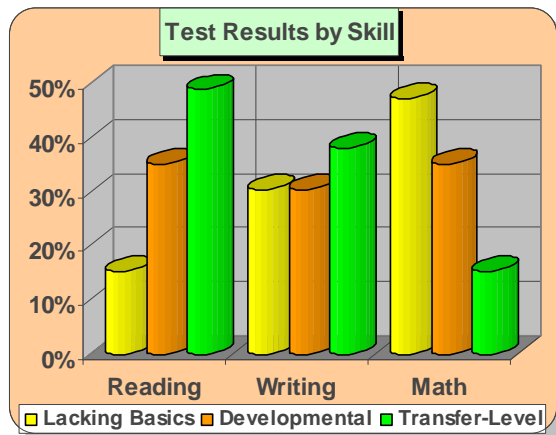
Indicator 15: College Readiness*			
	Lacking Basic Skills	Developmental Skill Level	Transfer-Level
All	31%	34%	35%
Reading	15%	35%	49%
Writing	31%	31%	38%
Math	48%	35%	15%

Source: DOE, COMPASS Campus Placement Report
 * Based on testing of 2008 H.S. graduates

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being

INDICATORS

- 16 Need for emergency food
- 17 Food self-sufficiency
- 18 Homelessness
- 19 Perception of neighborhood safety
- 20 Violent and property crime
- 21 Drug and alcohol abuse
- 22 Child abuse
- 23 Medical insurance coverage
- 24 Leading infectious diseases
- 25 Leading causes of death
- 26 Physical activity and body weight
- 27 Tobacco use
- 28 Ocean drownings
- 29 Internet access
- 30 Leisure time
- 31 Perception of aloha spirit

Purpose 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 Hawai'i, 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.

16

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 has been falling in recent years, from 6,322 in 2005 to 4,775 in 2008.

The requests during 2008 ranged from a high month of over 7,100 to a low month of under 3,500.

The rate of change in emergency food requests rose again in 2008 by 7%, after falling each year since 2003.

It should be noted that the Food Bank reported a rapid rise in the final months of 2008 due to the slowing economy.

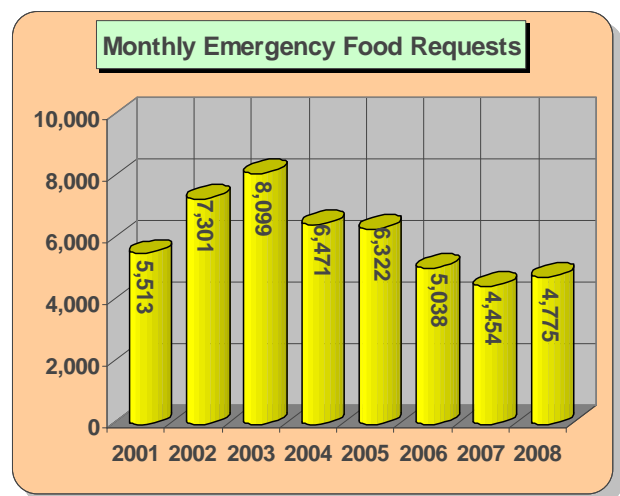
Data Table

Indicator 16: Emergency Food Requests

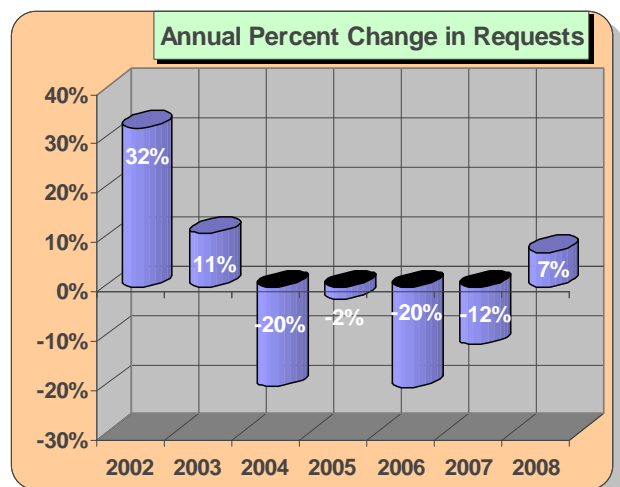
	Average Month	High Month	Low Month
2001	5,513	7,027	4,259
2002	7,301	9,990	5,531
2003	8,099	11,056	4,660
2004	6,471	9,346	4,838
2005	6,322	4,656	10,201
2006	5,038	3,385	6,623
2007	4,454	5,900	3,247
2008	4,775	7,112	3,465

Source: Kaua'i Food Bank

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



17 Food Self-Sufficiency

INDICATOR TREND:

Self-sufficiency drops as fruit and vegetable acreage falls

Description and Relevance

The State Department of Agriculture provides statistics on Hawai'i 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 which measures the ratio between the number of acres farmed and the acres required to feed the defacto population (residents and visitors).

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of acres required to produce fruits and vegetables for Kaua'i's residents and visitors decreased from over 2,000 in 2005 to 1,850 in 2007 as the island's productivity increased.

The number of acres planted in fruits and vegetables dropped from 1,000 in 2005 to 800 over this same period, a decrease of 20%.

Accordingly, the "self-sufficiency index" declined from 48% in 2005 to barely 43.2% in 2007.

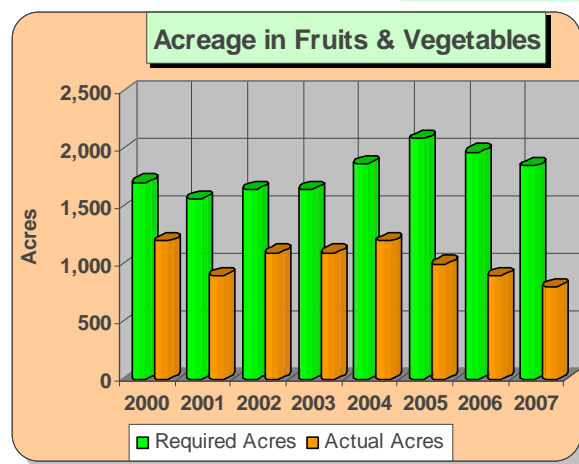
Dividing the de facto population by the acres required shows that fruit and vegetable production can feed about 33 people per acre.

Data Table

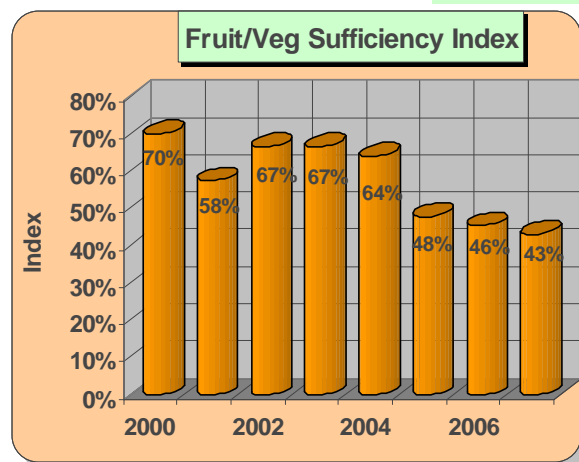
Indicator 17: Food Self-Sufficiency			
	Required Acres in Fruit/Veg	Actual Acres in Fruit/Veg	Self-Sufficiency Index
2000	1,709	1,200	70.2%
2001	1,563	900	57.6%
2002	1,648	1,100	66.8%
2003	1,647	1,100	66.8%
2004	1,869	1,200	64.2%
2005	2,085	1,000	48.0%
2006	1,973	900	45.6%
2007	1,850	800	43.2%

Source: HI Dept. of Ag and Kauaian Institute estimates
<http://www.nass.usda.gov/hi/stats/>

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



18 Homelessness

INDICATOR TREND:

Homelessness rose rapidly in 2007, then fell sharply in 2008

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 peaked at 966 in 2007 and then fell back to 741 in 2008.

In 2008, this represents 1.2% of all Kaua'i residents.

The annual rate of change in the homeless population fell from 30% in 2007 to -23% in 2008.

These figures do not include the hidden homeless (living with friends or family) and those who did not register with Care-A-Van staff.

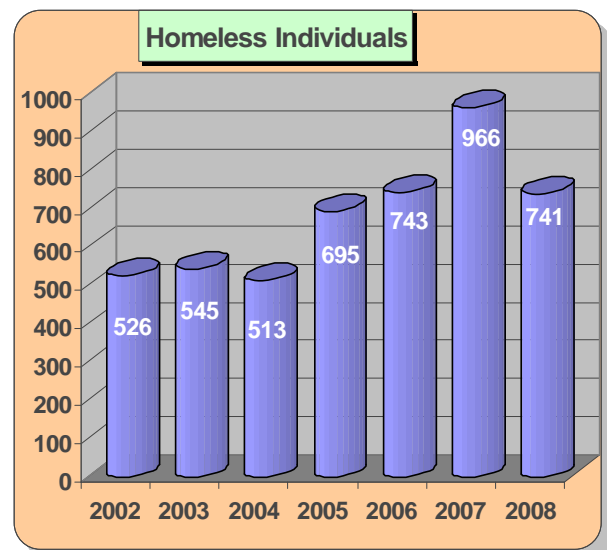
Data Table

Indicator 18: Homelessness		
	Individuals	Share of Population
2002	526	0.9%
2003	545	0.9%
2004	513	0.8%
2005	695	1.1%
2006	743	1.2%
2007	966	1.5%
2008	741	1.2%

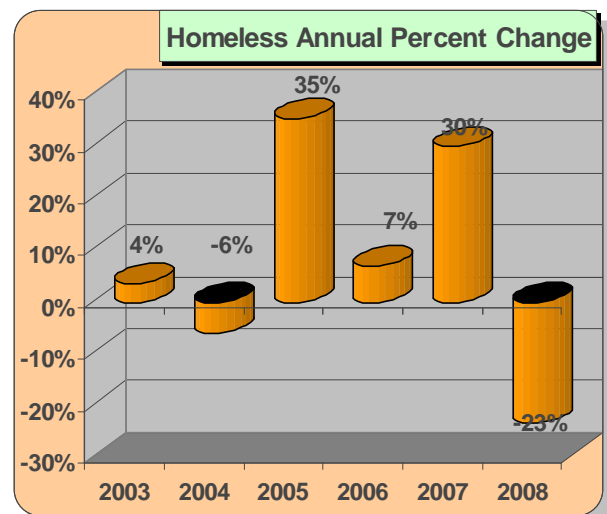
Source: KEO, Inc.

* Registered at KEO Care-A-Van

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



19 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 78% of Kauaians feel safe walking at night in their neighborhoods, and this is up from 76% in 2005.

This measure tends to decrease with age and increase with income.

Residents in the South and West areas of the island feel less safe than elsewhere.

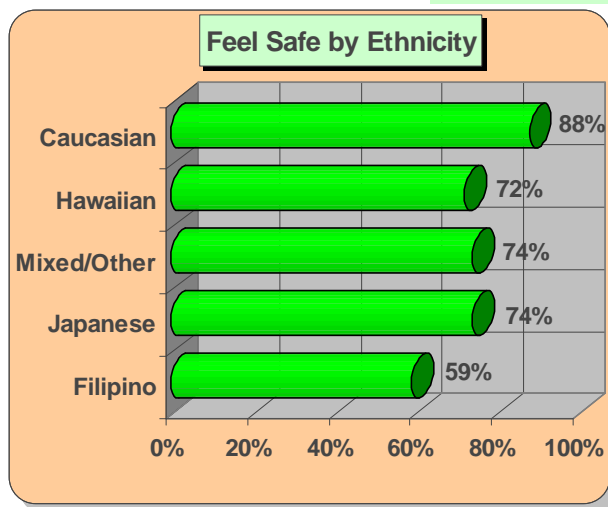
Caucasians tend to feel most safe, while Filipinos tend to feel least safe.

Data Table

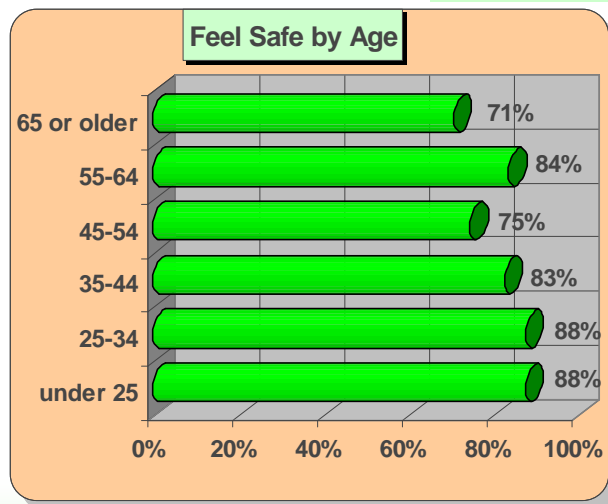
Indicator 19: Neighborhood Safety			
Feel Safe		Feel Safe	
All	78%	Age:	
		under 25	88%
		25-34	88%
		35-44	83%
		45-54	75%
		55-64	84%
		65 or older	71%
		Income:	
		<\$25k	76%
		\$25k < \$35k	67%
		\$35k < \$50k	75%
		\$50k < \$75k	82%
		\$75k < \$100k	82%
		\$100k and over	86%
		Area:	
		Central/North	80%
		East	80%
		South/West	73%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



20 Violent and Property Crime Rates

INDICATOR TREND:

Violent crime rates inch up as property crimes increase

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.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The index of violent crime rose between 2005 and 2007, reaching 269 in 2007, although it remains far below the all-time high of 341 in 2004. Violent crime involved 86 arrests in 2007 versus 53 arrests in 2005.

The property crime index of 4,519 in 2007 remained below its previous high of 4,781 in 2002. Property crime involved 435 arrests in 2007 versus 183 arrests in 2005.

Compared with the State, the 2007 Kaua'i violent crime index was slightly lower (269 vs. 276), while the property crime index was slightly higher (4,519 vs. 4,119).

Data Table

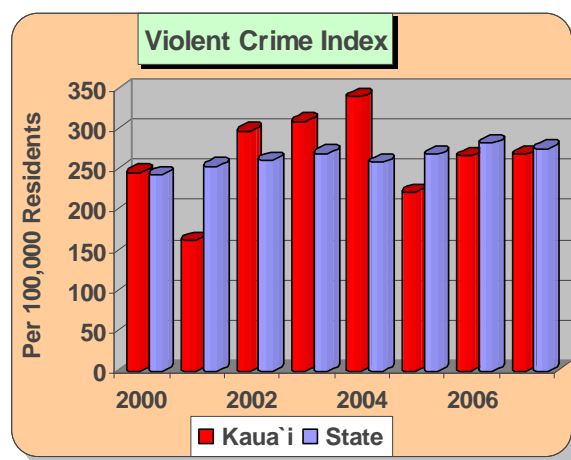
Indicator 20: Crime Rate

	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	222	3,329	53	183
2006	267	4,036	51	244
2007	269	4,519	86	435

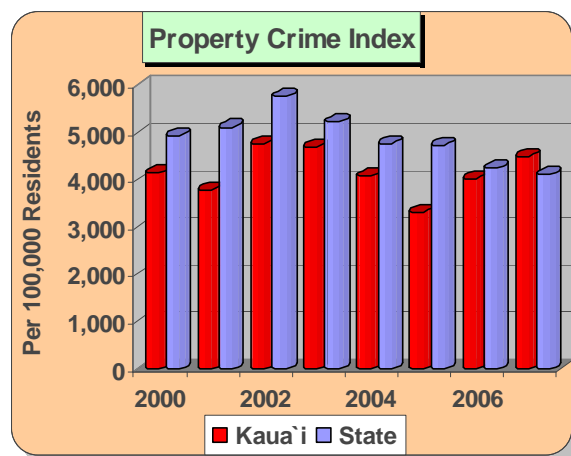
Source: HI Attorney General, Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data
<http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpia/>

* Index = per 100,000 residents

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



21

Drug and Alcohol Abuse

INDICATOR TREND:

Substance abuse climbs slower as share of arrests stays steady

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 crimes 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 dropped significantly from 203 in 2005 to 146 in 2007, while the number of adult alcohol-related arrests climbed from 244 to 315 in the same period.

The number of youth drug-related arrests jumped from 45 in 2005 to 71 in 2007, while the number of youth alcohol-related arrests more than doubled from 17 to 38 in the same period.

As a percent of all arrests, youth drug and alcohol-related arrests remained at 10% since 2005. Adult drug and alcohol-related arrests increased slightly from 19% to 20% over the same period.

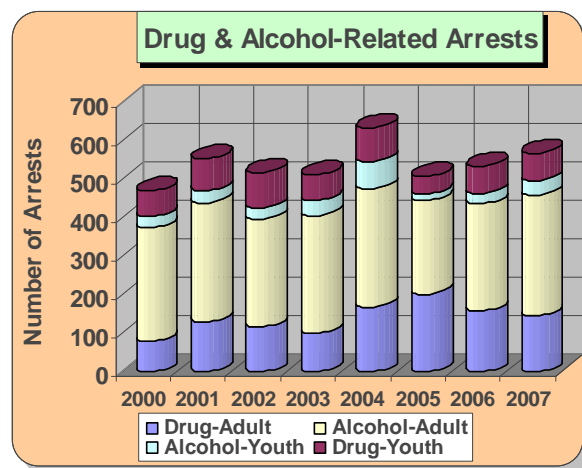
Total youth arrests in 2007 (1,081) was up 10% from 2006 (983).

