

MAUI COUNTY EARLY CHILDHOOD COMMUNITY PROFILE

 **earlychildhood** 
ACTION STRATEGY
TAKING ACTION FOR HAWAII'S CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

A strong early childhood network is essential to supporting families and giving young children the best start possible in their lives. Laying this foundation requires the collaboration of families, providers, and community. The Maui County Early Childhood Community Profile was developed to improve our understanding of the context in which families with young children (primarily ages 0-5) live, as well as to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the early childhood landscape in Maui County.

This document is intended to facilitate discussions about ways to improve the early childhood network and inform strategies for planning and decision making. This document will also aid in identifying where additional data is needed and opportunities for new research to better understand the community's strengths and where there is need for improvement.

This community profile was commissioned by Early Childhood Action Strategy (ECAS) Team 4: Equitable Access to Programs and Services. ECAS Team 4 is designed to bring together government and non-governmental partners to align priorities for children, prenatal to age eight and to strengthen and integrate the early childhood system by streamlining services, maximizing resources, and improving programs to support our youngest keiki. More information on the work of ECAS can be found at: <https://hawaiiactionstrategy.org/>.

This report draws on publicly available data. County level data has been reported whenever possible. In some cases where County data was not available, state level data was used. Publicly available county level data is difficult to locate for a number of programs and services.

The principal source of the demographic information used in this report is the U.S. Census Bureau, specifically the American Community Survey (ACS), which gathers information for Maui County each year. American Community Survey 2020 5-Year Estimates were used because they provide the most statistically stable data available at the county and sub-county level. The 5-year estimates from the ACS provide average characteristics aggregated over a 5-year period. The primary advantage of using multiyear estimates is the increased statistical reliability of the data for less populated areas and small population subgroups. Please see the ACS handbook on [Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data](#) for more information.

Other key data sources used include:

- Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Birth Data
- Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii State Department of Education, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
- Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
- Community Action Partnership
- Hawai'i State Data Book 2021
- Maui County Data Book 2020
- Hawaii Department of Human Services 2021 Databook

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ENVIRONMENT & PLACES



GEOGRAPHY

The County of Maui is the second largest county by land area in the State of Hawai'i. It is made up of the islands of Maui, Lāna'i, Kaho'olawe and Moloka'i. The islands that comprise Maui County are the remnants of the ancient landmass of Maui Nui.

The island of Maui is known as the "Valley Isle" and is the second largest in the Hawaiian archipelago. It has a land area of 735 square miles, is 48 miles long and 26 miles wide and comprises two mountains linked by a central 'valley'. It is the economic center and home to most of the county's residents and businesses. The seat of county government is located in Wailuku and the neighboring town of Kahului is the commercial center for the island.

The island of Kaho'olawe is uninhabited and is in the process of being restored from a military practice site to a cultural reserve.

Moloka'i is the second largest island in the county at 264 square-miles. Moloka'i is known as the "Friendly Isle," and has a population that is largely Native Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. Kaunakakai is the island's commercial center and the location of most businesses and services. Kalawao County, which includes the state-managed hospital community at Kalaupapa, is also situated on the island.

The island of Lāna'i has historically been called the "Pineapple Isle," a reflection of the primary industry until recently. The island is 141 square miles and Larry Ellison, the present owner of approximately 98 percent of the land on Lāna'i has reopened the two major resorts on the island, which are the main employers. Most Lāna'i residents live in Lāna'i City, a community located at the top of the island.

GOVERNING STRUCTURE

Maui County has operated under the Mayor-County Council form of municipal government since 1969. Executive authority is vested in the mayor, elected by the voters on a non-partisan basis to a four-year term (with a limit of two consecutive full terms). The mayor is the chief executive officer of the County and is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations and for appointing the heads of various departments.

The legislative branch is the council, which is composed of nine members who are elected at-large, to serve two-year terms. As the policy making body, the council appoints the County Clerk, County Auditor, and the Office of Council Services. All seats on the county council have residency requirements; however, all voters in Maui County may vote in elections for all nine

seats regardless of area of residence. Members of the council are elected on a non-partisan basis to two-year terms (with a limit of five consecutive full terms).

The nine residency areas are: *Makawao-Haiku-Paia, East Maui, Moloka'i, Wailuku-Waihe'e, Waikapu, West Maui, Lāna'i, Kahului, South Maui, and Upcountry.*

Voter turnout in Maui County at the 2022 general election was 35 percent.¹ This is similar to other counties in Hawai'i and lower than the national rate of 66.8 percent.² In Maui County, as well as the rest of the state, there are no subordinate or separate municipal entities. The state government administers the school system, airports, harbors, hospitals, judicial system and the state highway system. Most non-federal taxes are administered and collected by the state under Hawai'i's centralized tax system. The major sources of state revenue are the general excise tax and corporate and personal income taxes.

The County of Maui provides a broad range of services including public safety (police, fire, and public prosecutor), sanitation, social services, culture and recreation, transportation, planning and zoning, and the construction and maintenance of some streets and highways. Of particular significance to families with young children is the County Department of Housing & Human Concerns, which supports a wide range of community needs through direct services, grant support to non-profit service providers, and facilitating collaboration and partnerships among the public and private sectors. This includes the Maui County Early Childhood Center, the Housing Division, Immigrant Services, and the County Office on Aging. Additionally, the Maui County Commission on Children & Youth works to advise and assist the Mayor in all matters concerning children and youth, including childcare.

The Maui County Early Childhood Resource Center currently provides grant subsidies for the following programs:³

- **Maui Family Support Services - Early Childhood Resource Center and Subsidy Program:** Give families of young children, from all geographic areas of Maui County, access to the community resources and supports necessary for them to gain economic stability and move towards self-sufficiency. This includes childcare subsidies; parenting classes; a meeting space for community partners to convene and collaborate to expand and strengthen early childhood services and resources in Maui County; Early Childhood Literacy hub; and a lending library of books and materials for young children, parents, childcare providers, and early childhood professionals.
- **Maui Family Support Services – Family Literacy Program:** Implement a family literacy program that will stimulate the interest in shared family reading, support young readers, and increase the number of children ages 0-5 in Maui County that have access to quality developmentally-appropriate books.

¹ State of Hawai'i Office of Elections: [Registration & Turnout Statistics](#)

² Ibid

³ County of Maui [Budget Proposal FY 2023](#) Page 305

- **People Attentive to Children - Licensed Childcare Workforce Recruitment, Sustainability, and Quality Program:** The program supports the needs of Maui County's licensed childcare providers to enable a stronger childcare industry, a needed increase in available spaces in childcare programs, and an improvement in quality.
- **Imua Family Services – Infant and Early Childhood Services:** Provides services to children 0-6 years' old who do not meet the age-appropriate developmental milestones and fall outside the scope of Early Intervention Services or DOE special education services.
- **Family Hui Hawaii - Hui Peer Parenting Support Program:** The Hui Program coordinates parenting support groups that allow families and children to come together and learn about child development and mindful parenting strategies.
- **Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc., for Head Start Afterschool & Summer Programs:** MEO Head Start Afterschool and Summer programs remove income and education barriers for low income families to support self-sufficiency.
- **Maui Family Support Services, Inc. Early Head Start Program:** Provide year-round home visiting and center-based services to income-eligible families or children six weeks to 36 months old and expectant mothers.
- **Maui Family Support Services, Inc. Kane Connection Early Childhood Fatherhood Involvement Program:** Incorporating Hui Kane (men's group) and Kamalama (Hawaiian values parenting group), the Kane Connection Program provides a nurturing environment to father and father-figures to children under the age of six, to learn and grow, increase their knowledge and skills, and build positive relationships.
- **Partners in Development Foundation Tutu and Me Traveling Preschool:** This program equips the caregivers of children (ages birth to 5 years of age) with resources and support to be their child's first and most important teacher, and prepares those children for kindergarten and life success.

ENVIRONMENT

Air Quality

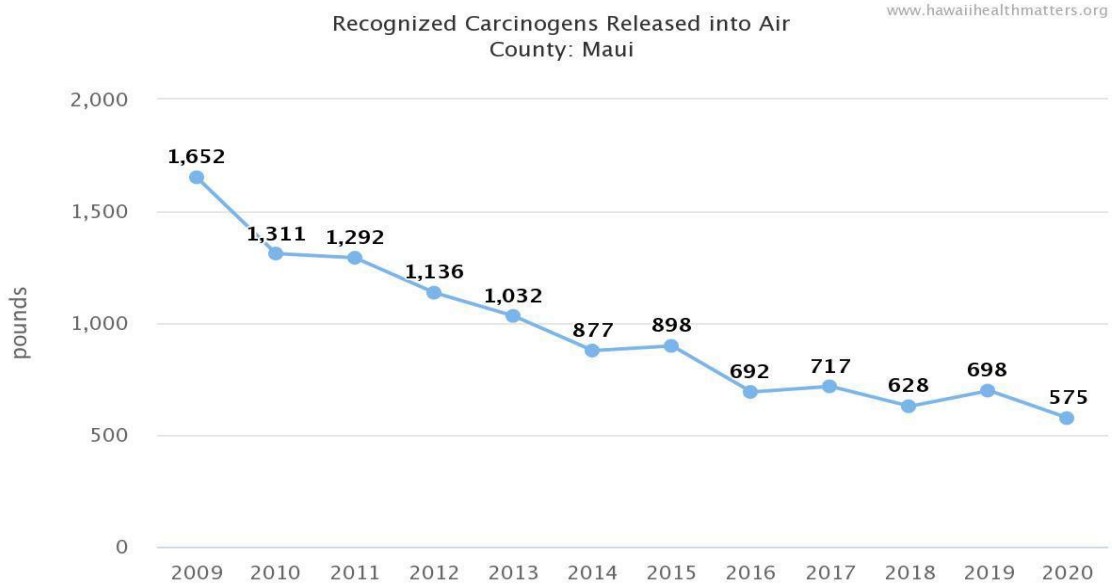
Clean air is an important factor for health. Air quality can be affected by a number of man-made and natural sources including power plants and refineries, vehicles, agricultural sources such as cane burning prior to the closing of the commercial sugar operations in Maui County, and natural sources such as windblown dust and volcanic activity.⁴

⁴ State Department of Health. [2020 Annual Summary of Air Quality Data](#).

Air Quality Facts: For Maui County, 2020

- 0 Days with Unsatisfactory Air Quality⁵
- 3 Days of Annual Particle Pollution (average annual number of days that particle pollution levels exceeded U.S. standards)⁶
- 210 pounds of PBT Released⁷

Figure 1: **Carcinogens released into the Air: Maui**



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2020)

Figure 1 shows measures of air pollutants suggest that air quality is improving in Maui County. The rate that recognized carcinogens are released into the air has declined steadily since 2009.⁸

Air Quality & Asthma

People who live in areas with poor air quality are at greater risk for conditions such as asthma. According to the American Lung Association, Hawai'i has some of the best air quality in the nation. The combined area of Kahului, Wailuku and Lahaina is ranked as the fourth cleanest city for year-round particle pollution and is one of the cleanest cities for short-term particle pollution. In contrast the Big Island received a low score due to vog (air pollution caused by volcanic emissions) from

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental Health / Air, Physical Determinants of Health. 2020. [Hawaii Health Matters Air Quality](#)

⁶ American Lung Association: [Hawaii Health Matters Annual Particle Pollution](#)

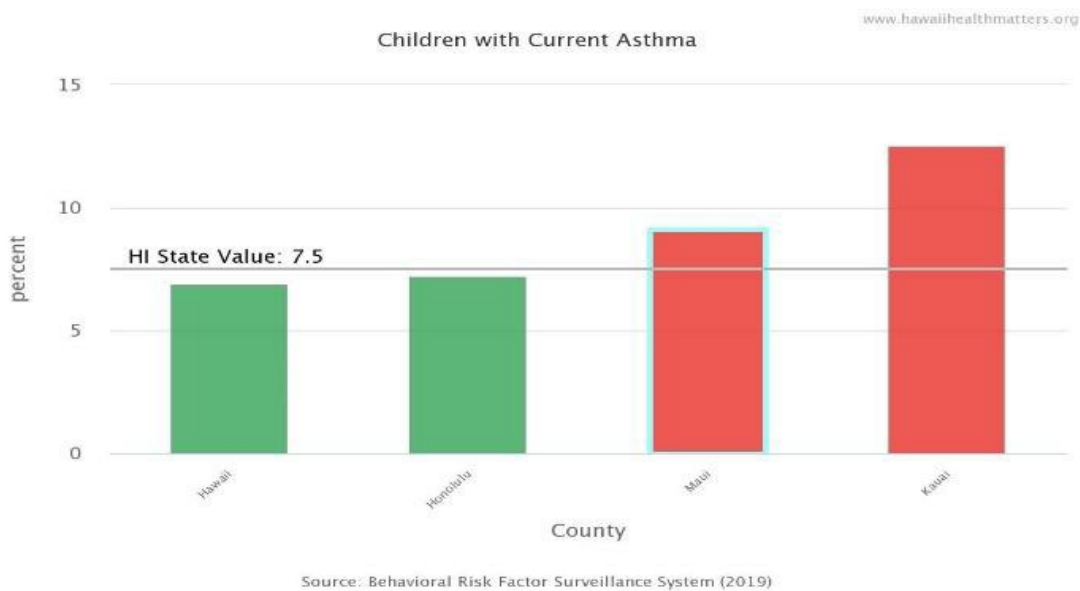
⁷ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental Health / Air, Physical Determinants of Health. 2020. [Hawaii Health Matters PBT Released](#)

⁸ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental Health / Air, Physical Determinants of Health. 2020. [Hawaii Health Matters Carcinogens By Air](#)

Kilauea.⁹ Although Hawai'i County is most impacted by the eruptions, vog does travel up the island chain and can impact the air quality on neighboring islands, particularly Maui County.

Asthma symptoms are often brought on by exposure to inhaled allergens (like dust, pollen, cigarette smoke, pollution, and animal dander) or exertion and stress. Maui County has a slightly above average rate of adult asthma than the state as a whole (8.9 percent vs. 8.8 percent)¹⁰. In 2019, 9.1% of children under 18 in Maui County were noted to have asthma. This is higher than the state rate (7.5%).¹¹

Figure 2: **Children with Current Asthma** (*% of children with asthma by county*)¹²



Water Quality

Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water is fundamental to a healthy life, particularly for young children and those with health conditions who may be more susceptible to contaminants. The Maui County Department of Water Supply (DWS) serves the majority of customers in the county, most of whom are linked to the Central system covering Wailuku, Paia, Kahului, Pu'unēnē and Kihei. Each year, DWS provides customers with an Annual Water Quality Report informing them whether their

⁹ American Lung Association [State of the Air 2022](#)

¹⁰ Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; [Hawaii Health Matters Adult Asthma](#)

¹¹ Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; [Hawaii Health Matters Children Asthma](#)

¹² Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; [Hawaii Health Matters Adult Asthma](#)

supply meets all established federal and state drinking water standards.¹³ In 2021, all water systems met the requirements.¹⁴ The Department alerts customers to the possibility that lead levels in individual homes may be higher due to the home's plumbing and encourages anyone with concerns to have their water tested. Residents are also advised to run tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming. For customers in the Kalae system on Moloka'i, DWS purchases water from the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). Water is tested by both DHHL and the Department of Health. Water on Lāna'i is provided by a private company, Lāna'i Water Company, Inc.

Ocean Water

Maui is blessed with world-class beaches and surfing spots. Swimming and other water related activities are a large part of life for people in Maui County. However, natural water sources can be contaminated with high levels of disease-causing microorganisms or other forms of pollution, including sewage and chemical run-off. Swimming in these conditions may result in illness, especially for children, the elderly, and individuals with weakened immune systems. Monitoring beach water quality is essential for maintaining a safe and healthy environment.

Environmental Health

Access to Green Space/Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor play has a positive impact on child health and development.¹⁵ A new study finds that access to parks during childhood is associated with better adult mental health outcomes.¹⁶ Many children in Maui County live in close proximity to beaches, surf spots, mountains, parks, and swimming pools. All beaches in Maui County are public. The website niche.com ranks Maui County the 61st best county in America for outdoor activities based on the availability of parks, weather, nearby beaches, air quality and other factors.¹⁷

There are 149 County parks (including swimming pools, community centers, and gymnasiums) in Maui County.

¹³County of Maui. [Maui County Water Quality Report 2022](#).

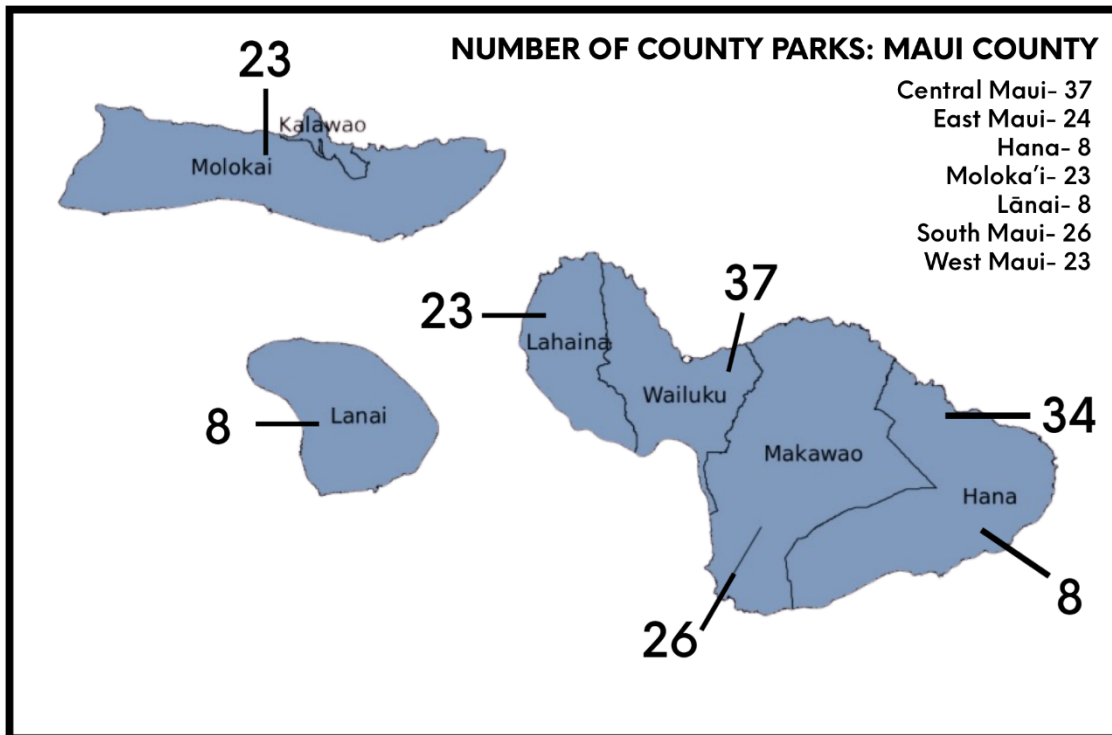
¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Harvard Health Publishing. "[6 reasons children need to play outside](#)". 2020.

¹⁶ Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) Engemann, Kristine, et al. [Residential green space in childhood is associated with lower risk of psychiatric disorders from adolescence into adulthood](#). 2019

¹⁷ NICHE.COM [Best Counties for Outdoor Activities in America](#) Ranked #61

Figure 3: Number of County Parks: Maui County



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Road & Highways

Maui County has approximately 843 miles of streets and highways, of which approximately 760 are paved.¹⁹ Many people reside in rural areas or at a considerable distance from work. Many roads do not have dedicated bike lanes or sidewalks making it impractical or unsafe to walk or cycle. Access to reliable transportation is crucial to Maui County residents. The majority of residents rely on personal vehicles to reach work, school, health care, food, and recreation, despite consistently high gasoline prices. In fact, Hawai'i has the highest gas prices in the country.²⁰

TRANSPORTATION

Access to reliable, affordable transportation is a factor that supports the wellbeing for young children and their families. When transportation is difficult to access, it limits the ability of families to access work and other key aspects of family life. Transportation determines where people work, limits childcare options, may limit access to necessities like food and healthcare, and determines access to recreational activities.

¹⁸ County of Maui Parks & Recreation: [Maui County Parks](#)

¹⁹ [2020 Maui County Data Book](#): Transportation, Length of Streets and Highways *Search Section 6: Communications & Transportation*

²⁰ [AAA Gas Prices](#) Highest state for Regular, Mid-grade, & Premium, Second highest for Diesel. Accessed on: Aug 17, 2022

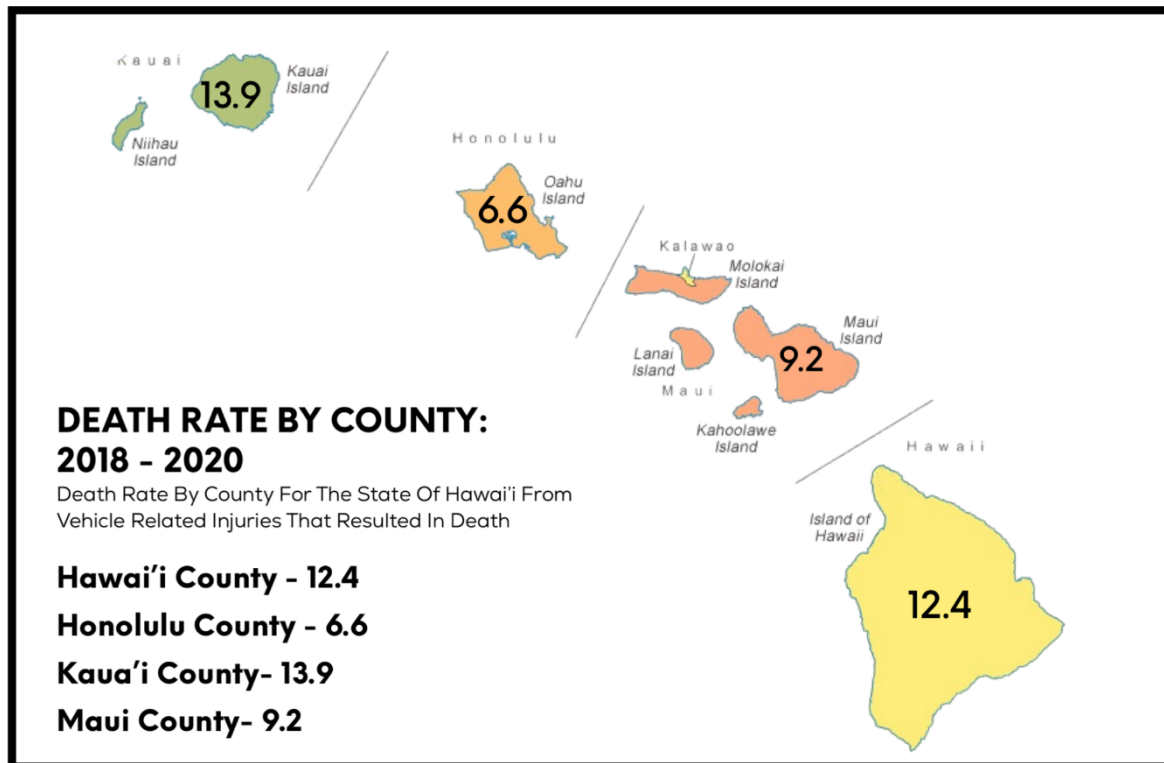
Road Safety

Families with young children also spend a significant amount of time on the road each day traveling to and from work, childcare, and activities. As such we also draw on road safety statistics including traffic deaths.

Motor Vehicle Collisions

Motor vehicle-related injuries kill more children and young adults than any other single cause in the United States. According to the State Department of Health, the motor vehicle collision death rate in Maui County for the period 2020 was 9.2 deaths/100,000 population.

Figure 4: **Death Rate by County**



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Commuting

Maui County follows state and national trends in that a majority of workers commute alone to work by car. According to County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Maui County had 28.8% of commuters driving alone with a commute over 30 minutes, which has been on a steady incline since 2014.²² Only 4.6% of the commuting population used alternative forms of transportation such as walking or public transportation.

²¹ Center for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 2018-2020 on [CDC WONDER Online Database](#), released in 2021. *Search Death Rate my motor vehicle by County*

²² County Health Ranking 2016-2020: Solo Drivers with a Long Commute: [Hawaii Health Matters Solo Drivers with Long Commute](#)

Active Transportation: ²³	4.6%
Bicycle: ²⁴	0.5%
Public Transportation: ²⁵	2.2%
Walking: ²⁶	2.4%

Commute Time

Many workers in Maui County do not live in the community in which they work, leading to an average 21 minute commute time across the county. This may have implications for childcare choice- for example, limited options in the community in which they live and the community in which they work.

The mean travel time to work for Maui County is 21.7 minutes.²⁷

Vehicle Ownership

American Community Survey 2020, 5-year estimates indicate that 30% of Maui County households have one car, 37.4% of households have two cars, and 28% have three or more cars. 4.6% percent of households do not have a car making it considerably more difficult to access services and employment.²⁸

Active Transportation

The use of alternative forms of transportation, such as walking and public transit, has benefits for the environment, the individual, and the population. Motor vehicle emissions contribute to the degradation of our environment and to adverse respiratory and cardiovascular health effects.

The physical activity involved in bicycling and walking decreases an individual's risk of obesity, heart disease, diabetes, and other chronic conditions. The use of alternative modes of transportation also helps relieve traffic congestion and decreases the risk of injury or death due to motor vehicle crashes. Last, it reduces fuel consumption. Increasing the use of alternative modes of transportation would have benefits on many levels.²⁹

²³ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Active Transportation](#)

²⁴ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Bicycle Commute](#)

²⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Public Transport to Work](#)

²⁶ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Walking to Work](#)

²⁷ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Travel Time to Work](#)

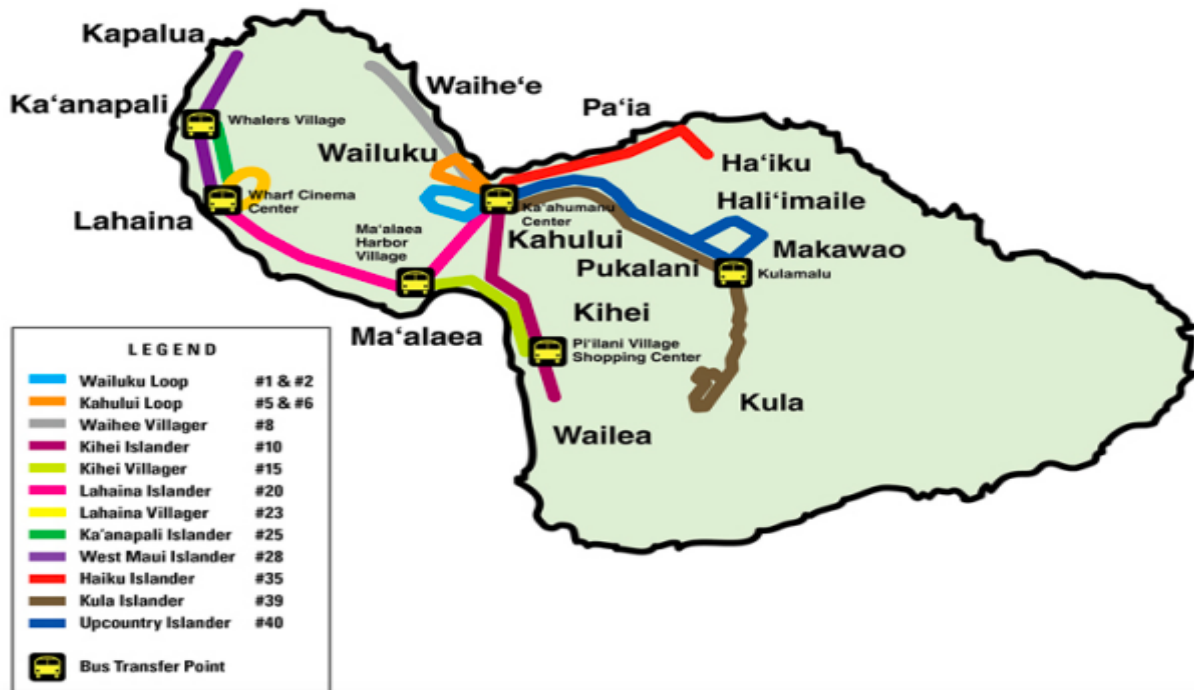
²⁸ ACS 2020, 5-Yr Estimates: Table [DP04](#)

²⁹ [Hawaii Health Matters Active Transportation](#)

Public Transportation

Public transportation can be an important resource for families, providing a lower cost option to get to work, access services, and enjoy recreational activities. On Maui Island, the Maui Bus public transit service consists of 14 bus routes, all operated by Roberts Hawai'i. Routes are operated 7 days a week, including all holidays. The routes serve major population centers in Central, South, West and Upcountry Maui communities. There are no bus routes serving communities in East Maui.

Figure 5: Maui Bus Route Map



³⁰ County of Maui Department of Transportation: [Maui Bus Route Maps](#)



POPULATION & PEOPLE



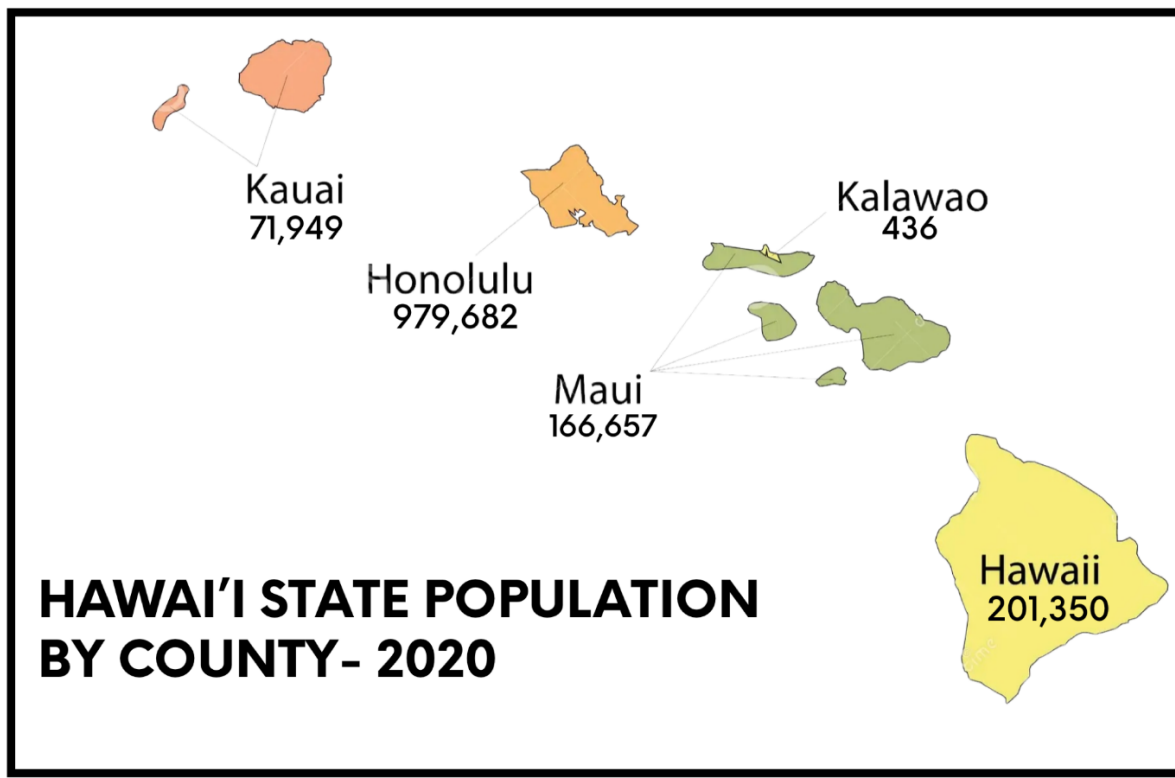
PEOPLE & POPULATION

The population size of a region is used to describe and understand populations and is important in planning for the future of a community, particularly for schools, community centers, health care, and childcare. Total population figures allow professionals in all fields to model fluctuations of a population over time and determine stability, variation, capacity to adapt to environmental changes, effects of social determinants of health, and more that affect the well-being of that given population.³¹ This section on people and population reviews general population statistics, demographics on children under 18 years old and under 5 years old.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Maui County has the third largest population in Hawai'i after the County of Honolulu and Hawai'i County. Maui is home to 12% of the population of the state of Hawai'i.

Figure 6: **Hawai'i State Population**

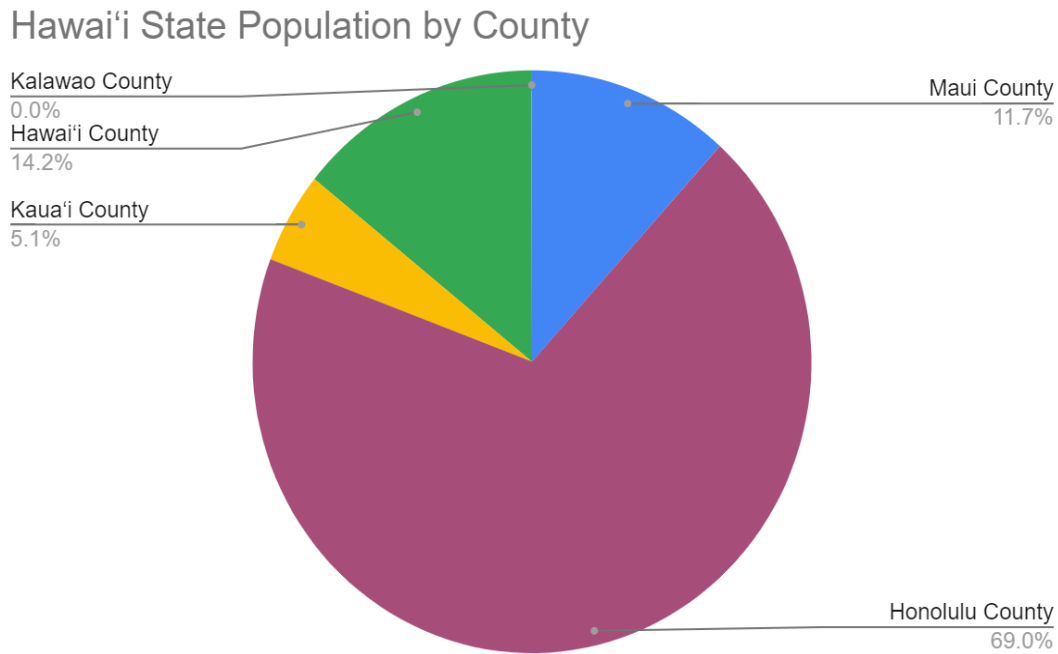


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³¹ Hawaii Health Matters: Why it Matters [Population](#)

³² ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [DP05](#)

Figure 7: Hawai'i State Population by County (%), 2020



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**For birth rate information see section 9. Maternal Health & Births.*

Population by Age

The age structure of a population is important in planning for the future of a community, particularly for schools, community centers, health care, and childcare. A population with more youth will have greater education and childcare needs, while an older population may have greater health care needs.³⁴

Maui County has an estimated 9,780 children under the age of 5 (5.9% of the county population). Statewide, 6.2% of the population is made up of children under the age of 5.