Data Table

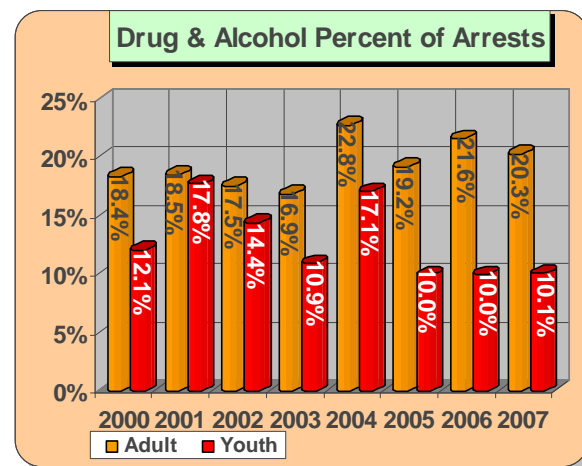
	Drug-Adult	Drug-Youth	Alcohol-Adult	Alcohol-Youth	All Adult Arrests	All Youth Arrests
2000	80	67	297	28	2,048	787
2001	129	84	312	30	2,378	642
2002	118	92	281	29	2,274	840
2003	100	66	307	40	2,415	969
2004	169	88	309	71	2,099	929
2005	203	45	244	17	2,323	622
2006	160	72	279	26	2,032	983
2007	146	71	315	38	2,274	1,081

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

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



22 Child Abuse

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Child abuse cases jumped back up after falling in 2005

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 Department of Human Services 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 fairly flat in recent years, after climbing sharply from 2004 to 2005.

There were 81 confirmed cases in 2007 versus 56 in 2005.

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

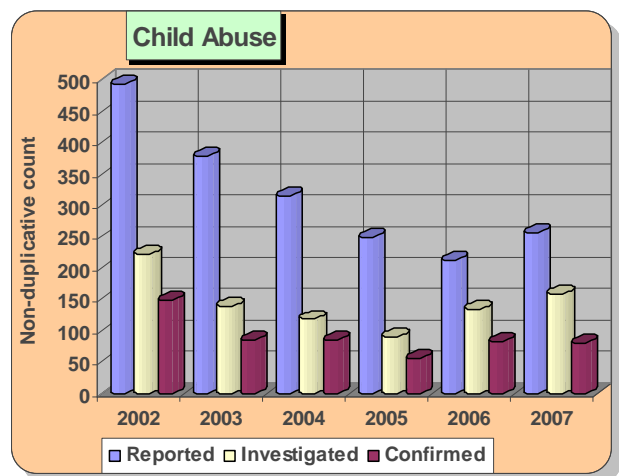
The share of confirmed cases of child abuse that were investigated was 62% in 2005 and 51% in 2007.

The reduction in reported cases since 2005 is due, at least in part, to a revised differential response system where reports are assessed according to a risk factor matrix. Only those assessed high and severe are referred to the Department of Human Services (DHS). Reports assessed low to moderate are referred to contracted providers; these are not included in the DHS numbers.

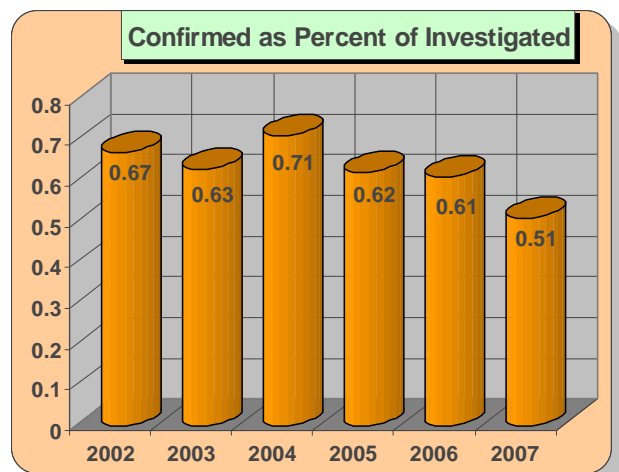
	Reported	Investigated	Confirmed
2000	354	159	102
2001	400	188	111
2002	496	222	149
2003	380	139	87
2004	317	119	85
2005	250	90	56
2006	214	135	83
2007	258	159	81

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

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



23 Medical Insurance Coverage

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of medically uninsured rises slightly after 2005 low

Indicator 23: Rate of Medically Uninsured

	Uninsured	% of Kaua'i	% 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%
2006	NA	NA	NA
2007	4,217	6.6%	5.2%

Source: HI DOH, Hawai'i Health Survey

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

Description and Relevance

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

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

How is Kaua'i doing?

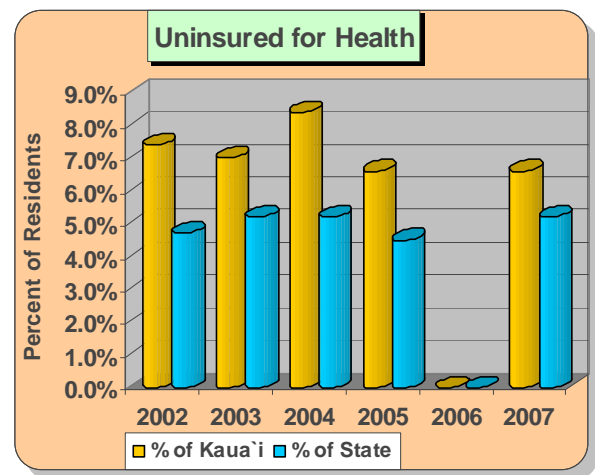
The number of uninsured residents rose 2.9% from 4,100 in 2005 to 4,217 in 2007.

The percent of uninsured on Kaua'i remained the same at 6.6% in 2005 and 2007.

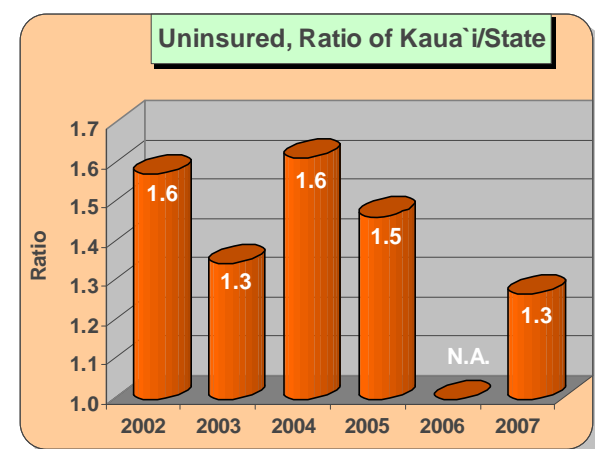
The percent without medical insurance coverage remains higher on Kaua'i than elsewhere in the State.

In 2007, 6.6% of Kauaians were uninsured versus 5.2% of all State residents. This represents a ratio of 1.3, which is down from 1.5 in 2005.

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



24

Leading Infectious Diseases

INDICATOR TREND:

Chlamydia and influenza lead all infectious diseases

Description and Relevance

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

The State Department of Health provides data on resident diseases from its monitoring of vital statistics.

Not all diseases have reported cases each year.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Chlamydia is the leading infectious disease, with a rate of 185 per 100,000, which was equivalent to 116 cases in 2007. This was down slightly from 122 cases (or a rate of 198 per 100,000) in 2005.

Influenza was the second leading infectious disease with a rate of 145 (or 91 cases) in 2007, which was more than double the rate of 63 (or 39 cases) in 2005.

For Salmonellosis, Campylobacteriosis and Hepatitis C, the rates were 22 (14 cases), 30 (19 cases) and zero cases reported in 2007.

Compared to State rates, Kaua'i is lower for Chlamydia, Campylobacteriosis, and Salmonellosis, and higher for Influenza and Hepatitis C. For example, the 2007 Kaua'i rate for Influenza was more than three times higher than the State rate, while in 2005 the Kaua'i rate was 7% lower than the State.

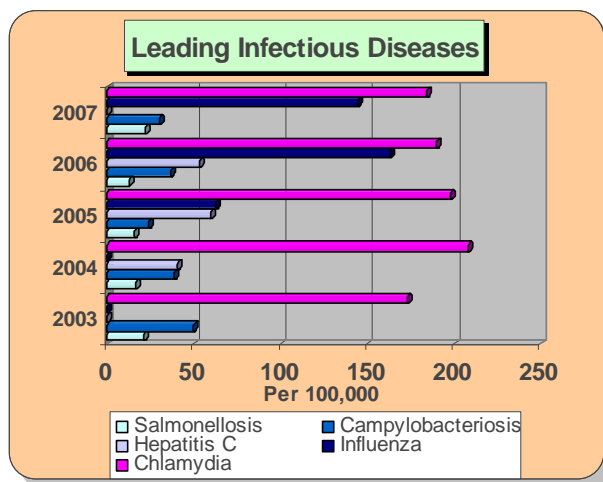
Data Table

Indicator 24: Leading Infectious Diseases

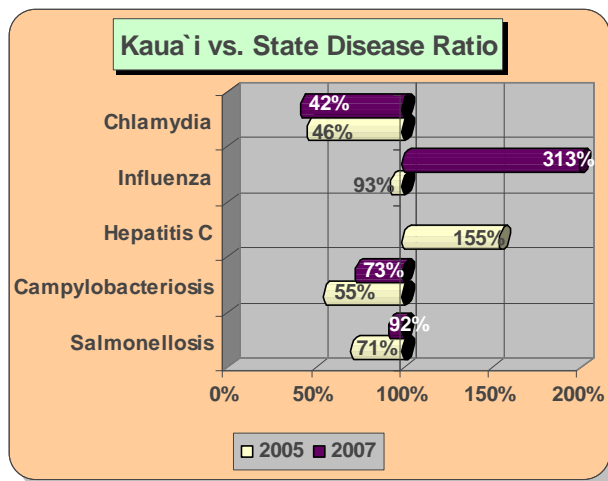
	Salmonellosis	Campylobacteriosis	Hepatitis C	Influenza	Chlamydia
2003	22	50	--	--	173
2004	16	39	41	--	208
2005	16	24	60	63	198
2006	13	37	53	163	190
2007	22	30	--	145	185

Source: HI DOH, Vital Statistics; numbers are rate per 100,000
<http://www.hawaii.gov/health/>

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



25 Leading Causes of Death

INDICATOR TREND:

Death rate up slightly as cardio-vascular deaths decline

Description and Relevance

The rate and cause of death are measures 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 slightly from 10.5 to 10.6 per thousand residents from 2005 to 2007.

Cardiovascular causes lead the list, although it decreased from 2.9 to 2.6 per thousand during the same period.

Death caused by cancer or heart disease has remained fairly steady since 2005 at about 2.0 per thousand.

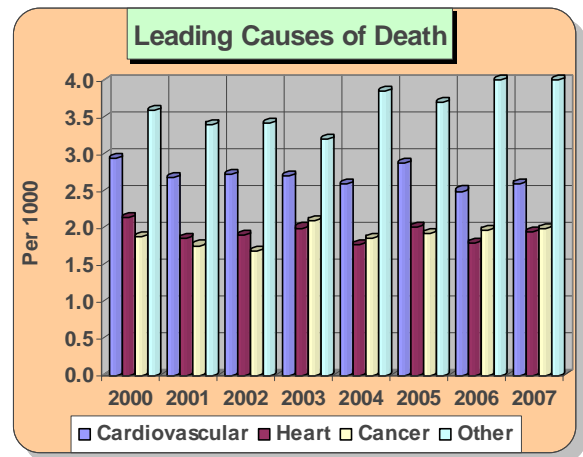
These three leading causes accounted for more than two-thirds of all deaths.

Data Table

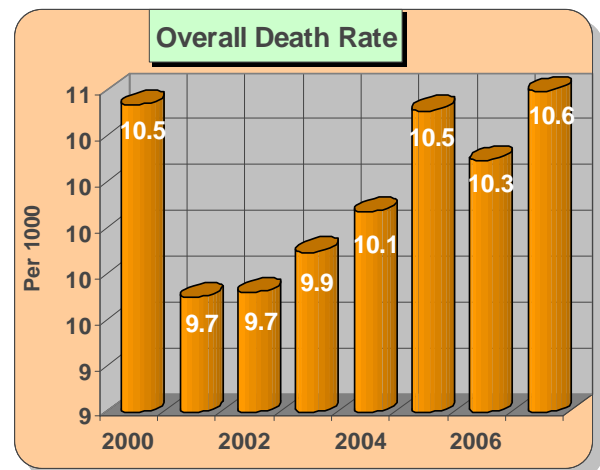
Indicator 25: Cause of Death Index *					
	Cardio-vascular	Heart	Cancer	Other	All Causes
2000	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.6	10.5
2001	2.7	1.9	1.8	3.4	9.7
2002	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.4	9.7
2003	2.7	2.0	2.1	3.2	9.9
2004	2.6	1.8	1.9	3.8	10.1
2005	2.9	2.0	1.9	3.7	10.5
2006	2.5	1.8	2.0	4.0	10.3
2007	2.6	1.9	2.0	4.0	10.6

Source: HI DOH, Vital Statistics
<http://www.hawaii.gov/health/>
 * Index = incidence per thousand residents

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



26

Physical Activity and Body Weight

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Most residents meet physical activity recommendations, yet more than half are overweight

Description and Relevance

The amount of physical activity and body weight are also measures of community health.

The State Department of Health maintains the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), which monitors weight and activity, among other behaviors.

Physical activity is benchmarked against the recommended level for all adults, and this measure is available since 2002.

Body weight is compared with the recommended levels by gender and age, and this measure is only available for Kaua'i residents since 2006.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The share of residents meeting the recommended level of physical activity has been climbing fairly steadily, from 45% in 2002 to 56% in 2007.

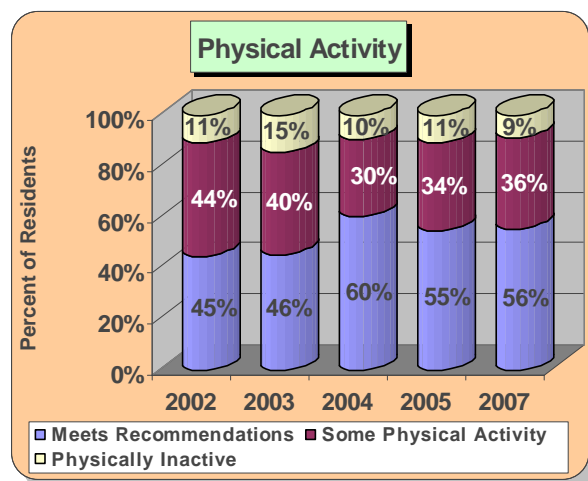
In 2007, only 9% of residents were classified as inactive, versus 11% in 2002.

More than 40% of residents were at or below their recommended weight level, while the share of those overweight was 36%; 22% were classified as obese in 2007.

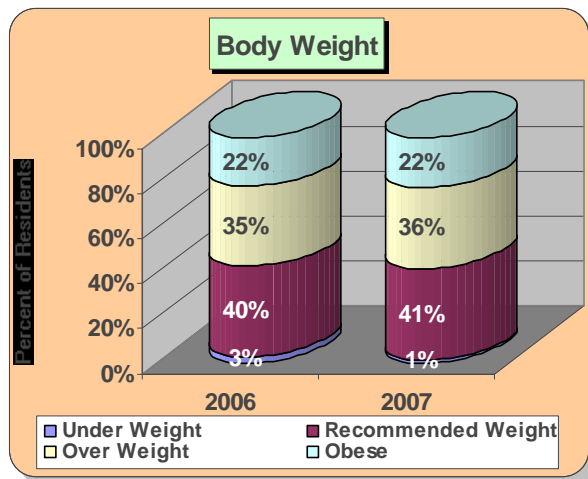
Indicator 26: Level of Physical Activity			
	Meets Recommendations	Some Physical Activity	Physically Inactive
2002	45%	44%	11%
2003	46%	40%	15%
2004	60%	30%	10%
2005	55%	34%	11%
2006	NA	NA	NA
2007	56%	36%	9%

Source: Hawai'i BRFSS survey on Kaua'i

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



27 Tobacco Use

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Share of smokers, including youth, continues to decline

Description and Relevance

The number of residents who smoke is one measure of community health.

The State Department of Health maintains the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), which monitors the number of smokers, among other behaviors.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The share of Kaua'i residents who smoke continues to decline, from 25% in 2001 to 16% in 2008, and there has been a corresponding increase in the share of former smokers (from 23% to 31% in the same period).

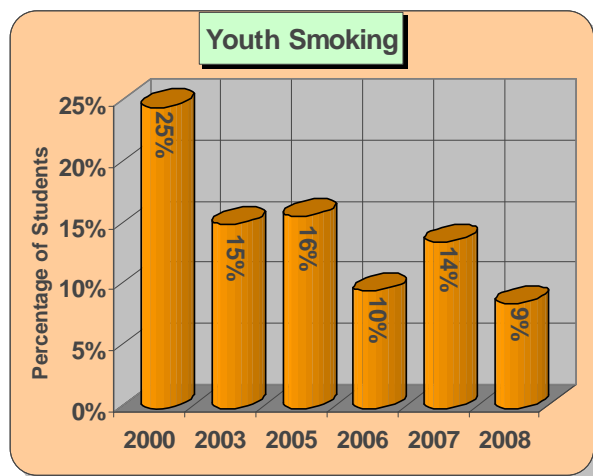
The share of residents who never smoked has increased slightly from 52% to 56% over the same period.

The share of youth who smoke has also been dropping fast, from 25% in 2000 to 9% in 2008, based on Kaua'i Rural Health Association Surveys at Kapa'a and Waimea High Schools in collaboration with the Kaua'i District Health Office.

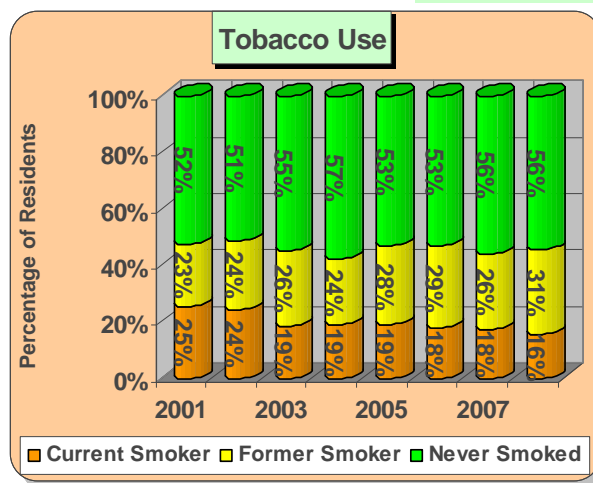
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Never Smoked	Youth Smokers
2001	25%	23%	52%	N.A.
2002	24%	24%	51%	N.A.
2003	19%	26%	55%	15%
2004	19%	24%	57%	N.A.
2005	19%	28%	53%	16%
2006	18%	29%	53%	10%
2007	18%	26%	56%	14%
2008	16%	31%	56%	9%

Source: Hawai'i BRFSS Survey on Kaua'i

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



28 Ocean Drownings

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of victims stays high as does visitor share

Description and Relevance

The number of drownings in Kaua'i's ocean waters is one measure of overall community health.