Of the 166,657 residents in Maui County, 36,298, (21.9%) are children under 18 years old, and 5.9% are children under the age of 5.³⁵

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Hawaii Health Matters: [Population Age](#)

³⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [B09001](#)

Children 0-4 Years Old

Table 2: Population of Children under 5 years old by Island ³⁶ Maui County, 2020							
	Lānaʻi Island		Molokaʻi Island		Maui Island		Maui County
Under 3 years old	97	1.7%	189	3.4%	5,231	94.8%	5,517
3 & 4-year olds	58	1.5%	237	5.5%	3,968	93.1%	4,263
Total Children Under 5	155	1.6%	426	4.4%	9,199	94%	9,780

Children 0-17 Years Old

Table 3: Population of Children 0-17 Years Old by Island ³⁷ Maui County, 2020				
	Lānaʻi Island	Molokaʻi Island	Maui Island	Maui County
Under 3 Years Old	97	189	5,231	5,517
3-4 Years Old	58	237	3,968	4,263
5 Years Old	10	99	2,035	2,144
6-8 Years Old	53	265	5,978	6,296
9-11 Years Old	105	318	5,925	6,348
12-14 Years Old	44	203	5,559	5,806
15-17 Years Old	123	301	5,500	5,924
Total Children	490	1612	34,196	36,298

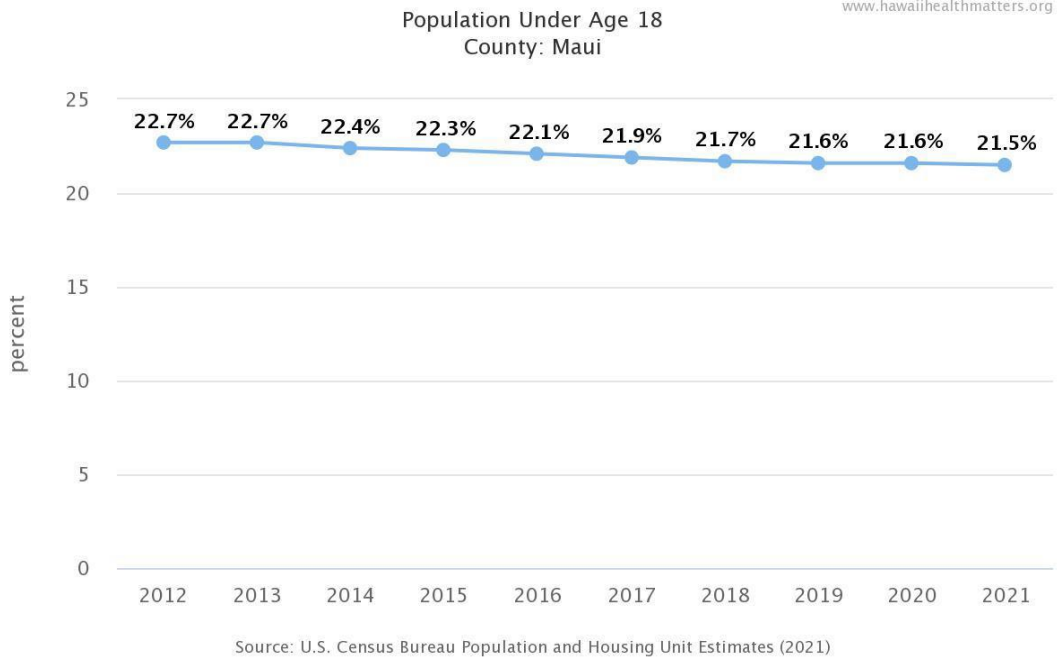
Table 4: Total Population by Island & Percentage of Island's Population ³⁸ Maui County, 2020								
	Lānaʻi Island		Molokaʻi Island		Maui Island		Maui County	
Under 5 Years Old	155	5.4%	426	6.6%	9,199	5.8%	9,780	5.9%
5-19 Years Old	371	12.8%	1,320	20.3%	27,956	17.8%	29,647	17.8%
20-34 Years Old	359	12.4%	924	14.2%	27,711	17.6%	28,994	17.4%
35-64 Years Old	1,300	45.0%	2,090	32.2%	64,438	41.0%	67,828	40.7%
65 Years Old & Over	703	24.3%	1,737	26.7%	27,968	17.8%	30,408	18.2%
Total	2,888		6,497		157,272		166,657	

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [B09001](#) Search by Zip Code

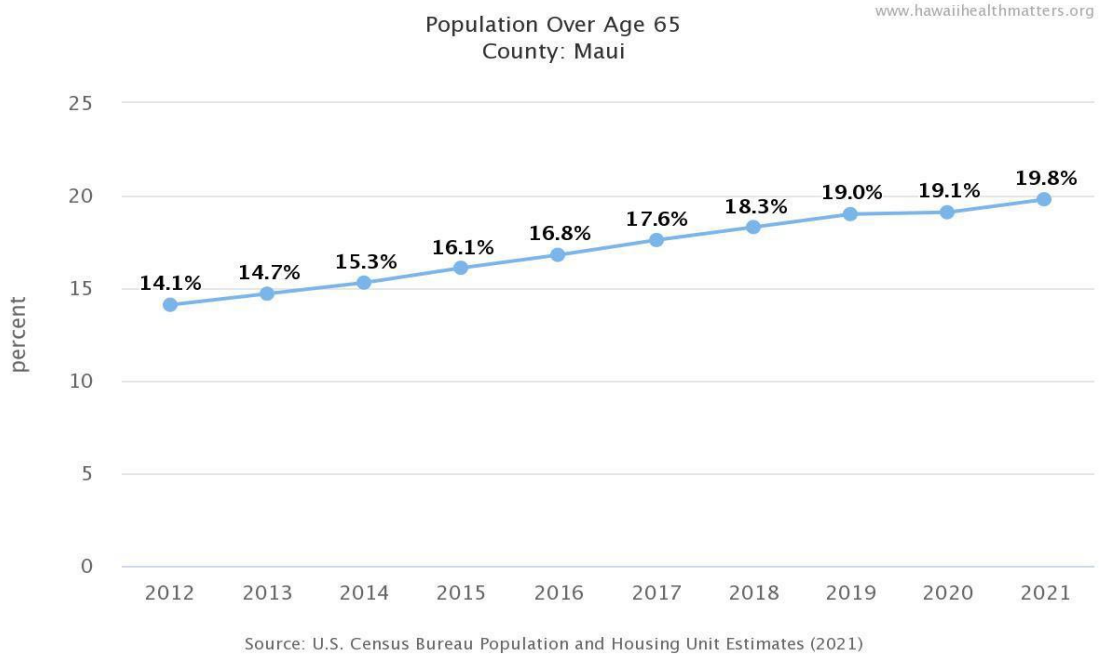
³⁸ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP05](#) Search by Zip Code

Figure 8: Maui County Population Under Age 18



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Figure 9: Maui County Population Over Age 65



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³⁹ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP05: Hawaii Health Matters Population Under Age 18](#)

⁴⁰ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP05: Hawaii Health Matters Population Over Age 65](#)

Table 5: Communities with the Largest Population of Children < 5 Years Old ⁴⁴ Maui County, 2020		
Community	Number of Children Under 5 Years Old	Distribution of Children Under 5 by Community
Wailuku	2,279	23.3%
Kihei	1,512	15.5%
Lahaina	1,504	15.4%
Kahului	1,438	14.7%
Makawao/Pukalani	1,040	10.6%
Ha'ikū	732	7.5%

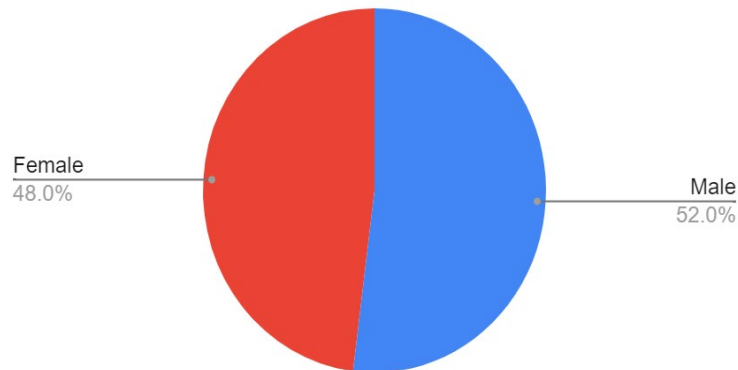
Gender Demographics

Of young children in Maui County 52% are male, 48% are female.

Table 6: Gender-Makeup of Young Children Under 5 Years Old ⁴⁵ Maui County, 2020	
Male	5,085
Female	4,695
Total	9,780

Figure 11: Demographics of Population Under 5 Years Old by Gender, Maui County, 2020

Demographics of Population Under 5 Year Old by Gender, Maui County, 2020



⁴⁴ Ibid

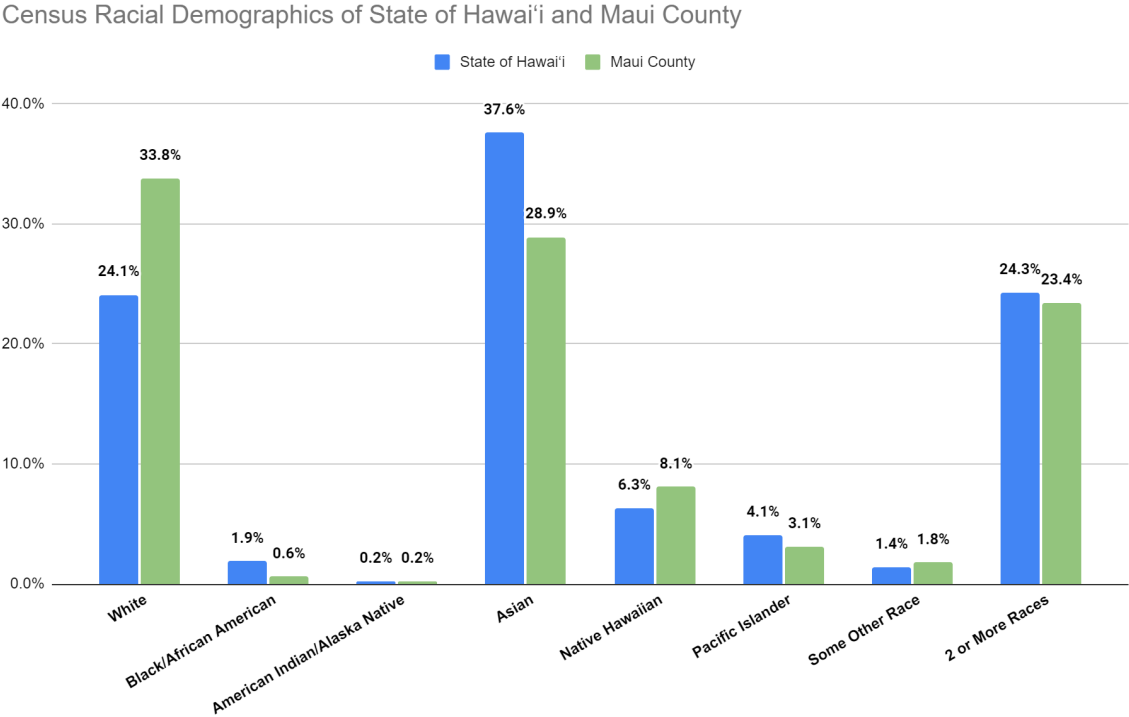
⁴⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [S0101](#) Search by Zip Code

RACE & ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHICS

Maui County has a higher share of residents who identify as Native Hawaiian alone (8.1%) or White (33.8%) compared to the rest of the state.⁴⁶ The Office of Hawaiian affairs estimates that 23.8% of Maui County’s population identifies as Native Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian in combination with another race.⁴⁷

The racial and ethnic composition of a population is important in planning for the future of a community, particularly for schools, community centers, health care, and childcare.⁴⁸

Figure 12: Census Racial Demographics of State of Hawai’i & Maui County, 2020



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Figure 12 shows the County and State comparison of each race with percentages of the total population. As shown, Maui County has a higher rate of residents who identify as White and Native Hawaiian when compared with the rest of the state.

⁴⁶ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP05](#)

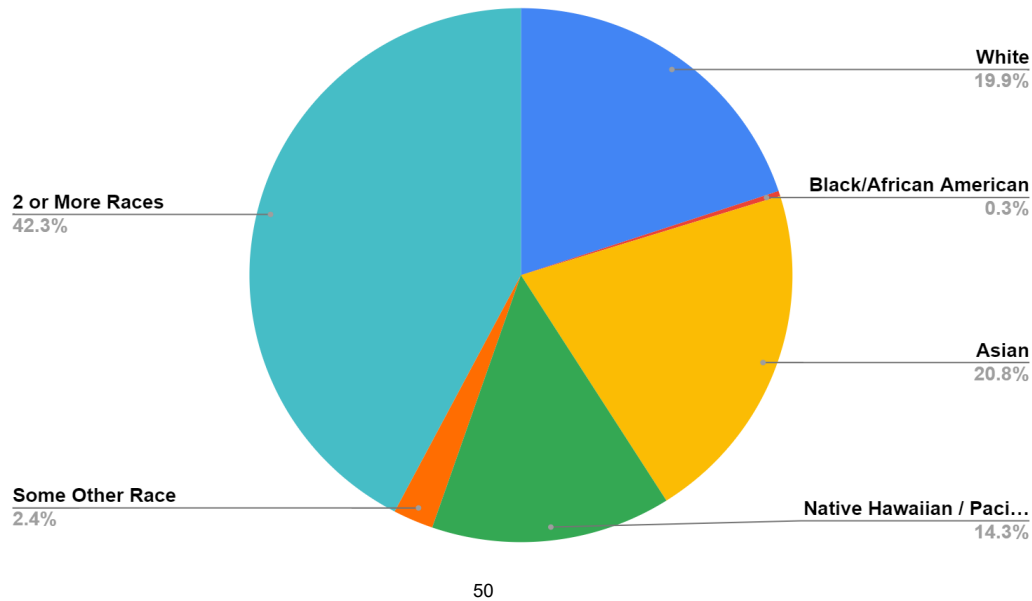
⁴⁷ Office of Hawaiian Affairs [Wiki Native Hawaiian Data 2010](#) Section 1.08 Racial Composition by County

⁴⁸ Hawaii Health Matters: [Population Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander](#)

⁴⁹ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [DP05](#)

Figure 13: **Census Race of Children Under 18 Years of age in Maui County**

Census Race of Children Under 18 Years Old, Maui County, 2020



The largest racial and ethnic groups represented in the population of children under 18 in Maui County, are 2 or more racial groups (mixed-race) (42.3%), Asian (20.8%) and White (19.9%).

Native Hawaiian Population

23.8% of the total population of Maui County are Native Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian in combination with another race.⁵¹ *

**Note: The US Census reports racial demographic data as Native Hawaiian alone thus resulting in those who identify as part-Hawaiian to be counted in 2 or more races and not the Native Hawaiian category. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs reports that data as Native Hawaiian Alone and Native Hawaiian in combination with another race, providing a more representative figure of our Native Hawaiian population*

⁵⁰ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [S0901](#)

⁵¹ Office of Hawaiian Affairs [Wiki Native Hawaiian Data 2010](#) Section 1.08 Racial Composition by County



HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Children are born and raised in many different types of families. Families can help to build young children's resilience and support children's early development. Aspects of family structure (i.e. families raised by single parents, families raised by grandparents, etc.) are associated with measures of child development, school readiness and later life success.

Key definitions:

The US Census defines a household as including all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence including related and non-related persons.

A family household is a household made up of persons related by birth, marriage or adoption.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES

In Maui County, almost 1 in 8 households (13%) include a child under 6.

Maui County has the largest share (33.3%) of households that include children in the State.

	Households with Children under 18 years old	Total Households	Percentage
State of Hawai'i	147,383	467,932	31.5%
Honolulu County	100,735	316,928	31.8%
Maui County	18,524	55,620	33.3%
Kaua'i County	7,525	23,331	32.3%
Hawai'i County	20,599	71,747	28.7%

⁵² ACS 2020 5-Yr Estimate: Table [B11005](#)

Table 8: Location of Households with Children ⁵³ Maui County, 2020			
County	Households with Children	All Households	Percentage of Households with Children
Maui County	18,524	55,620	33.3%
Ha'ikū	1,340	3,958	7.2%
Hāna	65	390	0.4%
Ho'olehua	147	369	0.8%
Kahului	3,727	8,354	20.1%
Kaunakakai	462	1,474	2.5%
Kīhei	2,941	10,988	15.9%
Kualapu'u	34	213	0.2%
Kula	971	3,321	5.2%
Lāhaina	2,473	7,461	13.4%
Lāna'i City	305	1,265	1.6%
Makawao	1,893	6,436	10.2%
Maunaloa	49	226	0.3%
Pā'ia	286	789	1.5%
Wailuku	3,831	10,376	20.7%

Table 8: shows that approximately 40% of households with children reside in the Central Maui area, 24% live in the Upcountry area, 15% in the South Maui area, 14% on West Maui, 4% on Moloka'i, 1.6% on Lāna'i and 0.4% in East Maui.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

As is true across the state, the average family household in Maui contains 3.5 people. ⁵⁴ Over 50% of Maui County parents are currently married. Another 11.4% of the adult population are currently divorced or separated. Although there is no public data around parents with children who are divorced, at 11.4% that equates to over 4,000 children living with parents who are potentially divorced or separated. Among the nearly 4,000 families with young children, almost a third of households with children under the age of 6 are headed by a single adult. ⁵⁵

⁵³ ACS 2020 5-Yr Estimate: Table [B11005 Search by Zip Code](#)

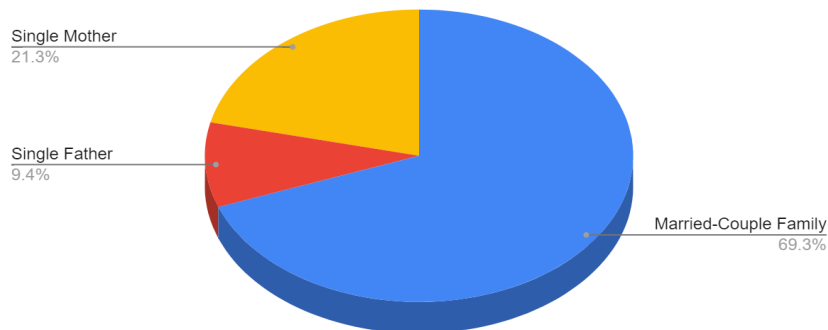
⁵⁴ Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count: [Percent of Families with Children in Hawai'i](#)

⁵⁵ ACS 2020 5-Yr Estimate: Table [S1101](#)

Table 9: Number of Children by Householder ⁵⁶ Type ⁵⁷ Maui County, 2020		
	Number of Children 0-17 Years Old	Number of Children under the age of 6
Family Headed by:	36,279	11,924
Married-couple:	24,671	8,263
Single Father:	3,847	1,118
Single Mother:	7,439	2,543

Figure 14: **Family Structure of Households with Children Under 6 Years Old, Maui County 2020**
Almost 70% of households with children under the age of 6 are headed by married couples.

Family Structure of Households with Children Under 6 Years Old



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Households

Across Maui County, there are 36,279 children under the age of 18 living with either parents, grandparents, other relatives, foster parents or unrelated persons.

The majority (72.2%) of children under 18 in Maui County are the biological, step, or adopted child of the householder (approximately 26,207 children). Almost 20% of children live with a grandparent (approximately 7,118), 4.7% (1,718) or are related in some other way such as niece or nephew, and 3.4% (1,236) are foster children or other unrelated children.

⁵⁶ Householder: The person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roommates, boarders, or paid employees. Census.gov [Householder Definition](#)

⁵⁷ ACS 2020 5-Yr Estimate: Table [S1101](#)

⁵⁸ Ibid

**Table 10: Children Under 18 Years Old in Households by Relationship to Householder^{59,60}
Maui County, 2020**

Child Relationship to Householder	Number of Children	Percentage
Own Child (Biological, Adopted, Stepchild)	26,207	72.2%
Grand Child	7,118	19.6%
Other Relatives	1,718	4.7%
Foster child or other unrelated child	1,236	3.4%
Total Children	36,279	

**More information on foster care can be found in section 15. Strong Families*

Grandparents & Grandchildren

In Hawaii, there are many multi-generational family households. This is consistent with the spirit of Aloha and the commitment to 'ohana. Multi-generational families can take many forms. In some, it is the middle generation of adults who are both raising their children and also caring for their aging parents. In other families, grandparents shoulder the financial and caretaking burden for both younger generations.

Many grandparents raising grandchildren are living on fixed incomes. These households face a high financial burden when limited incomes are stretched to care for grandchildren as well.

Grandparents can share the responsibilities of working parents by providing additional support in caring for their grandchildren thus reducing the need for childcare expenses. Watching grandchildren while parents are at work, grandparents who watch grandchildren have a 37% decreased mortality rate than adults of the same age who don't watch children.⁶¹

Over 1,600 children (23.4%) are raised by their own grandparents'.⁶²

7,040 grandparents in Maui County live with grandchildren under the age of 18. In a quarter of those households, grandparents are responsible for supporting their grandchildren. The remaining households include grandparents who do not have primary responsibility for their grandchildren.

⁵⁹ ACS 2020 5-Year Estimate: Table [B09018](#)

⁶⁰ ACS 2020 5 Yr Estimate: Table [S0901](#)

⁶¹ [The Berlin Base Study](#)

⁶² ACS 2020 5-Year Estimate: Table [DP02](#)

Table 11: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren⁶³ Maui County, 2020		
Grandparents living with grandchildren under 18	7,040	
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	1,644	23.4%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under the age of 18	5,396	76.6%

**More information on income levels of grandparents raising grandchildren found in section. 4 Economics & Poverty*

⁶³ Ibid



ECONOMICS & POVERTY



ECONOMICS & POVERTY

Knowing where parents live and where they are employed is essential to understanding where childcare is needed. Employment also matters for individual well-being and economic security. Without employment, it is difficult for people to meet their family's basic needs and can also lead to changes in physical and mental health, and in family dynamics.⁶⁴

According to the United States Census, in Maui County one in 10 young children, aged 0-5, were living below the Federal Poverty Level in 2020.⁶⁵ The current poverty level for the state of Hawaii for a family of 4 is \$31,920.⁶⁶ Children at every age and developmental stage are impacted by impoverished environments, and those impacts build upon one another and continue across time. Maui County has a number of communities with high concentrations of families with children living in economic poverty, in particular on the island of Moloka'i.

EMPLOYMENT

Maui County Employers

There are 4,798 businesses with physical locations in Maui County.⁶⁷ As the employment landscape continues to change, more people are offered remote work opportunities. According to a study conducted by Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) in August 2021, 29% of surveyed employers responded that remote work was offered at their company.

In 2021, there were a total of 80,600 paid employees in Maui County.⁶⁸

⁶⁴ Annie E. Casey Kids Count: [Employment](#)

⁶⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [S1701](#)

⁶⁶ [Federal Poverty Guidelines 2022](#)

⁶⁷ 2020: ECNSVY Business Patterns County Business Patterns Table: [CB20000CBP](#), [Hawaii Health Matters Employer Establishments](#)

⁶⁸ Hawai'i State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism; [2021 State of Hawaii Data Book Section 12](#)



Table 12: Top Ten Principal Employers in Maui County⁶⁹ 2020

	Employer	Number of Employees
1	County of Maui	1,000 - 4,999
2	Grand Wailea-Waldorf Astoria	1,000 - 4,999
3	Ritz-Carlton Kapalua	1,000 - 4,999
4	Four Seasons Hotels & Resorts	1,000 - 4,999
5	Maui Memorial Medical Center	500 - 999
6	Westin Maui Resort-& Spa Ka'anapali	500 - 999
7	Fairmont Kea-Lani	500 - 999
8	Sensei Lanai Four Seasons Resort	500 - 999
9	Four Seasons Resort Maui	500 - 999
10	Kea Lani Maui Restaurant	500 - 999

Table 12 outlines the ten principal employers in Maui County. Local government, tourism, and healthcare industries included the top 10 employers, with the highest number of employees in Maui County.

Throughout the pandemic the government and healthcare remained the largest employers with our tourist industries increasing drastically as we re-opened post-pandemic. The majority of Maui County residents are employed in jobs that are directly and indirectly associated within the tourism industry. Jobs supported indirectly by tourism include agriculture, health services, construction, office clerks and food service.

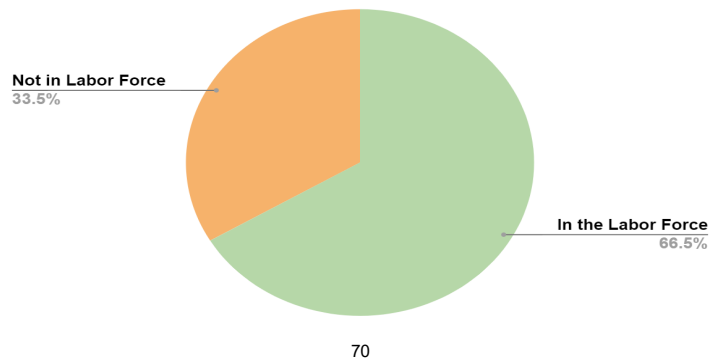
Workforce

66.5 % of Maui residents 16 and over were employed in 2020.

⁶⁹ HireNet Hawai'i Data Axle [Largest Employers in the State of Hawaii](#) Released Oct. 2021: Downloaded 4/21/2022

Figure 15: Work Force Participation, 2020

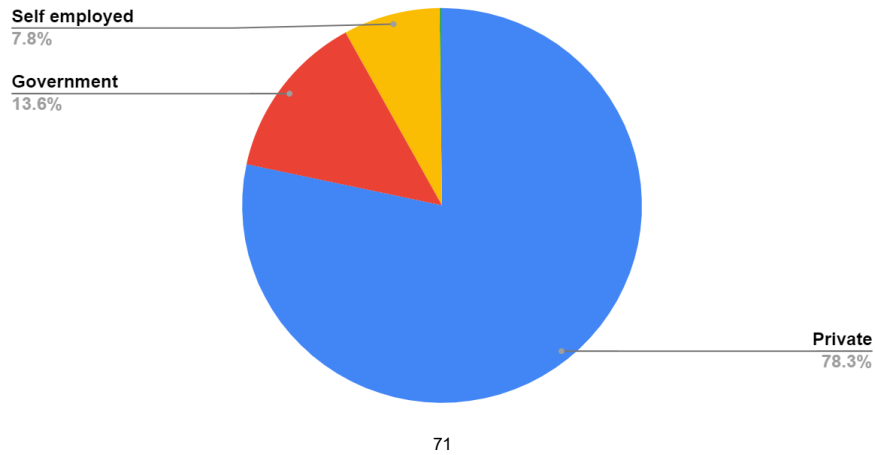
Share of Maui Residents 16 Years and Older by Workforce Participation, 2020



An estimated 78.3% of employees were private and salary workers; 13.6% were federal, state, or local government workers; 7.8% were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business; and 0.2% were unpaid family workers (those who work in a family business that do not receive a fixed pay) according to Figure 16.

Figure 16: Share of Civilian Employed Persons by Classification, Maui County, 2020

Share of Civilian Employed Persons by Classification Maui County, 2020



⁷⁰ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP03](#)

⁷¹ Ibid

Figure 17: Mean Annual Wage for Top 10 Most Common Occupations, Maui

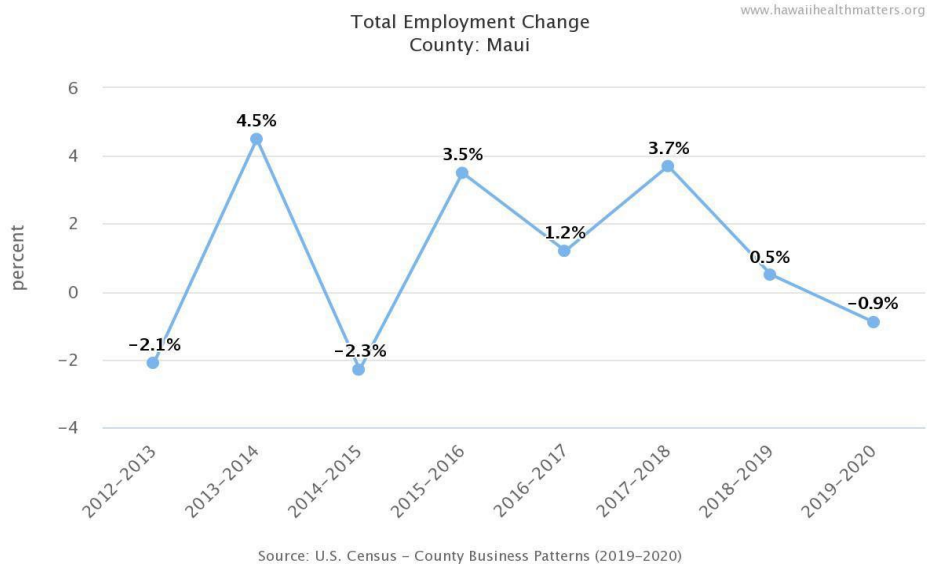
MEAN ANNUAL WAGE FOR THE TOP 10 MOST COMMON OCCUPATIONS, KAHULUI-WAILUKU-LAHAINA

2020 Rank	Occupation	Estimated Employees	Annual Mean Wage	Statewide Annual Wage
1	Retail Salespersons	3,160	\$33,850	\$35,280
2	Waiters and Waitresses	2,590	\$57,210	\$60,010
3	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	2,570	\$39,670	\$39,600
4	Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,130	\$28,170	\$27,540
5	Cashiers	1,780	\$31,980	\$29,290
6	Office Clerks, General	1,580	\$37,170	\$37,250
7	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	1,550	\$37,980	\$39,250
8	Cooks, Restaurant	1,320	\$45,200	\$36,960
9	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,210	\$51,240	\$50,060
10	Registered Nurses	1,160	\$101,080	\$104,830

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, MARCH 2021.

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Figure 18: Total Employment Change in Maui County



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Figure 18 highlights the annual percent change in the number of paid employees in Maui County. This annual change of employment is a key indicator of the local economy. Since 2018 a decrease

⁷² [2020 Maui County Data Book](#), US Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2021 Search Section 9- Finance & Labor

⁷³ HireNet Hawai'i Data Axle [Largest Employers in the State of Hawaii](#) Released Oct. 2021: Downloaded 4/21/2022

in growth occurred partially due to local businesses not able to supply enough appropriate jobs for local employees and/or when the labor force is not able to supply appropriate skills to employers.⁷⁴ In 2019-2020 the decrease of -0.9% indicates the initial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**More information on early childhood workforce can be found in Section. 14. Early Childhood Workforce & Services*

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate is a key indicator of the local economy. Unemployment occurs when local businesses are not able to supply enough appropriate jobs for local employees and/or when the labor force is not able to supply appropriate skills to employers. A high rate of unemployment has personal and societal effects. During periods of unemployment, individuals are likely to feel severe economic strain and mental stress. Unemployment is also related to access to health care, as many individuals receive health insurance through their employer. A high unemployment rate places strain on financial support systems, as unemployed persons qualify for unemployment benefits and food stamp programs.⁷⁵

As Figure 19 indicates, in September 2022 the unemployment rate across the State of Hawai'i was 3.5%, comparable to the national unemployment rate. The unemployment rate across Maui County was 3.7%, however, there are significant variations by island within Maui County. The unemployment rate on Moloka'i was double the Maui County average. The island of Maui had an unemployment rate of 3.7% as of September 2022, Moloka'i had an unemployment rate of 7.4% and Lāna'i had an unemployment rate of 1.8% for the same period.

⁷⁴ U.S. Census- County Business Patterns: [Hawaii Health Matters Total Employment Change](#)

⁷⁵ Hawaii Health Matters: [Unemployed Workforce](#)

Figure 19: **Unemployment Rate for Hawai'i Counties, 2022**

	SEP 2022	AUG 2022	SEP* 2021
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	3.5	4.0	4.8
U. S.	3.5	3.7	4.7
<u>Not Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	3.4	3.6	5.3
HONOLULU	3.3	3.4	5.0
HAWAII COUNTY	3.5	3.6	5.1
KAUAI	4.0	4.2	6.5
MAUI COUNTY	3.7	3.9	6.3
Maui Island	3.7	3.7	6.3
Molokai	7.4	10.4	7.8
Lanai	1.8	1.8	3.6
U. S.	3.3	3.8	4.6

county & island rates are not seasonally adjusted

* benchmarked data

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During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Maui County unemployment rate rose dramatically to 34.6% in 2020 before declining to 3.7% in 2022.⁷⁷

According to the State Department of Labor, during the COVID-19 pandemic the unemployment rate spiked to almost 35%, in September 2022 Maui County was back down to 3.7%.^{78,79}

As Figure 20 indicates, the unemployment rate in Maui declined since the 2008 economic crisis, spiked again in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and then returned to its present rate of 3.7% (as of September 2022).