The County Fire Department began tracking drowning in 2004, and reports the number of victims by place of residence, as well as the number of ocean rescues.

How is Kaua'i doing?

A total of 15 lives were lost by ocean drowning in 2008, including 10 visitors and 5 Kaua'i residents, and this was up from 12 drownings in 2004, when 11 visitors and 1 Kaua'i resident were lost.

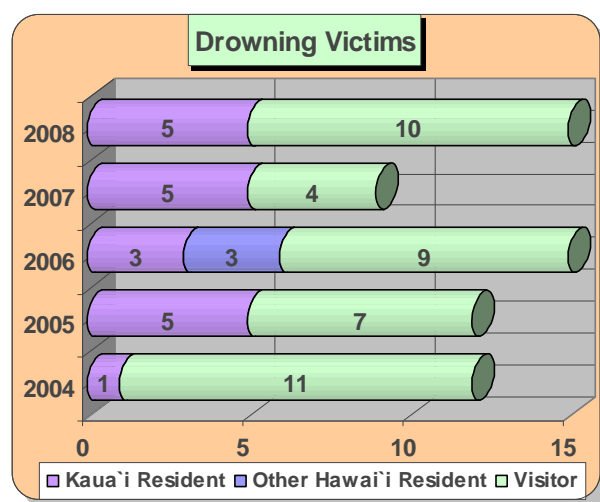
Since 2004, a total of 19 Kaua'i residents, 41 visitors, and 3 other Hawai'i residents drowned in our ocean waters, for an overall visitor share of 65%.

Less publicized is the number of ocean rescues, which exceed drownings by ten to thirty times. In 2008, there were 234 rescues and 15 drownings, for a ratio of 15.6-to-1.

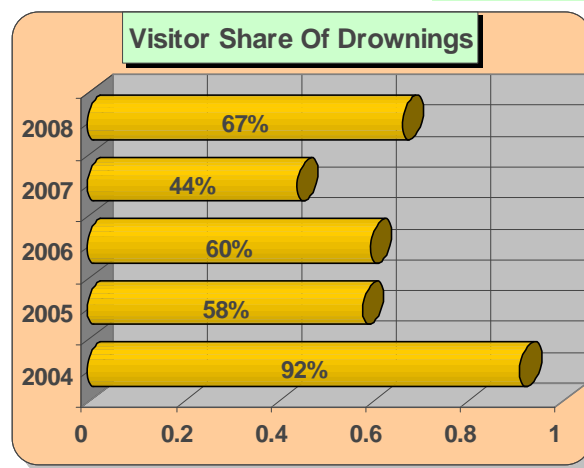
	Kaua'i Res-ident	Other HI Res-ident	Visit-or	Total Drown-ings	Visit-or Share	Total Res-cues	Rescue-Drown Ratio
2004	1	0	11	12	92%	200	16.7
2005	5	0	7	12	58%	182	15.2
2006	3	3	9	15	60%	170	11.3
2007	5	0	4	9	44%	296	32.9
2008	5	0	10	15	67%	234	15.6

Source: Kaua'i Fire Dept

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



29 Internet Access

INDICATOR TREND:

Internet access high and rising 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 Kaua'i doing?

More than seven of ten respondents (72%) have Internet access at home, which is slightly below the U.S. average (74%) for 2008, and this is up from 70% in 2005.

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

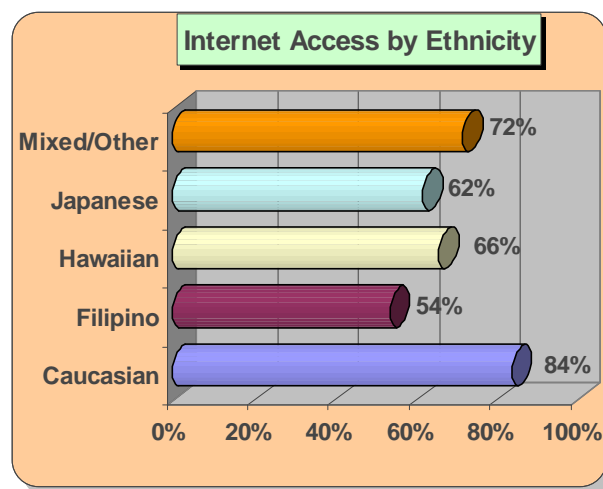
Over 80% of working age respondents have home access, and by ethnicity, only Filipinos have significantly lower access than average. (Note this may be due to more responses from older Filipinos in the survey.)

Data Table

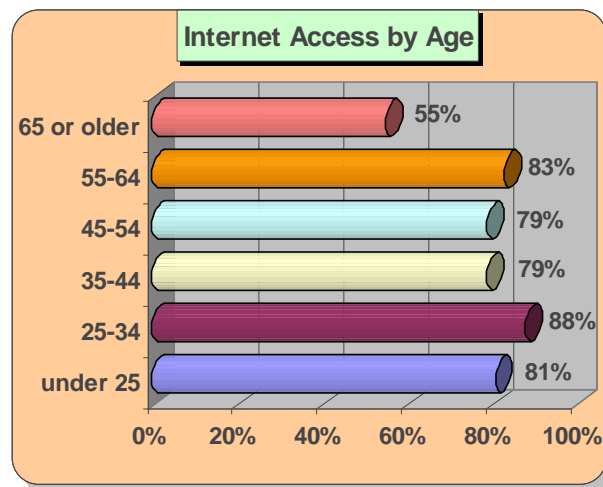
Indicator 29: Internet Access at Home					
	By Group		By Age		By Area
All	72%	under 25	81%	Central/North	73%
Caucasian	84%	25-34	88%	East	73%
Filipino	54%	35-44	79%	South/West	69%
Hawaiian	66%	45-54	79%		
Japanese	62%	55-64	83%		
Mixed/Other	72%	65 or older	55%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



30

Leisure Time

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Most residents satisfied with amount of leisure time as inactivity climbs

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 Kaua'i doing?

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

Almost no active recreation was reported by 16% and 10% reported almost no passive recreation time, and these are from 14% and 8%, respectively, since 2005.

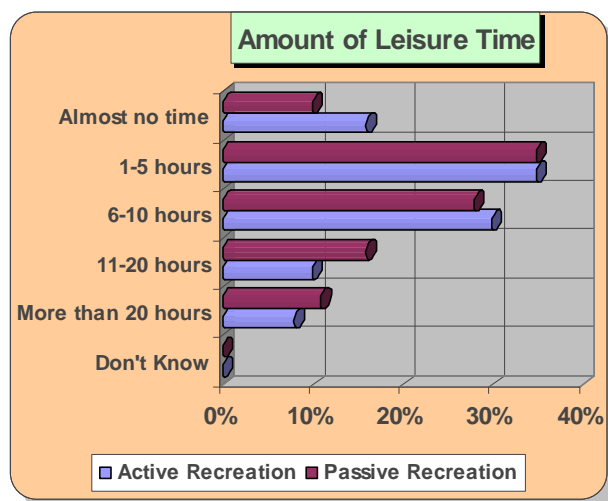
An equal share (35%) reported from 1 to 5 hours for active and passive recreation. Over 10 hours were reported by 18% (active) and 27% (passive), respectively.

Indicator 30: Leisure Time				
Hours per Week	Active	Passive		Amount
Almost none	16%	10%	Satisfied	57%
1-5	35%	35%	Want more	40%
6-10	30%	28%	Too much	2%
11-20	10%	16%	Don't know	1%
Over 20	8%	11%		
Don't know	0%	0%		

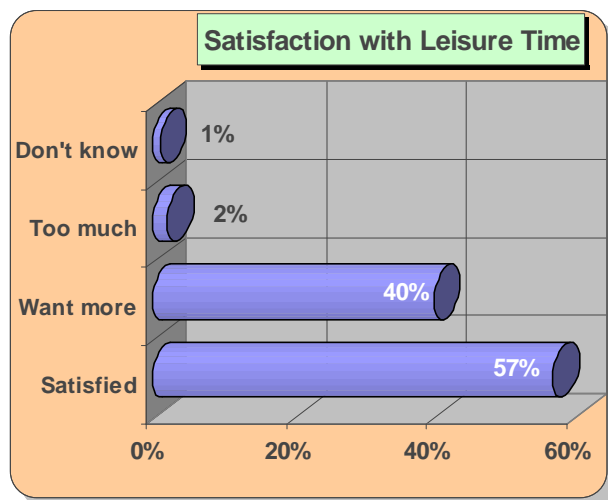
Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



31

Perception of Aloha Spirit

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

More residents say the aloha spirit is the same or weaker

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?

Only 38% of Kauaians see the Aloha Spirit the same as ever. Of the rest, three times more see it weakening (43%) than strengthening (13%), and this is largely unchanged since 2006.

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

More men (46%) than women (42%) see it growing weaker.

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

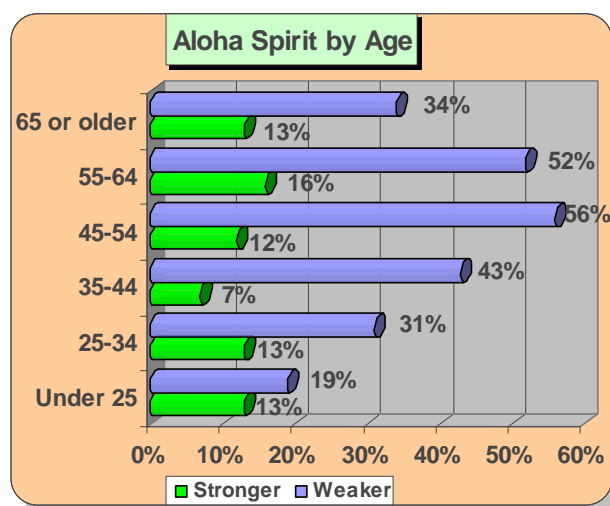
By the same measure, the least weakening is perceived among the under-25 age group.

Indicator 31: Perception of Aloha Spirit

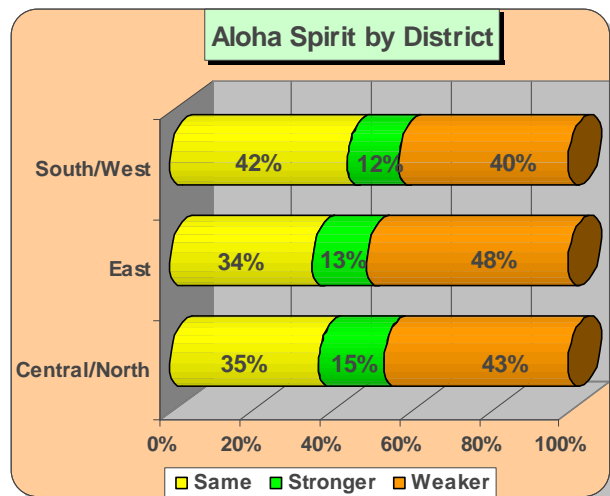
	Stronger	Same	Weaker
All	13%	38%	43%
Under 25	13%	69%	19%
25-34	13%	50%	31%
35-44	7%	45%	43%
45-54	12%	29%	56%
55-64	16%	28%	52%
65 or older	13%	43%	34%
Male	13%	36%	46%
Female	13%	38%	42%
Central/North	15%	35%	43%
East	13%	34%	48%
South/West	12%	42%	40%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



Civic Engagement

INDICATORS

- 32 Government responsiveness
- 33 Community volunteerism
- 34 Community philanthropy
- 35 Voting participation

Purpose of this Section

Indicators in this section look at state and local government responsiveness to the needs of the community and how Kaua'i residents participate in government and civic activities. Citizen engagement and support for community activities are indicative of strong, vibrant communities.

32

Government Responsiveness

INDICATOR TREND:

Public services rating falls, while rating of existing or new public facilities rises

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 County of Kaua'i and Hawai'i State governments 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?

Fully 79% of respondents are very or somewhat satisfied with the provision of public services by County and State government, and this is down from 81% in 2005.

Less than half (47%) are very or somewhat satisfied with the State and County's building of new facilities to keep with growth, and this is up from 46% in 2005.

59% are very or somewhat satisfied with the State and County's maintenance of existing facilities, and this is up from 56% in 2005.

Traffic and road issues remain by far the largest issue mentioned in the survey's open-ended question that asked for one way County or State government could improve.

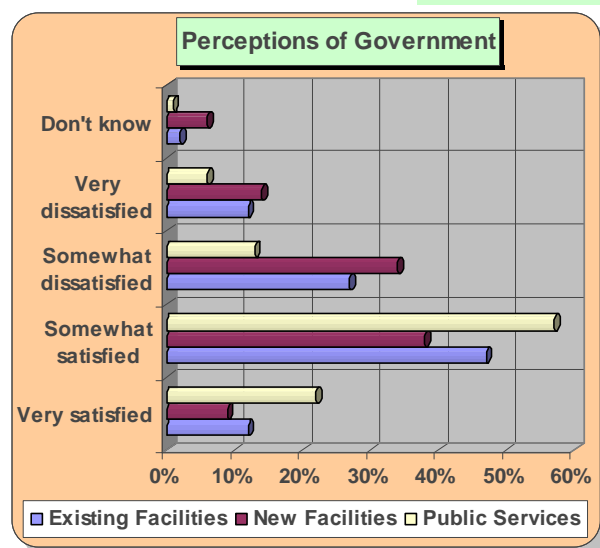
Data Table

Indicator 32: Government Responsiveness

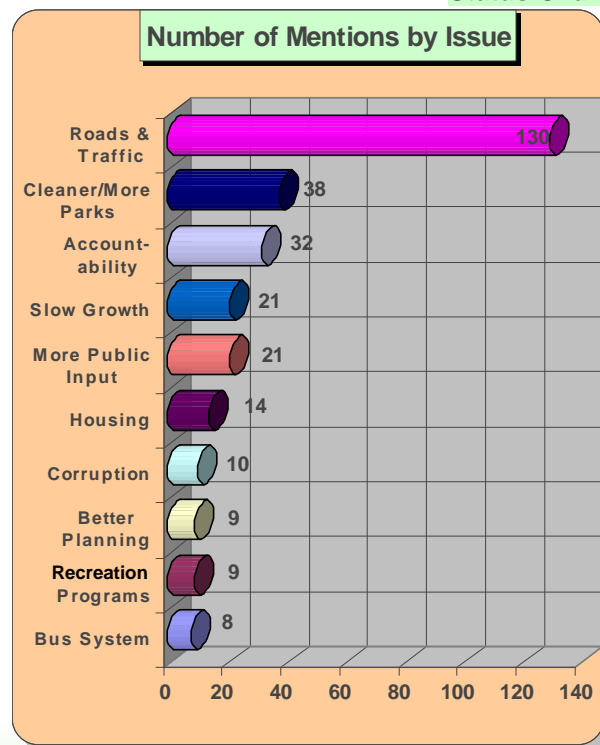
	Existing Facilities	New Facilities	Public Services
Very satisfied	12%	9%	22%
Somewhat satisfied	47%	38%	57%
Somewhat dissatisfied	27%	34%	13%
Very dissatisfied	12%	14%	6%
Don't know	2%	6%	1%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



33

Community Volunteerism

INDICATOR TREND:

Over 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?

Overall, some 68% of residents report they volunteered with civic or nonprofit groups, and this is up from 63% in 2006.

The rate of volunteerism is fairly uniform geographically across the island.

Japanese and Caucasian residents tend to volunteer more than average, while Filipinos tend to volunteer less than average.

The highest rates of volunteerism are among 35-44 year olds and among those with incomes over \$100,000.

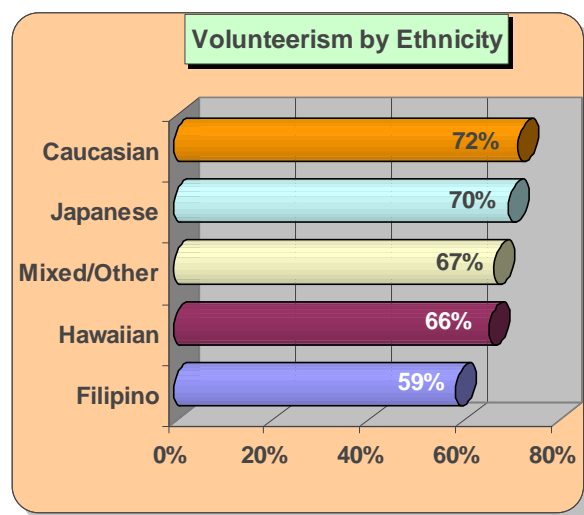
Less than 30% of respondents reported volunteering 3 hours per week or less, while 21% reported volunteering more than 16 hours each week.

Data Table

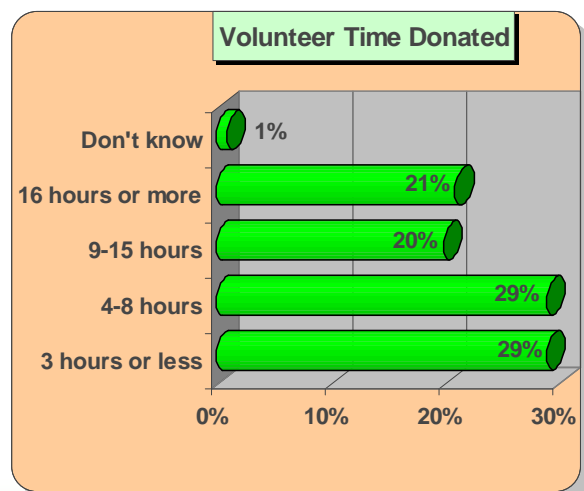
Indicator 33: Community Volunteerism			
	Volunteer		Volunteer
All	68%	Age:	
		under 25	63%
		25-34	69%
		35-44	83%
		45-54	76%
		55-64	66%
		65 or older	60%
		Income:	
		<\$25k	46%
		\$25k< \$35k	67%
		\$35k< \$50k	72%
		\$50k< \$75k	64%
		\$75k< \$100k	76%
		\$100k and over	79%
Ethnicity:			
Filipino	59%		
Hawaiian	66%		
Mixed/Other	67%		
Japanese	70%		
Caucasian	72%		
Area:			
Central/North	70%		
East	65%		
South/West	69%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



34

Community Philanthropy

INDICATOR TREND:

Over 90% of residents donated to community groups

Description and Relevance

The level of charitable giving to charitable 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?