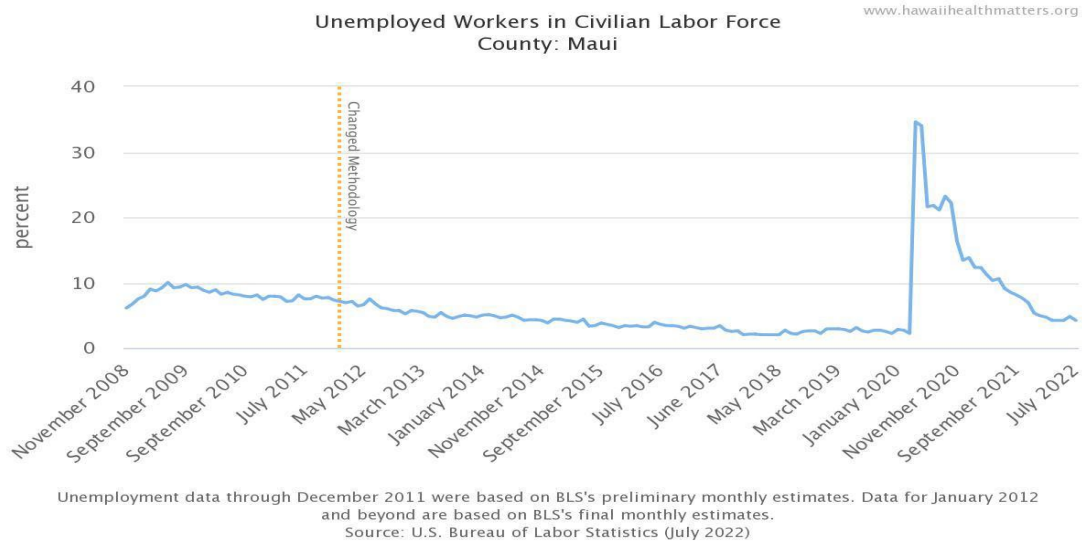
⁷⁶ Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism: [September Unemployment Rate](#)

⁷⁷ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; [Hawaii Health Matters Unemployment Workers in Civilian Labor Force](#)

⁷⁸ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; [Hawaii Health Matters Unemployment Workers in Civilian Labor Force](#)

⁷⁹ Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism: [September Unemployment Rate](#)

Figure 20: **Maui County Unemployment Rate Trend**



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INCOME

Characteristics of Household & Family Income

Families need sufficient economic resources to cover their basic needs including food and shelter, childcare, transportation and health care expenses. In this section, a household refers to all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence including related and non-related persons. The US Census Bureau defines a family as a household made up of persons related by birth, marriage or adoption.

In Maui, the median household income is \$84,363. That figure rises to \$105,304 for married couple families with children (68.2% of families with children in Maui County) and falls to \$52,155 for single parent families with young children (31.8% of families with young children in Maui County).

An estimated 57.7% of households in Maui County have an income of \$50,000 or more.⁸¹ Meanwhile, the per capita income for Maui County is \$36,872.⁸²

Maui County's median household income is slightly higher than the state average and \$20,000 higher than the national average. Families with children earn about the same amount as the

⁸⁰ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; [Hawaii Health Matters Unemployment Workers in Civilian Labor Force](#)

⁸¹ Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: [Hawaii Health Matters Income Greater than \\$50,000](#)

⁸² ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [B19301: Hawaii Health Matters Per Capita Income](#)

median household income, but only make \$8,000 more compared to the national average. These comparisons don't account for the high cost of living in Hawai'i.

	State of Hawai'i	County of Maui	National Average
Median Household Income ⁸³	\$83,173	\$84,363	\$64,994
Median Family Income ⁸⁴	\$97,813	\$92,627	\$80,069
Median Income for Families with Their Own children ⁸⁵	\$91,696	\$85,527	\$77,445

Although the median income of families with children is only slightly higher than the median household income, Table 14 shows the wide spectrum of income by family structure. Married couples make more than twice the median income of single mothers and 1.5 times that of single fathers.

Married Couple	\$105,304
Single Father	\$65,195
Single Mother	\$44,545

The Median income in Maui County of households with Grandparents raising grandchildren is \$55,521. Limited incomes place a significant strain on families' ability to afford basic necessities such as food, clothing, and access to early childhood education programs.

Hawai'i County	\$36,703
Maui County	\$55,521
Honolulu County	\$69,911
Kaua'i County	\$70,066

⁸³ ACS 2020: 5 Yr. Estimate: Table [S1901](#)

⁸⁴ Ibid

⁸⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr. Estimate: Table [S1903](#)

⁸⁶ Ibid

⁸⁷ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [B10010](#)

14.2% of children in Maui County live in families that are Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander. These families have an average income of \$72,500 per year.

Table 16: Median Household Income by Race ⁸⁸ Maui County, 2020		
	Household Income	Percent of Children
Asian	\$94,288	20.8%
White	\$81,578	19.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	\$72,500	14.2%
Black or African American	\$48,722	0.3%
2 or More Races	\$87,503	42.3%
Some Other Race	\$82,824	2.4%

POVERTY

When children experience poverty in early childhood, they face a harder road to school readiness and later life success. Children raised in poverty are less likely to have stable homes, regular meals and bed times, fewer books and developmental toys, spend fewer minutes reading and playing with parents and family, as a result, they are more likely to reach school behind their middle class peers.⁸⁹

The federal poverty line is updated each year by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Federal poverty levels are used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits, including savings on Marketplace health insurance, and Medicaid and CHIP coverage.⁹⁰ The Federal Poverty Threshold for a family of 4 (2 adults and 2 children) is \$31,920.⁹¹ About 10% of children live in poverty as shown in Table 17.

⁸⁸ ACS 2020: 5 Yr. Estimate: Table [S1903](#)

⁸⁹ Children’s Bureau: [Poverty and its Effects on Children](#)

⁹⁰ Definition From [HealthCare.gov](#)

⁹¹ US Department of Health and Human Services: [ASPE: 2022 Poverty Guidelines Hawaii](#)

	Total	Percent Below Poverty Level
Individuals	14,836	9.0%
Children 0-4 Years Old	1,007	10.6%
Children 0-17 Years Old	3,558	10.1%

Across the State of Hawai'i, 4% of children live in areas of high poverty, (where 30% or more of the community lives in poverty). Maui County has several communities with high concentrations of families living in poverty, such as Kula, Wailea/Kīhei, and Moloka'i. Children living in Ho'olehua and Maunaloa on Moloka'i are living in high poverty communities. In Maunaloa, 3 of every 4 children are in families living below the poverty line.

Island	Town	Zip Code	Percentage of Individuals Living in Poverty	Percentage of Children Living in Poverty
Maui	Kula	96790	10.4%	14.3%
Maui	Wailea/Kīhei	96753	9.5%	14.3%
Maui	Pā'ia	96779	11.6%	10.2%
Maui	Wailuku	96793	9.8%	9.9%
Maui	Makawao	96768	8.8%	8.5%
Maui	Lahaina	96761	7.6%	8.4%
Maui	Kahului	96732	5.5%	6.2%
Maui	Hāna	96713	16.5%	4.2%
Maui	Ha'ikū	96708	8.7%	3.3%
Maui	Pu'unēnē	96784	0.0%	0.0%
Moloka'i	Maunaloa	96770	43.2%	74.3%
Moloka'i	Ho'olehua	96729	35.0%	45.7%
Moloka'i	Kaunakakai	96748	17.5%	18.4%
Moloka'i	Kualapu'u	96757	7.4%	13.0%
Lāna'i	Lāna'i	96763	4.1%	0.8%

⁹² ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [S1701](#)

⁹³ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: [Hawaii Health Matters People Living in Poverty](#)

Maui County has a lower rate of families with children living in poverty when compared with the state average.

	State of Hawai'i	Maui County
Poverty rate for children living with 2 parents	5.3%	5.1%
Poverty rate for children living with a single father	13.6%	6.6%
Poverty rate for children living with a single mother	31.5%	26.1%

Almost 450 multi-generational families in Maui County are living in poverty. Although the majority of households with grandparents living with grandchildren are living at or above the poverty level, they may still be living on fixed incomes and have limited resources for childcare.

	Total Families	Percentage
Living below poverty level	449	6.4%
Living at or above the poverty level	6,591	93.6%

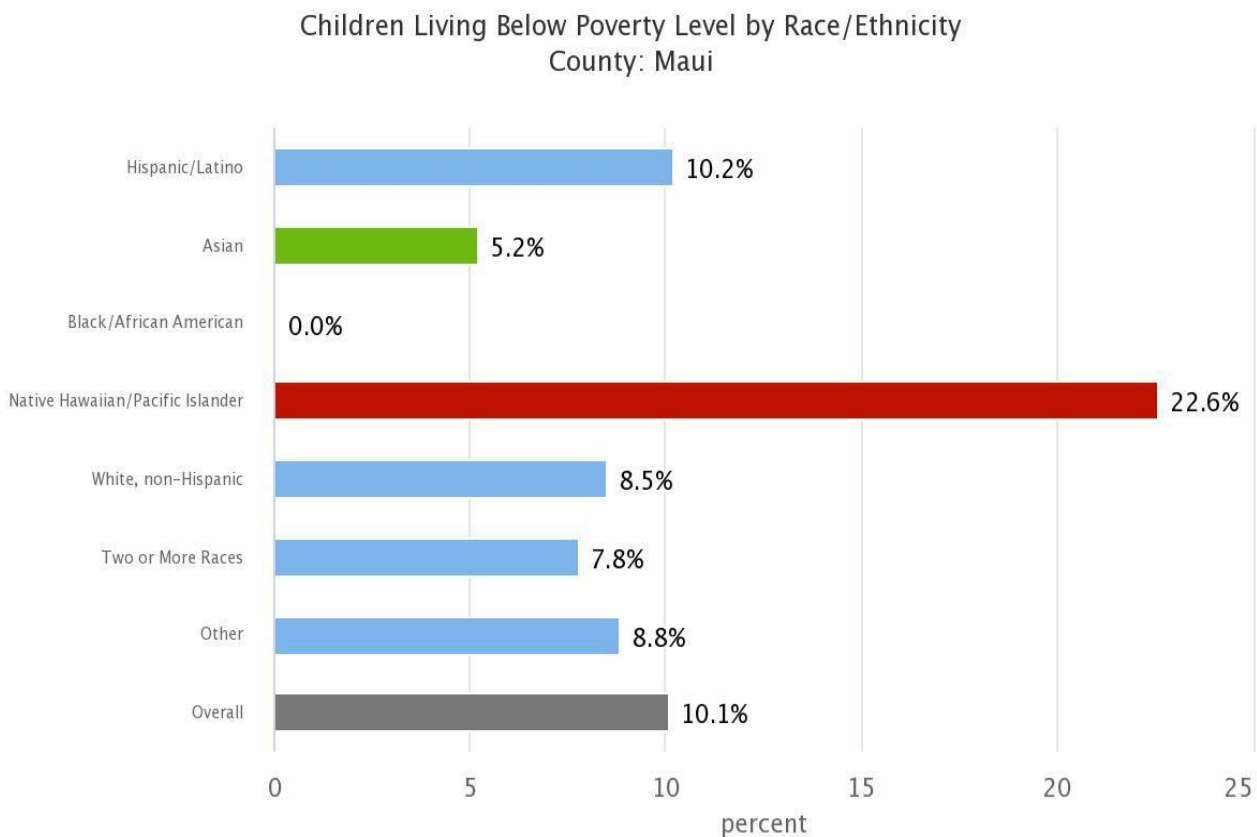
**More information on grandparents raising grandchildren found in section. 3 Households & Families*

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) children are more likely than other children to live in poverty. Over 22% of NHPI children are living below the poverty level in Maui County. By comparison, 5.2% of Asian children in Maui County are living below the poverty level.

⁹⁴ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [S0901](#)

⁹⁵ ACS 2020 5 Yr Estimate: Table [S1002](#)

Figure 21: **Children Living Below Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity, Maui County, 2020**⁹⁶



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year (2016–2020)

www.hawaiihealthmatters.org

⁹⁶ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: [Hawaii Health Matters Children Living in Poverty](#)

⁹⁷ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: [Hawaii Health Matters Children Living in Poverty](#)

An aerial photograph of a coastal town and golf course. The town is built on a hillside, with houses and buildings visible. A large green golf course is in the foreground, with a winding path or stream cutting through it. The ocean is visible in the background, with a small island or peninsula in the distance. A white text box is overlaid on the top left of the image, containing the title. The text box has orange decorative elements: a vertical line on the left, a horizontal line at the top, and two orange squares in the top-left corner. A small orange square is also in the bottom-right corner of the text box.

HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

HOUSING/HOMELESSNESS

The lack of affordable housing prevents people from establishing stable home lives, relationships with friends and neighbors, and becoming part of their communities. Housing is a very important part of early childhood development. In this section of housing / homelessness, you will also find information on housing availability, proposed affordable housing projects, housing mobility, housing occupancy, overcrowding, and homelessness by age and ethnic subgroups.

The high cost of housing in Maui puts homeownership out of the reach of many families. The median housing unit value for Maui County was \$657,400 in 2020.⁹⁸

Housing

Housing Availability

Access to safe and stable housing allows families to build wealth, attend good schools, and live in communities that are more conducive to long-term success.⁹⁹

Maui County has approximately 73,535 housing units, including both homes and apartments.¹⁰⁰ Currently 17,915 (24.4%) units are vacant and 55,620 are occupied.¹⁰¹ Most vacant housing in Maui County are in Kīhei & Wailea. These housing units continue to stay vacant for a variety of reason including second homes for part-time residents and illegal short-term rentals, which ultimately reduces available housing for local residents.

Figure 22 shows the percentages of vacant housing vs. rented with no cost, rented with cost, those that own their home with no mortgage and those that own their homes with a mortgage.

⁹⁸ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP04](#)

⁹⁹ Relationship Between Housing & Overall Quality of Life: [Housing Availability](#)

¹⁰⁰ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP04](#)

¹⁰¹ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP04](#)

Figure 22 **Share of Housing Occupancy & Ownership in Maui County, 2020**

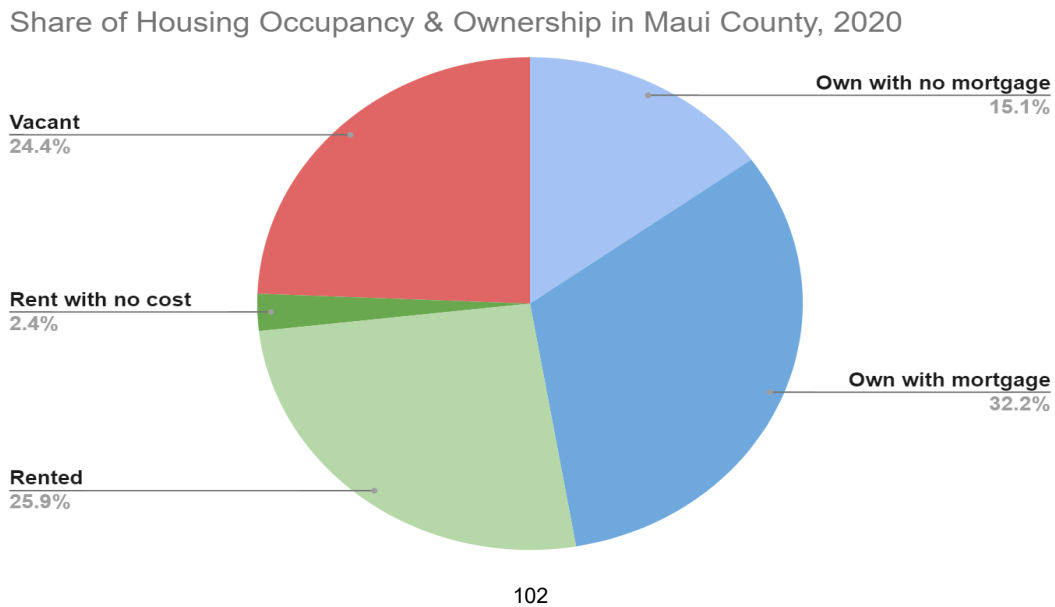


Table 21 indicates the number of vacant housing units in five communities. These communities are all tourist destinations and many of these units are being used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Table 21: Top 5 Locations of Vacant Housing Units ¹⁰³ Maui County, 2020	
Kīhei	4,424
Wailea	3,573
Nāpili-Honokōwai	1,745
Kā'anapali	1,435
Kapalua	870

Proposed Affordable Housing Units

**More information on housing cost and housing cost burden can be found in section. 8 Affording Childcare*

In order to respond to the high cost of housing and the housing shortage, Maui County partners have established a plan for more affordable housing. This plan was put together by the Office of Council Services with the intention to find recommendations and solutions to affordable

¹⁰² Ibid

¹⁰³ [Maui County Data Book 2020, Construction & Housing](#)

housing in Maui County. It is up to the Maui County Council and County of Maui to implement this plan.

Table 22: New Authorized Housing Units in 2020¹⁰⁴ Maui County	
Single Family Units	306
Multi-family Units	220
Total Units	526

Phase 1a projects have strong potential to contribute to the affordable housing inventory in the next 5 years with no obvious barriers. Phase 2a are projects in the concept/development phase and require barriers to be removed to proceed. Phase 2b are projects that are based on county or state-owned lands and have potential to contribute to the affordable housing inventory if plan recommendations are followed.

Table 23: Maui County Comprehensive Affordable Housing Plan Proposed Affordable Housing Units within Next 5 Years¹⁰⁵ Maui County, 2021			
	1a. Implementation Phase	2a. Concept/ Development Phase	2b. Concept/ Development Phase*
Central Maui	806	287	684
East Maui	25	0	0
Lanai	76	150	55
Upcountry Maui	88	0	80
Molokai	0	0	55
South Maui	401	263	875
West Maui	306	0	974
Total:	1,702	700	2,723

**dependent on Maui County Comprehensive Affordable Housing Plan recommendations*

Housing Mobility

Housing stability allows a family to stay in their home without unplanned or unwanted disruptions or moves, such as those caused by foreclosures or evictions. Residential stability allows people to establish stable home lives, relationships with friends and neighbors, become part of their communities, and engage in healthy activities including exercise, and raise their levels of education, instability on the other hand, can lead to stress, job loss, and distances residents from

¹⁰⁴ Ibid

¹⁰⁵ [Maui County Comprehensive Affordable Housing Plan June 2021](#)

each other and from civic engagement. Eviction is a particularly destabilizing event for families with long lasting negative social and psychological effects.¹⁰⁶

When families move frequently, this dislocation can add to the level of chaos experienced by children as they are uprooted, lose access to their supportive institutions like schools, and lose connections to family and friends.

More than 12% of young children ages 1 to 4 have moved in the past year.¹⁰⁷

Table 24: Housing Mobility in Maui County (Residence 1 year ago) ¹⁰⁸ 2020		
	Total Population	Percentage
Same House:	144,565	87.7%
Different House; Same County:	10,845	6.6%
Different County; Same State:	2,847	1.7%
Different County; Different State:	4,778	2.9%
Abroad:	1,745	1.1%

Table 25: Housing Mobility of Children 1-4 Years Old in Maui County (Residence 1 year ago) ¹⁰⁹ 2020		
	Children 1-4 Years Old	Percentage
Same Home:	6,766	87.7%
Different House; Same County:	732	9.5%
Different County; Same State:	12	0.2%
Different County; Different State:	201	2.6%
Abroad:	-	-

Both rates are comparatively similar, with the exception that young children move to a different house within the same county at a higher rate than the general population. This may be due to finances, work, family situations, education, etc.

Overcrowding

¹⁰⁶ [Urban Institute: Housing Stability](#)

¹⁰⁷ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table: [B07401](#)

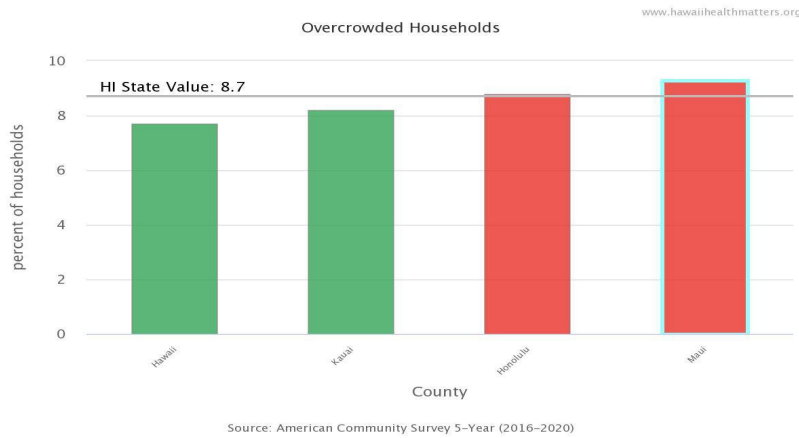
¹⁰⁸ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP02](#)

¹⁰⁹ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table: [B07401](#)

Overcrowding¹¹⁰ occurs when more people are living within a single dwelling than the space allows, or when there are more people than there are rooms. This results in restricted movement and privacy and may affect the occupants' abilities to maintain good hygiene and achieve adequate sleep. Overcrowding has been associated with increased communicable disease transmission, increased accidents, and stress. Overcrowded housing is associated with low-paying jobs and high housing costs due to location and a shortage of available housing stock.¹¹¹

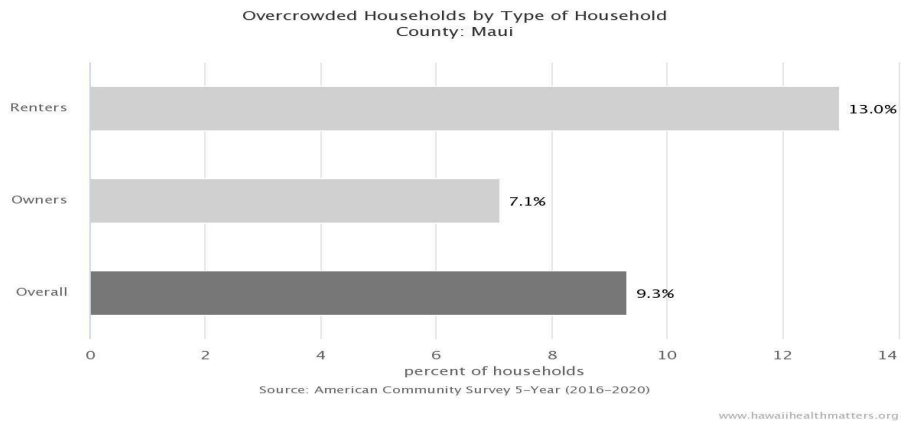
As Figure 19 indicates, Maui County has the highest rate of overcrowded households in the state. Almost 1 in every 10 homes (9.3%) experience overcrowding.¹¹² According to Hawaii Health Matters, overcrowding in Maui County has been on a steady decline since 2011. 13% of renters are living in overcrowded conditions while 7.1% of homeowners are living in overcrowded situations as seen in Figure 20.

Figure 23: **Overcrowded Households by County, 2020**



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Figure 24: **Overcrowded Households by Type of Household, Maui County, 2020**



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¹¹⁰ Overcrowding is defined as more than one occupant per room in a home.

¹¹¹ [Hawaii Health Matters: Overcrowding](#)

¹¹² ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP04](#)

¹¹³ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP04](#): [Hawaii Health Matters Overcrowded Households](#)

¹¹⁴ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: [Hawaii Health Matters Overcrowded Households](#)

HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is lacking fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason. The rate of homelessness in Maui County is 45.0 per 10,000 people.¹¹⁵ As of July 2023, Bridging the Gap identifies 149 homeless children under age 18 in Maui County. 66 of these children (44%) are younger than age six.¹¹⁶

Single-parent families with children represent 5.4% of the homeless population in Maui County (114 families).¹¹⁷

Total	272	
Birth to 5 Years	66	23%
6 to 17 Years	83	29%
18 and over	137	48%

¹¹⁵ Hawai'i State Department of Human Services: [Hawaii Health Matters Homelessness Rate](#)

¹¹⁶ Bridging the Gap: [Active Homeless Families on Neighbor Islands Dashboard](#) Accessed March 23, 2023

¹¹⁷ Bridging the Gap: [Active Homeless Families on Neighbor Islands Dashboard](#) Accessed March 23, 2023

¹¹⁸ Ibid

Race/Ethnicity	Total Individuals	Percentage
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	138	50.7%
Caucasian	57	20.1%
Marshallese	24	8.8%
Black	12	4.4%
Japanese	11	4.0%
Filipino	10	3.6%
Tongan	7	2.5%
Micronesian	6	2.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	1.1%
Portuguese	3	1.1%
Other Pacific Islander	1	0.3%

Homeless Children/Youth Enrolled in Public School

According to the National Center for Homeless Education, in Hawai'i for the 2020-2021 school year there were an estimated 3,080 students enrolled in a public school who were experiencing unstable housing. This includes those living in shelters, transitional housing, with another family (doubled-up), in unsheltered setting (car, parks campgrounds, abandoned building), and hotel/motels.¹²⁰

Many housing insecure families with children are doubled-up with other families.¹²¹

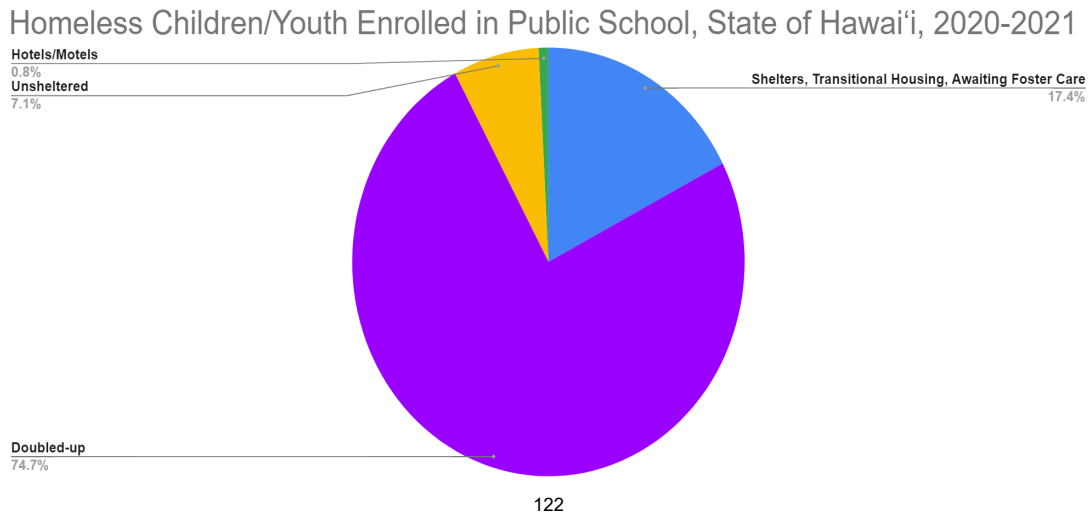
As figure 25 indicates, 74.7% of homeless children attending DOE schools are living in doubled-up arrangements, 17.4% are living in shelters, transitional housing or awaiting foster care, 7.1% are unsheltered and 0.8% are living in hotels or motels. Across the last three school years there has been an increase in the number of students that are living in doubled-up and hotel/motel arrangements and a decrease in unsheltered, shelters, transitional housing, and awaiting foster care.

¹¹⁹ Ibid

¹²⁰ National Center for Homeless Education, [Hawaii State Overview](#)

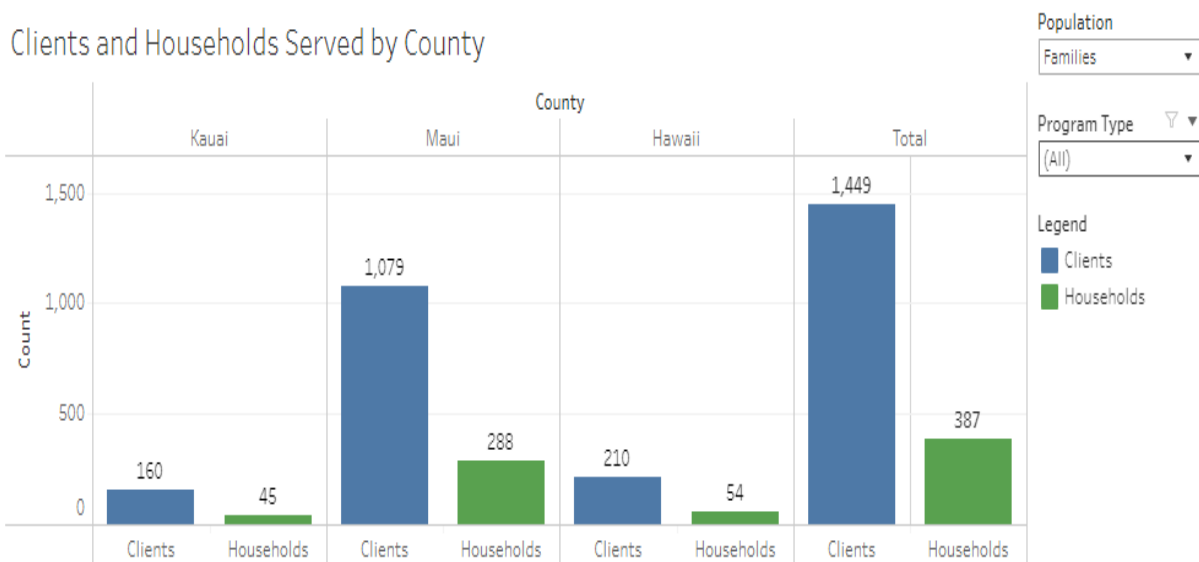
¹²¹ [McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act: Homelessness Definition](#)

Figure 25: Homeless Children/Youth Enrolled in Public School, State of Hawai'i, 2020-2021



Many young children in families experiencing housing instability would benefit from early childhood education, yet few are able to access these opportunities. According to the Maui Economic Opportunity Head Start 2021-2022 Program Report, 14 of the 165 children (8%) enrolled were from housing insecure families.¹²³

Figure 26: Clients and Households Served by Homelessness Services



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¹²² National Center for Homeless Education, [Hawaii State Overview](#)

¹²³ Maui Economic Opportunity Head Start [2021-2022 Program Report](#)

¹²⁴ Bridging The Gap <https://www.btghawaii.org/esg-cv/numbers-served/> Search Families

Bridging the Gap (BTG)

Bridging the Gap (BTG) Is a group of diverse stakeholders working to end homelessness across the rural counties of Kaua'i, Maui, and Hawai'i Island. BTG carries out the operating and planning responsibilities of the Continuum of Care as defined in the HEARTH Act. In Maui County the following organizations participate in BTG: CARE Hawaii, Catholic Charities-Maui, Family Life Center- Maui, Ka Hale A Ke Ola.¹²⁵

In 2021-2022 Bridging the Gap served 288 homeless families and 1,079 homeless individuals.



¹²⁵ Bridging The Gap <https://www.btghawaii.org/esg-cv/numbers-served/>



FOOD SECURITY



FOOD SECURITY

This report section discusses food security, access to grocery stores, food insecurity rates, household budget shortfalls for purchasing food, a food desert map, and Hawai'i's participation in food distribution programs.

FOOD INSECURITY

It is estimated that almost a third of Maui County children will experience food insecurity at some point during the year.¹²⁶ Fifty-eight percent of those children are estimated to be ineligible for nutrition programs because their families have income slightly above the eligibility cap.¹²⁷

According to the US Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Food insecurity may be long-term or temporary.^{128,129,130} It may be influenced by several factors, including income, employment, race/ethnicity, and disability. The risk for food insecurity increases when money to buy food is limited or not available.^{131,132,133,134,135}

¹²⁶ [2020 Map the Meal Gap](#): Feeding America, Current Population Survey (CPS), American Community Survey (ACS), Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹²⁷ [2020 Map the Meal Gap](#): Feeding America, Current Population Survey (CPS), American Community Survey (ACS), Bureau of Labor Statistics *Search Children (<18 years)*

¹²⁸ Jones, A. D., Ngure, F. M., Pelto, G., & Young, S. L. (2013). [What are we assessing when we measure food security? A compendium and review of current metrics](#). *Advances in Nutrition*, 4(5), 481–505.

¹²⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization. (2008). [An introduction to the basic concepts of food security. Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides](#). EC–FAO Food Security Programme.

¹³⁰ Nord, M., Andrews, M., & Winicki, J. (2002). [Frequency and duration of food insecurity and hunger in U.S. households](#). *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*, 34(4), 194–201.

¹³¹ Sharkey, J. R., Johnson, C. M., & Dean, W. R. (2011). [Relationship of household food insecurity to health-related quality of life in a large sample of rural and urban women](#). *Women & Health*, 51(5), 442–460.

¹³² Seefeldt, K. S., & Castelli, T. (2009). [Low-income women's experiences with food programs, food spending, and food-related hardships \(no. 57\)](#). USDA Economic Research Service.

¹³³ Nord, M., Andrews, M., & Carlson, S. (2007). [Measuring food security in the United States: household food security in the United States](#), 2001. Economic Research Report (29).

¹³⁴ Nord, M. (2007). [Characteristics of low-income households with very low food security: An analysis of the USDA GPR food security indicator](#). USDA-ERS Economic Information Bulletin (25).

¹³⁵ Klesges, L. M., Pahor, M., Shorr, R. I., Wan, J. Y., Williamson, J. D., & Guralnik, J. M. (2001). [Financial difficulty in acquiring food among elderly disabled women: Results from the Women's Health and Aging Study](#). *American Journal of Public Health*, 91(1), 68.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) divides food insecurity into the following categories:¹³⁶

- Low food security: “Reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake.”
- Very low food security: “Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.”

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as a lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life.

Across Maui County there is a need for additional resources to support food security at the household level.

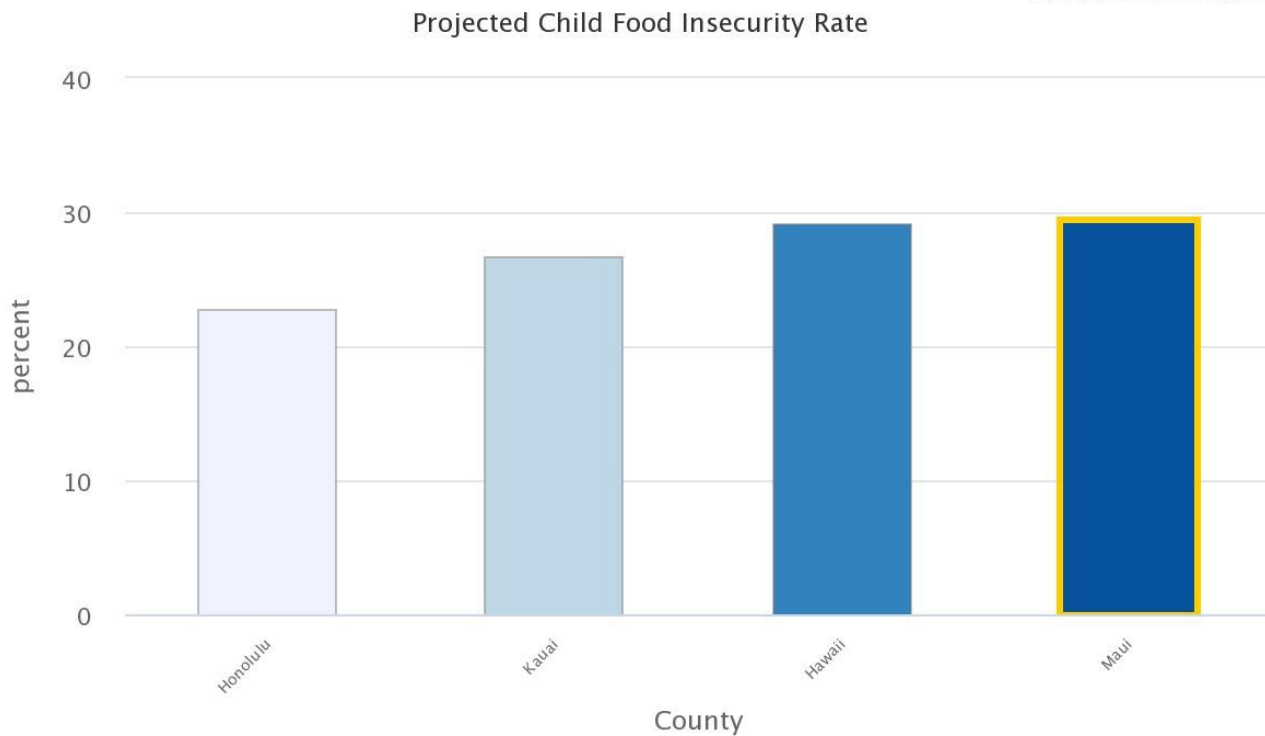
	Total Number	Percentage
Maui County population	25,980	15.6%
Children (0-17 Years Old):	9,890	27.2%

In 2021, Maui County had the highest rate of child food insecurity in the state. 58% of food insecure children are ineligible for nutrition programs because of their household income level.

¹³⁶ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (n.d.). [Definitions of food security](#). Retrieved March 10, 2022

¹³⁷ [2020 Map the Meal Gap](#): Feeding America, Current Population Survey (CPS), American Community Survey (ACS), Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 27: Projected Child Food Insecurity Rates by County, 2021

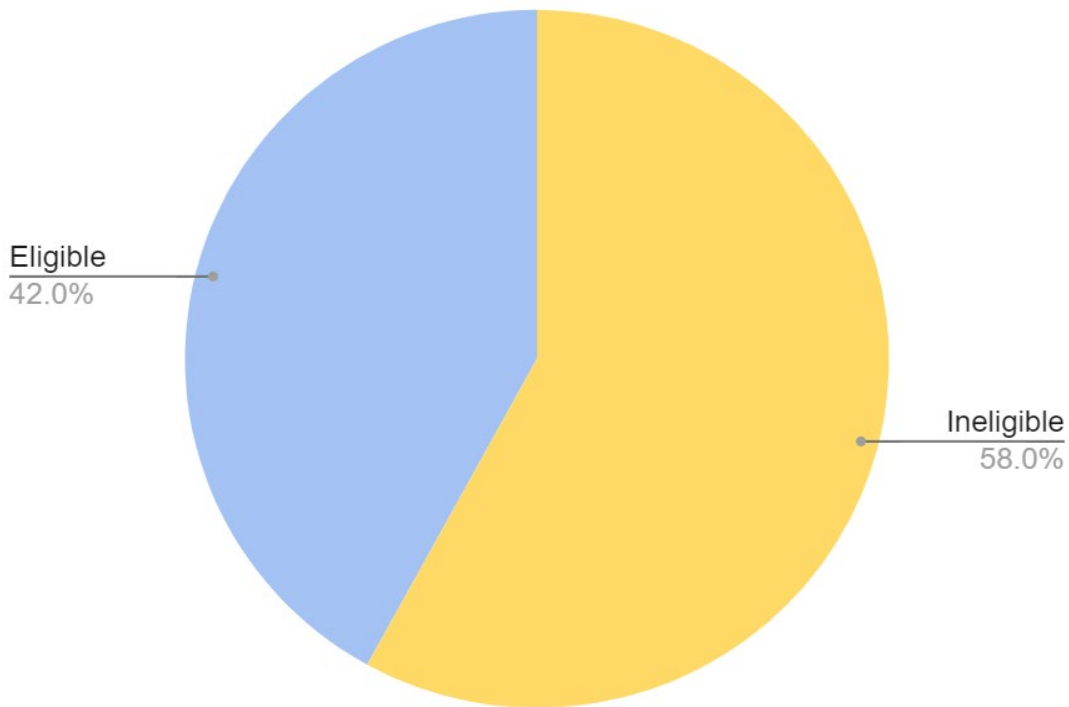


Source: Feeding America (2021)

¹³⁸ Feeding America: [Hawaii Health Matters Projected Child Food Insecurity Rate](#)

Figure 28: **Estimated Program Eligibility* Among Food Insecure Children in Maui County, 2020**

Estimated Program Eligibility* Among Food Insecure Children in Maui County



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**Eligibility for nutrition programs is based on income at or below 185% of the federal poverty limit*

Grocery Stores, Access to Food Shopping

USDA data indicates that there is one grocery store for every 3,571 people in Maui County.¹⁴⁰ 6.8% of people in Maui County live more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas, and more than 10 miles in rural areas.¹⁴¹

¹³⁹ [2020 Map the Meal Gap](#): Feeding America, Current Population Survey (CPS), American Community Survey (ACS), Bureau of Labor Statistics *Search Children (<18 years)*

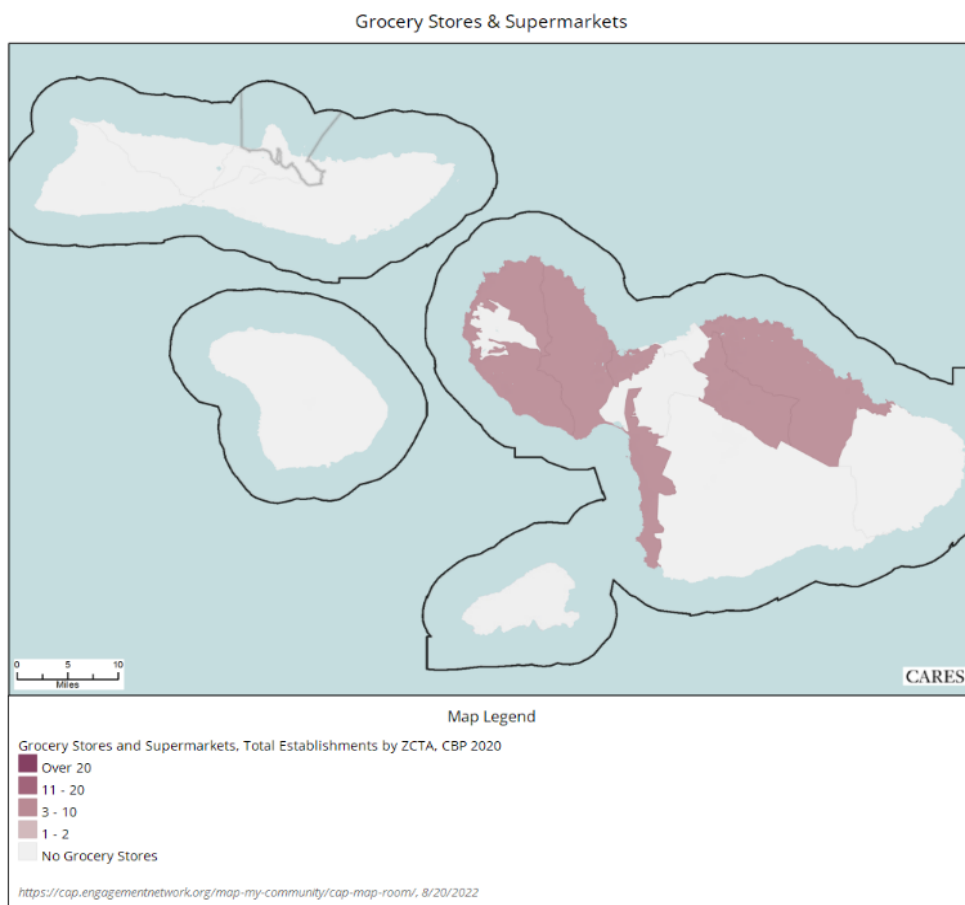
¹⁴⁰ USDA 2016 Economic Research Service, [Food Environment Atlas](#) *Search Grocery Stores/1,000 pop, 2016*

¹⁴¹ Community Action Partnership: [Map My Community: Map Room](#) *Search Food Desert Census Tracts, 1 Mi. / 10Mi. by Tract, USDA-FARA 2019*

Access to nutritious foods that support healthy dietary patterns support health not only at a point in time but also across the lifespan and possibly for future generations.¹⁴² A healthy diet is associated with beneficial outcomes for all-cause mortality, cardiovascular disease, overweight and obesity, type 2 diabetes, bone health, and certain types of cancer (breast and colorectal).^{143,144} Having access to healthy, safe, and affordable food is crucial for an individual to achieve a healthy dietary pattern.

Residents of Moloka'i, Lāna'i and East Maui have limited access to food shopping within their communities. This suggests that transportation is a vital component of food access for these individuals. Roughly 2% of these households have no car and must rely on other sources of transportation to shop for food. The map below shows the concentration of grocery stores and supermarkets on each island.

Figure 29: **Total Number of Grocery Stores & Supermarkets by Zip Code, Maui County, 2020**



¹⁴² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S Department of Agriculture. (2020). [2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans: 9th Edition](#).

¹⁴³ Ibid

¹⁴⁴ Penney, T. L., Brown, H. E., Maguire, E. R., Kuhn, I., & Monsivais, P. (2015). [Local food environment interventions to improve healthy food choice in adults: A systematic review and realist synthesis protocol](#). *BMJ Open*, 5(4), e007161. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2014-007161

¹⁴⁵ Community Action Partnership: [Map My Community: Map Room Search Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Total Establishments by ZCTA, CBP 2020](#)

Feeding America, a non-profit working to end hunger, estimates that the annual cost to end food insecurity in Maui County is \$18M.¹⁴⁶

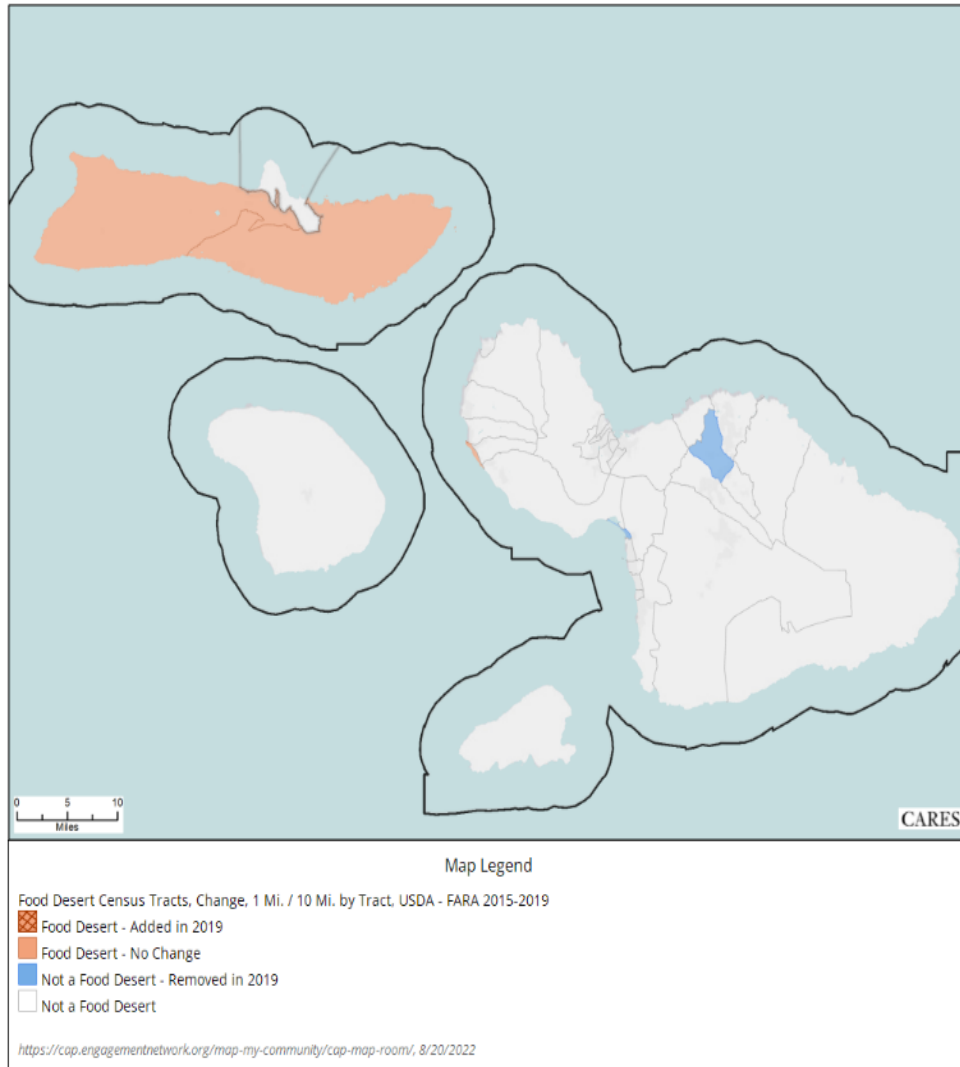
Food Deserts

The USDA defines a food desert as a low-income tract in which a substantial number or proportion of the population has low access (1 mile for urban areas & 10 miles for rural areas) to supermarkets or large grocery stores.

Moloka'i and one section of West Maui are considered to be food deserts (highlighted in orange on Figure 30). There were two areas on Maui that were removed from the food desert list in 2019 (highlighted in blue). This also aligns with data showing high concentrations of poverty on the island of Moloka'i.

¹⁴⁶ [2020 Map the Meal Gap](#): Feeding America, Current Population Survey (CPS), American Community Survey (ACS), Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 30: Food Desert by Census Tract, Maui County, 2019



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FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS

How well are food insecure families supported? In Maui County, there are several programs designed to ensure that families and children have access to nutritious food. At the state level, Hawai'i's participation in child nutrition programs is uneven.

¹⁴⁷ Community Action Partnership: [Map My Community: Map Room](#) Search Food Desert Census Tracts, Change, 1 Mi/ 10Mi. By Tract, USDA - FARA 2015-2019

Hawai'i's Participation in Child Nutrition Programs

- 44th in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)¹⁴⁸
- 50th for the School Breakfast Program (SBP)¹⁴⁹
- 51st in the nation for the At-Risk Afterschool Supper Program through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)¹⁵⁰

**Additional information on public assistance food programs found in Section 7. Public Assistance*

Hawai'i consistently ranks at the bottom of states and territories for participation in the child nutrition programs, according to Food Research and Action Center (FRAC). The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) emergency allotments issued due to the COVID-19 pandemic will expire when the public health emergency ends leaving families in greater need for food assistance.



¹⁴⁸ Hayes, Clarissa and Crystal FitzSimons, [“Hunger Doesn’t Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report”](#) Food Research & Action Center, August 2020

¹⁴⁹ Hayes, Clarissa and Crystal FitzSimons, [“School Breakfast Scorecard 2019–2020.”](#) Food Research & Action Center, February 2021

¹⁵⁰ Hayes, Clarissa and Crystal FitzSimons, [“Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation 2019-2020.”](#) Food Research & Action Center, October 2021



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Public Assistance programs provide either cash assistance or in-kind benefits to individuals and families from any governmental entity. There are two major types of public assistance programs: social welfare programs and social insurance programs.

Types of public assistance include:¹⁵¹

- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**- provides crucial food and nutritional support to qualifying low-income and needy households, and those making the transition from welfare to self-sufficiency
- **Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children (WIC)**- assists low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk.
- **National School Lunch Programs (NSLP)** is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions through the Community Eligibility Provision, Free & Reduced-Price Lunch, and the Child & Adult Care Food Programs.¹⁵²
- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**- help lower income families with minor children with cash assistance, particularly while parents are seeking employment. TANF funds can be used for a variety of other activities (for example, administrative costs, childcare and pre-K programs, child welfare services, and work support activities)
- **Supplemental Security Income**- provides monthly cash payments to adults and children who have low income and resources, and who are blind or disabled.
- **General Assistance**- provides cash benefits for food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials to adults ages 18 through 64, without minor dependents, who are temporarily disabled and who do not qualify for Social Security

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ACCESS

Some 7,662 (21.1%) children under 18 live in a household that has received public assistance in the past 12 months.¹⁵³

Households receiving public assistance generally have difficulty providing adequate care for all members of the household. Individuals in these households may not be able to afford the resources necessary to succeed in school and at work, and in some cases, may defer or decline treatment for health conditions.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵¹ Hawai'i Department of Human Services [2021 Databook](#)

¹⁵² [National School Lunch Program Fact Sheet](#)

¹⁵³ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [B09010](#)

¹⁵⁴ [Hawai'i Health Matter: Public Assistance](#)

Over 7,500 children in Maui County live in households that have received public assistance in the past 12 months (a fifth of Maui County children).¹⁵⁵

FOOD ASSISTANCE

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation’s most important and effective anti-hunger program by assisting low-income households in obtaining adequate and nutritious diets.¹⁵⁶

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is a federal program that provides nutrition benefits to low-income individuals and families that are used at stores to purchase food. The program is administered by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) through its nationwide network of FNS field offices. Local FNS field offices are responsible for the licensing and monitoring of retail food stores participating in SNAP.¹⁵⁷

Approximately 8.9% of all households in Maui County receive SNAP.¹⁵⁸ 53.5% of households in Maui County that receive SNAP are households with children. This is higher than both State and National averages, 50.3% and 49.3% respectively.¹⁵⁹

Table 30: Households with Children under 18 Receiving SNAP by Household Type ¹⁶⁰ Maui County, 2020		
Total Households with children receiving SNAP	2,650	14.3%
Married couple family	1,218	
Single mother	1,087	
Single father	345	

¹⁵⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [B09010](#)

¹⁵⁶ [Policy Basics: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](#)

¹⁵⁷ [SNAP Frequently Asked Questions](#)

¹⁵⁸ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [S2201](#)

¹⁵⁹ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [S2201](#); [Hawaii Health Matters Households Receiving SNAP with Children](#)

¹⁶⁰ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [B22002](#)

are at nutritional risk. WIC provides participants with nutritious foods to supplement participant diets, nutrition education, and referrals to health and other social services. ¹⁶³

One-third (33.8%) of pregnant mothers within Maui County participate in WIC during pregnancy. ¹⁶⁴

According to the Hawai'i State Department of Health Hawai'i WIC Program page, Pregnant women who enroll in WIC have longer pregnancies leading to fewer premature births, experience fewer fetal and infant deaths, seek prenatal care earlier in pregnancy, and consume more of such key nutrients as iron, protein, calcium, and Vitamin C. It has been estimated that every dollar spent on pregnant women in WIC produces \$1.92 to \$4.21 in Medicaid savings for newborns and their mothers. ¹⁶⁵

Statewide, almost 26,000 people are served by WIC every month, including 20,000 infants and young children.

Table 31: Average monthly participation for 2021 WIC Recipients ¹⁶⁶ State of Hawai'i, 2021		
Total Number of Participants:	25,907	
Total Women:	5,431	21.0%
Total Infants:	5,305	20.5%
Total Children:	15,171	58.6%

National School Lunch Program

The [National School Lunch Program](#) (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or no-cost lunches to children each school day through the Community Eligibility Provision, Free & Reduced-Price Lunch Programs, and the Child & Adult Care Food Program. ¹⁶⁷

Free & Reduced-Price Lunch Program

For Maui County, the 2020-2021 school year 40.9% of students received free or reduced lunch. This percentage has increased for the 1st time since the 2013-2014 school year. ¹⁶⁸

¹⁶³ [WIC Fact Sheet](#)

¹⁶⁴ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS WIC Participation](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

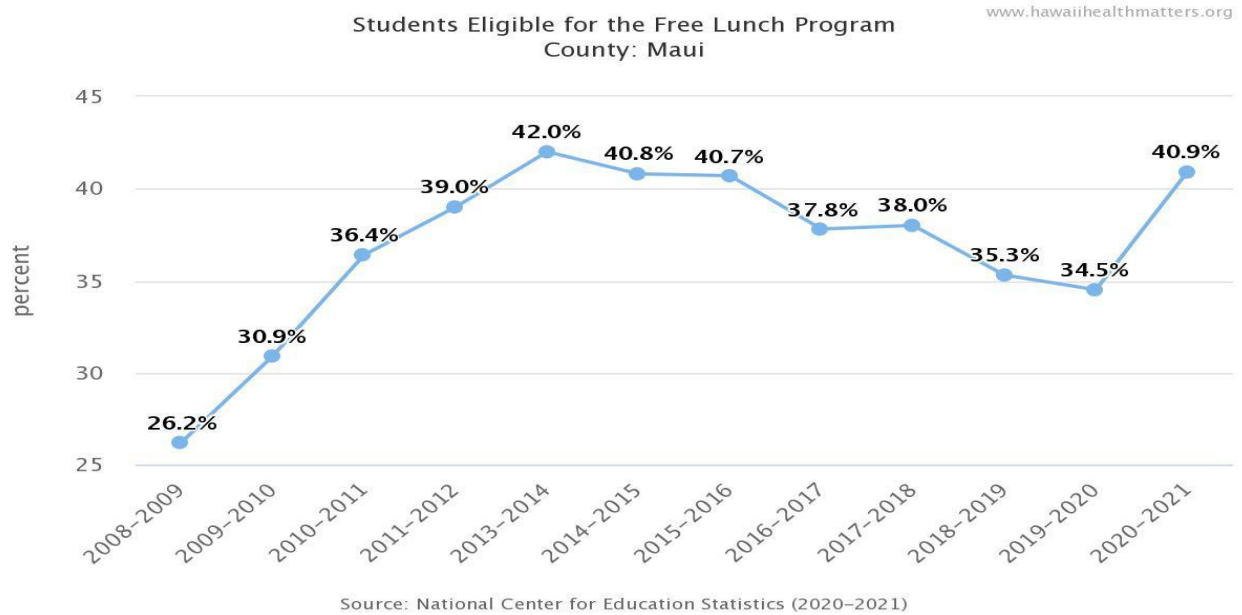
¹⁶⁵ State of Hawai'i Department of Health [Women, Infants, & Children Webpage](#)

¹⁶⁶ US Food & Nutrition Service [WIC Participant and Program Characteristics 2020](#)

¹⁶⁷ [National School Lunch Program Fact Sheet](#)

¹⁶⁸ National Center for Education Statistics (2020-2021): [Hawaii Health Matters Lunch Program](#)

Figure 32: **Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program, Maui County**



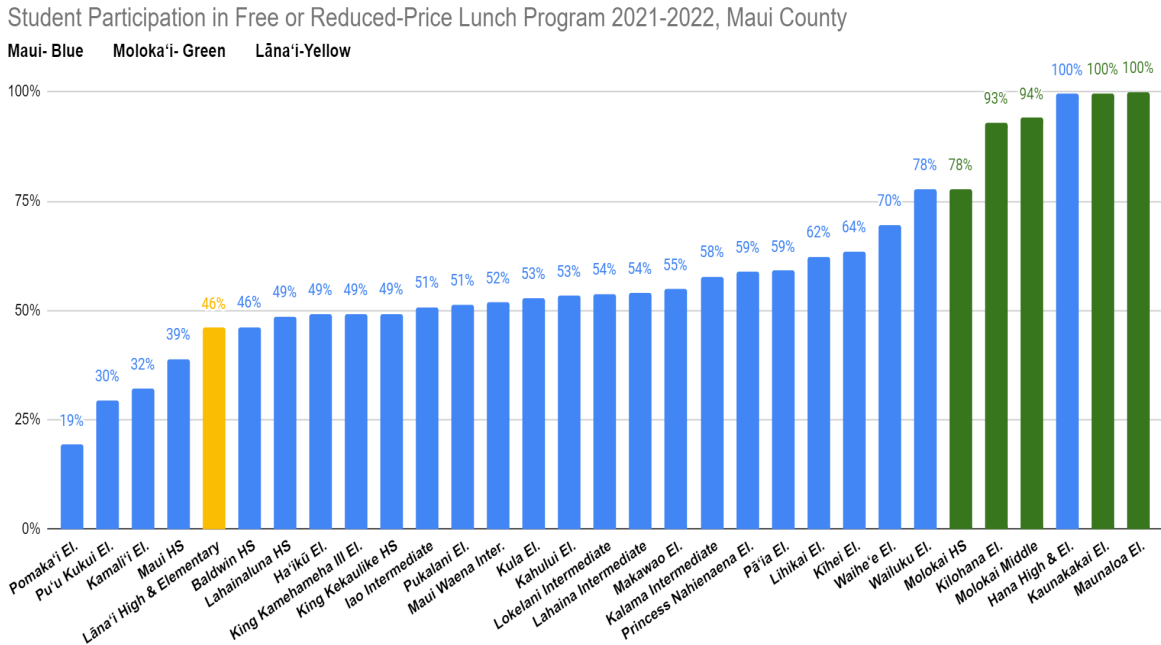
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Students eligible for free & reduced lunch has increased to 40.9%, for the first time since the 2013-2014 school year.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁹ Ibid

¹⁷⁰ National Center for Education Statistics(2020-2021): [Hawaii Health Matters Lunch Program](#)

Figure 33: Student Participation in Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Programs, Maui County, 2021-2022



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Community Eligibility Provision

Schools participating in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Program provide free breakfast and lunch to all students.¹⁷² A school district, a group of schools or a single school to serve free meals to all students, even if they do not qualify for free or reduced- priced lunch in low-income areas. Below are the participating schools in Maui County for the 2022-2023 school year.

Maui:

Hana High & Elementary
 Waihe'e Elementary
 Wailuku Elementary

Molokai

Kaunakakai El.
 Kilohana El.
 Maunaloa El.
 Molokai High
 Molokai Middle

¹⁷¹ State of Hawai'i Department of Education Hawai'i Child Nutrition Program [Area Eligibility Data October 2021](#)

¹⁷² HiDOE Community Eligibility Provision Program [2022-2023 School Year](#)

Although 22 schools in Maui County have a student population with over 50% receiving Free or Reduced Lunch, only 3 schools on Maui and all 5 schools on Moloka'i participate in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Program.¹⁷³

Child and Adult Care Food Program

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) is a federal program that provides reimbursements for nutritious meals and snacks to eligible children and adults who are enrolled for care at participating childcare centers, day care homes, and adult day care centers. CACFP also provides reimbursements for meals served to children and youth participating in afterschool care programs, children residing in emergency shelters, adults over the age of 60 or living with a disability and enrolled in daycare facilities. CACFP contributes to the wellness, healthy growth, and development of young children and adults in the United States.¹⁷⁴

In 2022, CACFP provided a total of 4,168,979 meals across Hawai'i.¹⁷⁵

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/ Temporary Assistance for Other Needy Families (TAONF) Cash Assistance

The TANF program, which is time limited, assists families with children when the parents or other responsible relatives cannot provide for the family's basic needs. The Federal government provides grants to States to run the TANF program. These State TANF programs are designed to accomplish four goals:

1. to aid needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives,
2. to end the dependency of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage,
3. to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies, and
4. to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

States have broad flexibility to carry out their programs. The States, not the Federal government, decide on the design of the program, the type and amount of assistance payments, the range of other services to be provided, and the rules for determining who is eligible for benefits.¹⁷⁶

Across the State of Hawai'i, more than 20,000 individuals receive benefits through the TANF program each month. 62% of these beneficiaries are children under the age of 18.

¹⁷³ HiDOE Community Eligibility Provision Program [2022-2023 School Year](#)

¹⁷⁴ USDA Food & Nutrition Service: [Child & Adult Care Food Program Information Page](#)

¹⁷⁵ USDA Food & Nutrition Service Nutrition Tables: [Child and Adult Care Food Meals Served](#)

¹⁷⁶ [HHS.GOV TANF](https://www.hhs.gov/tanf)

Table 32: TANF/TAONF Recipients¹⁷⁷ State of Hawai'i, 2021		
Average Monthly Clients:	20,885	
Recipients under age 18:	12,948	62%

Table 33: TANF/TAONF Recipients by Citizenship¹⁷⁸ State of Hawai'i, 2021	
US Citizenship-	88.0%
Compact of Free Association (COFA)	10.0%
Non-US / Unspecified	2.0%

HOUSING SUPPORT

Families struggling to cover the cost of rent and utilities may be eligible to access systems of support provided by the federal, state, and county governments, and by utilities such as Hawaiian Electric. The following section outlines the support available for public housing, rental subsidies, and energy assistance programs.

In 2020, the Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) provided 5,600 housing units to a total of 19,000 occupants across the State of Hawai'i.

As seen in Table 38, the average rent charged per month for HPHA units was \$301, with some units paying zero rent. HPHA also provides rental subsidies for eligible families, elderly, veterans, and low-income households.

Publicly Funded Housing

Table 34: Federal & State Public Housing¹⁷⁹ State of Hawai'i, 2021		
Total units occupied:	Total number of occupants:	Average Rent Charged per unit per month:
5,600	19,000	\$301

¹⁷⁷ Hawai'i Department of Human Services [2021 Databook](#)

¹⁷⁸ Ibid

¹⁷⁹ Ibid

Federal & State Rental Subsidies for the State of Hawai'i¹⁸⁰

Section 8 Receipt among eligible families

Families served: 2,726

Average Housing Assistance Payment (State) \$1,327/month

Average Tenant Payment: \$470/month

Non-Elderly Disabled Vouchers (NED)

Vouchers Administered: 133

Average Payment: \$1,074/month

Average Tenant Payment: \$321/month

Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)

Clients Served: 425

Average Payment: \$838/month

Average Tenant Payment: \$309/month

State Rent Supplement Program

Clients Served: 239

Average Payment: \$425/month

Average Tenant Payment: \$584/month

UTILITIES ASSISTANCE

Energy Programs

1). LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program)

A federal program that provides qualifying low-income households with a one-time credit to offset household energy costs. Applicants may apply once per program year for either an Energy Credit (EC) or Emergency Crisis Intervention (ECI). Residential customers who receive a LIHEAP credit are auto enrolled in Hawaiian Electric Company's Tier Waiver Provision program for 12 months. The program applies the lowest tiered rate to the non-fuel energy charge on a customer's bill.¹⁸¹

¹⁸⁰ Hawai'i Public Housing Authority [Annual Report Fiscal Year 2021-2022](#)

¹⁸¹ State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services website, [Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Page](#) Accessed: Aug. 23, 2022

2). Special Medical Needs

Our Special Medical Needs rate offers a discount of \$0.04 per kWh (on the Non-Fuel Energy Charge) on the first 500 kilowatt-hours in any month. Maximum savings is \$20 in a given month (\$0.04 times the first 500 kWh).¹⁸²

HEALTH INSURANCE

Med-QUEST is the State of Hawai'i's public health insurance program. According to the National Survey of Children's Health, across the State of Hawai'i 83.8% of children have healthcare insurance adequate to meet their needs, provided either through public or private insurance programs.¹⁸³ In Maui County there were 49,972 Med-QUEST recipients in 2021.¹⁸⁴

Quality healthcare access is the foundation for a child's overall wellbeing and readiness for early learning. This starts with prenatal care and includes home visitation for newborn children and their families, regular health and wellness screening, referrals for needed services, and convenient access to those services.

More than 400 children (3.5% of all children) 0-5 in Maui County were not covered by any health insurance. In 2020 over 66% of those with insurance had private insurance with the remaining covered by public health insurance.