Ninety-two percent (92%) of Kaua'i households reported donating to charitable causes, and this is up from 88% in 2006.

Community philanthropy was slightly higher among households on the East side (96%), versus 93% and 89% in the Central/North and South/West, respectively.

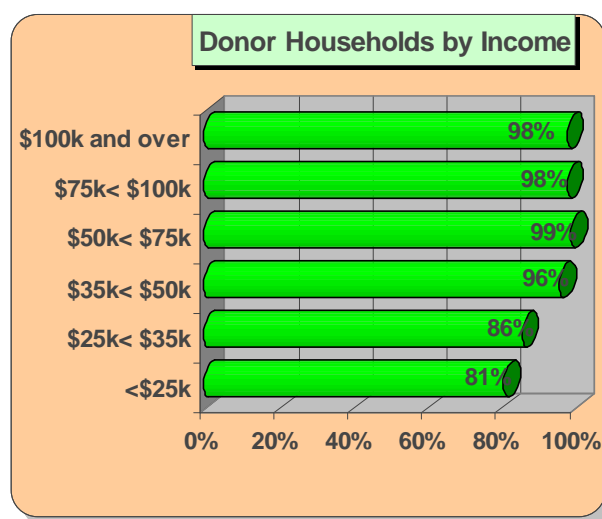
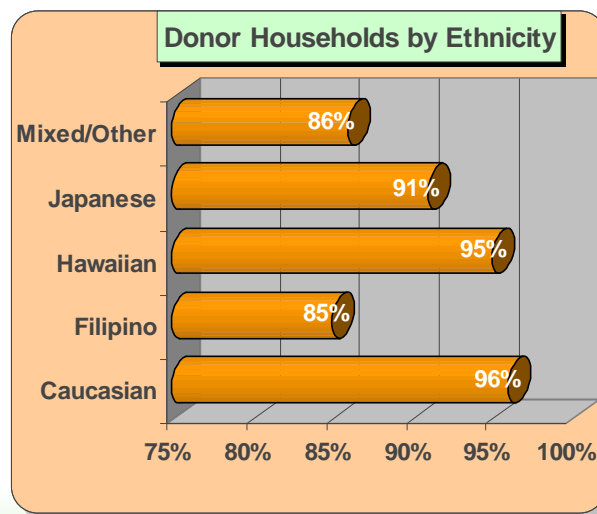
Caucasians and Hawaiians reported above average donor rates, while Filipinos reported below average rates.

The donor rate tends to increase with higher household income and older age groups. Fully 88% of householders under 25 reported donating, while 81% of households with less than \$25,000 income reported donating.

Data Table

Indicator 34: Community Philanthropy			
		Donated	Donated
All		92%	
			Age:
			under 25
			25-34
			35-44
			45-54
			55-64
			65 or older
			Income:
			<\$25k
			\$25k< \$35k
			\$35k< \$50k
			\$50k< \$75k
			\$75k< \$100k
			\$100k and over
Ethnicity:			
Caucasian	96%		
Filipino	85%		
Hawaiian	95%		
Japanese	91%		
Mixed/Other	86%		
Area:			
Central/North	93%		
East	96%		
South/West	89%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart**Indicator Chart**

35

Voting Participation

INDICATOR TREND:

More voters turned out as more residents register to vote

Data Table

Indicator 35: Voting 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%
2008	40,323	27,487	68%

Source: HI Office of Elections

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

Description and Relevance

Voter turnout is one measure of citizen participation in government.

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

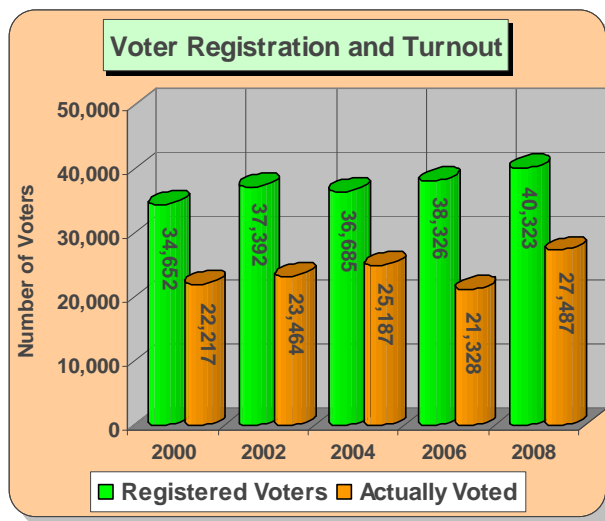
How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of registered voters climbed from 36,685 in 2004 to 40,323 in 2008, while the number who voted increased from 25,187 to 27,487 over the same period.

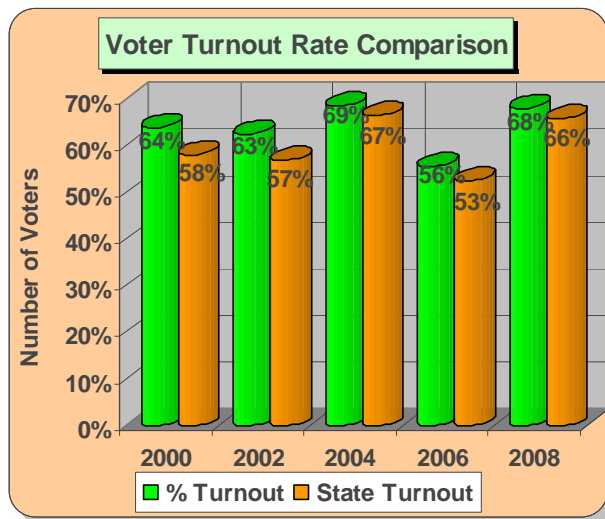
This represents a decline in the turnout rate from 69% in 2004 to 68% in 2008. The corresponding State voter turnout rates were 67% and 66%, respectively.

In the 2008 election, more than half (55%) of Kaua'i's 50,129 adults voted and voter turnout bounced back from 2006 when only 44% of the 48,217 residents over 18 actually voted.

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



Natural Environment

INDICATORS

- 36 Coastal water quality
- 37 Water service
- 38 Energy use and diversification
- 39 Alternative energy production
- 40 Solid waste disposal

Purpose 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 water, energy and waste issues as reflections of how resources are utilized and conserved on the island. Degradation of any one of these areas can lead to detrimental impacts on other areas and upset the fragility of the ecosystem.

36

Coastal Water Quality

Data Table

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of substandard beaches decreases

Description and Relevance

The presence of contaminants is one measure of the quality of Kaua'i'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 Kaua'i doing?

The average level of enterococci found along Kaua'i beaches decreased from 4.7 to 4.5 from 2005 to 2008.

The beach with the worst rating rose from 244 to 700.

The number of beaches with an average of more than 7 (considered substandard) decreased from 8 in 2005 to 1 beach in 2008.

Kalapaki was the only substandard beach in 2008, with water quality samples reporting substandard conditions 13% of the time.

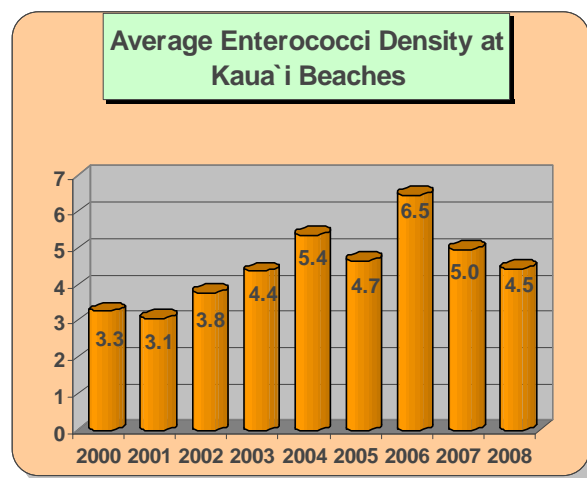
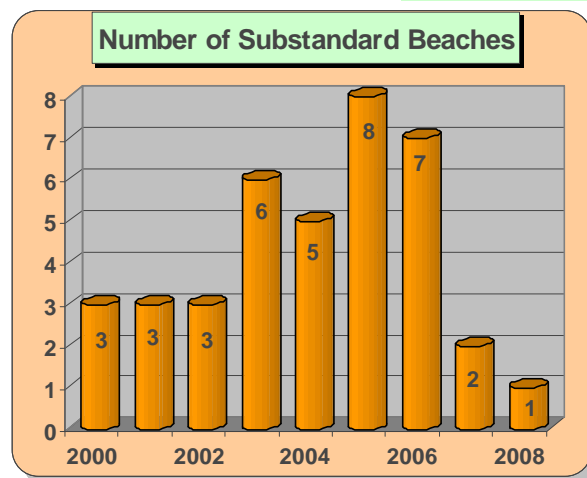
Indicator 36: Water Quality Rating at Beaches

	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
2006	6.5	144.9	0.6	7
2007	5.0	99.9	2.3	2
2008	4.5	700.0	2.9	1

Source: HI DOH, Clean Water Branch

* Geometric mean, number per 100 ml.

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

Indicator Chart**Indicator Chart**

37 Water Service

INDICATOR TREND:

Service connections fall as total daily consumption increases

Description and Relevance

The availability of water service is one measure of Kaua'i's infrastructure.

The County and the Board of Water Supply provide statistics on local consumption, service connections, and capacity.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of service connections has been falling since 2006, with roughly the same number in 2008 (19,531) as there were in 2005 (19,633).

Total consumption continues to increase, climbing from 4.0 billion gallons in 2005 to 4.7 billion gallons in 2008.

Average daily consumption has remained in the 11 to 13 million gallon range, with 2008 demand rising to 12.8 million gallons. This is up from 11.0 gallons in 2005, and only slightly above 2001 levels (12.6 million gallons), despite a population increase of near 10% for the same period.

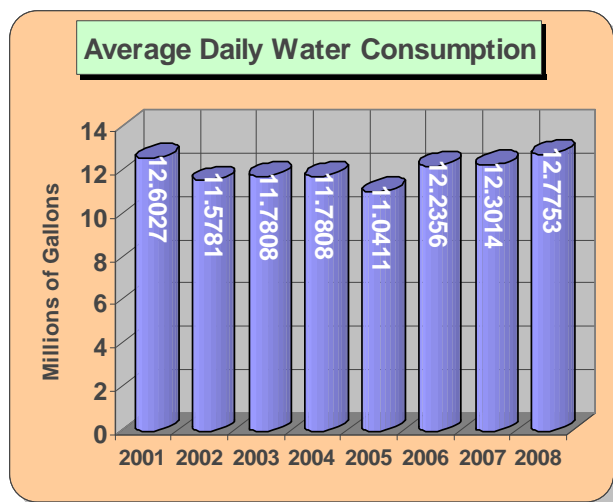
Maximum daily capacity jumped sharply in 2005 to 22.1 million gallons daily, and jumped up again in 2008 to 26.1 million gallons. Note that maximum daily capacity is needed to allow for equipment maintenance and meet peak day demand which, in Hawai'i, is 1.5 times the average daily demand or 46% of maximum daily capacity. Currently, 12 million gallons is available to supply average daily demand.

Data Table

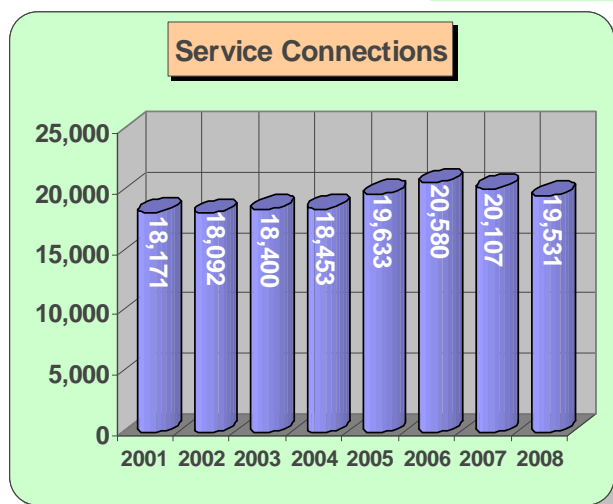
	Water Main Miles	Service Connections	Fire Hydrants	Consumption (Bil. Gal.)	Avg. Daily Consumption (Mil. Gal.)	Max. Daily Capacity (Mil. Gal.)
2001	403.9	18,171	2,297	4.6	12.6	15.8
2002	406.5	18,092	2,331	4.2	11.6	15.8
2003	407.7	18,400	2,327	4.3	11.8	15.8
2004	408.3	18,453	2,334	4.3	11.8	15.8
2005	413.8	19,633	2,343	4.0	11.0	22.1
2006	416.9	20,580	2,406	4.5	12.2	22.1
2007	420.3	20,107	2,465	4.5	12.3	20.6
2008	422.0	19,531	2,492	4.7	12.8	26.1

Source: COK CAFR & DOW Water Consumption Report

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



38 Energy Use and Diversification

INDICATOR TREND:

Total kilowatt hours sold stopped climbing in 2008 as per capita demand falls

Description and Relevance

The amount of electricity used 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 uses and sources.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Energy use increased from nearly 449 million kilowatt hours (kWh) in 2005 to almost 467 million kWh in 2007, before falling back to 454 million kWh in 2008.

Per capita electricity usage actually decreased from 5,700 kWh in 2005 to 5,400 kWh in 2008, a 5% drop.

The residential share has remained fairly stable at around 35% of electricity sold.

The share of electricity produced by KIUC from renewable sources rose slightly from 8.3% in 2005 to 8.6% in 2008.

(Note that renewables generated 18% of the total electricity in 1998, before the Lihu'e Plantation sugar mill closed.)

Data Table

Indicator 38: Electric Energy Use

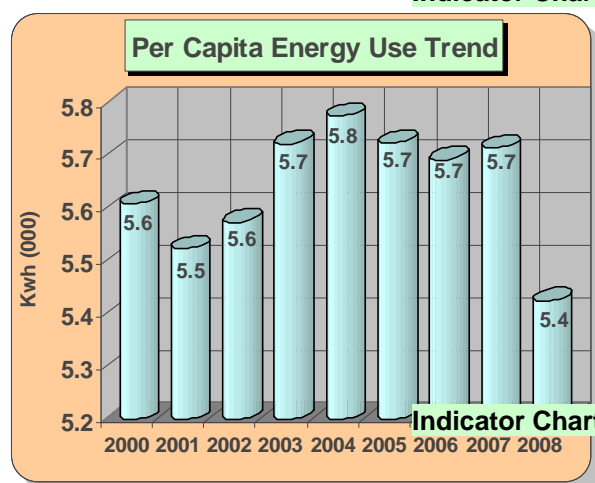
	Total kWh Sold (million)	Percent Renewable	Per Capita kWh (000)*	Residential Share
2000	418.9	NA	5.6	32.8%
2001	406.5	NA	5.5	33.8%
2002	414.5	NA	5.6	34.6%
2003	431.3	5.9%	5.7	34.5%
2004	445.3	8.0%	5.8	35.0%
2005	448.6	8.3%	5.7	34.8%
2006	452.1	8.2%	5.7	35.1%
2007	466.9	5.8%	5.7	35.4%
2008	453.8	8.6%	5.4	35.0%

Source: KIUC, Fuel Mix

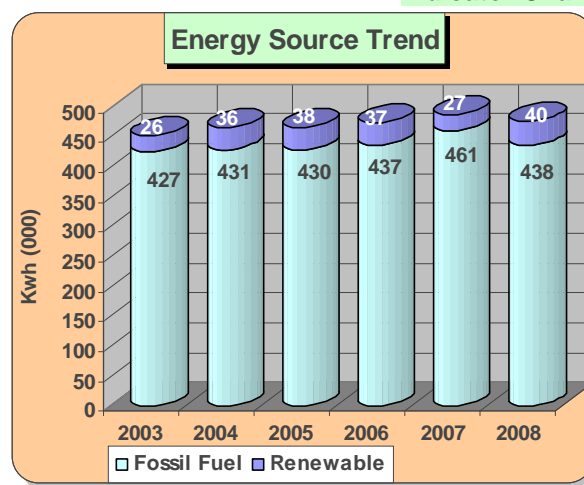
* Residents + Visitors

<http://www.kiuc.coop/pdf/FuelMix2008.pdf>

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



39

Alternative Energy Production

INDICATOR TREND:

One-third of residents produce some of their own energy

Data Table

Indicator 39: Produce Alternative Energy			
	Yes		Yes
All	34%	Central/North	27%
Caucasian	34%	East	34%
Filipino	26%	South/West	39%
Hawaiian	42%	Under 35	29%
Japanese	44%	35-55	37%
Mixed/Other	16%	Over 55	33%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

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 Kaua'i doing?

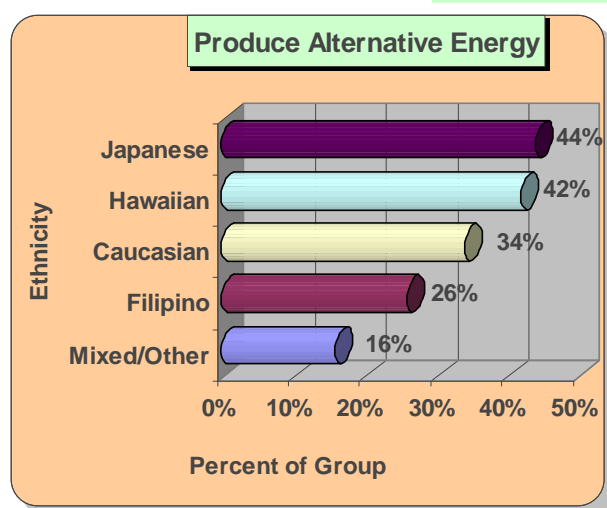
Alternative energy production by households averaged 34% for the island, and this is up from 33% in 2006.