Table 35: Children 0-5 Years Old by Health Insurance Coverage ¹⁸⁵ Maui County, 2020		
Covered by health insurance	11,508	96.5%
Not covered by any health insurance	416	3.5%

Table 36: Health Insurance of Children 0-5 Years Old by Insurance Type (Alone or in Combination) Maui County, 2020	
Uninsured: ¹⁸⁶	3.5%
Private (Employer, Direct Purchase, Tricare/Military): ¹⁸⁷	66.7%
Public (Medicaid, Medicare, VA): ¹⁸⁸	37.9%

¹⁸² Hawaiian Electric [Payment Assistance Page](#)

¹⁸³ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [Child Insurance Adequate](#)

¹⁸⁴ Hawai'i Department of Human Services [2021 Databook](#)

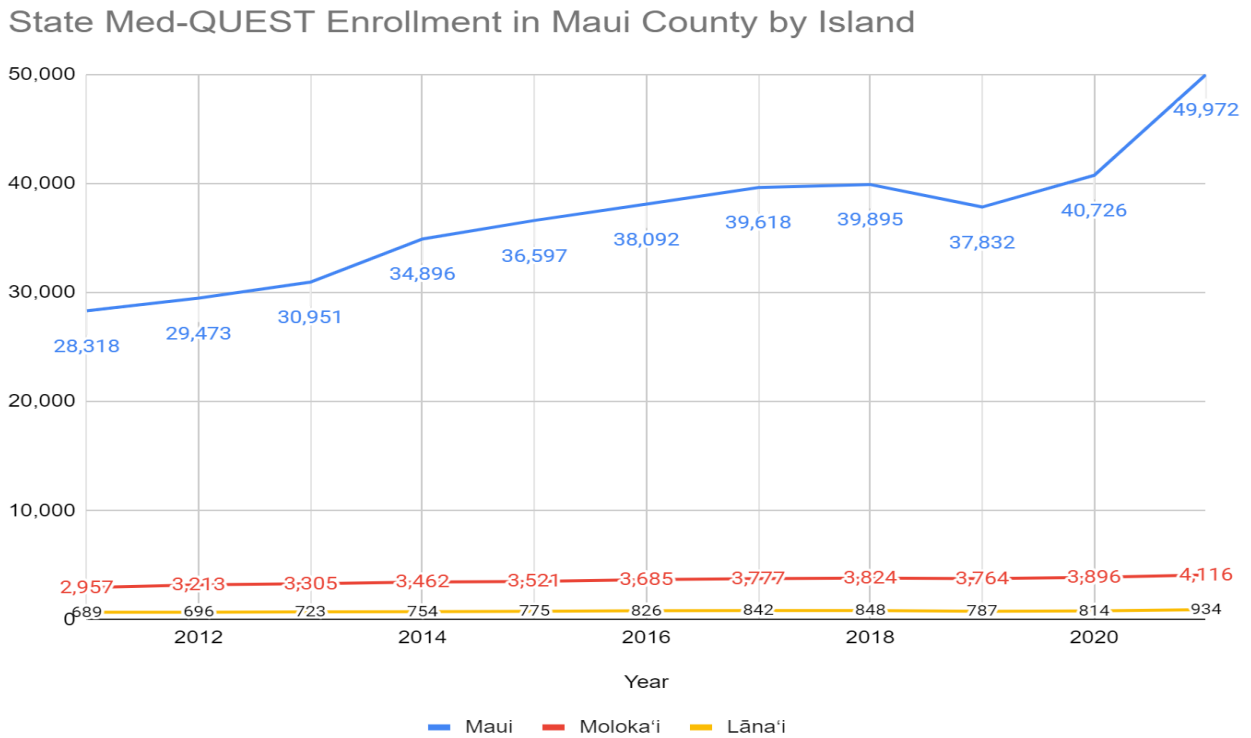
¹⁸⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [S2701](#)

¹⁸⁶ ACS 2020: 5 Yr. Estimate Table [S2702](#)

¹⁸⁷ ACS 2020: 5 Yr. Estimate Table [S2703](#)

¹⁸⁸ ACS 2020: 5 Yr. Estimate Table [S2704](#)

Figure 34: **State Med-Quest Enrollment in Maui County by Island**



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Figure 34 highlights a gradual increase in Med-Quest enrollment over the last decade followed by a rapid increase in enrollment for Maui Island from 2019-2021 with over 12,140 new individuals enrolled during that period.

CHILDCARE ASSISTANCE

Tuition Support

The Center for American Progress (CAP) estimates that in the State of Hawai'i, only 7.4% of subsidy-eligible children 0-5 years old actually receive childcare assistance.¹⁹⁰ This highlights the limited impact of current subsidy programs. CAP estimates an annual state economic benefit of \$217,000,000 if universal access to preschool was available.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁹ Hawai'i Department of Human Services [2021 Databook](#)

¹⁹⁰ Center for American Progress, December 2, 2021, "[Build Back Better Act Substantially Expands Childcare Assistance](#)"

¹⁹¹ CAP analysis based on Cristina Novoa and Katie Hamm, "Methodology for 'The Cost of Inaction on Universal Preschool'," [Center for American Progress Hawaii Early Learning Factsheet 2019](#)

Public Free Early Childhood Education programs

- Early Head Start/ Head Start
- Executive Office on Early Learning Preschools
- Early Intervention / Department of Education Special Education
- Family Child Interaction Learning Programs

**More information on early childhood education programs found in section 14. Early Childhood Workforce & Services*

Childcare Subsidies Support Programs available in Maui County

- DHS Childcare Connection Hawaii
- DHS Preschool Open Doors
- County of Maui Childcare Subsidy through Maui Family Support Service, INC
- Maui Family Support Services, INC. Quality Care for Hawaiian Keiki
- Kamehameha Schools Pauahi Keiki Scholars
- Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation and Weinberg Foundation grants

Table 37 shows a price difference of over \$14,000 for high-quality infant care in a Family Childcare setting. For center-based settings, high-quality infant care costs an additional \$7,820 and \$6,320 for a preschooler.

	Current Subsidy Rate	High-quality Cost	Difference
Infant, Center Based	\$17,880	\$25,700	\$7,820
Preschooler (4 Yr. Old), Center Based	\$8,880	\$15,200	\$6,320
Infant, Family Childcare	\$7,800	\$22,300	\$14,500

**Information on cost of childcare found in section 8. Affording Childcare*

Of the families within the State of Hawai'i with children 0-5 years old who are eligible for childcare subsidies, only 7.4% actually are able to attend care with the help of a subsidy.¹⁹³ Experts estimate that there is a potential annual state economic benefit of implementing universal preschool access of \$217,000,000.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹² Center for American Progress "[The True Cost of High-Quality Childcare Across the United States](#)" Table 3 & 5

¹⁹³ Center for American Progress, December 2, 2021, "[Build Back Better Act Substantially Expands Childcare Assistance](#)"

¹⁹⁴ CAP analysis based on Cristina Novoa and Katie Hamm, "Methodology for 'The Cost of Inaction on Universal Preschool'," [Center for American Progress Hawaii Early Learning Factsheet 2019](#)



AFFORDING CHILD CARE



AFFORDING CHILDCARE

According to the United States Census Bureau, over three-quarters of children in Maui County under 6 have all available parents in the workforce.¹⁹⁵

CHILDCARE NEEDS

When 75% of families have all parents working, there is an overwhelming need for quality childcare. The National Survey for Children’s Health estimates for the State of Hawai‘i, that 10,869 (12.2%) of parents make career sacrifices due to issues with childcare issues.¹⁹⁶

Without reliable and affordable childcare options, parents must often choose between spending a huge portion of their budget on childcare, using less convenient or lower-quality care arrangements, cutting back their work hours, or patching together some combination of these options. Many mothers are forced to leave the workforce altogether because of childcare struggles, which can cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars over the course of their careers.¹⁹⁷

A total of 8,255 out of 10,906 (75.7%) children under 6 years old in Maui County live in families where all parents are working. 60% of these children live in two parent families. The remaining 40% live with single parents.

Total number of Children under 6 years old with all available parents in the workforce			
		8,255	75.7%
	Children under 6 years w/ both parents in the labor force	5,106	
	Single mothers that are employed	2,072	
	Single fathers that are employed	1,077	

Table 38 shows that the situation is similar for children aged 6-17 years old as well, with over 17,000 children in Maui County with all parents working.

¹⁹⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [B23008](#)

¹⁹⁶ 2019 National Survey of Children’s Health: Hawaii [Career Sacrifice Due to Childcare Issues](#)

¹⁹⁷ Center for American Progress [Costly and Unavailable: America Lacks Sufficient Childcare Supply for Infants and Toddlers](#) Aug, 4, 2020

¹⁹⁸ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [B23008](#)

Table 39: Children 6-17 years of age with all available parents in the workforce ¹⁹⁹ Maui County			
Total number of Children 6-17 years old with all available parents in the workforce		17,103	77.7%
	Children 6 to 17 years with both parents in the labor force	10,443	
	Single mothers that are employed	4,239	
	Single fathers that are employed	2,421	

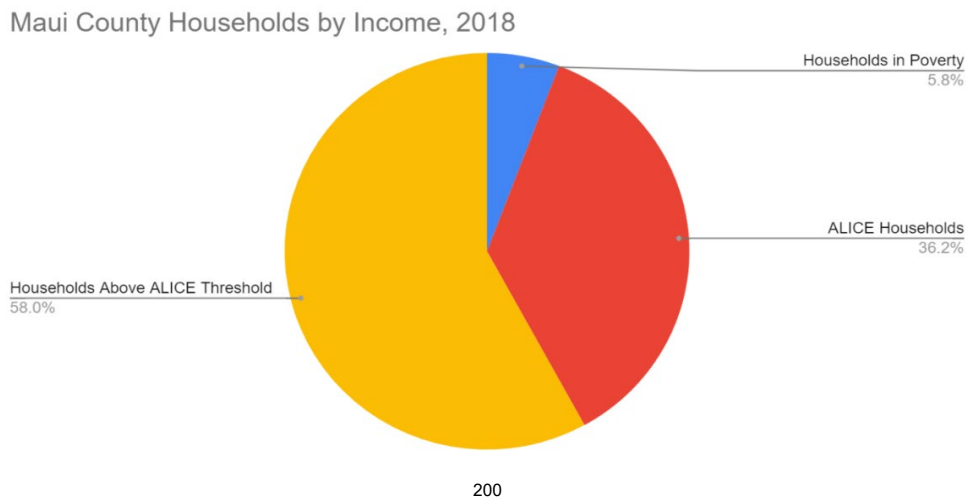
INCOME LEVEL

Income is a vital resource for families with young children. Families with insecure or inadequate incomes have a difficult time accessing secure housing, sufficient nutrition, and quality childcare, among other vital needs.

Asset Limited Income Constrained Employed (ALICE) households make more than the Federal Poverty Level, but not enough to cover the cost of basic expenses. ALICE households are forced to make tough choices, such as deciding between quality childcare or paying the rent, which have long-term consequences not only for these households, but for all.

Figure 35 shows that within Maui County 5.8% of households live in poverty, 36.2% of households fall into the ALICE population and 58% of households above the ALICE threshold.

Figure 35: **Maui County Households by Income, 2018**



¹⁹⁹ Ibid

²⁰⁰ United for ALICE Research Center Hawai'i [2018 County Profile Maui County](#)

Budget Comparisons provide a deeper understanding of the cost for families and standard of living. Both Aloha United Way (AUW) (2018) and Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (2020) calculated the necessary income a family of 4 (2 adults and 2 children) needs to make to cover all expenses. Both measures highlight the high cost of living for families. The median household income in Maui County for single parents with children is substantially lower than both the AUW and EPI estimates.

Table 40: Estimated Survival Budget Comparison- 2 Parent & 2 Children Household Comparison - Maui County		
	AUW ALICE Household Survival Budget²⁰¹ 2018	EPI Family Budget Calculator²⁰² 2020
Housing	\$1,619	\$1,772
Childcare	\$406	\$1,486
Food	\$1,272	\$1,258
Transportation	\$802	\$1,314
Health Care	\$756	\$1,155
Technology	\$75	*
Miscellaneous	\$591	\$1,098
Taxes	\$975	\$1,570
Monthly Total	\$6,496	\$9,653
Annual Total	\$77,952	\$115,833
Hourly Wage	\$38.98	\$57.92
<i>* Technology is included in Miscellaneous for EPI Family Budget Calculator</i>		

COST OF CHILDCARE

The average price for childcare tuition for 2 children in Hawai'i is \$20,945 annually.²⁰³ According to the Department of Health and Human Services, childcare is affordable if it costs households no more than 7% of their income. The average cost of childcare was not affordable for families making less than \$75,000.²⁰⁴

Market rate childcare in Hawai'i would cost nearly half (43.7%) of the average income of single parents. Married couples could spend up to 22% of their income on childcare. Table 45 shows Hawai'i's ranking in childcare affordability. Hawai'i is one of the least affordable states for

²⁰¹ Ibid

²⁰² [Economic Policy Institute Family Budget Calculator Search Maui County](#)

²⁰³ Center for American Progress. Childcare Aware of America. [Hawai'i Early Learning Fact Sheet 2021](#)

²⁰⁴ USA Facts: [How much are families spending on childcare?](#) Mar. 10th, 2022

center-based infant care and center-based care for 4-year old. Across the nation, Hawai'i ranks 4th and 8th place respectively.

	State Ranking (least affordable)	Percent of Median Income of Married Families	Percent of Median Income of Single Parents
Cost of Center-Based Infant Care	#4	15.6%	43.7%
Cost of Family Childcare (FCC) for Infants	#39	8.0%	22.5%
Cost of Center-Based Toddler Care	#23	11.4%	31.8%
Cost of Family Childcare (FCC) for Toddlers	#35	7.8%	21.8%
Cost of Center-Based Care for 4 Year Old	#8	11.3%	31.7%
Cost of Family Childcare (FCC) for 4 Year Old	#30	22.0%	7.9%

	Center	Home
Two children-single parent	67.5%	51.5%
Two children- married couple family	23.7%	18.1%
Married family with two children at the poverty level	80.8%	61.7%

Table 42 indicates the percent of family income that would have to be spent to cover childcare costs for a typical family with two children. A single working mother could use up to 67.5% of her income to send her 2 children to preschool. Or a married family whose income is at the federal poverty level of \$31,920 could spend 80.8% of their income on preschool for their two children.

²⁰⁵ Childcare Aware of America. (2021). [Childcare Prices as a Percentage of Median Household Income, 2020.](#)

²⁰⁶ Childcare Aware of America, [Price of Childcare in Hawaii.](#) Accessed on Sep. 9,2022

MONTHLY AVERAGE RATES FOR CHILDCARE

Table 43: Monthly Average Full-Time Rate for Childcare Homes ²⁰⁷			
Childcare Homes (Family Childcare & Group Homes)	Maui	Moloka'i	Lāna'i
0-12 months	\$769.13	N/A	N/A
12-24 months	\$784.93	N/A	N/A
2-3 years	\$776.59	N/A	N/A
4-5 years	\$775.85	N/A	N/A

Table 44: Monthly Average Full-Time Rate for Childcare Centers ²⁰⁸			
Childcare Centers	Maui	Moloka'i	Lāna'i
0-12 months	\$1,316.25	N/A	N/A
12-24 months	\$1,342.00	N/A	N/A
2-3 years	\$1,008.58	\$1,192.75	N/A
4-5 years	\$977.98	\$1,192.75	N/A

True Cost of High-Quality Childcare

The Center for American Progress conducted an analysis on the true cost of high-quality childcare across the United States. A High-Quality Program is defined as a program that pays higher compensation, has lower teacher-child ratios, allows for more planning time for teachers, and provides a larger and better resourced learning environment.

The true cost of High-Quality Childcare includes the cost to provide high-quality, developmentally appropriate, safe, and reliable childcare staffed by a professionally compensated workforce.²⁰⁹

Table 45 shows the estimated gap between current childcare rates and the true cost of high-quality care for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers

²⁰⁷ PATCH Hawai'i [Average Full Time Rate Report](#) Accessed October 2022 Report

²⁰⁸ Ibid

²⁰⁹ Center for American Progress "[The True Cost of High-Quality Childcare Across the United States](#)"

	Current Price	High-quality Cost	Difference
Infant	\$14,354	\$25,700	\$11,346
Toddler	\$13,230	\$19,900	\$6,670
Preschooler (4 Yr. Old)	\$9,406	\$15,200	\$5,794

HOUSING COSTS

As is true across the state, residents of Maui County carry a high housing cost burden (defined as >30% of income devoted to housing). A total of 32% of owners have high mortgage costs, while almost half of renters have high housing costs.²¹¹ Compounding matters, high housing costs contributed to the large number of homeless people in Hawai'i. Also found in this section of affording childcare you will find information on childcare needs, children with parents in the workforce, income levels, cost of childcare, housing and severe housing cost burden.

As Habitat for Humanity explains, growing up in a decent, affordable home can have a powerful effect on children. Studies draw a straight line between the quality, location and affordability of housing and a child's ability to thrive. On the other hand, low-quality housing — often accompanied by pests, poor ventilation, lack of heat and other detrimental factors — has been strongly linked to physical health problems for children.

In addition, the stress that parents experience due to living in poor conditions can translate into emotional and behavioral problems in their children. Children whose families who are forced to move frequently in search of better, more affordable living situations often struggle. And parents paying too much for a place to live too often must deplete financial resources that otherwise could be invested in their children's health, education, and futures.

As Table 50 indicates, there are 55,620 occupied housing units in Maui County. The largest share (42.6%) of these housing units are owned with a mortgage, and the average monthly mortgage payment is \$2,440. The second largest share of housing units (34%) are occupied by renters, paying an average of \$1,543 each month.

²¹⁰ Center for American Progress "[The True Cost of High-Quality Childcare Across the United States](#)" Table 3

²¹¹ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [DP04](#)

Table 46: Median Monthly Cost of Occupied Housing ²¹² Maui County, 2020		
	Number of Units	Average Monthly Cost
Own with mortgage	23,697	\$2,440
Own with no mortgage	11,081	\$466
Rent	19,064	\$1,543
Rent with no cost	1,778	\$0

Housing & Severe Housing Burden

There is strong evidence linking stable and affordable housing to better health outcomes. As housing costs have outpaced local incomes, households not only struggle to acquire and maintain adequate shelter, but also face difficult trade-offs in meeting other basic needs. When most of a paycheck goes toward the rent or mortgage, it makes it hard to afford childcare, doctor visits, healthy foods, utility bills, and reliable transportation to work or school. This can, in turn, lead to increased stress levels and emotional strain.²¹³ This is known as housing cost burden²¹⁴

Many families are considered cost burdened, which is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as those who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing. In Maui County 46.2% of renters and 32.1% of homeowners are cost burdened.²¹⁵

For some households, housing costs are even more severe. The federal definition of "severe housing costs" is a household spending over half their income on housing. In Maui, 27% of households meet this definition.²¹⁶

²¹² ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [DP04](#)

²¹³ [County Health Rankings: Severe Housing Cost Burden](#)

²¹⁴ [County Health Rankings: Housing Cost Burden Definition](#)

²¹⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [DP04](#)

²¹⁶ Defined as the percentage of households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Severe Housing Cost Burden is classified as a household spending over 50% of their income on housing cost. [County Health Rankings: Maui County 2022](#)

A close-up photograph of a woman's hands resting on her pregnant belly. She is wearing a pink, textured dress. Her left hand is on top, and her right hand is below it. Both hands are adorned with gold rings. The background is dark, making the pink dress stand out.

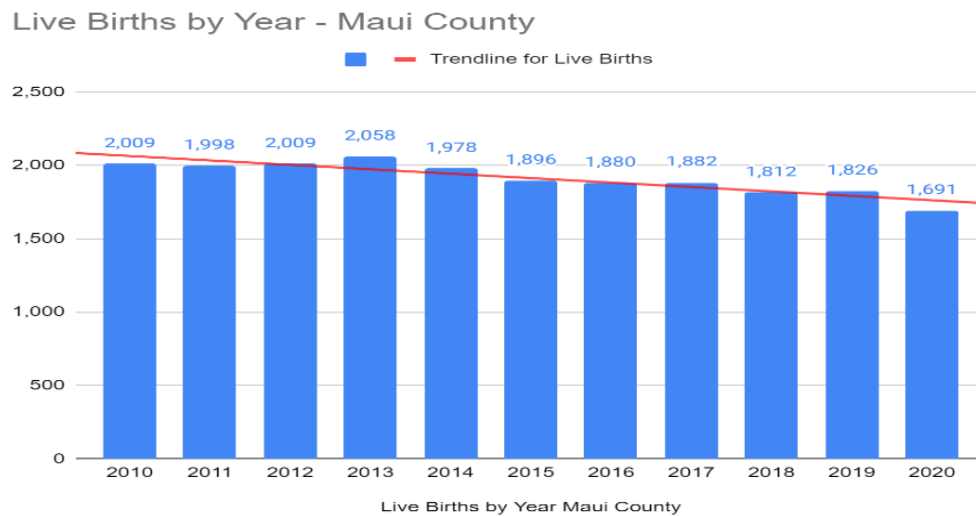
MATERNAL HEALTH & BIRTHS

BIRTH RATES & DEMOGRAPHICS

The birth rate for Maui County is currently at 10.1 per 1,000 women. The number of births in the County has gradually declined since 2013.²¹⁷

The birth rate is an important measure of population health. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth; however, it depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population.²¹⁸

Figure 36: **Live Births by Year, Maui County**



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²¹⁷ 2010-2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Live Births Modify Query 2010-2020 and Mother's Residence Maui County](#)

²¹⁸ Hawaii Health Matters: [Birth Rate](#)

²¹⁹ *s Residence Maui County*

Table 47: Annual Live Births Maui County Residents ²²⁰ Maui County	
Year	Birth Rate (per 1,000 Persons)
2010	13
2011	12.7
2012	12.6
2013	12.8
2014	12.1
2015	11.6
2016	11.3
2017	11.3
2018	10.8
2019	10.9
2020	10.1

The birth rate is one of the most important determinants of a country’s population growth, potentially impacting policy decisions about the health system, education, and economy.²²¹ Over the last decade Maui County has seen a declining birth rate. Today, there are 10.1 births for every 1,000 women in Maui County, mirroring state (11.2) and national (11.9) trends.

Birth Outcomes & Birth Parent Demographics

In 2020 the largest share of births in Maui County were to Native Hawaiian mothers (546 births) followed by White mothers (445 births). The highest birth rate is those who identify as Other Pacific Islander (18.3) followed by Other Asians (15.4) who are not Filipino, Chinese, or Japanese. Parents who identify as Japanese have the lowest birth rate (6.1).

²²⁰ 2010-2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Live Births Modify Query 2010-2020 and Mother's Residence Maui County](#)

²²¹ Grundy E, Murphy M. Demography and public health. In: Detels R, Gulliford M, Karim QA, Tan CC, editors. Oxford textbook of global public health. 6th ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 718–35. 2015.

Table 48: **Number of Live Births & Birth Rate by Mother’s Ethnicity**²²²
Maui County, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	# of Live Births	Birth Rate (per 1,000 Persons)
White	445	8.1
Native Hawaiian	546	13.9
Other Pacific Islander	128	18.3
Filipino	356	12.3
Chinese	20	11.5
Japanese	80	6.1
Other Asian	35	15.4
Black or African American	*	*
Native Alaskan / American Indian	23	14.5
Other	37	4.3

*Data suppressed due to small population and not appropriate for publication.

TEEN BIRTH

Teen birth is of concern for the health outcomes of both the mother and the child. Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to be born preterm and/or have low birth weight.²²³

Births to teens have declined steadily over the last decade (12.8 per 1,000 girls aged 15-19), due to a combination of reduced sexual activity, access to more effective contraception, and more information about pregnancy prevention.^{224,225}

The teen birth rate is declining significantly in Maui County as it is across the state and the nation. This has been associated with reduced risky sexual behavior, use of more effective contraception, and better access to information about pregnancy prevention.²²⁶

Figure 37 shows the steady decline of teen births over the last decade. For Maui County an all-time low was reached in 2020 with only 12.8 of births from teen mothers.

²²² Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Office of Health Status Monitoring, Birth Data. [DOH Birth Rate by Ethnicity](#)

²²³ World Health Organization: [“Adolescent Pregnancy”](#) (2022)

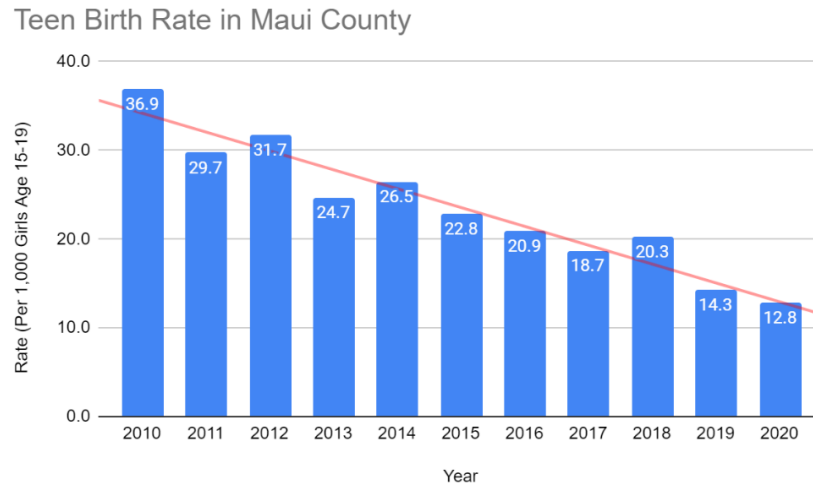
²²⁴ 2020 Hawai‘i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Teen Births Rate](#) *Modify Query 2010-2020 and Maui County*

²²⁵ Pew Research Center: [“Why is the Teen Birth Rate Falling?”](#) (2019)

²²⁶ Pew Research Center: [“Why is the Teen Birth Rate Falling?”](#) (2019)

As Table 53 indicates, Maui County (12.4 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19) has the 2nd highest teen birthrate after Hawai'i County (16.8 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19).

Figure 37: Teen Birth Rate in Maui County



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County	Births Rate per 1,000 Girls Aged 15-19
Hawai'i County	16.8
Honolulu County	12.4
Kauai County	11.4
Maui County	12.8

*More information on teen habits found in Section 15. Strong Families & Communities

PRE PREGNANCY

In 2020, less than half of pregnant women (47.6%) in Maui County had a healthy body weight prior to pregnancy.²²⁹ Prior to pregnancy only 28.1% of women discussed improving preconception health with a health care worker.²³⁰ Only 27.5% of women were encouraged to take a vitamin with folic acid before pregnancy.²³¹

²²⁷ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Teen Births Rate Modify Query 2010-2020 and Maui County](#)

²²⁸ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Teen Births Rate Modify Query 2020 and All Counties](#)

²²⁹ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Hawaii Health Matters Healthy Body Weight](#)

²³⁰ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Improve Health Discussion Modify query 2020 and Maui County](#)

²³¹ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Folic Acid Modify Query 2020 and Maui County](#)

All Hawai'i Counties have a higher rate of women with healthy body weights prior to pregnancy compared to the national average. In Maui County, 47.6% of mothers had a healthy weight prior to pregnancy, as shown in Table 50.

Hawaii County	46.7%
Honolulu County	44.1%
Kauai County	51.1%
Maui County	47.6%
U.S. Average	43.0%

Healthy maternal and newborn birth outcomes are more likely when mothers have access to prenatal care. In Maui County, Native Hawaiian mothers are less likely to receive early and adequate prenatal care than are mothers in other racial groups.²³³

PREGNANCY

A child's healthy start begins before birth. During this critical developmental period, access to quality prenatal care can help prevent complications for women during pregnancy, reduce harm to the health of the fetus, and provide critical information and resources to families to ensure the healthiest possible start for their child.

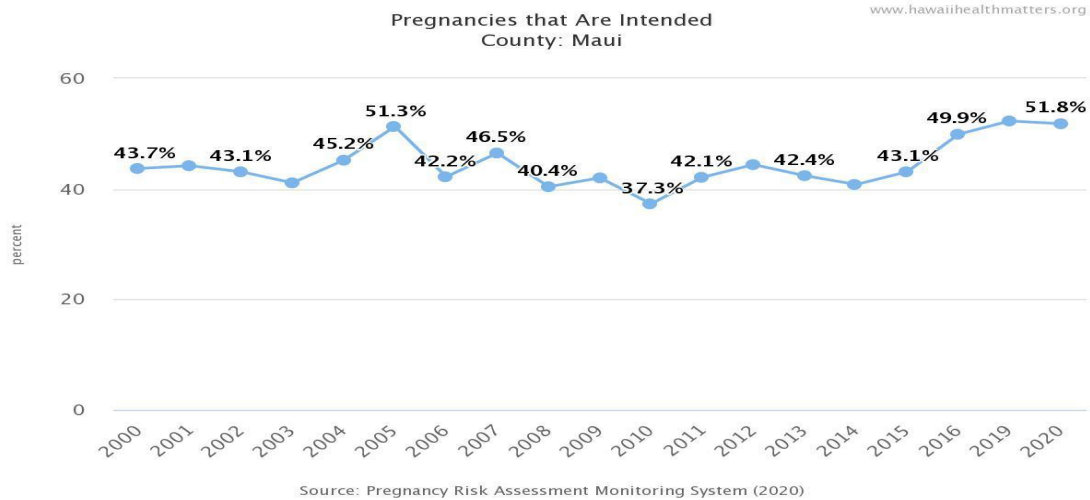
According to the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System survey, in 2021, 53.6% of pregnancies in Maui County were intended.²³⁴ Figure 34 shows that the share of pregnancies that are intended has increased over the past decade.

²³² 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Hawaii Health Matters Healthy Body Weight](#)

²³³ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Hawaii Health Matters Prenatal Care](#)

²³⁴ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Intended Pregnancies](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

Figure 38: The share of pregnancies that are intended in Maui County, 2000-2020



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91.3% of mothers in Maui County report discussing contraception during their postpartum visit with their care provider, and 78.5% of new mothers report using birth control post-partum.

Discussed:	91.3%
Inserted or Prescribed Post-partum:	78.5%

MATERNAL DRUG & ALCOHOL USE

In Maui County, 5.8% of mothers report using marijuana during pregnancy.²³⁷ 5.2% of mothers reported smoking cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy.²³⁸ While 22.4% of them lived with a cigarette smoker during pregnancy and were exposed to secondhand smoke.²³⁹

²³⁵ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Hawaii Health Matters Trying to Get Pregnant](#)

²³⁶ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Discussed Contraception Modify Query 2020 and Maui County](#)

²³⁷ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Marijuana Use During Pregnancy](#)

²³⁸ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Smoke Last 3 Months of Pregnancy](#)

²³⁹ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Second Hand Smoke During Pregnancy](#)

Alcohol Consumption

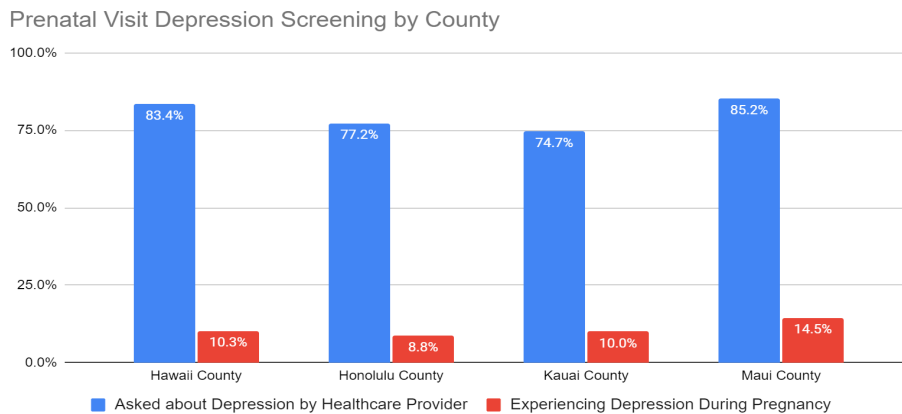
Within the 3 months prior to pregnancy, 58.9% of mothers in Maui County reported that they consumed alcohol, including 22.9% of mothers who reported binge drinking (classified as drinking 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion).^{240,241} During the last 3 months of pregnancy, 10.6% of mothers drank alcohol.²⁴²

Prenatal Visit Depression Screening

Pregnancy and childbirth can be a period of severe emotional stress. Perinatal depression can be disabling for the mother and limit her ability to care for herself & the new infant. Perinatal depression includes depression that begins during pregnancy (prenatal depression) and depression that begins after the baby is born (postpartum depression).²⁴³ Most cases of postpartum depression, especially when identified early, can be treated effectively on an outpatient basis.

Figure 39 compares depression screening at prenatal visits by county as well as the percentage of mothers experiencing depression. Maui County leads the state with the highest rate of screening (85.2%) and resulting identification of maternal depression, (14.5%) of pregnant parents, supporting the importance of depression screening of expecting and new mothers.

Figure 39: **Prenatal Visit Depression Screening & Identification by County, 2020**



²⁴⁰ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Brink Prior to Pregnancy](#)

²⁴¹ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Binge Drink Prior to Pregnancy](#)

²⁴² 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Drank Alcohol Last 3 Months Pregnancy](#)

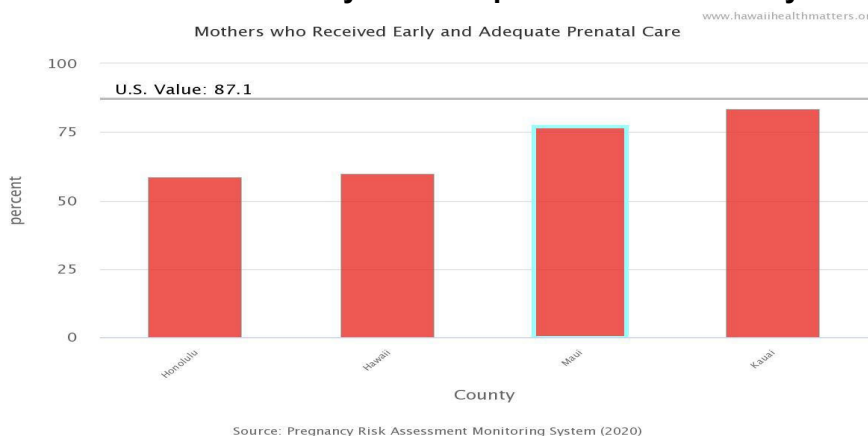
²⁴³ National Institute of Mental Health: [Perinatal Definition](#)

PRENATAL CARE

Early and adequate prenatal care increases the likelihood of giving birth to a healthy infant. Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU), involves both when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from when prenatal care began until delivery (received services) to determine early and adequate prenatal care.²⁴⁴ During prenatal visits, health professionals also have an opportunity to discuss breastfeeding, newborn nutrition, and injury and illness prevention as well as monitor health-compromising conditions, and help them prepare for the new emotional challenges of caring for an infant.

Each county in Hawaii is below the US average when it comes to mothers receiving early and adequate prenatal care. Over three-quarters of mothers in Maui County receive early and adequate prenatal care as shown in Figure 36. As Table 55 indicates, Native Hawaiian mothers are less likely than other racial and ethnic groups to receive early and adequate prenatal care.

Figure 40: **Mothers who Received Early and Adequate Prenatal Care by County, 2020**



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²⁴⁴ 2020 Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS) , Hawai'i State Department of Health, Family Health Services Division in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): [Hawaii Health Matters Prenatal Care](#)

²⁴⁵ Kotelchuck Index, also called the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU), uses two crucial elements obtained from birth certificate data-when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from when prenatal care began until delivery (received services). 2020 Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS) , Hawai'i State Department of Health, Family Health Services Division in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): [Hawaii Health Matters Prenatal Care](#)

Figure 41: **Prenatal Care for Mothers, Maui County, 2020**

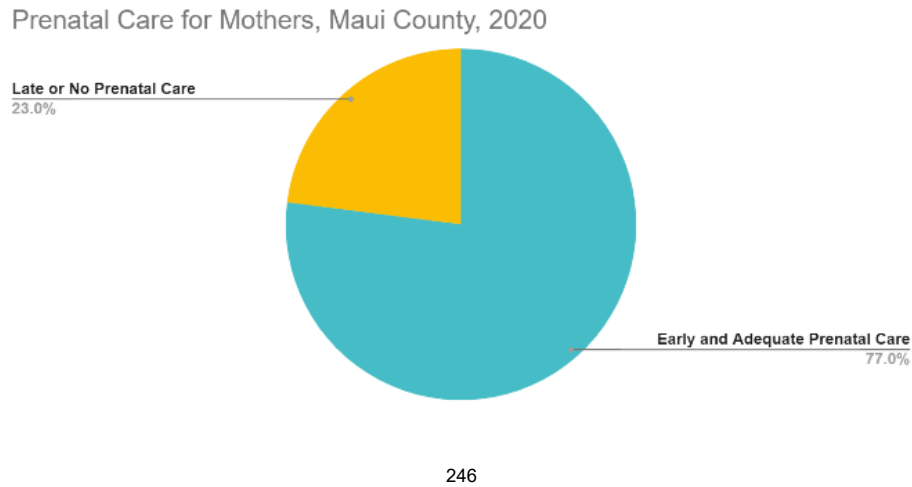


Table 52: Early and Adequate Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity²⁴⁷
Maui County, 2020

Caucasian:	88.0%
Filipino	84.1%
Native Hawaiian:	67.3%
<i>*Other Ethnicities were suppressed due to low data responses.</i>	

BIRTH OUTCOMES

Birth outcomes are a critical indicator of a community's health status. Within Maui County, 9.6% of births were preterm (meaning the child is born before 37 weeks of gestation).²⁴⁸ A total of 7.4% of babies were born with low birth weights (less than 5.5 lbs.).²⁴⁹ Pregnant women can take steps to prevent prematurity and low birth weight including taking prenatal vitamins, stopping tobacco, drug, and alcohol use, and accessing prenatal care.

Babies born premature are more likely to require specialized medical care, and oftentimes must stay in intensive care units. While there have been many medical advances enabling premature infants to survive, there is still risk of infant death or long-term disability. The most important things an expectant mother can do to prevent prematurity and very low birth weight are to take prenatal

²⁴⁶ Ibid

²⁴⁷ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [Hawaii Health Matters Prenatal Care](#)

²⁴⁸ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Preterm Births](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

²⁴⁹ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Birth Weight](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

vitamins, stop smoking, stop drinking alcohol and using drugs, and most importantly, get prenatal care.²⁵⁰

Low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds) is associated with poor developmental outcomes, beginning in infancy but extending into adult life. Low birthweight is often associated with preterm delivery but can occur also with full-term births. Research points to several factors that can contribute to the likelihood of low weight at birth, including smoking during pregnancy; low weight gain during pregnancy, or low pre-pregnancy weight; and the pregnant parent's stress during pregnancy.²⁵¹

Most babies in Maui County are considered to have a normal birth weight (between 5.5 lbs. and 8.8 lbs.). As Table 53 indicates, 7.4% of babies weigh less than 5.5 lbs. at birth.

Low Birth Weight (less than 5.5 lbs.):	7.4%
Normal Birth Weight:	85.6%
High Birth Weight (8.8 lbs and above):	7.0%

New mothers in Maui County are more likely to receive depression screenings than mothers in other counties, and those screens indicate that 14.5% of new mothers report having depression during pregnancy.^{253,254}

BREASTFEEDING

Breast milk has benefits for both infants and mothers. Breastfeeding helps babies and mothers to bond and can help build a baby's immune system. Breast milk also provides complete nutrition for infants and is easier to digest than breast milk alternatives and is free and cost-effective for families.

The majority of mothers in Maui County (94%), initiate breastfeeding, and 80% of new moms are still breastfeeding at three months post-partum.²⁵⁵

²⁵⁰ Hawaii Health Matters: [Premature Births](#)

²⁵¹ [State of Babies: Low Birth Weight](#)

²⁵² 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Birth Weight](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

²⁵³ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Asked About Depression](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

²⁵⁴ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Experiencing Depression](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

²⁵⁵ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Breastfeeding Duration](#) *Modify Query 2020 and Maui County*

Table 54 reports on the duration mothers breastfed in Maui County. 6% of new mothers report never having breastfed and over 80% of new mothers continue to breastfeed at 3 months post-partum.

Table 54: Breastfeeding Duration ²⁵⁶ Maui County, 2020	
Never Breastfed:	6.0%
Breastfed <1 Week:	3.4%
Breastfed 1-4 Weeks:	8.5%
Breastfed 5-8 Weeks:	1.2%
Breastfed 9+ Weeks	80.9%

NUTRITION

**For information on WIC coverage see section 7. Public Assistance*

HEALTHCARE

**For information on health insurance see section 7. Public Assistance*

²⁵⁶ 2020 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: [PRAMS Breastfeeding Duration](#) Modify Query 2020 and Maui County



CHILD WELLBEING RISK FACTORS

HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse childhood experiences, or ACEs, are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years). ACEs are linked to chronic health problems, mental illness, and substance use problems in adolescence and adulthood. ACEs can also negatively impact education, job opportunities, and earning potential. However, ACEs can be prevented.²⁵⁷ ACE's play a key role in the health outcomes of adults. The influence of ACE's can be offset by protective factors that strengthen families and increase the resilience of families to navigate difficult situations.

The National Survey for Children's Health asked parents about the following Adverse Childhood Experiences in their children's lives.

1. Hard to cover basics on family's income
2. Parent or guardian divorced or separated
3. Parent or guardian died
4. Parent or guardian served time in jail
5. Saw or heard parents or adults slap, hit, kick punch one another in the home
6. Was a victim of violence or witnessed violence in their neighborhood
7. Lived with anyone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed
8. Lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs
9. Treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity
10. Treated or judged unfairly due to sexual orientation or gender identity

Over 15.4% of children under 18 years old across the State of Hawai'i have experienced 2 or more Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), and the most common Adverse Childhood Experience for these children is parent or guardian divorce/separation.²⁵⁸

Parent or Guardian Divorce / Separation is the adverse childhood experience most often experienced by children (0-17) in Hawai'i. In 2020, an estimated 18.5% of all children have experienced some sort of parent or guardian divorce or separation.²⁵⁹

According to the National Survey of Children's Health, in Hawai'i 5.4% of infants and toddlers (0-2 years old) have experienced 2 or more adverse childhood experiences, 9.3% of children under 6 years of age and 15.4% for all children.

²⁵⁷ Center for Disease Control and Prevention: [ACEs Facts](#)

²⁵⁸ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [ACES Children 0-17](#)

²⁵⁹ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [ACE Divorce/Separation](#)

	Number of Children	Percentage of Children
Infant /Toddlers ²⁶⁰	2,673	5.4%
Children under 6 ²⁶¹	8,924	9.3%
Children under 18 ²⁶²	45,336	15.4%

Domestic Violence & Child Abuse and Neglect

The State of Hawai'i has an estimated rate of 7.2 per 1,000 of infant and toddler (0-2) experience maltreatment.²⁶³

Rate of Infant /Toddlers (0-2) removed from home	7.5 per 1,000
Time in out-of-home placement (less than 12 months)	25.6%
Permanency Reunified	65.9%
Permanency Adopted	26.6%
Permanency Guardian	7.1%

3 out of 4 infants and toddlers that are removed from their homes due to domestic violence or child abuse and neglect will spend over a year in out-of-home placement. Eventually most infants /toddlers will be reunified, if reunification is not possible, children will either be adopted or receive guardianship from another caring adult.

Domestic Violence

Children who are exposed to domestic violence are at higher risk for experiencing emotional, mental, and social damage that can affect their developmental growth. Some children lose the ability to feel empathy for others and some feel socially isolated.²⁶⁵

²⁶⁰ Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (2020). 2020 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) Stata Constructed Data Set; [State of Babies Yearbook 2022 Hawaii Report](#)

²⁶¹ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [ACES Children 0-5](#)

²⁶² 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [ACES Children 0-17](#)

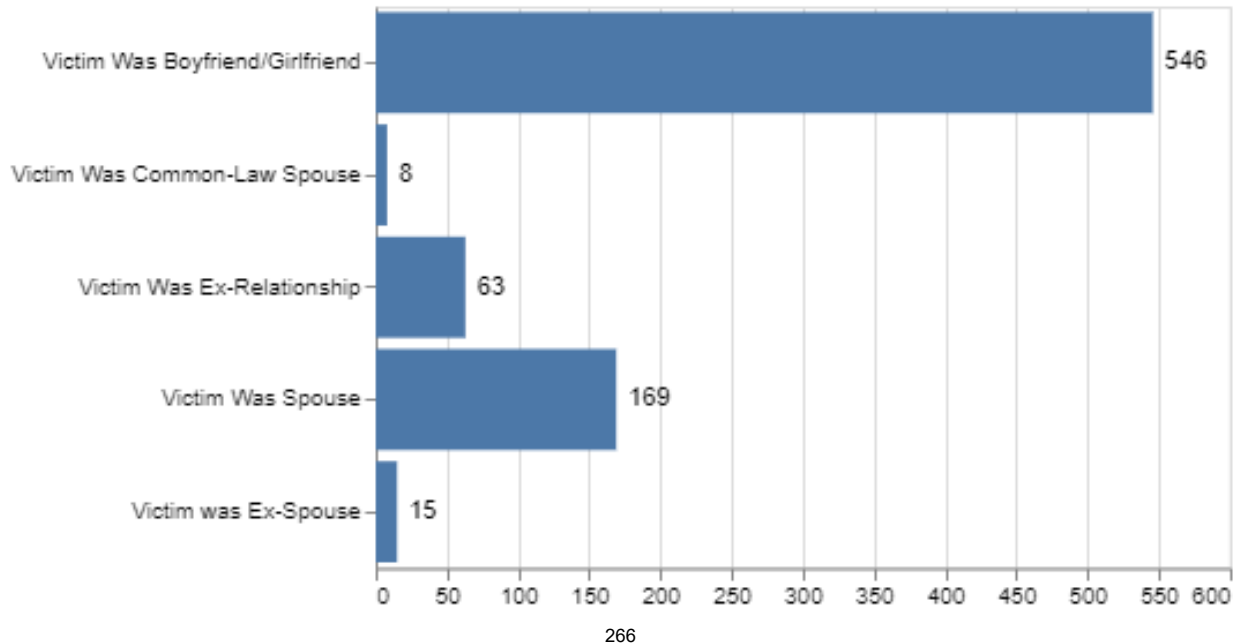
²⁶³ Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (2020). 2019 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH); [State of Babies Yearbook 2022 Hawaii Report](#)

²⁶⁴ Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (2020). Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), Foster Care File 2019. National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect. [State of Babies Yearbook 2022 Hawaii Report](#)

²⁶⁵ US Department of Health and Human Services. Child Welfare Information Gateway. [Impact of Domestic Violence](#)

According to the Hawai'i National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) there were a total of 801 reported offenses of intimate partner violence in Maui County in 2021. 98% of these offenses were assault, the remaining 2% were either kidnapping/abduction.

Figure 42: **Number of Intimate Partner Violence Victims by Partner Relationship for Maui County, 2021**



In 2019, 7% of young teens in the State of Hawai'i experienced intimate partner violence (teens in grade 6-8).²⁶⁷ In the same year, 9.6% of older teens (in grades 9-12) also experienced intimate partner violence.²⁶⁸

**More information on teen behaviors is found in section 15. Strong Families & Communities*

Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN)

Children who are abused or neglected may suffer physical injuries such as cuts, bruises, or broken bones. They may also have emotional and psychological problems, such as anxiety or posttraumatic stress. Over the long term, children who are abused or neglected are also at increased risk for experiencing future violence victimization and perpetration, substance abuse, sexually transmitted infections, delayed brain development, lower educational attainment, and limited employment opportunities.²⁶⁹

²⁶⁶ [Hawai'i National Incident-Based Reporting System \(NIBRS\)](#): Query Persons Offense Victims Involving Intimate Partner Relationship by Relationship Type

²⁶⁷ 2019 Hawai'i State Departments of Education and Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Intimate Partner Violence Young Teens](#)

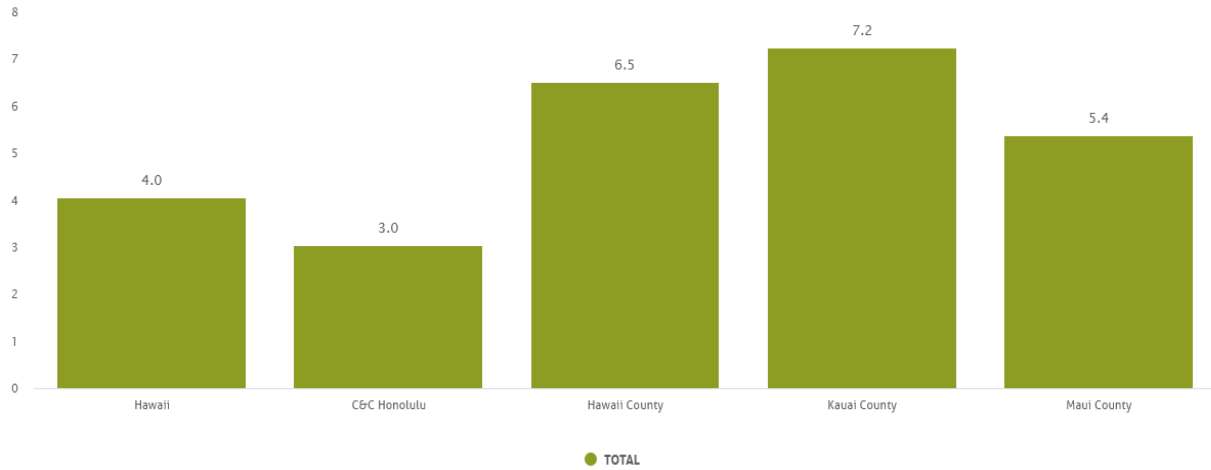
²⁶⁸ 2019 Hawai'i State Departments of Education and Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Intimate Partner Violence Teens](#)

²⁶⁹ Center for Disease Control and Prevention: [Child Abuse & Neglect Facts](#)

3 out of 4 infants and toddlers that are removed from their homes due to domestic violence or child abuse and neglect will spend over a year in out-of-home placement. Eventually most infants /toddlers will be reunified, if reunification is not possible, children will either be adopted or receive guardianship from another caring adult.

Figure 43: **Child Abuse and Neglect of All Children (0-17 Years Old) by County, 2020**

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (BIRTH TO AGE 17) (RATE) - 2020

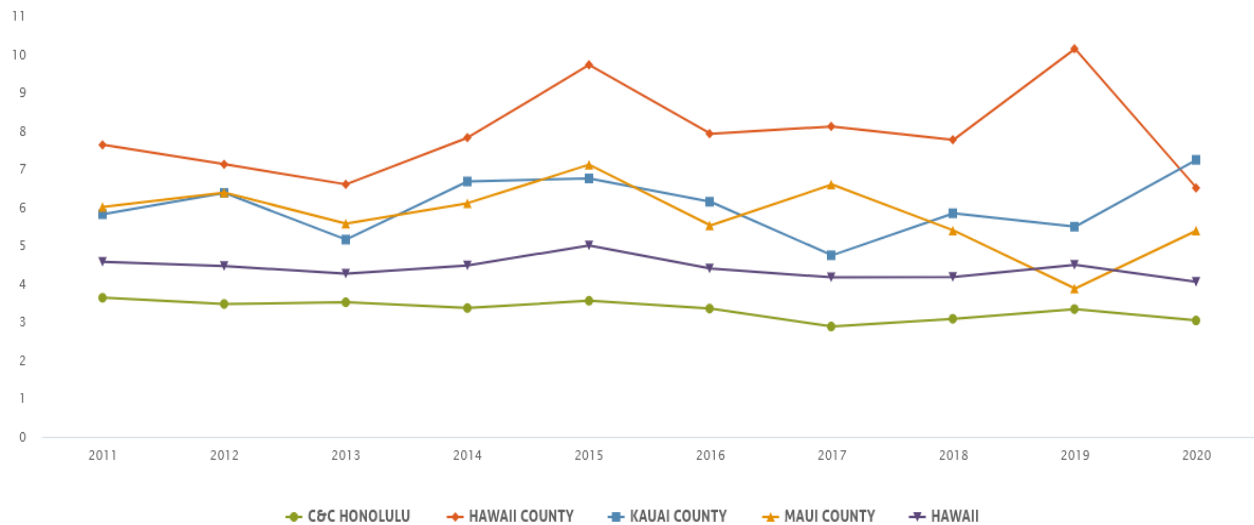


Hawai'i Children's Action Network from datacenter.kidscount.org

²⁷⁰ Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. "A statistical report on child abuse and neglect in Hawai'i," various years. Audit, Quality Control, and Research Office. [Kids Count CAN Rate 0-17 County](#)

Figure 44: Child Abuse and Neglect of All Children (0-17 Years Old) by County

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (BIRTH TO AGE 17) (RATE) - 2011-2020



Hawai'i Children's Action Network from datacenter.kidscount.org

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Maui County has a child abuse and neglect rate of 5.4 per 1,000 children 0-17 years old. This rate of abuse and neglect is higher than the state average of 4.0 per 1,000.²⁷² Statewide data in 2020 indicates that there were 5.0 confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children 0-5 years old.²⁷³

As Table 57 indicates, in 2021, there were 294 reports of CAN in Maui County. 114 of these cases were confirmed, involving 203 child victims.

INTAKES	Intakes*	Victims ⁺
Confirmed	114	203
Not Confirmed	180	519
Total	294	722
Percent of Confirmed Intakes	39%	28%

²⁷¹ Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. "A statistical report on child abuse and neglect in Hawai'i," various years. Audit, Quality Control, and Research Office. [Kids Count CAN Rate 0-17 County](#)

²⁷² Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. "A statistical report on child abuse and neglect in Hawai'i," various years. Audit, Quality Control, and Research Office. [Kids Count CAN Rate 0-17 County](#)

²⁷³ Hawai'i State Department of Human Services. "A statistical report on child abuse and neglect in Hawai'i," various years. Audit, Quality Control, and Research Office. [Kids Count CAN Rate 0-5](#)

²⁷⁴ Hawai'i Department of Human Services [Statistical Report on Child Abuse & Neglect in Hawaii 2021](#)

*An intake is a report of a child abuse or neglect incident that have been accepted for investigation and a determination of the abuse/neglect have been made. An intake usually refers to a family unit and may involve the possible maltreatment of more than one child. A confirmed intake is one where at least one child in the intake had at least one abuse type confirmed or substantiated. A separate, unrelated incident may result in another intake for the same family or child.

+ A victim is a child in an intake identified as one being possibly maltreated. A confirmed victim is one that had at least one abuse type confirmed or substantiated.

Table 58 displays the number of confirmed CAN victims by year of age in 2021. In 2021 there were a total of 1,386 confirmed CAN victims. A total of 42.3% of confirmed victims of CAN were aged 0-5 years old.

Table 58: Confirmed Child Victims of CAN by Age²⁷⁵ State of Hawai'i, 2021		
Age	Children (unique count)	Percentage of all Confirmed CAN cases
Less Than One Year	223	16.1%
1 Year	78	5.6%
2 Years	61	4.4%
3 Years	79	5.7%
4 Years	76	5.5%
5 Years	70	5.1%
Total 0-5 Years Old	587	

As Table 59 indicates, children who are victims of CAN are more likely to be from Native Hawaiian or White families

Table 59: Count of Confirmed CAN Victims by Top 5 Races²⁷⁶ State of Hawai'i, 2021		
Race	Victims	Percent of Victims
Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian	552	39.8%
White	299	21.6%
Mixed	108	7.8%
Filipinx	106	7.6%
Samoan	36	2.6%

²⁷⁵ Ibid

²⁷⁶ Ibid

In Maui County, Wailuku is the district with highest reported and confirmed cases of CAN (when when a location was specified).

Table 60: Total Reported & Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse & Neglect by District²⁷⁷ Maui County, 2021		
District	Reported	Confirmed
Lahaina	39	17
Wailuku	122	40
Makawao	45	15
Hana	7	3
Molokai	7	7
Lanai	9	3
Unspecified	277	84
Total	506	169

Of the 209 confirmed unique counts of child abuse and neglect in Maui County, the majority (162) were threatened harm, followed by neglect (28) and physical abuse (14).

²⁷⁷ Ibid

Table 61 shows the total confirmed victims of CAN by maltreatment type.

Table 61: Total Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse & Neglect by Maltreatment Type²⁷⁸ Maui County, 2021	
Maltreatment Type	Confirmed (Unique Count)
Physical Abuse	14
Neglect	28
Medical Neglect	1
Sexual Abuse	3
Psychological Abuse	1
Sex Trafficking	0
Threatened Harm	162
Total	209

Table 62 reports on the most common factors identified as contributing to child abuse and neglect statewide. The most frequently cited factors contributing to CAN are unacceptable child rearing methods and the inability to cope with parenting responsibility.

Table 62: Top 10 Factors Precipitating Incident for Confirmed CAN Victims²⁷⁹ State of Hawai'i, 2021		
FACTORS	Children	Percent
Unacceptable Child Rearing Method	1,047	70.0%
Inability to Cope with Parenting Responsibility	1,015	67.9%
Drug Abuse	508	34.0%
Chronic Family Violence	270	18.1%
Physical Abuse of Spouse/Fighting	252	16.9%
Mental Health Problem	243	16.3%
Missing	192	12.8%
Alcohol Abuse	152	10.2%
Lack of Tolerance to Child's Behavior	123	8.2%
Loss of Control During Discipline	101	6.8%

²⁷⁸ Ibid

²⁷⁹ Ibid

**The Factors Precipitating Incident are conditions that were identified as contributing to the abuse or neglect of the child. If more than one factor applies, all factors (up to a maximum of six) have been included in this table. Therefore, the total count of factors may exceed the total number of child victims. The Percent figure is based on the total number of confirmed victims*

Child Injury

Infant Mortality Rate

In 2020, Maui County had an infant mortality rate of 5.8/1,000 live births in the first year of life.²⁸⁰

Birth outcomes are a critical indicator of a community's health status. Infant death is usually reported as the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)- the number of infant (first year of life) deaths per 1,000 live births. IMR is utilized worldwide as a measure of community health. The Infant Mortality Rate for Maui County in 2019 was 5.8/1,000 babies.²⁸¹

As Table 63 indicates, unintentional suffocation is the leading cause of death for newborns, followed by birth defects.

Due to All Birth Defects: ²⁸²	1/1,000 live births
Due to Congenital Heart Defects: ²⁸³	0.1 death/1,000 live births
Due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS): ²⁸⁴	0.3 deaths/1,000 live births
Due to Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths: ²⁸⁵	0.8/1,000 live births
Due to Unintentional Suffocation: ²⁸⁶	14.1 deaths/1,000 live births

Across the State of Hawai'i, Infant Mortality Rates have fallen by 25% over the past 2 decades.

²⁸⁰ Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters Infant Mortality Rate](#)

²⁸¹ Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters Infant Mortality Rate](#)

²⁸² Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters Infant Deaths Birth Defects](#)

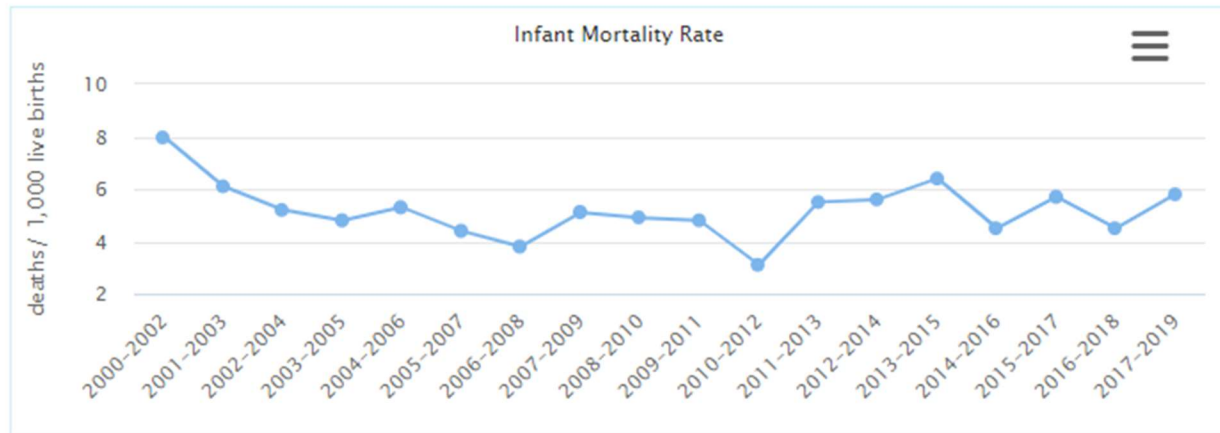
²⁸³ Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters Infant Deaths Heart](#)

²⁸⁴ Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters SIDS](#)

²⁸⁵ Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters Unexpected](#)

²⁸⁶ Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters Suffocation](#)

Figure 45: Infant Mortality Rate, State of Hawai'i



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Injuries are responsible for more deaths of children and young adults in than all other causes combined. In 2019, medical treatment for injuries amounted to nearly \$670 million in hospital charges in Hawai'i.²⁸⁸

In 2020 there were a total of 48 child deaths in Hawai'i (a rate of 16 / 100,000 children).²⁸⁹

Table 65 shows the top 5 causes of death from 2015-2019 among babies, children 1-14 years old and youth and young adults (15 to 24). The leading causes of death for infants less than year old included unintentional injuries, perinatal conditions, congenital abnormalities, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. In 2020 7 infants died in their first year of life in Hawai'i.

	<1 (492 total)	1-14y (174 total)	15-24y (460 total)
1	Perinatal conditions 262	Unintentional injuries 40	Unintentional injuries 163
2	Congenital anomalies 77	Malignant neoplasm 30	Suicide 136
3	Sudden infant death synd. 23	Congenital anomalies 14	Malignant neoplasm 37
4	Unintentional injuries 7	Suicide <10	Homicide 20
5	Heart disease 11	Homicide <10	Heart disease 20

²⁸⁷ Hawaii State Department of Health, Vital Statistics: [Hawaii Health Matters Infant Mortality Rate](#)

²⁸⁸ Hawai'i Department of Health Injury Prevention 2020: [Injury- A Major Public Health Problem in Hawaii](#)

²⁸⁹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) 2020 [Kids County Child & Teen Death Rate](#)

²⁹⁰ Hawai'i Department of Health Injury Prevention 2020: [Injury- A Major Public Health Problem in Hawaii](#)

CHILD HEALTH & DEVELOPMENT



CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Across the state, 87.6% of children under age 6 received a well-child check-up in the past year.²⁹¹

Statewide, 90.5% of children receive family-centered medical care.²⁹² 87.6% of children under 6 received one or more preventive check-up visits in the past 12 months.²⁹³ 15% of children 3-17 years old have 1 or more Mental, Emotional, Developmental or Behavioral (MEDB) problem.²⁹⁴

Obesity

Statewide, almost 30% of children aged 10-17 years are classified as overweight or obese.²⁹⁵ Data from the MEO Head Start program indicates that 15.7% of children (ages 3- 4) enrolled in Head Start in Maui County in 2021 were overweight and 12.7% were obese.²⁹⁶

Asthma

In Maui County, 9.1% of children have asthma.²⁹⁷ The rate of childhood asthma is higher than the state average of 7.5%.²⁹⁸

Mental Health

Parental mental illness and depression can impact the lives of dependent children in direct and indirect ways including attachment formation, the cognitive, social and behavioral development of children.

In 2020, 56.7% of adults in Maui County reported that they were in good physical and mental health. This is lower than the State average, 57.4%, but higher than the national average of 49.6%.²⁹⁹

Across the state 67.7% of children aged 3-17 years with emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems received treatment or counseling from a mental health professional during the past 12 months.³⁰⁰

²⁹¹ 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health: [Children with Preventative Care Visit](#)

²⁹² 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [Family Centered Care](#)

²⁹³ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [Children with Preventative Care Visit](#)

²⁹⁴ 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health: [Children with MEDB Problem](#)

²⁹⁵ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health : [Children 10-17 Weight Status](#)

²⁹⁶ MEO Program Information Report 2021-2022: [Head Start Program Information Report](#)

²⁹⁷ Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey 2019: [Hawaii Health Matters Child Asthma](#)

²⁹⁸ Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey 2019: [Hawaii Health Matters Child Asthma](#)

²⁹⁹ Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey 2020: [Hawaii Health Matters Adult with Good Physical & Mental Health](#)

³⁰⁰ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health: [Hawaii Health Matters Mental Health](#)

Disability

A total of 1.9% of young children (0-4 years old) in Maui County live with a disability.³⁰¹

According to the U.S. Department of Education, more than six million children with disabilities receive special education and related services annually through their school system. As children with disabilities approach adulthood, they may have difficulties living independently or fulfilling work responsibilities without sufficient accommodations.³⁰²

DENTAL CARE

Oral health has been shown to impact overall health and well-being. Nearly one-third of all adults in the United States have untreated tooth decay and one in seven have gum disease. Because untreated cavities and other dental concerns can have serious implications for health including infections, it is recommended that adults and children see a dentist on a regular basis.

Maui County has the highest number of children transported off island by Medicaid for dental services in the state, totaling 166 in 2021, primarily due to the limited dental services available to children on the islands of Lānaʻi & Molokaʻi.³⁰³

In Hawaiʻi, 84.9% of children had a preventative dental care visit in 2021 as shown in Table 65. Preschool age children were less likely to visit a dentist, with only 72% visiting a dentist in the last year.

Age Group	Percentage
All Children (1-17)	84.9%
1-5	72.0%
6-11	91.8%
12-17	89.4%

Table 66 shows the number of children transported off-island by Medicaid for dental services, with Maui County having the highest number of 166 children. Maui County has the highest number because of the limited availability of dental services for Lānaʻi and Molokaʻi children.

³⁰¹ 2020 ACS: 5 Year Estimate Table [S1810](#)

³⁰² Hawaii Health Matters: [Children With Disabilities](#)

³⁰³ 2021 Hawaiʻi Med-Quest CMS 416 Reports: [Hawaii Health Matters](#)

³⁰⁴ 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health: [Children with Preventative Dental Visit in Last Year](#)

**Table 66: Number of Children Transported off Island by Medicaid for Dental Services by County³⁰⁵
2021**

County	Number of children
Honolulu:	0 children
Kaua'i	11 children
Hawai'i	79 children
Maui	166 children

MEDICAL HOME

A medical home is an approach to providing comprehensive primary care that facilitates partnerships between patients, clinicians, medical staff, and families. A medical home extends beyond the four walls of a clinical practice. It includes specialty care, educational services, family support and more.³⁰⁶

A medical home provides a home base for a child's medical and non-medical care. It is a partnership between the patient, family, and primary care provider in cooperation with specialists and support from the community. The patient/family is the focal point of this model, which allows for a more holistic approach to the health of the child.³⁰⁷

Across Hawai'i, Half (49.3%) of children 0-5 years old (without special needs) have a medical home.³⁰⁸

Fewer than half of children (aged 0-17) in Hawai'i with special needs (43.7%) have a medical home where they receive ongoing medical care.³⁰⁹

Across the state, an estimated 7,501 (7.3%) of children 0-5 have special healthcare needs.³¹⁰ Of these children, only 43.7% have a medical home.³¹¹

³⁰⁵ 2021 Hawai'i Med-Quest CMS 416 Reports: [Hawaii Health Matters](#)

³⁰⁶ American Academy of Pediatrics: [Medical Home Definition](#)

³⁰⁷ Hawaii Health Matters: [Children with Access to a Medical Home](#)

³⁰⁸ 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health: [Medical Home, Children Without Special Health Care Needs](#)

³⁰⁹ 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health: [Medical Home, Children with Special Health Care Needs](#)

³¹⁰ 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health: [Children 0-5 with Special Health Care Needs](#)

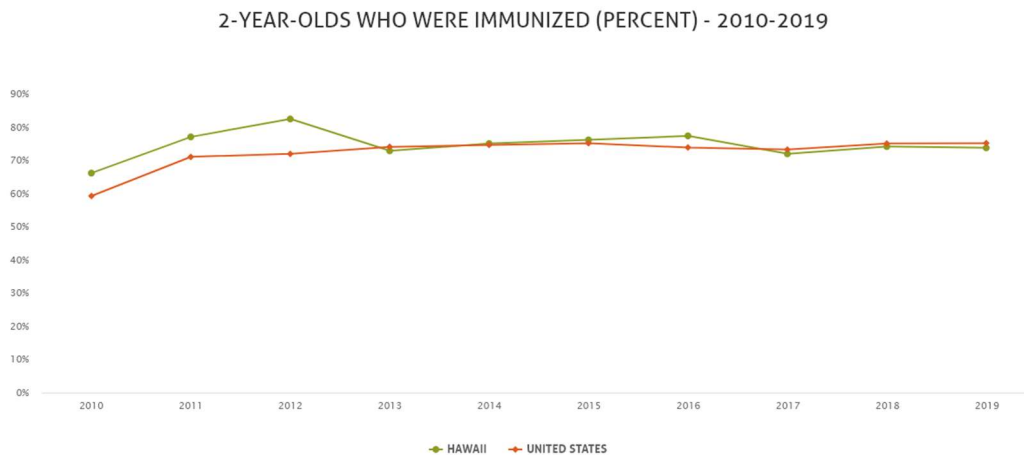
³¹¹ 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health: [Medical Home, Children with Special Health Care Needs](#)

IMMUNIZATION

Vaccines protect the community by preventing the spread of disease from one person to the next. Vaccines can prevent serious diseases that once killed or harmed many infants, children, and adults. Without vaccines, children are at risk for serious illness or even death from diseases like measles and whooping cough.³¹²

Figure 46 shows that 73.7% of 2-year-olds in the State of Hawai'i are up to date on their vaccines, slightly below the national average of 75.1%. Vaccination rates have remained close to 75% for the past decade.