Much higher rates are found in the South and West (39%) and much lower rates in the Central and North (27%).

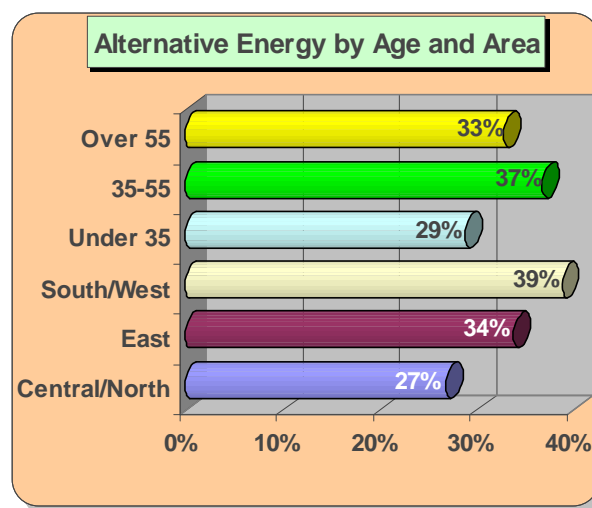
The share of households producing some of their own energy tends to increase with age, rising from 29% for the under 25 groups to 37% for the 35-55 age group.

Japanese households reported the highest share of energy producers (44%), while Mixed/Other reported the lowest (16%).

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



40

Solid Waste Disposition

INDICATOR TREND:

Waste stream and waste per capita still 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.

The statistics provided by the County's consultant are the basis for estimates of total solid waste tons since 2006.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The amount of solid waste is estimated to have increased by 3% over the last three years, from over 116,389 tons in 2005 to nearly 120,244 tons in 2008.

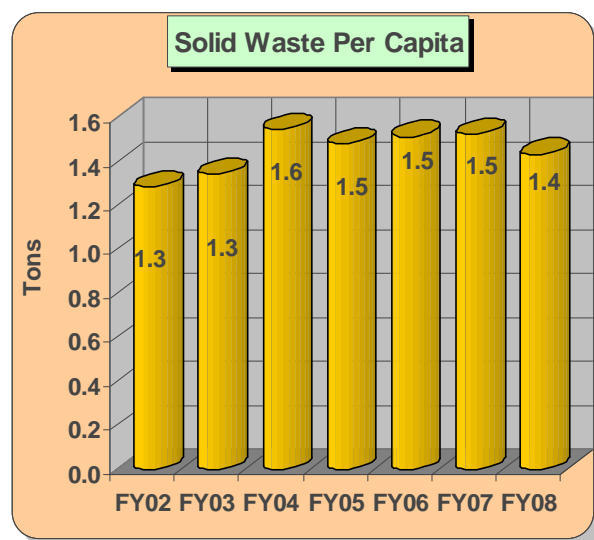
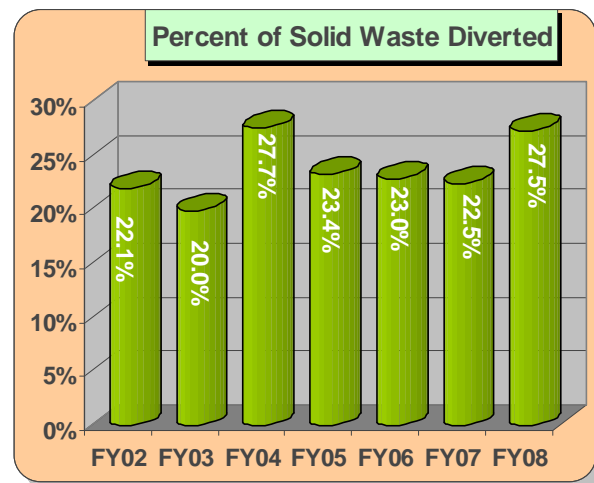
Per capita solid waste is estimated to have decreased from 1.5 tons to 1.4 tons over the same period.

The share of waste generated that is diverted (i.e., not disposed in the landfill) is expected to increase from 23% in 2005 to 28% in 2008.

Data Table

Indicator 40: Solid Waste Tons					
	Generated	Disposed	Diverted	Diverted %	Tons Per Capita
FY02	95,915	74,698	21,217	22.1%	1.3
FY03	101,357	81,062	20,294	20.0%	1.3
FY04	119,553	86,465	33,088	27.7%	1.6
FY05	116,389	89,156	27,233	23.4%	1.5
FY06e	120,620	92,910	27,710	23.0%	1.5
FY07e	125,050	96,870	28,180	22.5%	1.5
FY08	120,244	87,237	33,007	27.5%	1.4

e = estimate; actual data not provided
Source: County Public Works Department, Solid Waste Division
<http://www.kauai.gov/>

Indicator Chart**Status Chart**

Land Use and Rural Character

INDICATORS

- 41 Vehicle miles traveled
- 42 Registered vehicles
- 43 Bus ridership
- 44 Alternative transport
- 45 Active agricultural lands
- 46 Creation of new lots
- 47 Planning approvals
- 48 Building permits
- 49 Residential home types

Purpose of this Section

The desire to maintain Kaua'i's rural character is a central theme in the *Kaua'i General Plan 2000*. Have we been successful? 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.

41

Vehicle Miles Traveled

INDICATOR TREND:

Vehicle miles falling fast and demand for gas declines

Description and Relevance

The amount of traffic is one measure of the demands on Kaua'i 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 Kaua'i doing?

Total vehicle miles traveled decreased from the peak of 874 million in 2007 to 765 million in 2008.

Highway fuel consumption rose from 30 million gallons to 32 million gallons over the same period.

Miles per vehicle continued to climb from 10,081 in 2005 to 11,059 in 2007, and then fell sharply to 9,789 in 2008.

The average miles per gallon has fallen from 26.6 in 2005 to 24.2 in 2008.

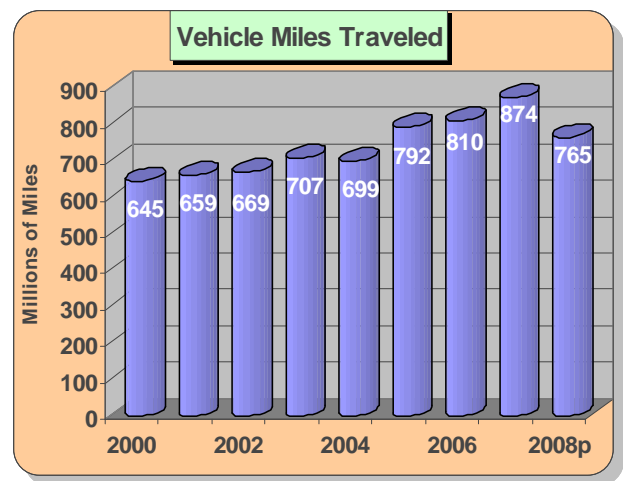
Data Table

Indicator 41: Vehicle Miles Traveled

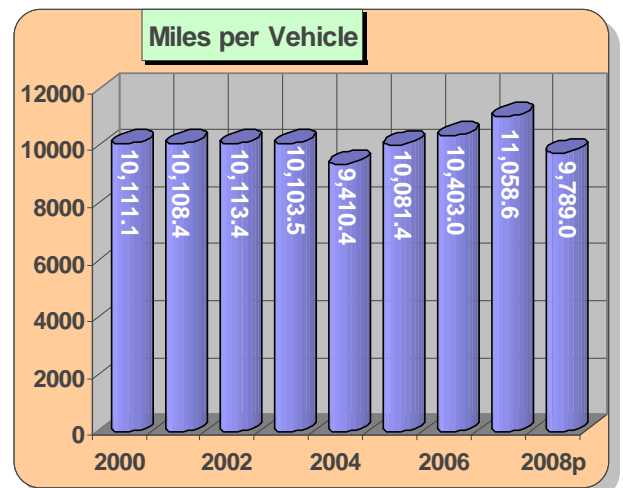
	Vehicle Miles Traveled (M)	Miles per Vehicle	Highway Fuel (M gallons)	Average Miles per Gallon
2000	645	10,111	26.6	24.3
2001	659	10,108	27.3	24.2
2002	669	10,113	28.8	23.2
2003	707	10,104	33.0	21.4
2004	699	9,410	31.0	22.6
2005	792	10,081	29.8	26.6
2006	810	10,403	38.6	21.0
2007	874	11,059	39.7	22.0
2008p	765	9,789	31.6	24.2

Source: HI DOT, Motor Vehicle Safety Office p=preliminary
<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/>

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



42 Registered Vehicles

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of vehicles grows more slowly, and vehicles per capita falls

Description and Relevance

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

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

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of passenger cars and light trucks rose from over 71,000 in 2005 to nearly 74,000 in 2007, with the largest increases occurring in 2004 and 2005.

Cars and light trucks comprise 90% of all vehicles, and there were also over 3,400 heavy trucks (more than 6,500 pounds) and 1,700 motorcycles on island in 2007.

In 2005, there were as many vehicles as people, rising from 0.85 vehicles per person in 2000, and this has fallen back to 0.97 vehicles per person in 2007.

The number of vehicles grew by 28% from 2000 to 2007, while the de facto population (residents and visitors) rose by only 9%.

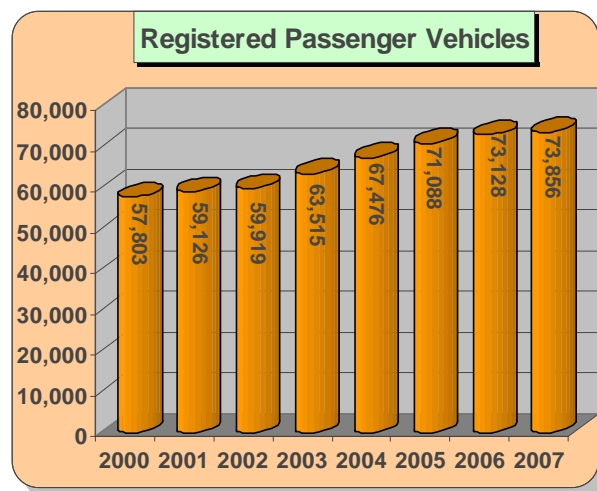
Data Table

Indicator 42: Registered Motor Vehicles

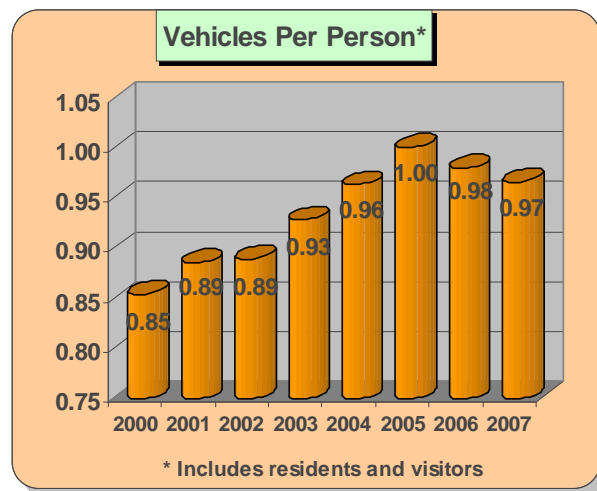
	Car or Light Truck	Heavy Truck	Motor-cycle	Total
2000	57,803	2,650	863	63,831
2001	59,126	2,613	916	65,233
2002	59,919	2,618	1,043	66,150
2003	63,515	2,697	1,100	70,015
2004	67,476	2,765	1,276	74,322
2005	71,088	2,983	1,490	78,511
2006	73,128	3,137	1,569	77,871
2007	73,856	3,405	1,701	78,999

Source: HI DOT, Motor Vehicle Safety Office
<http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/>

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



43 Bus Ridership

INDICATOR TREND:

Bus ridership and rate of increase both climbing fast

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 para-transit (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 187,000 in 2005 to more than 331,000 in 2008.

During this same period, the number of para-transit trips actually declined from 66,743 to 64,344.

The rate of increase in bus ridership climbed from 5% between 2004 and 2005 to 24% between 2007 and 2008.

Data Table

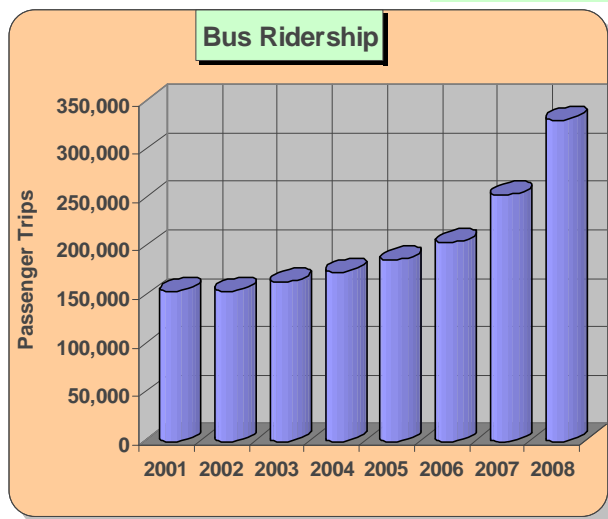
Indicator 43: Bus Ridership *

	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
2006	205,127	66,490	271,617
2007	253,750	65,210	318,960
2008	331,259	64,344	395,603

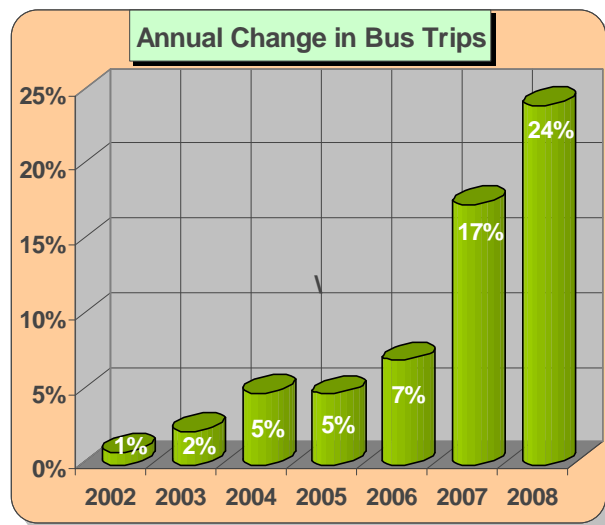
Source: County of Kaua'i, Transportation Agency

* Ridership = passenger trips

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



44 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 rideshare, carpool or ride the bus instead of always driving themselves. The conditions included someone else organizing the rideshare or carpool, or having a bus within a five-minute walk from their house and their workplace.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Fully 56% of residents work outside their home (down from 64% in 2006), and 93% of these drive their own car to work (up from 91% in 2006). Combining these figures shows that 52% of all households use their car to get to work (up from 58%).

Carpooling or ridesharing could be practical for 34% of all workers (up from 29% in 2006), while 47% would find riding the bus practical (up from 44%).

Carpooling or ridesharing would be most practical in the South and West (37%), while riding the bus would be most practical in the East (58%).

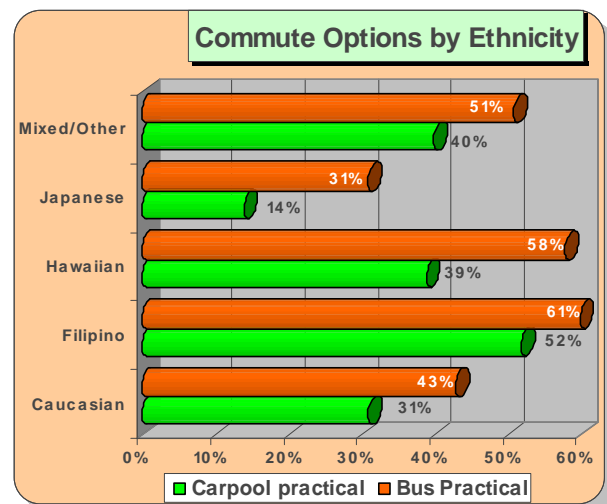
Among ethnic groups, Filipinos are most likely to find carpooling, ridesharing and riding the bus practical. Japanese are least likely to find carpooling or riding the bus practical.

Data Table

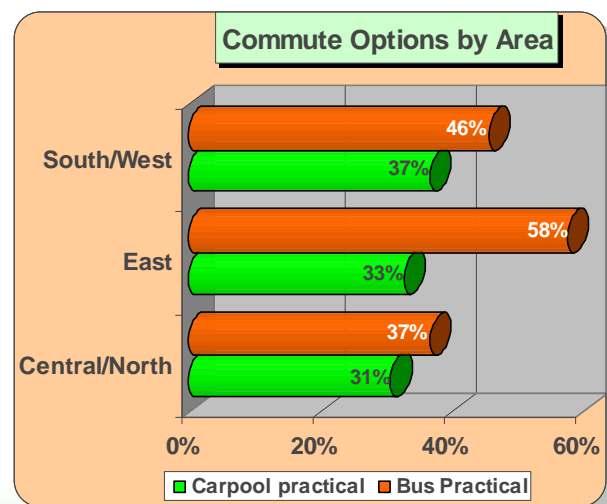
Indicator 44: Alternative Transport Options				
	Work outside of home	Drive own car to work	Carpool or Rideshare practical	Bus practical
All	56%	93%	34%	47%
Ethnicity:				
Caucasian	56%	93%	31%	43%
Filipino	72%	100%	52%	61%
Hawaiian	58%	87%	39%	58%
Japanese	45%	97%	14%	31%
Mixed/Other	51%	82%	40%	51%
Area:				
Central/North	55%	94%	31%	37%
East	55%	90%	33%	58%
South/West	56%	94%	37%	46%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



45

Active Agricultural Lands

INDICATOR TREND:

Small farms growing as large farms get smaller

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, including the number and acreage of farms in two size classes: small farms of 100 acres or less, and large farms.

These data were compiled in 2006 and 2009 with differing results, and the earlier data (shown in grey) may not be comparable.

How is Kaua'i doing?

There is now clear evidence that small farms are a significant and growing segment on Kaua'i. In 2008, there were 838 active farms, and this was up from 812 in 2006.

The average size of small farms rose from 7.7 acres to 7.8 acres over this same period.

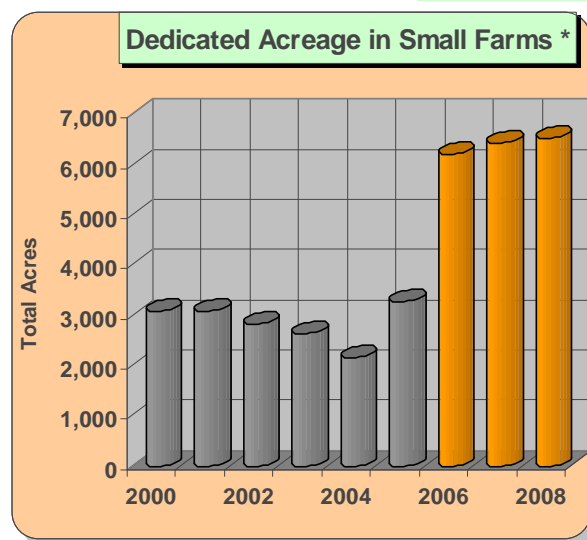
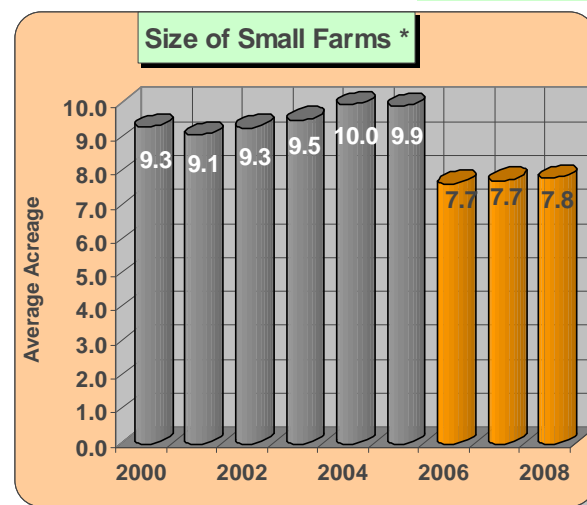
The number of large farms is also climbing, from 45 in 2006 to 52 in 2008. The average size of large farms dropped from 3,047 acres to 2,642 acres over the same period.

In 2008, all active farms comprised a total of 143,899 acres, and this is up from 143,325 acres in 2006.

Data Table

Indicator 45: Active Ag Lands				
	Small* Acreage	Large Acreage	Small* Farms	Large Farms
2000	3,097	96,170	332	30
2001	3,077	74,547	339	25
2002	2,837	70,704	305	23
2003	2,640	70,392	277	26
2004	2,155	68,576	216	25
2005	3,291	110,631	331	34
2006	6,217	137,108	812	45
2007	6,446	137,928	832	51
2008	6,543	137,356	838	52

Source: County of Kaua'i, Finance Dept., IT Division
* Small = up to 100 acres; Large = all others

Indicator Chart**Indicator Chart**

46

Creation of New Lots

INDICATOR TREND:

Agricultural lots still more than half of new lots created in 2007

Description and Relevance

The number of lots subdivided on agricultural lands and their share of lots created in a given year is one measure of whether the island's rural character and opportunities for food security are being preserved.

The County provides statistics on lots created each year by approval of the Planning Commission, including lots created with a Condominium Property Regime (CPR).

How is Kaua'i doing?

A total of 564 new lots on agricultural lands and agricultural CPR units were created between 2005 and 2007, at the same time as 871 new lots were created in residential zones, for an agricultural lot share of 39% over this period.

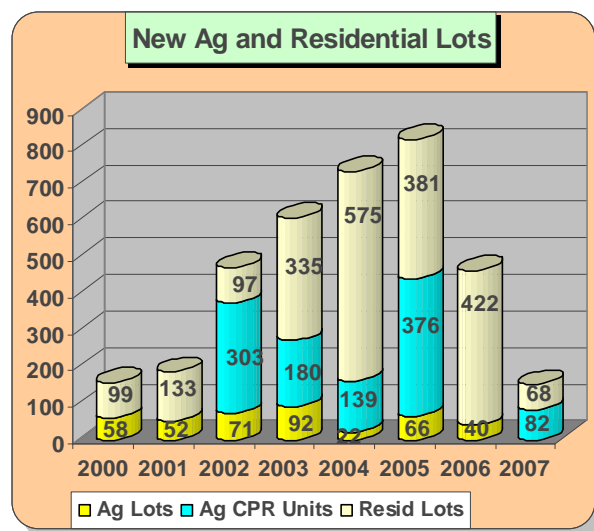
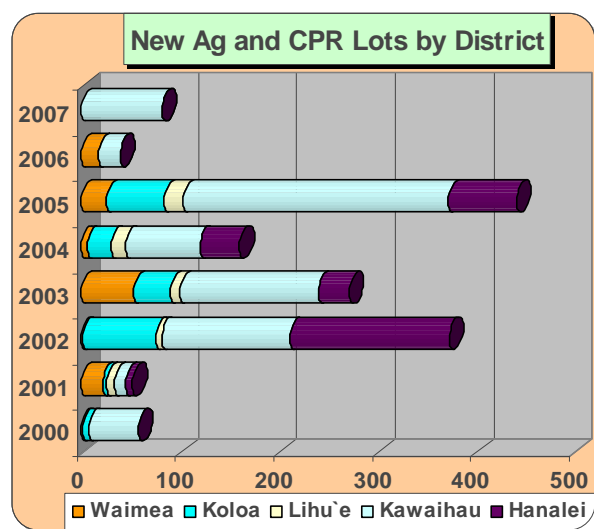
During that period, a total of 104 ag lots were created in the Kawaihau district, with Hanalei's 18 ag lots a distant second, during the same time period.

Most of the new residential lots were created in the Koloa (70%) and Waimea (20%) districts, during the same time period.

Data Table

Indicator 46: 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%
2006	40	0	422	462	9%
2007	0	82	68	150	55%

Source: County of Kaua'i, Planning Dept.

Indicator Chart**Indicator Chart**

47 Planning Approvals

INDICATOR TREND:

General Plan and zoning amendments stay low as permits fall

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 geographic district each year.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of subdivision applications dropped sharply from 52 in 2005 to 24 in 2008.

Of the 173 subdivision applications from 2005 to 2008, 122 have received final approval. Over the same period, 4,784 zoning permits were granted, including 17 Class III and 123 Class IV permits.

In 2008, 961 zoning permits were granted, and this is down from 1,388 in 2005.

There were 10 zoning amendments over the same period, including 3 in 2007-08.

No new General Plan amendments were approved in 2007 or 2008.

It should be noted that the County of Kaua'i Planning Department figures do not include the number of variances and special use permits granted. These methods are sometimes used in place of zoning or General Plan amendments.

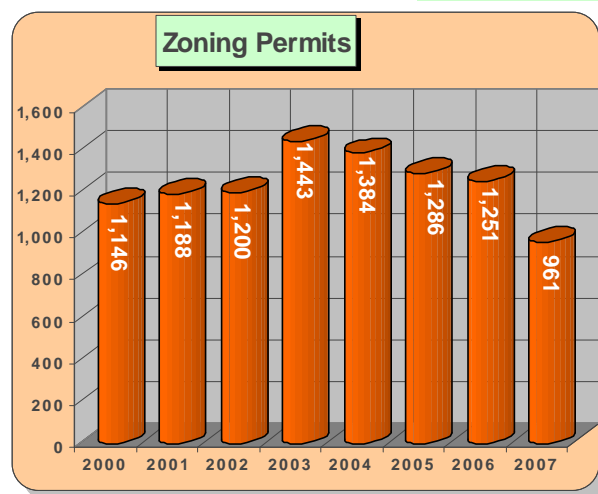
Data Table

Indicator 47: Planning Approvals

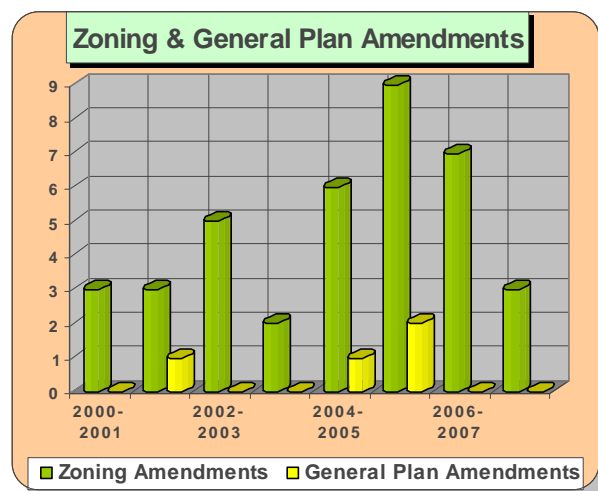
	Subdivision Applications	Final Approvals	Zoning Permits	General Plan Amendments	Zoning Amendments
2001	43	31	1,146	0	3
2002	44	32	1,188	1	3
2003	55	33	1,200	0	5
2004	49	37	1,443	0	2
2005	52	35	1,388	1	6
2006	53	31	1,248	2	9
2007	44	25	1,218	0	7
2008	24	31	961	0	3

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

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



48 Building Permits

INDICATOR TREND:

Building permits decrease, as share inside towns drops

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 General Plan 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 both inside and outside of Kaua'i towns, or "Designated Places" as defined by the U.S. Census.

Note that these numbers represent only a small sample of all permits, and the totals differ significantly from the data provided by the Census.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The total number of building permits fell sharply over the last two years, declining from 380 in 2006 to 189 in 2008.

The share of permits inside of towns dropped from 74% in 2005 to 66% in 2006, and 71% in 2007, then settled at 49% in 2008.

A total of 490 and 284 permits were approved inside and outside of towns, respectively, between 2006 and 2008.

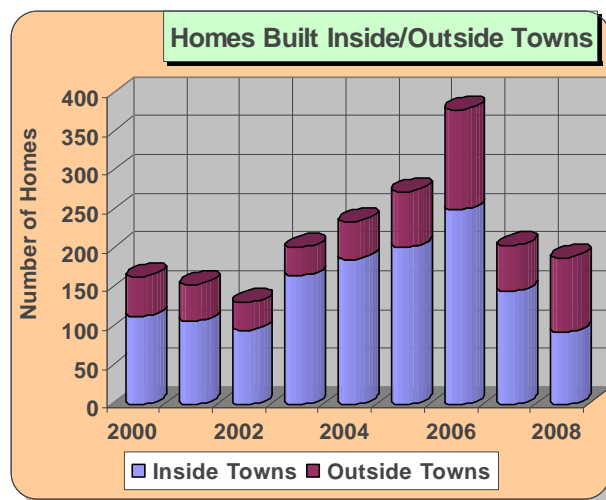
Data Table

Indicator 48: Home Building In Towns

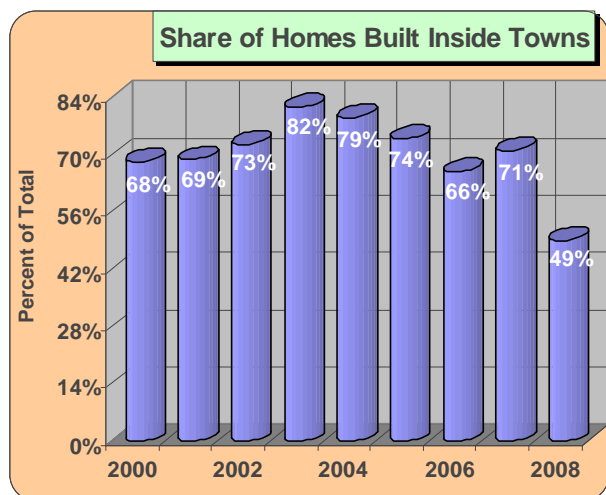
	Inside Towns	Outside Towns	Total	% Inside Towns
2000	113	52	165	68%
2001	107	48	155	69%
2002	96	36	132	73%
2003	166	37	203	82%
2004	187	49	236	79%
2005	203	71	274	74%
2006	251	129	380	66%
2007	146	59	205	71%
2008	93	96	189	49%

Source: County of Kaua'i, Finance Dept.

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



49 Residential Home Type

INDICATOR TREND:

Single-family share falls and new home construction spending stays flat

Description and Relevance

The production of new housing is one measure of how well Kaua'i's housing market is meeting local needs.

The U.S. Census provides statistics on "new residential building permits," which includes the dollar amount and number of units for both single-family and multi-family housing. In recent years, the multi-family construction has included visitor units as well as affordable housing projects.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The pace of new home construction slowed considerably in 2008, following seven "boom" years for island builders, as the number of new single-family homes fell from a record-high of 895 units in 2005 to 203 units in 2008.

The dramatic increase in multi-family construction continued into 2008, when more units were started (274) than in the entire 2000-2005 period (257 units).

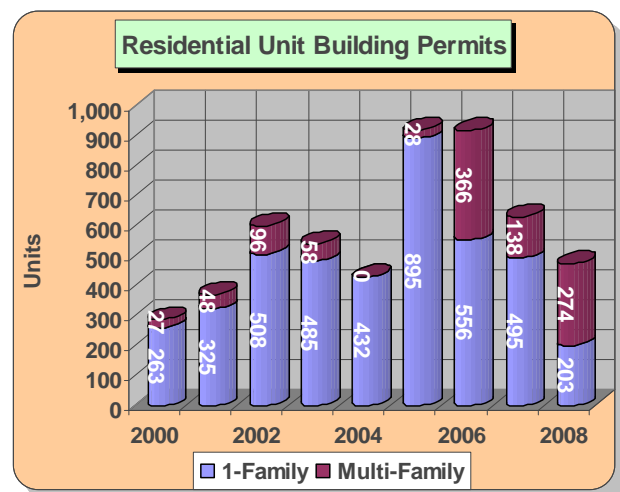
The total construction cost was \$271 million in 2008, which was up slightly from \$263 million in 2007, and slightly below the record-setting pace of 2005 (\$286 million) and 2006 (\$288 million).

Data Table

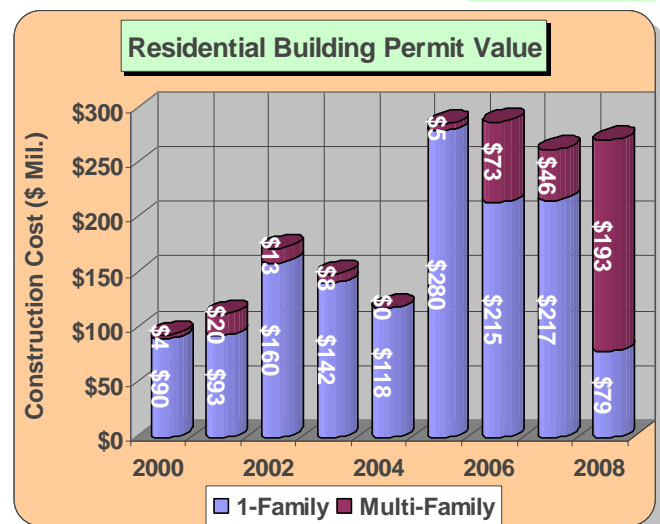
Indicator 49: Residential Building Permits				
	1-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Single-Family Share	Construction Cost (\$ Mil)
2000	263	27	91%	\$94
2001	325	48	87%	\$113
2002	508	96	84%	\$173
2003	485	58	89%	\$150
2004	432	0	100%	\$118
2005	895	28	97%	\$286
2006	556	366	60%	\$288
2007	495	138	78%	\$263
2008	203	274	43%	\$271

Source: U.S. Census, New Residential Building Permits
<http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/bldgprmt/bldgsel.pl>

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



Cultures and Arts

INDICATORS

- 50 Hawaiian language students
- 51 Taro grown and sold
- 52 Subsistence food gathering
- 53 Canoe paddling
- 54 Hula dance and songs
- 55 Other cultures traditional dance and songs
- 56 Cultural festivals
- 57 Performing arts event

Purpose of this Section

Practices and traditions of the host culture and of the many other cultures that have migrated to Kaua'i more recently have contributed to the diversity and richness of island life. This uniqueness is highly valued by both residents and visitors. Indicators look at a few key aspects of island life that offer a glimpse into whether these practices and traditions are being preserved and perpetuated.

50

Hawaiian Language Students

INDICATOR TREND:

Enrollment in Hawaiian language classes still 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 from kindergarten to grade 12 in public and charter schools.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of Hawaiian language immersion students and students in bi-lingual programs has climbed from 124 in 2005 to 228 in 2009.

The largest numbers of these students in the 2009 school year were at Kawaikini PCS (80) and Kula Aupuni Ni'ihau (59), while there were only 8 of these students at Kapa'a High School.

The overall trend for Hawaiian language students is up 7% over 2008, and the growth rate has been positive in 3 of the last 4 years.

Data Table

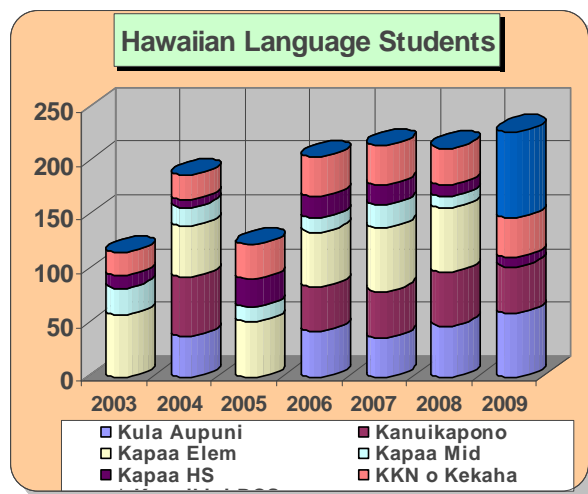
Indicator 50: Hawaiian Language Students

	* Kula Aupuni Ni'ihau	Kanui-kapono	Kapa'a Elem	Kapa'a Middle	Kapa'a High	Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha	* Kawaikini PCS	Total
2003	NA	NA	58	25	11	22	NA	116
2004	38	55	48	17	7	23	NA	188
2005	NA	NA	52	14	26	32	NA	124
2006	42	42	51	13	20	37	NA	205
2007	36	44	59	21	19	36	NA	215
2008	48	49	60	11	11	34	NA	213
2009	59	44	0	0	8	37	80	228

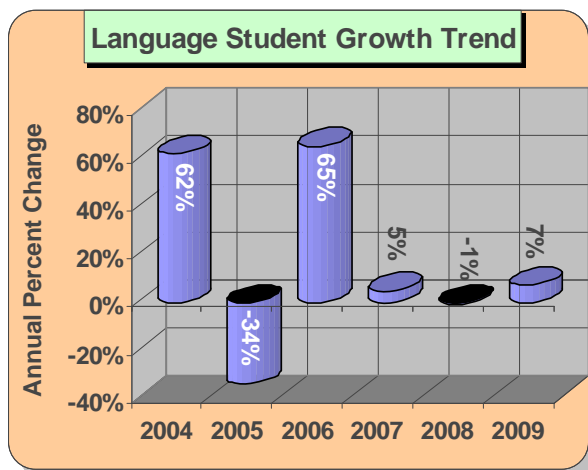
Source: HI DOE, Kaua'i Office

* = bi-lingual, not full immersion program

Indicator Chart



Status Chart



51

Taro Grown
and Sold**INDICATOR TREND:**

Taro sold slumps as Kaua'i's share of taro falls

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 Kaua'i doing?