Figure 46: Percentage of 2 Year Old Children Who Were Fully Immunized, State of Hawai'i & United States



The Annie E. Casey Foundation from datacenter.kidscount.org

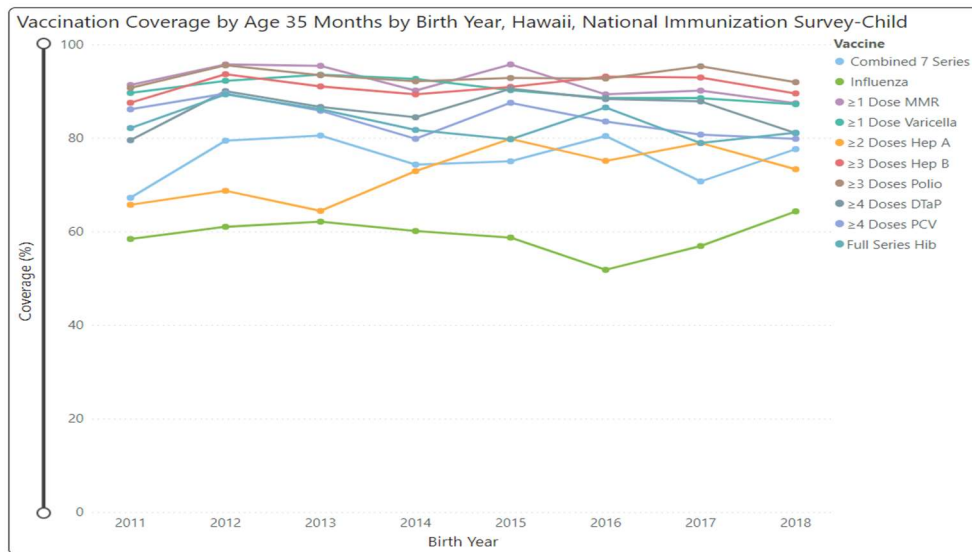
313

Figure 47 compares immunization rates of various cohorts of children at 35 months old. This shows that parents continue to vaccinate at a high rate against MMR, Polio, and Hepatitis B. Parents are less likely to have the Full Series Hib, Hepatitis A, and Influenza vaccine administered to their child.

³¹² Center for Disease Control & Prevention: [Vaccines](#)

³¹³ Annie E Casey Foundation Kids Count: [2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized](#)

Figure 47: Vaccination Rate by 35 Months Old by Birth Year and Immunization Type, State of Hawai'i



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Vaccination rates have remained steadily just below the 75% rate, despite efforts to increase vaccination rates from public health nurses and medical professionals.³¹⁵

HEALTH INSURANCE

**For information on health insurance see section 7. Public Assistance*

GOOD HEALTH POLICY

Hawai'i has adopted the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion, meaning Medicaid coverage is offered to people with incomes up to 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL).³¹⁶ States that adopt the expansion see improved quality of care, increased access to care, and, ultimately, reduced health care costs.³¹⁷ Those that have implemented the Medicaid expansion have seen gains in coverage; improvements in access, financial security, and some measures of health status/outcomes; and economic benefits for states and providers.³¹⁸

³¹⁴ Center for Disease Control & Prevention: [Child Vaccination Coverage Hawaii 3 Yr Old](#)

³¹⁵ Annie E Casey Foundation Kids Count: [2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized](#)

³¹⁶ HealthCare.gov: [Medicaid Expansion & What it Means for You](#)

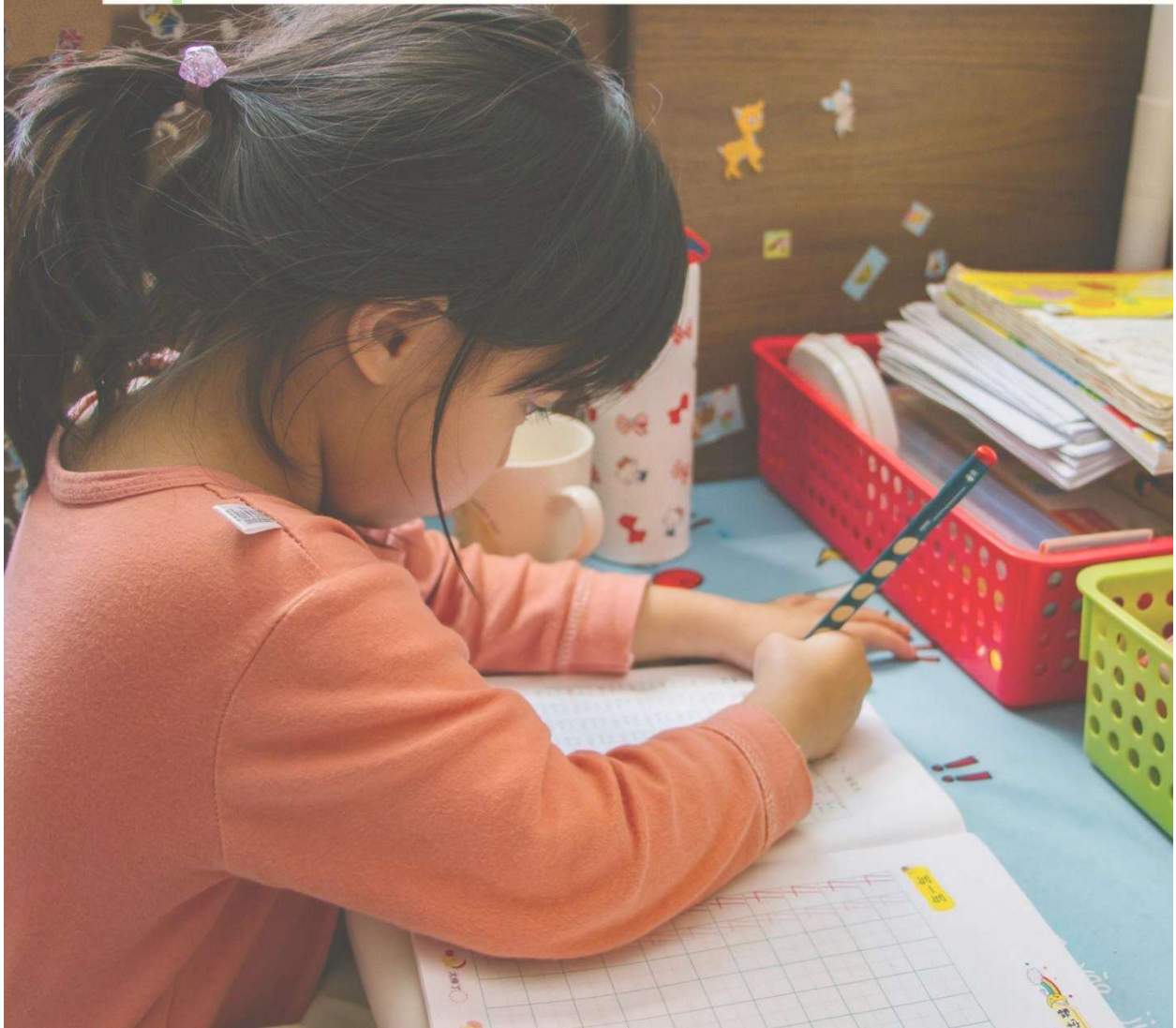
³¹⁷ National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities: [Medicaid Expansion Benefits Young Adults](#)

³¹⁸ KFF: [Building on the Evidence Base: Studies on the Effects of Medicaid Expansion, February 2020 to March 2021](#)

The State Medicaid policy recommends maternal depression screening in well child visits and covers social emotional screening for young children.³¹⁹

³¹⁹ MedQuest Hawai'i: [Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, & Treatment \(EPSDT\)](#)

EDUCATION



KINDERGARTEN READINESS

Kindergarten readiness matters. It includes exposure to activities that extend far beyond learning the letters of the alphabet or how to hold a crayon. It involves a basic understanding of core subjects as well as acquiring language skills, self-care skills, and social skills kindergartners need going into a classroom with other children. Research also tells us that providing a high-quality education for children before the age of five results in significant long-term benefits for students. The more prepared children are both academically and emotionally for kindergarten, the more successful learners they will become. The first few years are critical to help young children navigate and transition through a variety of settings and situations, while developing their emotional skills.³²⁰

Kindergarten Entry Assessment

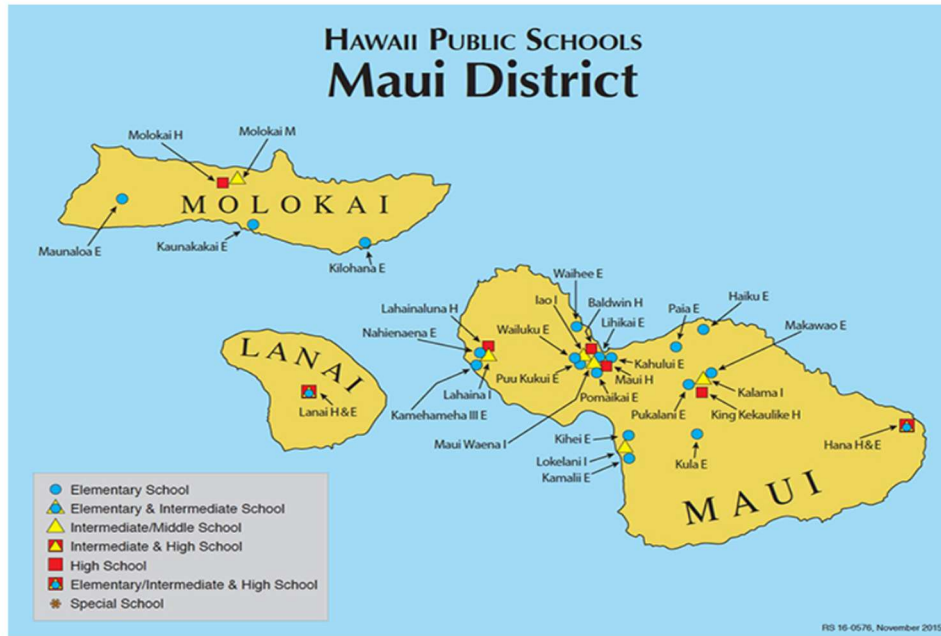
Starting in the fall of 2023, the Hawai'i Department of Education will implement a Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA) within the first 30 days of each child's admission into kindergarten. English medium schools will utilize the Johns Hopkins University Ready for Kindergarten Tool. A KEA tailored to Hawaiian medium schools will be developed and implemented in the following year. The KEA will include the following domains: Social Foundations, Language and Literacy, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Physical Well-Being and Motor Development, and Fine Arts.³²¹

Figure 48 presents the location of public schools in Maui County

³²⁰ Gale Research: [Kindergarten Readiness](#)

³²¹ Hawaii Department of Education Early Learning Board [Presentation 10.13.22](#)

Figure 48: **Hawai'i Public Schools Maui District Map**
Maui District



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Kindergarten Enrollment

Kindergarten provides young students with positive experiences that are important in establishing the foundation for future school attitudes and success. Kindergarten is mandatory in the state of Hawai'i for all children who are 5 years of age.³²³

In the school year 2021-2022 there were over 1,500 kindergarteners in Maui County.

Table 67 indicates that 79% of kindergarteners attended public schools data from kindergarteners enrolled in a homeschool program was not available.

³²² Hawai'i Department of Education [Maui County Map](#)

³²³ Hawai'i Department of Education Kindergarten Information Page: [Kindergarten Enrollment](#)

	Public School³²⁴	Charter School³²⁵	Private School³²⁶	Total
East Maui	31	-	-	31
Upcountry	275	-	146	421
Central Maui	530	-	60	590
South Maui	151	21	0	172
West Maui	167	-	51	218
Lānaʻi	38	-	-	38
Molokaʻi	52	50	-	102
Total	1,244	71	257	1,572

* Homeschool data not available or reported

K-12 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

There are 51 public and private schools in Maui County. Thirty-one are public, 2 are charter schools, and 18 are private.³²⁷ The majority of students in grades K-12 attend a Department of Education public school of which 18 are elementary schools, 6 intermediate/middle schools, 5 high schools, and 2 multi-level schools in Maui County.

Table 69 shows the total enrollment of schools in School Year 2020-2021 across Maui County was 24,698 students. In Maui County, 82.5% of the student population attended DOE schools.

	Number of Students	Percentage of Student Population
Public ³²⁸	20,366	82.5%
Charter ³²⁹	1,022	4.1%
Private ³³⁰	3,310	13.4%
Total	24,698	100%

*Homeschool data not publicly available

³²⁴ Hawaii Department of Education Kindergarten [SY 21-22 Enrollment Data](#)

³²⁵ Ibid

³²⁶ Hawai'i Association of Independent Schools, [SY 21-22 Enrollment Report](#)

³²⁷ [Maui County Data Book 2020](#) Section 2: Education

³²⁸ Hawai'i Department of Education [Official Enrollment Count SY21-22](#)

³²⁹ Ibid

³³⁰ [Maui County Data Book 2020](#) Section 2: Education

SPECIAL EDUCATION

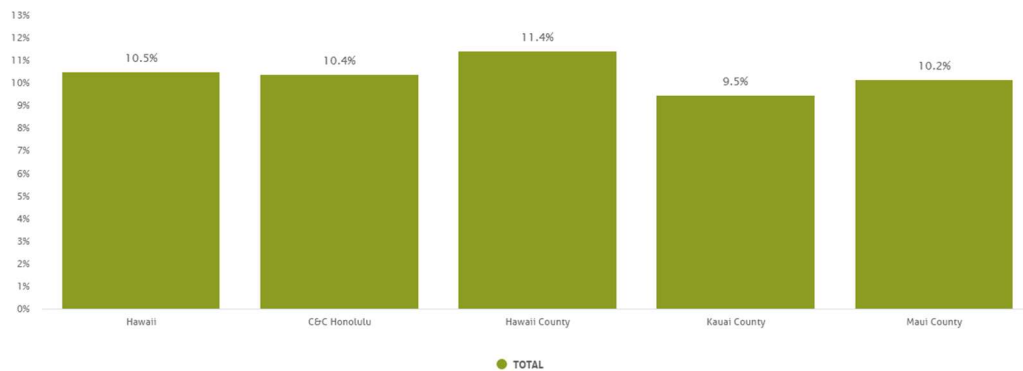
In 2021, 10.6% of Maui County students in grades K-12 were enrolled in special education programs in public schools, on par with the state rate.³³¹

Students receive special education services for many reasons. With appropriate accommodations and support services, the majority of students with disabilities perform at grade level and graduate from high school with a regular diploma.³³²

Figure 49 compares the percentage of K-12 students in special education for each county in school year 2020-2021.

Figure 49: **Percentage of Public K-12 Students in Special Education by County**

% OF K-12 IN SPECIAL EDUCATION (PERCENT) - 2021



Hawai'i Children's Action Network from datacenter.kidscount.org

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As Table 69 indicates, in school year 2021-2022, four Maui County schools (Hāna, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, & King Kekaulike) have higher than average number of students in special education. The top 3 schools, Hāna has the highest rate of 14.1%, Molokai (14%) and Lāna'i (13.7%) also happen to be a part of the CANOE complex area (Moloka'i, Lāna'i, Hāna, & Lahainaluna schools) and some of the most geographically remote schools in Maui County.

³³¹ Hawai'i State Department of Education. [Accountability Resource Center Hawaii](#) Search "Trend Report: Educational & Fiscal Accountability" by Complex

³³² National Center for Education Statistics: [Students with Disabilities](#)

³³³ Hawaii State Department of Education. "Trend Report: Educational & Fiscal Accountability," various years, various districts. [Annie E. Casey Kids Count K-12 Special Education](#)

Table 69: Students in Special Education Programs by Complex³³⁴ Maui County, 2021-2022 School Year		
Complex	Special Education Total	Special Education Percentage of Student Population
Baldwin	374	9.3%
Hana	54	14.1%
Kekaulike	532	13.1%
Lahainaluna	270	8.9%
Lānaʻi	79	13.7%
Maui	670	9.7%
Molokaʻi	129	14.0%
Total Maui District	2,108	10.6%

K-12 STUDENT PERFORMANCE

3rd & 4th Grade Achievement

There are significant disparities in reading skills among 3rd & 4th graders by race/ethnicity, school type, and family socio-economic status (eligibility for the National School Lunch Program). Reading skills are a crucial component of health literacy later in life. This indicator monitors the ability of educational systems to give children the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive members of society.³³⁵

Although there is no kindergarten entry assessment currently in place, a strong indicator of student success is 3rd and 4th grade reading achievement, which is correlated to students succeeding in school and reduced likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors as adolescents.

³³⁴ Hawai'i State Department of Education. [Accountability Resource Center Hawaii](#) Search "Trend Report: Educational & Fiscal Accountability" by Complex

³³⁵ Hawaii Health Matters: [3rd & 4th Grade Reading Skills](#)

A strong indicator of student success is 3rd and 4th grade reading achievement. Only 2 schools in Maui County have placed above the state averages in both reading and math for 3rd and 4th grade in the 2021-2022 school year. Those schools were Pu'u Kukui and Pōmaika'i.³³⁶

Table 70 reports on 3rd and 4th grade school performance. In academic year 2021-2022, 2 schools (Pōmaika'i & Pu'u Kukui) scored above the state averages in all 4 indicators. Those colored in green either met or exceeded the state achievement average.

School Name	3rd Grade Reading Proficiency-Testing at or above Proficiency on State English/Language Arts (ELA) Assessments	3rd Grade Math Proficiency-Testing at or above Proficiency on State Math Assessments	4th Grade Reading Proficiency-Testing at or above Proficient on the English/Language Arts assessment	4th Grade Math Proficiency-Testing at or above Proficiency on State Math Assessments
State Average Met/ Exceeded Achievement	49.0%	51.0%	52.0%	46.0%
Haiku Elem.	40.3%	47.1%	48.0%	39.6%
Hāna Elem.	14.8%	14.8%	22.5%	12.9%
Kahului Elem.	36.8%	25.3%	46.0%	31.3%
Kamali'i Elem.	52.0%	52.6%	51.4%	52.0%
Kaunakakai Elem.	45.0%	52.5%	43.2%	32.4%
Kihei Charter	50.0%	30.0%	47.6%	42.8%
Kihei Elem.	49.0%	54.9%	42.9%	36.5%
Kilohana Elem.	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>
King Kamehameha III Elem.	33.3%	36.5%	56.4%	45.4%
Kualapu'u Public Conversion Charter	33.3%	62.7%	30.1%	32%

³³⁶ SY 2021-2022 State of Hawaii Department of Education: [ARCH Accountability Data Center](#)

³³⁷ SY 2021-2022 State of Hawaii Department of Education: [ARCH Accountability Data Center](#)

Kula Elem.	54.0%	59.4%	50.7%	47.8%
Lānaʻi Elem.	29.4%	23.5%	37.5%	32.6%
Lihikai Elem.	53.9%	60.7%	41.6%	37.9%
Makawao Elem.	40.0%	53.9%	40.4%	40.0%
Maunaloa Elem.	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>	<i>Data suppressed due to small class size</i>
Pāʻia Elem.	7.8%	13.8%	32.2%	18.6%
Pōmaikaʻi Elem.	60.0%	58.6%	59.8%	59.8%
Princess Nahiʻenaʻena Elem.	30.1%	31.1%	33.9%	26.9%
Pukalani Elem.	42.8%	57.1%	61.6%	45.2%
Puʻu Kukui Elem.	53.8%	59.8%	62%	53.4%
Waiheʻe Elem.	20.4%	32.1%	36.1%	30.5%
Wailuku Elem.	21.7%	22.8%	45.3%	41.4%

High School Achievement Levels

Graduating high school is an important personal achievement and is essential for an individual's social and economic advancement. Graduation rates are also an important indicator of the performance of the educational system. Attainment of a higher level of education is associated with higher income, better working conditions, and more opportunities for promotion.³³⁸

Table 71 reports on high school graduation rates for cohorts of students by school, across Maui County.

³³⁸ Hawaii Health Matters: [Adults without a High School Degree](#)

Table 71: High School On-Time Graduation Achievement by School ³³⁹ Maui County, 2021-2022 School Year			
School Name	% of Students who are Economically Disadvantaged	% of Students who Received Diploma	% Graduated on Time (within 4 Years)
King Kekaulike High School	49.3%	95.7%	77.1%
Hāna Elementary/High School	41.9%	96.8%	93.1%
Baldwin High School	45.8%	96.6%	78.9%
Lahainaluna High School	48.4%	95.0%	82.9%
Maui High School	38.3%	96.1%	82.7%
Lānaʻi High School	44.9%	82.1%	75.7%
Molokai High School	+	97.4%	91.3%
Kihei Charter High School	+	93.5%	100%

+School data not publicly reported

*Additional information on Special Education can be found in section 10. Child Development

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

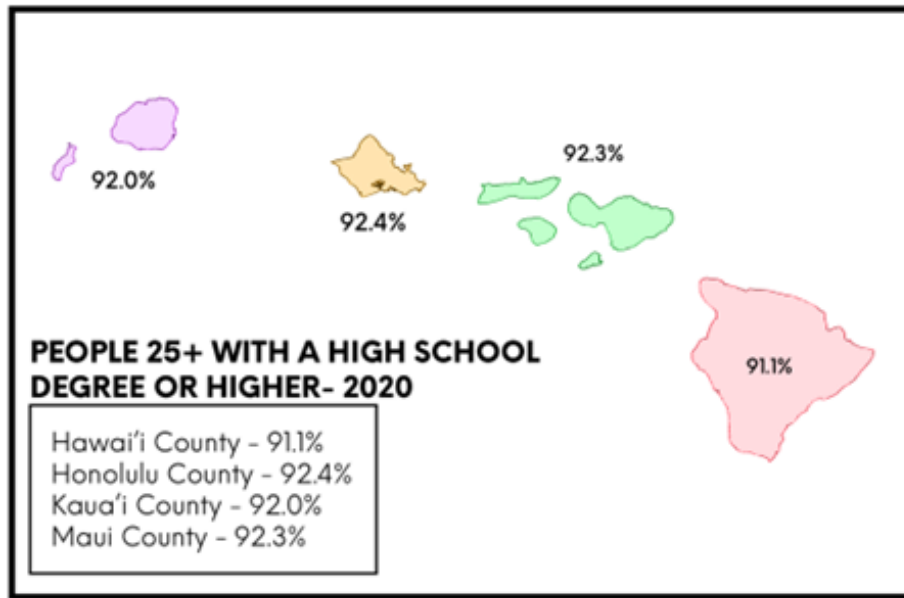
One way to measure educational wellbeing is in terms of overall community educational attainment. Census data shows that across the State of Hawaiʻi, 92.3% of people 25 years and over have graduated from high school, which compares favorably to the national rate of 88.5%.³⁴⁰ The story is less optimistic when we consider adults with college degrees. At 28.3%, Maui County has fewer college graduates than any other county in the state.³⁴¹

³³⁹ State of Hawaiʻi Department of Education Accountability Resource Center Hawaiʻi - [School Year 2021-22](#)

³⁴⁰ ACS 2016-2020 5 Yr Estimate Table [S1501](#); [Hawaii Health Matters 25+ with HS Degree](#)

³⁴¹ ACS 2016-2020 5 Yr Estimate Table [S1501](#); [Hawaii Health Matters 25+ with Bachelors](#)

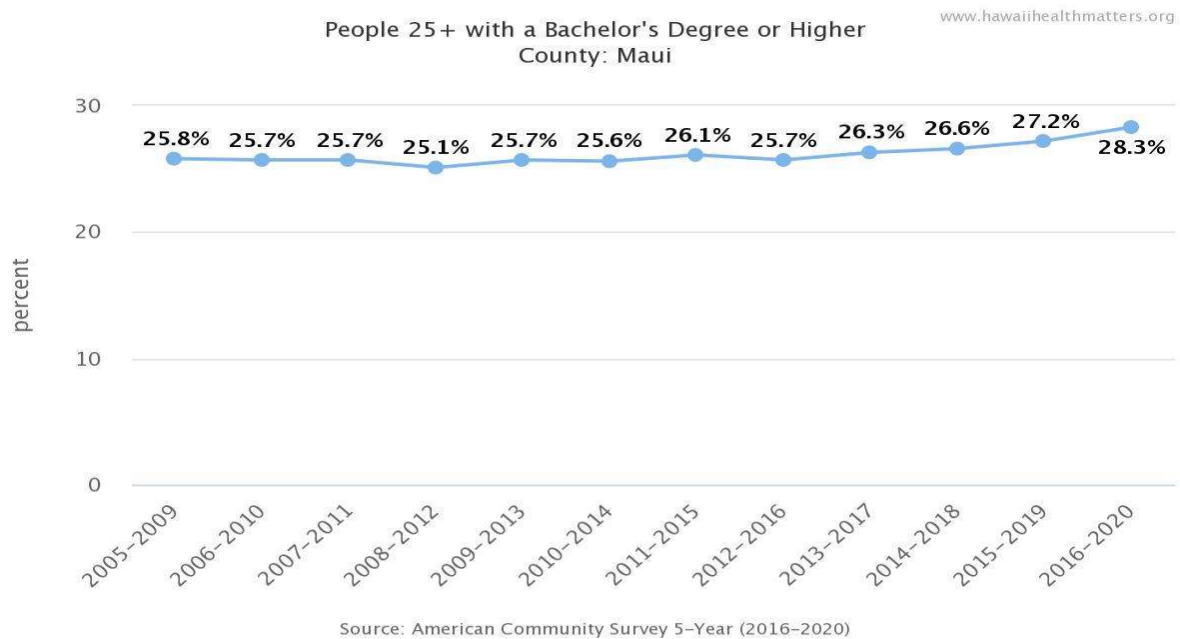
As Figure 50 shows, people 25+ in Hawai'i with a High School Degree or Higher 2020



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As Figure 51 indicates, Maui County trails the state in terms of the share of adults with a college degree.

Figure 51: **People 25 and Older with a Bachelors Degree or Higher in Maui County**



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³⁴² Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: [Hawaii Health Matters Adult with No HS Diploma](#)

³⁴³ ACS 2016-2020 5 Yr Estimate Table [S1501](#); [Hawaii Health Matters 25+ with Bachelors](#)

Adult Literacy

16% of adults in Maui County lack basic literacy skills.³⁴⁴ This means that they are unable to effectively use printed and written information to function in society, to achieve one's goals, and to develop one's knowledge and potential.³⁴⁵

Every important social issue is impacted by low literacy. When individuals learn how to read, write, do basic math, and use computers, they have the power to lift themselves out of poverty, lower health care costs, find and keep sustainable employment, and ultimately change their lives.³⁴⁶

Maui County has a higher share of adult residents who have completed a high school degree (92.3% of people 25 years and over) than the national average (84%). Conversely, the share of adults with a college degree in Maui County is the lowest in the state at 28.3%.³⁴⁷

According to the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), 16% of adults lack basic literacy skills.³⁴⁸ Also in this section of education, you will find public K-12 student enrollment, special education, K-12 student performance, high school achievement levels, educational attainment, and information on adult literacy.

³⁴⁴ 2012-2017 National Center for Educational Statistics: U.S.: Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) Literacy Proficiency: [County Summary Card](#)

³⁴⁵ National Assessment of Adult Literacy: [Definition of Literacy](#)

³⁴⁶ Pro Literacy: [Adult Literacy Facts](#)

³⁴⁷ ACS 2016-2020 5 Yr Estimate Table [S1501](#)

³⁴⁸ 2012-2017 National Center for Educational Statistics: U.S.: Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) Literacy Proficiency: [County Summary Card](#)



EARLY CHILDHOOD CAPACITY & ENROLLMENT



EARLY CHILDHOOD CAPACITY & ENROLLMENT

Despite efforts to increase enrollment in early care and education, across Maui County there has been a decline in the share of 3- and 4-year old's attending preschool since 2013.³⁴⁹ Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic, there has been a loss of 99 childcare seats in Maui County, from reduced classroom sizes for health reasons, staffing shortages, or a combination of the two.^{350,351}

Maui County has over 130 licensed early learning programs, including 13 NAEYC accredited programs, 14 Head Start / Early Head Start locations, and 6 Public Pre-Kindergarten classrooms. Since 2010 there have been an average of 59%-65% of children in Maui County that have been enrolled in early childhood education.³⁵² In 2019, prior to the impacts of the pandemic, only 59.4% of 3 & 4 year old's were enrolled in school, almost exactly the same as in 2010 (59.7%). Also, in this section of early childhood education capacity and enrollment, you will also find capacity information, childcare needs, access to early learning programs, cost of childcare, monthly full-time rates, and accredited programs.

CHLD CARE CAPACITY

Tables 72-74 report on the various childcare settings by facility type. These tables highlight the difference between licensed capacity vs a programs desired capacity, which are available seats. On Maui this equates to a total of 110 less seats than the licensed capacity, 20 less for Moloka'i, and 10 less for Lāna'i. When comparing pre-pandemic desired capacity and current capacity there is still a shortage of 99 seats. This loss of seats is attributed to reduced classroom sizes for COVID-19 guidelines and to staffing shortages across the early childhood education landscape.

³⁴⁹ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [S1401](#)

³⁵⁰ PATCH Hawai'i Childcare Capacity [Report Oct. 31, 2022](#)

³⁵¹ PATCH Hawai'i Childcare Capacity unpublished data request for Dec. 2019 Report

³⁵² ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [S1401](#)

Table 72: **Childcare by Type & Capacity**^{353,354} **Maui Island, 2022**

MAUI					
Facilities by License Type	Number	Licensed Capacity	Desired Capacity	Pre-pandemic Desired Capacity Dec. 2019	Difference from Pre-pandemic to current capacity
Home Visiting	*	*	*	*	*
Family Child Interactive Learning	5	220	220	220	0
Licensed Family Home	56	323	317	324	-7
Licensed Group Home	2	24	24	12	+12
Licensed Infant/Toddler Center	9	138	138	150	-12
Licensed Preschool	55	2,094	2,009	2,023	-14
Public Pre-Kindergarten Classroom ³⁵⁵	3	60	41	60	-19
Total	130	2,859	2,749	2,789	-40

**Not publicly available*

³⁵³ PATCH Hawai'i Childcare Capacity [Report Oct. 31, 2022](#)

³⁵⁴ PATCH Hawai'i Childcare Capacity unpublished data request for Dec. 2019 Report

³⁵⁵ Includes Executive Office on Early Learning Pre-K, Charter Pre-K, and Privately Funded Pre-K classrooms

Table 73: Childcare by Type & Capacity ^{356,357} Moloka'i Island, 2022					
Moloka'i					
Facilities by License Type	Number	Licensed Capacity	Desired Capacity	Pre-pandemic Desired Capacity Dec. 2019	Difference from Pre-pandemic to current capacity
Home Visiting	*	*	*	*	*
Family Child Interactive Learning	2	100	100	100	0
Licensed Family Home	-	-	-	6	-6
Licensed Group Home	-	-	-	-	
Licensed Infant/Toddler Center	-	-	-	-	
Licensed Preschool	5	108	106	147	-41
Public Pre-Kindergarten Classroom ³⁵⁸	3	60	42	60	-18
Total	10	268	248	313	-65

**Not publicly available*

³⁵⁶ PATCH Hawai'i Childcare Capacity [Report Oct. 31, 2022](#)

³⁵⁷ PATCH Hawai'i Childcare Capacity unpublished data request for Dec. 2019 Report

³⁵⁸ Includes Executive Office on Early Learning Pre-K, Charter Pre-K, and Privately Funded Pre-K classrooms

**Table 74: Childcare by Type & Capacity^{359,360}
Lānaʻi Island, 2022**

Lānaʻi					
Facilities by License Type	Number	Licensed Capacity	Desired Capacity	Pre-pandemic Desired Capacity Dec. 2019	Difference from Pre-pandemic to current capacity
Home Visiting	*	*	*	*	*
Family Child Interactive Learning	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed Family Home	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed Group Home	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed Infant/Toddler Center	1	8	8	-	+8
Licensed Preschool	2	44	44	36	+8
Public Pre-Kindergarten Classroom ³⁶¹	1	20	10	20	-10
Total	4	72	62	56	+6

**Not publicly available*

Table 75 reports on the location (by town and zip code) of the 131 Department of Human Services (DHS) licensed childcare providers on Maui County. There are 73 center-based programs and 58 home childcare programs.