Taro produced for sale continues to drop sharply, from 3,100 tons in 2005 to 2,800 tons in 2007. Reasons for drop in production may be due to water availability, weather, disease, pests or other reasons.

Sales of taro remained steady at \$1.6 million over this same period.

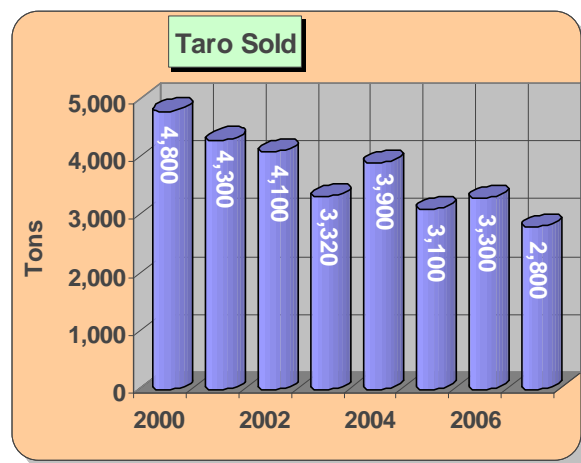
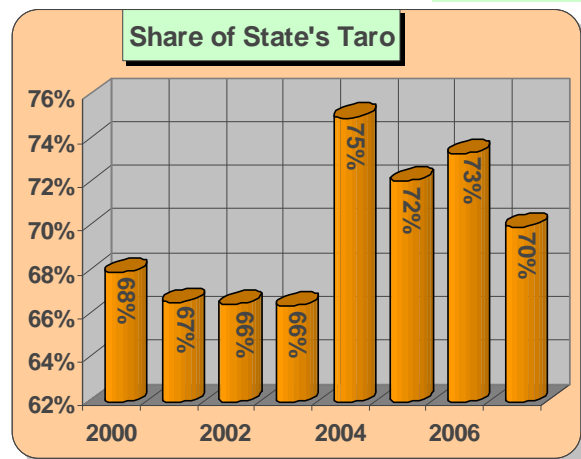
Kaua'i's share of total State production decreased from 72% to 70% since 2005.

Data Table**Indicator 51: Taro Sold**

	Tons Sold	Sales \$M	State Share
2000	4,800	\$2.5	68%
2001	4,300	\$2.3	67%
2002	4,100	\$2.2	66%
2003	3,320	\$1.8	66%
2004	3,900	\$2.1	75%
2005	3,100	\$1.6	72%
2006	3,300	\$1.8	73%
2007	2,800	\$1.6	70%

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

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

Indicator Chart**Status Chart**

52

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?

More than one-third of households (35%) are engaged in some form of subsistence food practices, and this is down from 41% in 2006.

The share of those who get more than 10% of their food from these sources increased from 24% to 30% between 2006 and 2009.

Households on the Eastside tend to rely less on these sources than other areas, with 31% reporting they hunt, fish or gather and 52% reporting they grow or raise some of their own food.

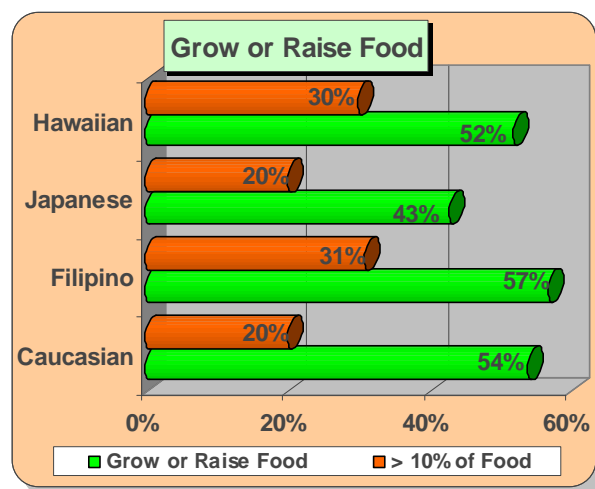
More Hawaiian households hunt, fish or gather (62%), while more Filipinos grow or raise food (57%). Hawaiian households also tended to rely more heavily on subsistence practices than other ethnic groups, with 39% and 30%, respectively, reporting they got more than 10% of their food from these sources.

Data Table

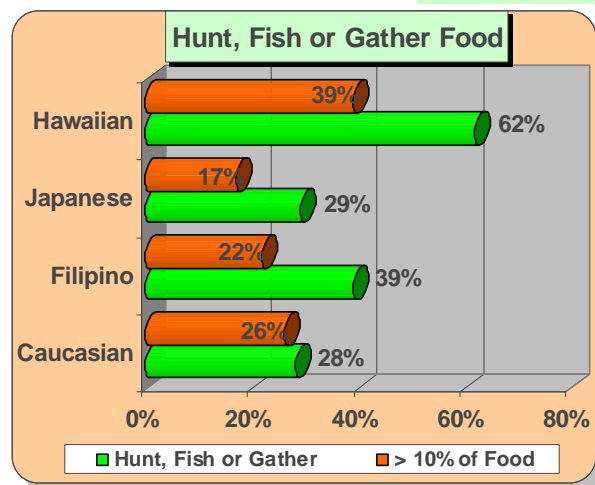
Indicator 52: Subsistence food gathering				
	Hunt, Fish or Gather	> 10% of Food	Grow or Raise Food	> 10% of Food
All	35%	30%	50%	26%
Ethnicity:				
Caucasian	28%	26%	54%	20%
Filipino	39%	22%	57%	31%
Japanese	29%	17%	43%	20%
Hawaiian	62%	39%	52%	30%
Mixed/Other	33%	36%	39%	40%
District:				
Central/North	34%	30%	52%	26%
East	31%	27%	52%	23%
South/West	41%	30%	45%	28%

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



53

Canoe Paddling

INDICATOR TREND:

Canoe paddlers increasing in clubs all over Kaua'i

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 ten canoe clubs.

How is Kaua'i doing?

A total of 1,250 paddlers participated in one of ten canoe clubs in 2008. This is up from 1,120 paddlers in 2007. This includes all paddlers, whereas the 2006 data include only paddlers registered for statewide racing.

Two canoe clubs have been added since 2006, including Hanalei East and Pu'uwai South, with 88 and 65 paddlers, respectively.

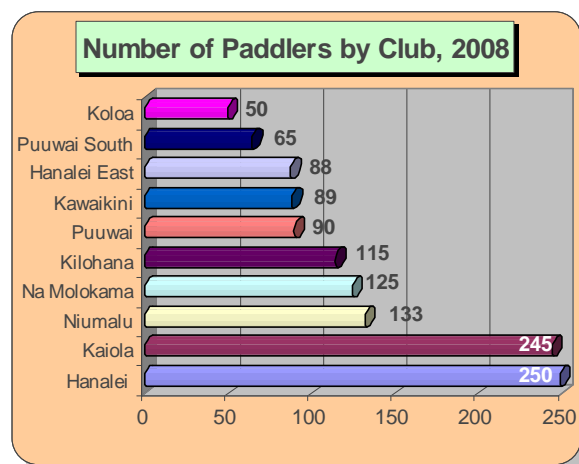
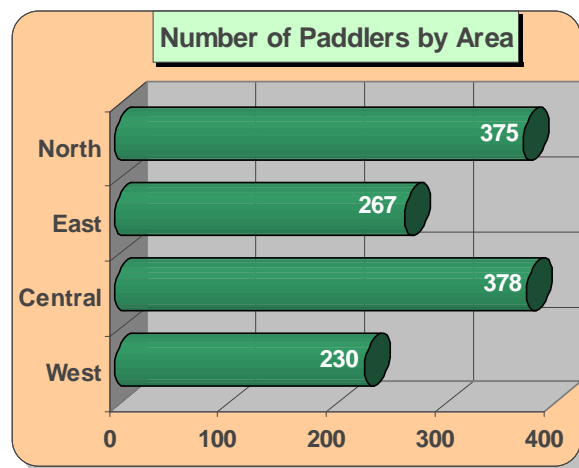
Five of these clubs have more than 100 paddlers, including Hanalei, Kaiola, Niumalu, Na Molokama, and Kilohana.

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

Data Table

Indicator 53: Canoe Paddlers				
Club	2006	2007	2008	Location
Hanalei	250	250	250	Hanalei Bay
Kaiola	175	225	245	Niumalu Park
Niumalu	125	140	133	Kalapaki River
Na Molokama	100	110	125	Black Pot River
Kilohana	75	105	115	Waimea River
Puuwai	80	72	90	Wailua River
Kawaikini	40	75	89	Wailua River
Hanalei East	0	48	88	Wailua River
Puuwai South	0	45	65	Poipu/Port Allen
Koloa	50	50	50	Port Allen
Total Paddlers	895	1120	1250	

Source: Garden Island Canoe Racing Association, 2009
2006 includes only paddlers registered for statewide racing

Indicator Chart**Indicator Chart**

54

Hula Dance and Songs

INDICATOR TREND:

Native Hawaiian hula dance and songs attract fairly widespread participation

Description and Relevance

The number of residents involved in learning or performing Native Hawaiian hula dance and songs is one measure of the preservation of the indigenous island culture.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they participate, take lessons or often perform Native Hawaiian hula or songs.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Fully 12% of respondents reported participating in some form of Native Hawaiian hula or songs.

Hawaiians reported the largest share (28%) while Filipinos reported the lowest (9%).

The South/West tended to have more hula or songs participation (15%) versus other areas of the island.

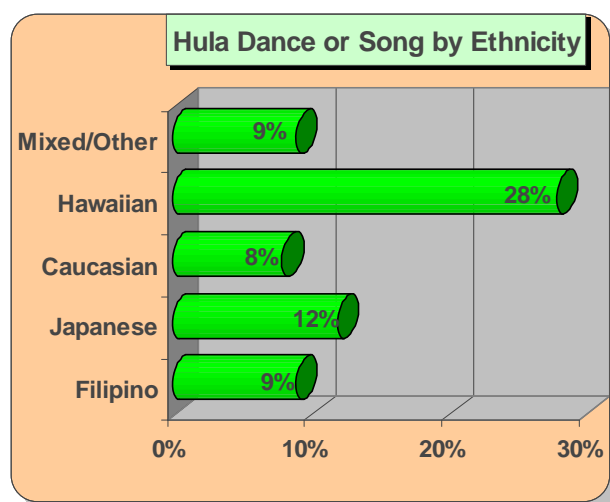
The under 25 group reported the largest share (25%) among all age groups, while the \$35-50,000 group reported the largest share (19%) among all income groups.

Data Table

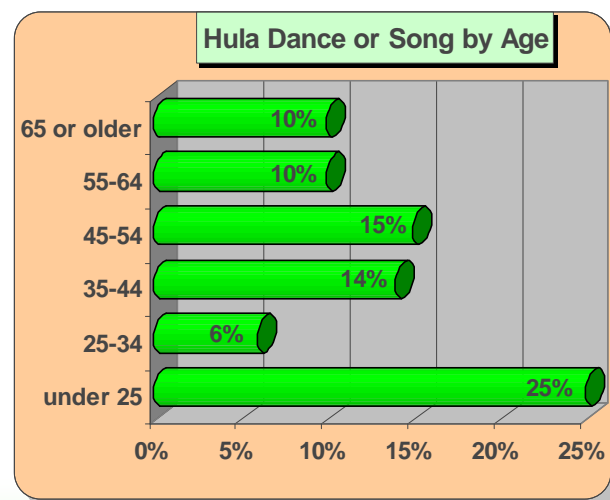
Indicator 54: Hula Dance or Songs			
	Participate		Participate
All	12%	Age:	
		under 25	25%
		25-34	6%
		35-44	14%
		45-54	15%
		55-64	10%
		65 or older	10%
		Income:	
		<\$25k	8%
		\$25k< \$35k	11%
		\$35k< \$50k	19%
		\$50k< \$75k	10%
		\$75k< \$100k	14%
		\$100k and over	16%
Ethnicity:			
Filipino	9%		
Japanese	12%		
Caucasian	8%		
Hawaiian	28%		
Mixed/Other	9%		
Area:			
Central/North	14%		
East	7%		
South/West	15%		

Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



55

Other Cultures Traditional Dance and Songs

INDICATOR TREND:

Traditional dance and songs of other cultures attract fairly widespread participation

Description and Relevance

The number of residents involved in some form of ethnic dance or songs is one measure of the preservation of the island's varied cultures.

The telephone survey asked respondents whether they take lessons or often perform traditional dance or songs from cultures other than Native Hawaiian.

How is Kaua'i doing?

Fully 13% of respondents reported participating in some form of ethnic dance or songs other than hula.

Mixed/Other residents reported the largest share (16%).

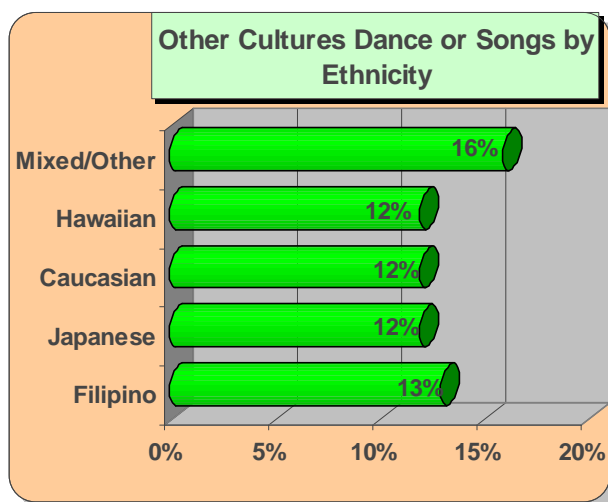
The Central/North tended to have more ethnic dance or songs participation (14%) versus other areas of the island.

The under 34 age groups reported the largest share (19%), while the \$35-50,000 income group reported the largest share (19%).

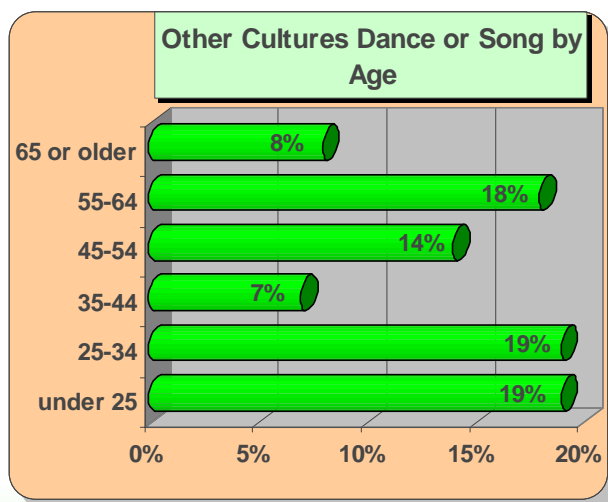
Data Table

Indicator 55: Other Cultures Dance or Songs			
	Participate		Participate
All	13%	Age:	
		under 25	19%
		25-34	19%
		35-44	7%
		45-54	14%
		55-64	18%
		65 or older	8%
		Income:	
		<\$25k	12%
		\$25k< \$35k	6%
		\$35k< \$50k	19%
		\$50k< \$75k	15%
		\$75k< \$100k	14%
		\$100k and over	14%
Source: KPAA telephone survey, 2009			

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



56 Cultural Festivals

INDICATOR TREND:

Number of events, attendees and State funding turning down

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 has provided statistics for attendance at all cultural festivals funded in part by Hawai'i Tourism Authority on the island in a given year.

How is Kaua'i doing?

The number of attendees at cultural festivals declined in 2008, as the number of festival events receiving Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) funding dropped from 15 in 2005 to 10 in 2008. Attendees totaled over 74,000 in 2005 versus over 39,000 in 2008.

Average attendance at cultural festival events receiving State funds climbed slightly from 3,454 in 2005 versus 3,918 in 2008.

Cultural festivals not receiving HTA funds, such as bon dances, are not included in these figures.

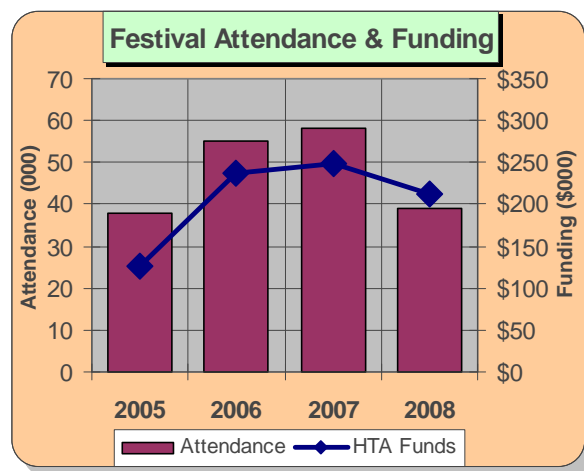
Data Table

Indicator 56: Cultural Festivals

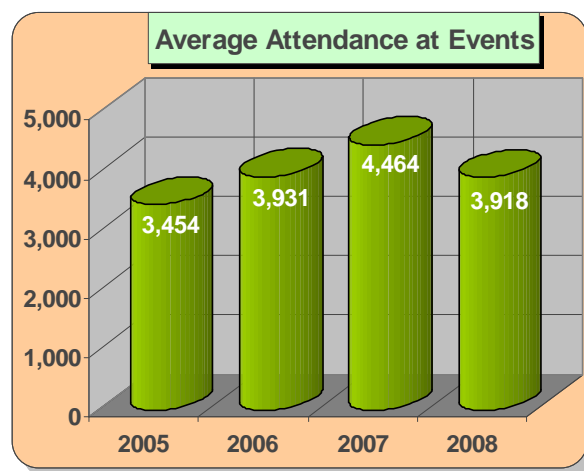
	Attendance	Events	Funding
2002	NA	5	NA
2003	NA	13	NA
2004	NA	15	NA
2005	74,011	15	\$126,500
2006	55,040	14	\$236,500
2007	58,027	13	\$249,000
2008	39,181	10	\$212,650

Source: Kaua'i County Office of Econ. Development

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



57 Performing Arts Events

INDICATOR TREND:

Performing arts events and attendance still rising

Data Table

Indicator 57: Performing Arts			
	Events	Attendance	Avg. Turnout
2006	59	17,440	296
2007	74	19,522	264
2008	78	21,635	277

Source: KCC Performing Arts Center

Description and Relevance

The number of performing arts events and attendees are measures of the vitality of island culture.

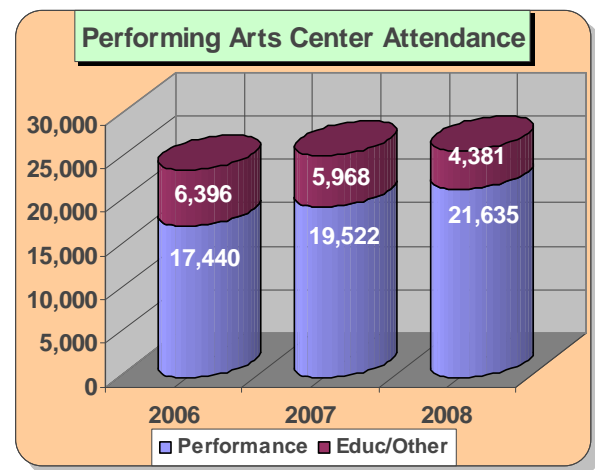
The KCC Performing Arts Center provides statistics on the events held at this facility.

How is Kaua'i doing?

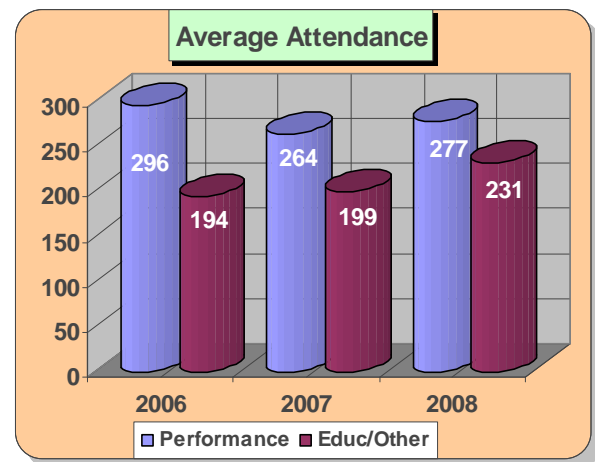
During 2008 there were 78 performances which attracted nearly 22,000 attendees, for an average attendance of 277.

Another nineteen performance-related presentations and educational events attracted an additional 4,381 attendees, for an average of 231 per event.

Indicator Chart



Indicator Chart



Opportunities for Action

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 are intended to offer guidance to those in a position to make decisions on the policies, initiatives, programs and budget for an agency, organization, department or business – and for individual or family action.

Economic and Business Climate

- Promote greater economic resilience through expanded agriculture and food production, energy efficiencies, renewable energy generation, and other clean technologies.
- Support/create government policies and programs that provide encouragement, training and incentives to make farming a viable economic sector, such as providing marketing and branding support, expanding processing and distribution capability, promoting agritourism, considering transient vacation rentals (TVRs) on farmed agricultural land, and fostering “agriculture in the classroom” activities to encourage a new generation of farmers.
- Increase community awareness of the meaning of a living wage and expand efforts to increase the number of living wage jobs on Kauaʻi.
- Promote creation of mixed use developments that offer a variety of housing types for rental and for purchase, including affordable housing and multi-family units, to serve a range of income and age levels.
- Support home ownership preparation and education programs.

Public Education

- Encourage the Hawaiʻi Department of Education to gather and make available to the community consistent information on annual student achievement so that annual comparisons on progress can be determined.

- Develop activities to encourage and support student academic achievement, comparable to the community's support for sports achievement.
- Support initiatives that encourage all students to graduate from high school and to pursue post-high school education or training.
- Strengthen the high school curriculum that covers interpersonal communications, financial literacy, parenting and family management to provide needed life skills.

Neighborhood and Community Health and Well-Being

- Support programs that provide emergency food and temporary housing to those needing assistance, while implementing long-term strategies related to living wages and affordable housing. (See Economic and Business Climate section.)
- Support efforts to strengthen and promote public safety, including expanded funding and staffing for the Kauaʻi Police Department.
- Encourage programs aimed at reducing domestic violence and child abuse.
- Support community education and activities, such as Get Fit Kauaʻi, that promote a healthy lifestyle, good nutrition and livable communities.

Civic Engagement

- Encourage County and State government to regularly solicit input from citizens in order to clearly understand community needs, and initiate action in response to needs.
- Undertake activities that promote, recognize and celebrate community volunteerism and philanthropy among all age groups.
- Create initiatives to increase public understanding of the electoral process, candidates and complex ballot issues and promote greater voter participation in elections.

Natural Environment

- Direct sufficient funds and effort toward careful monitoring of coastal water quality and take actions to reduce runoff into coastal waters.
- Strengthen ocean safety education of visitors and residents to prevent drownings.
- Support efforts by KIUC and local producers to generate safe, clean renewable energy as alternatives to fossil fuel in order to increase our self-sufficiency.

- Adopt a building code that encourages more energy-efficient building materials and designs for homes and commercial buildings; encourage practices that yield the highest levels of efficiency.
- Reinvest in Department of Water infrastructure to increase reliability and capacity, especially in areas designated for development, using energy-efficient technology.
- Vigorously promote resource conservation programs for residents and businesses in areas such as energy, water and solid waste to reduce per capita use and encourage the reuse or recycling of resources whenever possible.
- Develop the infrastructure and support needed to manage recycled resources and create economic opportunities from the resources.
- Encourage the County to make available to the public annual statistics on municipal solid waste that is landfilled and diverted to help determine the success of reduction, reuse and recycling efforts.

Land Use and Rural Character

- Celebrate recent efforts to increase Kauaʻi Bus ridership and expand ridership further through a strong branding program and methods to make the system more user-friendly, such as expanded routes, increased frequency and adding GPS to buses so people can track bus arrivals.
- Determine the need for additional transportation alternatives, such as carpools and a shuttle feeder system, to augment the Kauaʻi Bus in order to save energy and reduce the number of vehicles on the road.
- Determine the number of acres of 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.
- Include a precise definition of farming and what constitutes farm worker housing in the update of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO).
- Support County efforts to support farming, such as the Real Property Initiative Law (Bill 2274) that provides for a year-to-year farm program, making it easier for all who are actively farming to qualify for reduced taxable land values, based upon agricultural uses.
- Develop an integrated, self-contained, closed loop food system that utilizes sustainable practices, maximizes available resources and increases food self-sufficiency.

- With private, County and State cooperation, prepare a comprehensive water study for agricultural lands to determine sources, capacity, current distribution and distribution problems, then establish the cost and methods needed to restore and/or develop water sources to support expanded agricultural production.
- Develop and promote methods to replenish agricultural soils for farming and biomass production, such as composting and use of sustainable methods and technologies for alternative fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.
- Determine what other Hawaiʻi counties are doing to limit condominium property regimes (CPRs) on agricultural lands and strengthen local controls to curb the conversion of agricultural lands to CPRs.
- Support development projects that utilize land within town boundaries and limit expansion beyond existing town boundaries.

Cultures and Arts

- ♦ Support research to mitigate taro pests and diseases in order to protect and increase taro production.
- ♦ Encourage home and community gardens and ensure continued access to traditional food gathering sites to promote self-sufficiency.

Appendices

- A. Telephone Survey Methodology
- B. Profile of Kauaʻi County
- C. Kauaʻi Planning & Action Alliance Overview

Telephone Survey Methodology

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). 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 March 3, 2009 and concluded interviewing on March 10, 2009. 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 was processed using SPSS, a statistical software package. Data analysis was performed using basic cross tabulations.

The following page is the disposition report of the calls made to complete the 400 surveys.

Telephone Survey Methodology Call Disposition Results

493	Answering Machine
220	Business/Government
72	Busy Signal
87	Call Back
400	Completed Survey
1,022	Disconnected
138	Fax/Computer Modem
44	Language Barrier
636	No Answer
45	Not Qualified
90	Refusal
<u>10</u>	Terminated Survey

2,957 Total Calls Made

Information courtesy of FAQ Hawaii

Profile of Kauaʻi County

(July 2009)

The community indicators data focus on 57 aspects of life in Kauaʻi. The following profile of the county provides a context for the data and trends in this report.

Land Area and Geography

- ♦ Kauaʻi has a land area of 552.3 square miles, with 111 miles of coastline including 52 miles of sandy beaches, 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% (15,811 acres or 24.7 square miles) of Kauaʻi is in the Urban and Rural land use districts, with 39% (139,320 acres or 217.7) designated Agricultural district and 56% (198,769 acres) in the Conservation district, for a total of 353,900 acres.³

Population & Density

- ♦ Kauaʻi has an estimated resident population of 63,689 as of July 1, 2008⁴, up from 58,463 in April 2000, an increase of 10.88%.
- ♦ Kauaʻi has 4.9% of the state's population.⁵
- ♦ There are 41 more males than females,⁶ according to the 2000 Census.
- ♦ 62% of Kauaʻi's population was born in Hawaiʻi, while 24% was born in a different state, and 1% was born in a different country.⁷
- ♦ The daily visitor population increases the total population by 31%. In 2007, the de facto population (residents and visitors) was 81,692 after accounting for an average daily visitor rate of 22,207.⁸

³ Hawaiʻi Databook 2007, <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/db2007/>, Table 6.04

⁴ Hawaiʻi Databook Update, <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/DataBookupdate/>, Table 1.06

⁵ Hawaiʻi Databook Update, <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/DataBookupdate/>, Table 1.08

⁶ U.S. Census, <http://www.factfinder.census.gov/>

⁷ U.S. Census, <http://www.factfinder.census.gov/>

⁸ Hawaiʻi Databook 2007, <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/db2007/>, Tables 1.09 and 7.06

- ♦ Of the resident population increase of 5,226 from 2000 to 2008, there were 2,950 (55%) more births than deaths, 1,585 (30%) in-migrated from elsewhere in Hawaiʻi or the U.S., and 972 (18%) were due to international migration.⁹
- ♦ Resident population in Kauaʻi towns ranges from 9,472 residents in Kapaʻa to 478 residents in Hanalei (2000).¹⁰
- ♦ Population density can be calculated by dividing the de facto population (81,692 residents and visitors) by the total of rural, urban and agricultural-zoned land¹¹ (242.4 square miles) = 337 people per square mile.

Average Household Size

- ♦ The average size of each household is 2.87 people (2000).¹²
- ♦ 12.4% of households are considered to be “crowded” (an average of more than 1 person per room).¹³
- ♦ 54% of households are married couples and 19.5% of householders live alone.¹⁴
- ♦ There are 21,739 households (2007) in 29,193 housing units (2007).¹⁵
- ♦ In 2000, the homeownership rate on Kauaʻi was 61.4%, higher than the State average of 56.6%.¹⁶

Gender, Age and Ethnicity

- ♦ Language other than English spoken: 4.1% (2007).¹⁷
- ♦ Gender (2007):¹⁸

	Kauaʻi	State
Male	50.1%	50.3%
Female	49.9%	49.7%

⁹ Hawaiʻi Databook Update, <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/DataBookupdate/>, Table 1.62

¹⁰ Hawaiʻi Databook Update, <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/db2007/>, Table 1.13

¹¹ Hawaiʻi Databook Update, <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/db2007/>, Table 6.04

¹² U.S. Census, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/15/15007.html>

¹³ Rural Housing Data Portal,

<http://www.ruralhome.org/dataportal/index.php?filterCategory%5B%5D=All+Categories&filterState=Hawaii>

¹⁴ U.S. Census, 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Kauaʻi County, Hawaiʻi, S1101. Households and Families

¹⁵ U.S. Census, 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Kauaʻi County, Hawaiʻi

¹⁶ U.S. Census, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/15/15007.html>

¹⁷ U.S. Census, 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Kauaʻi County, Hawaiʻi, S1603. Characteristics of People by Language Spoken at Home

¹⁸ U.S. Census, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/15/15007.html>

♦ Age (2007):¹⁹

	Kauaʻi	State
Under 5 years	6.3%	6.7%
6 to 17 years	16.3%	15.5%
18 to 64 years	62.7%	63.5%
65 and older	14.7%	14.3%

♦ Ethnicity (2007):²⁰

	Kauaʻi	State
One race:		
White	35.3%	29.1%
Black or African American	0.6%	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	32.7%	39.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9.0%	8.9%
Two or more races	21.9%	18.6%

Population Mobility (migration and immigration)

- ♦ To provide a measure of the mobility and migration and immigration of people to and from Kauaʻi, the following chart shows where residents in the year 2000 lived in 1995.²¹

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 the County of Kauaʻi, currently Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr., elected by the voters in November 2008 on a non-partisan

¹⁹ U.S. Census, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/15/15007.html>

²⁰ U.S. Census, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/15/15007.html>

²¹ U.S. Census, <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>

basis to a two-year term to complete the term of Mayor Bryan J. Baptiste, who passed away in June 2008.

- ♦ 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. Members of the County Council sworn in on December 1, 2008 include Bill “Kaipo” Asing, Tim Bynum, Dickie Chang, Jay Furfaro, Daryl W. Kaneshiro, Derek S. K. Kawakami, and Lani T. Kawahara.

Local Government Finances ²²

- ♦ The State and Federal governments provided approximately 44% and 56%, respectively, of the intergovernmental funds in the County’s FY 2008 budget.

The following chart provides an overview of funding sources for Kauaʻi County government for Fiscal Year 2006, 2007 and 2008.

	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
Tax Revenues	\$ 98.6 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 78.7 M
Inter-Governmental Revenues	41.3 M	49.5 M	41.4 M
Other	21.8 M	19.7 M	16.9 M
Total Revenues	\$161.7 M	\$160.2 M	\$137.0 M

(M = Million)

- ♦ Tax revenues, which include property taxes, public service company taxes, franchise taxes and fuel taxes, funded 61% of the County budget in FY 2008, up from 57% in FY 2006.

Representation to State and National 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.
- ♦ Congresswoman Mazie Hirono represents Kauaʻi in the U.S. Congress. Hawaiʻi’s U.S. senators include Senator Daniel K. Inouye and Senator Daniel K. Akaka.

²² County of Kauaʻi, “Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2008,” <http://www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/Finance/Reports>

Oil and Electricity Prices

- ♦ U.S. Crude oil prices hit a record \$147 per barrel in the summer of 2008 and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices averaged \$99.57 per barrel in 2008.²³
- ♦ Hawaiʻi average gasoline prices shot up from \$2.49 in 2000 to \$4.56 in 2008.²⁴
- ♦ Kauaʻi Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC) operates the electricity system on Kauaʻi. Electricity prices per kilowatt hour in 2008 averaged \$0.408, up from \$0.236 in 2000. August 2008 saw the highest rate in KIUC's history at \$0.492 per kilowatt hour.²⁵

²³ Energy Information Administration, "Short-Term Energy Outlook," <http://www.eia.doe.gov/steo>

²⁴ <http://www.internetautoguide.com/gas-prices/87-int/hawaii/lihue/index.html>

²⁵ "KIUC rates drop with oil prices," The Garden Island Newspaper, December 8, 2008
http://www.kauaiworld.com/articles/2008/12/08/news/kauai_news/doc493cd20b9bdd5141793823.txt

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 on public issues. It fosters collaboration by bringing together residents, government agencies and community groups to find long-term solutions to some of the important challenges facing the island.

In addition to its development of the community indicators project, KPAA works on a number of other issues that matter to Kauaʻi.

For five years, KPAA facilitated collaboration among government agencies, nonprofits and churches to fight substance abuse on the island. Working with dozens of volunteers, KPAA wrote the direction-setting *Kauaʻi Community Response Drug Plan* in 2004, then prepared a 5-year update in 2008. Based on the plans, KPAA helped guide implementing committees that were developing new programs and services to benefit the community.

To improve county and state parks, KPAA helped secure funding for a master plan at Haʻena State Park and additional state park personnel. Through a State grant-in-aid, in 2009 KPAA began a two-year project to restore the first two miles of the Kalalau Trail in the Napali Coast Wilderness State Park and, with Hui O Laka, to reconstruct two building in the CCC camp in Kokeʻe State Park. To support and improve our public schools, KPAA launched the Community Volunteers in the Classroom project, providing assistance to teachers to improve students' academic achievement.

KPAA has supported the island's growing interest in sustainability by hosting two conferences "Greening Kauaʻi's Visitor Industry", serving as the island's coordinator for community engagement on the Hawaiʻi 2050 Sustainability Plan, and is working on the SENTECH Hawaiʻi team to prepare the Kauaʻi Energy Sustainability Plan, scheduled for completion in January 2010. In 2008, KPAA partnered with the County of Kauaʻi and other organizations to bring the American Institute of Architects Sustainable Design Assessment Team to Kauaʻi to begin planning a new framework for Lihu'e's future. From that effort, the scope of work for future regional development planning is being revised to include smart growth and sustainability principles.

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 change over time as new issues arise. KPAA presently has a staff of four, an 11-member board of directors and volunteers working on five committees.

Membership meetings are held at least three times a year, with speakers addressing a range of topics important to the island's future. Meetings are open to the public. For more information about the organization and its programs, visit www.kauainetwork.org.



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