³⁵⁹ PATCH Hawaiʻi Childcare Capacity [Report Oct. 31, 2022](#)

³⁶⁰ PATCH Hawaiʻi Childcare Capacity unpublished data request for Dec. 2019 Report

³⁶¹ Includes Executive Office on Early Learning Pre-K, Charter Pre-K, and Privately Funded Pre-K classrooms

Town	Zip Code	Number of Center Based Providers	Number of Family / Group Childcare Providers
Ha'ikū	96708	2	7
Hāna	96713	3	0
Ho'olehua	96729	2	0
Kahului	96732	14	12
Kaunakakai	96748	3	0
Kīhei	96753	8	5
Lahaina	96761	10	2
Lāna'i	96763	1	0
Makawao	96768	11	13
Pā'ia	96779	2	1
Kula	96790	4	5
Wailuku	96793	13	13
	Total	73	58

Maui County is considered a childcare desert.³⁶³ This means that there are 3 or more children per available childcare seat.

Table 76 breaks this down by island showing that each island is slightly different. Moloka'i has the highest ratio of 4:1, then Maui at 3.7 keiki per available seat, and Lāna'i just under the childcare desert at 2.9 keiki per seat.

	Number of Children 0-4*	Number of Early Learning Seats	Ratio
Maui Island:	9,199	2,488	3.7 : 1
Moloka'i Island:	426	106	4 : 1
Lāna'i Island:	155	52	2.9 : 1

*Population Estimates are based on 2020 5 Yr estimate from American Community Survey Data

³⁶² Unpublished data from PATCH Hawai'i Data Request 10/15/22

³⁶³ 2020 Hawai'i Early Childhood Comprehensive Needs Assessment: [Childcare Desert](#)

³⁶⁴ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [B09001](#)

³⁶⁵ PATCH Hawai'i Childcare Capacity [Report Oct. 31, 2022](#)

QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Of the 73 center-based programs in Maui County, 33 (45%) are either a Head Start or Early Head Start program, Public Pre-K classroom, or are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). Currently, none of the Maui County family childcare settings are accredited with the National Association of Family Childcare (NAFCC).³⁶⁶

Table 77 lists by island the 13 programs accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), with none on Lānaʻi. Table 83 shows the 14 Head Start and Early Head Start programs. Table 84 lists the 6 Public Pre-Kindergarten classrooms with 1 on Lānaʻi, 2 on Molokaʻi, and 3 on Maui.

Maui:	Molokaʻi:	Lānai:
Kahului Baptist Preschool	Kamehameha Preschool-Kalamaʻula	N/A
Imua Inclusion Preschool	Nā Kamaliʻi Hoaloha	
Kansha Preschool		
St. Anthony Preschool		
Kamehameha Schools Preschools-Paukukalo		
Wailuku Union Church Preschool		
Pūnana Leo O Maui		
Kamehameha Preschool-ʻAʻapueo		
St. Joseph Early Learning Center		
Holy Innocents Preschool		
Kamehameha Preschool-Hāna		

³⁶⁶ [National Association of Family Childcare](#): Searched Find an Accredited Provider

³⁶⁷ [NAEYC Accredited Programs](#): Accessed on 10/13/22

Table 78: Locations of Head Start and Early Head Start Programs by Island³⁶⁸ Maui County, 2022		
Maui:	Moloka'i:	Lāna'i:
Haiku	Kaunakakai A and B Head Start	E Malama I Na Keiki O Lanai
Kahekili Terrace		
Kahului A and B		
Kihei A and B		
Lahaina		
Lihikai Pre-Plus		
Makawao A and B		
University of Hawaii Maui College		
Wailuku A and B		
Kihei		
Central Maui Early Head Start Kupukupu Child Development Center- MFSS		
West Maui Early Head Start Child Development Center- MFSS		

Table 79: Locations of EOEL and Privately Funded Public Pre-Kindergarten Programs by Island³⁶⁹		
Maui:	Moloka'i:	Lāna'i:
Kula Elementary	Kaunakakai Elementary	Lāna'i High and Elementary
Pukalani Elementary	Kilohana Elementary	
Hāna High and Elementary		

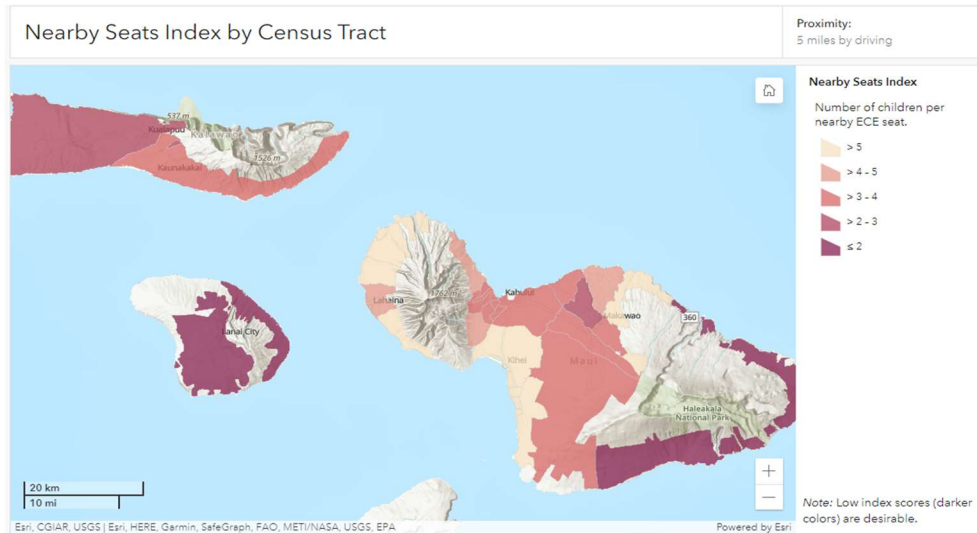
³⁶⁸ National Head Start Association: [Head Start Center Locations Hawaii](#) Accessed Dec. 2022

³⁶⁹ Data request to Executive Office of Early Learning Nov. 2022

ACCESS TO EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

Figure 52 shows access to early learning programs within a 5-mile driving radius by census tract.

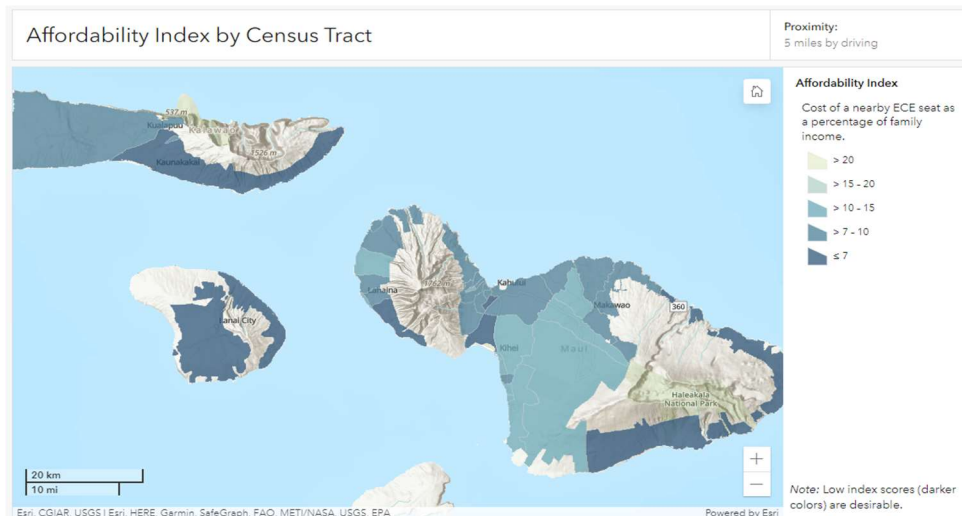
Figure 52: **Nearby Early Childhood Education Seat Index by Census Tract, Maui County 2021**



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Figure 53 maps the affordability of early care and education options in Maui County as a percentage of household income.

Figure 53: **Early Childhood Education Affordability Index by Census Tract, Maui County 2021**



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³⁷⁰ UH Center on the Family: Nearby Seats within 5 Miles by Driving: [Hawaii ECE Mapping 2021](#)

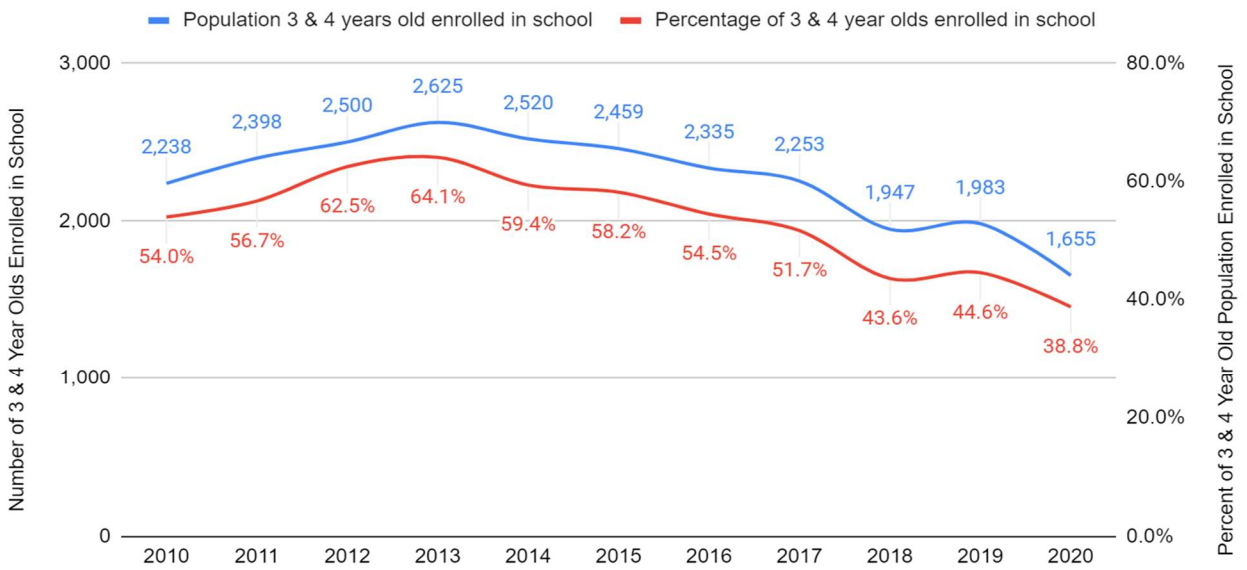
³⁷¹ UH Center on the Family: Cost of ECE Seat as a Percentage of Family Income: [Hawaii ECE Mapping 2021](#)

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ENROLMENT

Over the past decade, the number of 3 and 4 year old children enrolled in early childhood education has been in decline in Maui County. Between 2013 and 2019 (prior to the pandemic), rates of ECE attendance fell by 30%.

Figure 54: **Population of Children 3 Years and Over by School Enrollment, Maui County**

Number and Percentage of 3 & 4 Year Olds Enrolled in School



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Public Early Childhood Enrollment

Across the State of Hawai'i, only 8% of 3-year-olds and 14% of 4-year-olds are enrolled in public early childhood education. These settings include Head Start, Special Education, Executive Office on Early Learning (EOEL) classroom, or a Public Charter Pre-Kindergarten classroom. These ratios with the estimated number of keiki in each setting are broken down in Tables 80 and 81.

³⁷² ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table [S1401](#)

Table 80: Percent of 3 Year Old Enrolled in Public Early Childhood Education³⁷³ State of Hawai'i, 2020-2021		
	Percentage of 3 Year Old Children	Estimated Number of Children
Head Start:	5%	909
Special Education:	3%	651
Other/None:	92%	18,000
Total Keiki		19,560

Table 81: Percent of 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Public Early Childhood Education³⁷⁴ State of Hawai'i, 2020-2021		
	Percentage of 4 Year Old Children	Estimated Number of Children
Hawai'i EOEL:	1%	239
State Public Charter Schools:	1%	152
Head Start:	7%	1,311
Special Education:	5%	1,001
Other/None:	86%	16,000
Total		18,703

**Information on early childhood education workforce found in section 14. Early Childhood Workforce and Services*

³⁷³ National Institute for Early Education Research: [Hawaii State Preschool Yearbook 2021](#)

³⁷⁴ Ibid



EARLY CHILDHOOD WORKFORCE & SERVICES



EARLY CHILDHOOD WORKFORCE & SERVICES

Childcare workers make on average \$13.79 an hour. When adjusted for cost of living, a 2020 study found that childcare workers make the equivalent of \$9.42 per hour.³⁷⁵

Across Hawai'i, 41.2% of infants and toddlers aged 9-35 months have received developmental screening in the past 12 months.³⁷⁶ In Hawai'i a total of 20,424 children received early intervention services from the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). This section also includes information on early childhood careers and compensation, early intervention, developmental screening, and home visiting.

CAREERS & COMPENSATION

Many children spend long hours in the care of other caregivers while their parents are at work. The professionals that make up Maui County's early care workforce are responsible for safeguarding and facilitating the development and learning of young children yet, across the state and the nation, early care is among the lowest paid professions.³⁷⁷ Although Hawai'i has a highly qualified early learning workforce compared to other states, childcare workers' compensation is the lowest in the nation when adjusted for the cost of living. At the adjusted rate, a 2020 study found Hawai'i's childcare workers make the equivalent of \$9.42 per hour, which was the 5th lowest in the nation.³⁷⁸

Table 82 compares the median hourly wages of early childhood occupations across early care and learning centers, health careers, and family support careers. Those in early care and learning careers are the lowest paid in this industry.

³⁷⁵ Center for the Study of Childcare Employment: Early Childhood Workforce Index 2020 [Appendix Table 2.2](#)

³⁷⁶ National Survey of Children's Health 2020-2021: [Developmental Screening](#)

³⁷⁷ Center for the Study of Childcare Employment: [Early Childhood Workforce Index 2020](#)

³⁷⁸ Center for the Study of Childcare Employment: Early Childhood Workforce Index 2020 [Appendix Table 2.2](#)

Table 82: Median Hourly Wages by Occupation ³⁷⁹ State of Hawai'i, 2021		
Early Care & Learning Careers		Employment Rate per 1,000 Jobs
Childcare workers	\$13.79	2.3
Preschool teachers	\$17.83	1.7
Preschool Administrators	\$22.84	0.5
Health Careers		
Dental Hygienist	\$37.37	2.4
Registered Nurses	\$53.40	20.2
Pediatricians, General	\$62.22	0.4
Dentist	\$80.19	1.1
Family Support Careers		
Child, Family, and School Social Worker	\$28.97	2.4
Librarians	\$29.84	0.5
Lawyers	\$48.02	3.9

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION WORKFORCE TRAINING

Certification Program

University of Hawai'i Maui College Degree Program

University of Hawai'i Maui College (UHMC) offers an Associate of Science in Early Childhood Education Degree program that prepares students to work with young children from birth to age 5 and their families. The curriculum is organized around a core of courses that provide skills and knowledge needed by early childhood educators. Students can earn a Certificate of Competence (CO), Certificate of Achievement (CA), or an Associate in Science (AS).³⁸⁰

³⁷⁹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics-Hawai'i [May 2021 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

³⁸⁰ University of Hawai'i Maui College [Early Childhood Education Program](#)

EARLY INTERVENTION & SCREENING

Developmental Screening

Regular well-child visits with a health care provider are an integral part of promoting the healthy growth and development³⁸¹ of children. During these visits, doctors monitor and screen for delays or problems in the child's development.

Statewide, 41.2% of infants and toddlers (aged 9-35 months) received a developmental screening using a parent-completed screening tool in the past 12 months.³⁸²

These developmental screenings can lead to early detection of developmental disabilities such as autism or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), which can then lead to better treatments and improved outcomes. A delay in detection of developmental disorders is a missed opportunity to provide interventions that allow children to achieve intelligence quotients (IQs) greater than 85 or unassisted placement into a general education classroom.³⁸³

Early Intervention

Early intervention for infants and toddlers aims to lessen the effects of a disability or delay and minimize the need for special education through the provision of services to meet a child's developmental needs. Brain development is most flexible during the first three years of life, and responsive relationships and positive early experiences play a vital role in brain development.³⁸⁴

Early development can have substantial effects on short- and long-term outcomes in learning, behavior, and health.³⁸⁵ High quality early intervention services can change a child's developmental trajectory and may be more effective and less costly when provided earlier in life rather than later.³⁸⁶

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is designed to provide needed services to children with disabilities across the nation. IDEA mandates that states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education, and related services to millions of eligible infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities. IDEA ensures that all children are entitled to free public education to meet their individual needs and to prepare them for additional education,

³⁸¹ 5 Domains of Development (Communication, Gross Motor Skills, Fine Motor Skills, Problem Solving, Personal-Social Development); Ages & Stages Questionnaire-3: [Domains of Development](#)

³⁸² National Survey of Children's Health 2020-2021: [Developmental Screening](#)

³⁸³ America's Health Rankings: [Developmental Screening](#)

³⁸⁴ Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University: [From Best Practices to Breakthrough](#).

³⁸⁵ National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2020): [Connecting the Brain to the Rest of the Body](#)

³⁸⁶ National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (2011) [The Importance of Early Intervention](#).

future employment, and independent living.³⁸⁷ Section 618 Part C serves children 0-2 years old, and Part B serves children 3-21 years of age.

In the State of Hawai'i a total of 407 children 0-2 years old are served by the IDEA Section 618 part C. All but a few of the children are served within the home setting, as shown on Table 83.

Table 83: Children 0-2 years old served by Individuals with Disabilities Education Act IDEA Section 618 Part C by Age³⁸⁸ State of Hawai'i, 2020-2021	
Total	407
Birth to 1 Year	5
1 Year to 2 Years	99
2 Years to 3 Years	303

Table 84: Children 0-2 years old served by IDEA Section 618 Part C by Intervention Setting³⁸⁹ State of Hawai'i, 2020-2021	
Home	403
Community Based	3
Other	1

There are more than 20,000 children served by IDEA Section 618 Part B in Hawai'i as found in Table 85.

Table 85: Children 3-21 Years Old Served by Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Section 618 Part B by Age Band³⁹⁰ State of Hawai'i, 2020-2021	
Age Band	Number of Children
All Children served by Part B (3-21)	20,017
3-5 (Not In Kindergarten)	1,988
5 (In Kindergarten)-11	8,582
12-17	8,622
18-21	825

³⁸⁷ [IDEA Data Center](#)

³⁸⁸ 2020-2021 US Office of Special Education Programs: [IDEA Section 618 Part C](#)

³⁸⁹ 2020-2021 US Office of Special Education Programs: [IDEA Section 618 Part C Setting](#)

³⁹⁰ 2020-2021 US Office of Special Education Programs: [IDEA Section 618 Part B](#)

Table 86: Children 3-5 Years Old Served by IDEA Section 618 Part B by Disability Type ³⁹¹ State of Hawai'i, 2020-2021		
All Disabilities	1,988	
Autism	260	13.1%
Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%
Developmental Delay	1,420	71.4%
Emotional Disturbance	1	0.1%
Hearing Impairments	30	1.5%
Intellectual disabilities	8	0.4%
Multiple disabilities	44	2.2%
Orthopedic impairments	8	0.4%
Other health impairments	69	3.5%
Specific learning disabilities	0	0.0%
Speech or language impairments	140	7.0%
Traumatic brain injury	5	0.3%
Visual impairments	3	0.2%

Table 86 shows that of children 3-5 years old, most children receive services for developmental delays (1,420), followed by autism (260), and speech or language impairments (140).

The impact of early intervention services is outstanding. In 2020-2021, 80.8% of families who participated in Part C reported that early intervention services helped their family help their child develop and learn.³⁹²

Table 87 also shows that many children receiving early intervention services make substantial progress or achieve developmentally appropriate behaviors. Almost 60% of infants and toddlers demonstrated improved use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs and improved positive social-emotional skills, with over 64% functioning within age expectations.

³⁹¹ 2020-2021 US Office of Special Education Programs: [IDEA Section 618 Part B 3-5 Year Olds](#)

³⁹² State of Hawai'i Department of Health [Early Intervention Annual Performance Report](#) FFY2020 (July 2020-June 2021)

Table 87: Early Intervention Outcome Measures ³⁹³ Maui County, 2020-2021		
	Substantially increased their rate of growth	Functioning within age expectations
Infant/Toddlers in an early Intervention Program who demonstrate improved use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs by the time they turned 3 years of age:	59.4%	64.8%
Infant/Toddlers in an early Intervention Program who demonstrate improved positive social-emotional skills by the time they turned 3 years of age:	59.4%	64.8%
Infant/Toddlers in an early Intervention Program who demonstrate improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills by the time they turned 3 years of age:	72.5%	40.0%

**More information on special education can be found in section. 12 Education*

HOME VISITING

Home Visiting

Home visits from an early childhood specialist provide support, education, and referrals for children and their families, especially those in high-risk communities. A high-quality home visiting program can reduce rates of child abuse and neglect, improve maternal and child health, equip caregivers with useful knowledge of child development, ensure early developmental screening, and refer families to health and social supports that match their needs.

**Information on early childhood education capacity is included in section 13. Early Childhood Capacity & Enrollment*

³⁹³ Ibid



STRONG FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES



FAMILY RESILLIANCE

Protective factors strengthen families by improving positive outcomes for children and families. Research demonstrates that building protective factors within families can support children and youth to be successful at home, in school, at work, and in the community, now and as they become adults. The five protective factors are: Parental Resilience, Social Support, Understanding Child Development, Concrete Supports, and Social-Emotional Competence of Children.³⁹⁴

Children who learn that families can solve problems together, participate in decision-making, and reduce conflict gain valuable skills related to planning, communication, managing emotions, and optimism that can improve their chances of being resilient when encountering their own challenges.³⁹⁵

According to the National Survey of Children’s Health, 79% of families in Hawai‘i have strong measures of resilience.³⁹⁶ This is lower than the national average of 84.9%.

Positive Early Learning Experiences

Long before they can read, infants and toddlers develop literacy skills and an awareness of language. Early literacy means helping children develop a rich vocabulary, self-expression, and reading comprehension—tools they need to become successful readers and lifelong learners. These skills allow a young child to enter kindergarten with a love of books and a readiness to learn.

Since language development is fundamental to many areas of learning, skills developed early in life help set the stage for later school success.³⁹⁷ By reading aloud to their young children, parents help them acquire the skills they will need to be ready for school. Young children who are regularly read to, have a larger vocabulary; higher levels of phonological, letter name, and sound awareness; and better success at decoding words.

As Figure 50 indicates, fewer than half (46%) of families in Hawai‘i read with their young children every day and 7% of parents don’t read to their children at all. Figure 51 shows that just under 50% of families sing and tell stories to their children every day. Figure 52 indicates that half of families eat together every night.

³⁹⁴ Nurture Daily: [Protective Factors](#)

³⁹⁵ State of Babies Yearbook 2022: [Family Resilience Definition](#)

³⁹⁶ State of Babies Yearbook 2022 Hawai‘i Report, Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. (2020). 2019 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH)

³⁹⁷ Little by Little School Readiness Program: [Importance of Early Literacy](#)

Figure 55: Frequency of Family Member Reading to Young Children, State of Hawai'i 2019-2020

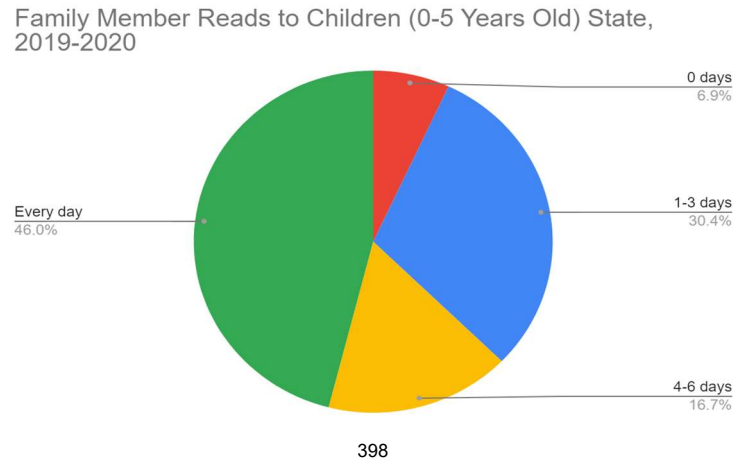
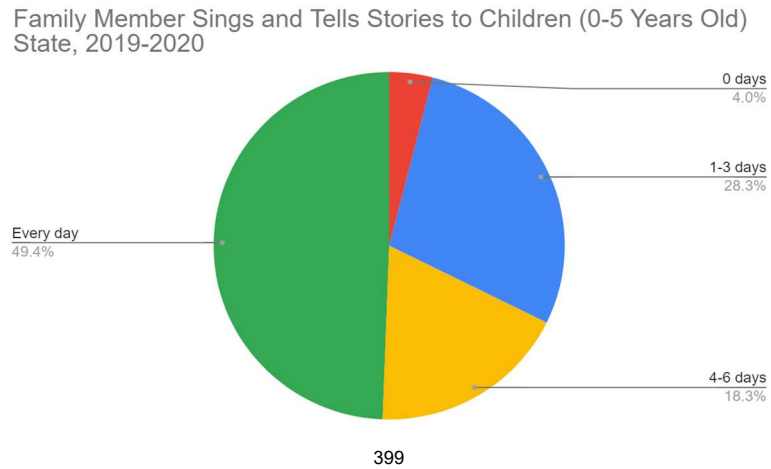


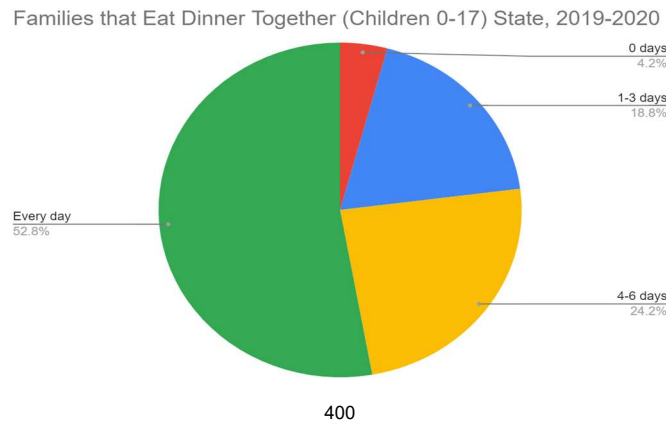
Figure 56: Frequency that Family Member Sings and Tells Stories to Young Children, State of Hawai'i, 2019-2020



³⁹⁸ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH): [Family Reads to Children, 0-5 years](#)

³⁹⁹ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH): [Family Sings/Tells Stories to Children, 0-5 years](#)

Figure 57: Frequency that Families with Children Eat Dinner Together, State of Hawai‘i, 2019-2020



CULTURE

Culture-Based Education: Hawai‘i is the only state in the United States that has designated a native language, ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i, as one of its two official state languages. Increasingly, data and practice in indigenous communities suggests the importance of culturally relevant education as a means of engaging and empowering students and families in the learning process.

A study by Kamehameha Schools indicates that culture-based educational strategies positively impact student outcomes, particularly Native Hawaiian student outcomes, with students reporting greater cultural affiliation, civic engagement, and school motivation.⁴⁰¹ In 1987, the Hawai‘i State Constitution mandated the study of Hawaiian culture, language and history in public schools and in 2015, the Office of Hawaiian Education (OHE) was established under the Office of the Superintendent. OHE is responsible for implementing the Nā Hopena A‘o policy that will expand Hawaiian education across the State.⁴⁰²

Language Spoken at Home

It is important to understand the portion of the U.S. population that may need help in understanding English in order to participate in civic life and interact with the English-speaking majority.⁴⁰³ A total of 4% of households in Maui County live in language isolation from the rest of the community.⁴⁰⁴ This means that all members within that household aged 14 years and older have difficulty speaking English.

⁴⁰⁰ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children’s Health: [Family Eats Meals Together](#)

⁴⁰¹ Kana‘iaupuni, S., Ledward, B., and Jensen, U. [Culture-Based Education and Its Relationship to Student Outcomes](#). Kamehameha Schools Research & Evaluation Division. 2010.

⁴⁰² Hawai‘i State Department of Education. [Office of Hawaiian Education](#)

⁴⁰³ Hawaii Health Matters: [Hawaii Health Matters Language](#)

⁴⁰⁴ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: [Hawaii Health Matters Linguistic Isolation](#)

Over 3 quarters of the Maui County population age 5 and over speak English at home, the remaining 22.5% speak another language, with 9.9% of the population that doesn't speak English very well. Table 88 highlights the most spoken language within Maui County.

Table 88: Language Spoken at Home ⁴⁰⁵ Maui County, 2020		
	Age 5+ Language Other Than English Spoken in Home	Speaks English less than very well
English	77.5%	N/A
Language other than English Spoken at Home	22.5%	9.9%
<i>-Asian & Pacific Islander</i>	<i>17.6%</i>	<i>8.5%</i>
<i>-Spanish</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>
<i>-Indo-European</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>
<i>-Other</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>

Citizenship

According to the 2020 American Community Survey, a total of 91.6% of the Maui County population are born in the U.S. or are naturalized citizens.⁴⁰⁶

ADULT HEALTH

Dental Care

Oral health has been shown to impact overall health and well-being. Nearly one-third of all adults in the United States have untreated tooth decay and one in seven have gum disease. Because untreated cavities and other dental concerns can have serious implications for health including infections, it is recommended that adults and children see a dentist on a regular basis. In Maui County 26.9% of adults have had no recent dentist visit.⁴⁰⁷ This is higher than the state average of 25.3%, but lower than the national average of 37%.⁴⁰⁸

⁴⁰⁵ ACS 2020: 5 Yr Estimate: Table [DP02](#), [Hawaii Health Matters Language](#)

⁴⁰⁶ ACS 2020 5 Yr Estimate Table [DP02](#)

⁴⁰⁷ 2020 Hawai'i Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters](#)

⁴⁰⁸ Center for Disease Control and Prevention: [Oral & Dental Health](#)

Obesity

A third of adults (33.4%) are overweight in Maui County.⁴⁰⁹ This classifies as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25 and 29.9. Above this is considered obese. Obesity is one of the most common, chronic diseases in the United States and is a leading cause of mortality, morbidity, disability, and high healthcare costs.

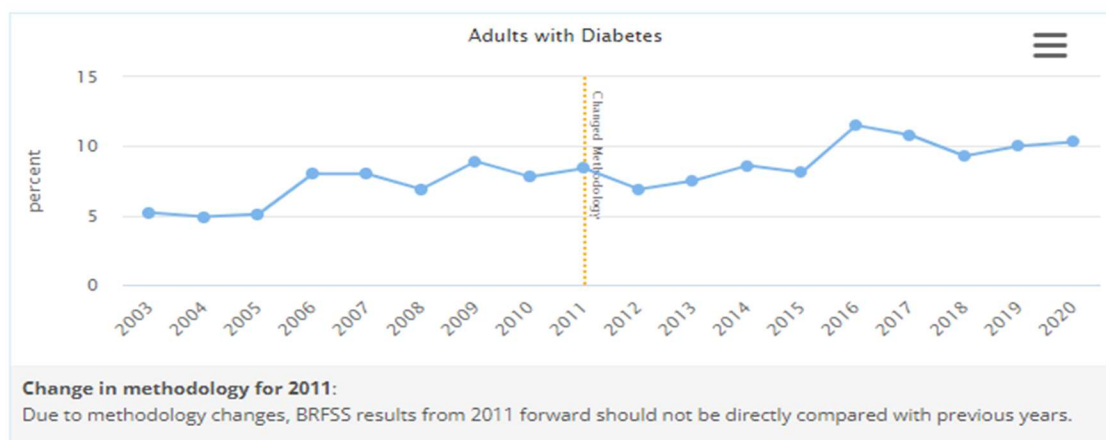
Approximately 25.9% of adults in Maui County are obese, which is greater than the adult obesity rate for the state.⁴¹⁰ An additional 33.4% of adults are overweight. Disproportionately represented among adults who are obese are Native Hawaiians, making up 50.2% of that group.

Diabetes

Diabetes can lead to heart disease, stroke, and other serious complications, but can be controlled using medications, exercise, and diet. Diabetes disproportionately affects minority populations and the elderly, and its incidence is likely to increase as minority populations grow and the US population becomes older. In Maui County, 10.3% of adults have been diagnosed with diabetes.⁴¹¹ This is lower than the state rate of 10.9% and national rate of 11.3%.⁴¹²

Figure 58 shows that the number of adults with diabetes is growing. In 2012 only 6.9% of Maui County's population was obese, which has increased to 10.3% in only 8 years.

Figure 58: **Adults with Diabetes in Maui County**



413

⁴⁰⁹ 2020 Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Overweight](#)

⁴¹⁰ 2020 Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Obese](#)

⁴¹¹ 2020 Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Diabetes](#)

⁴¹² Center for Disease Control and Prevention: [National Diabetes Statistics Report](#)

⁴¹³ 2020 Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Diabetes](#)

Mental Health

Mental and emotional well-being is essential to overall health. Positive mental health allows people to realize their full potential, cope with the stresses of life, work productively, and make meaningful contributions to their communities. Early childhood experiences have lasting measurable consequences later in life; therefore, fostering emotional well-being from the earliest stages of life helps build a foundation for overall health.

Parental mental illness and depression can impact the lives of dependent children in direct and indirect ways including attachment formation, the cognitive, social and behavioral development of children. Hawai'i Department of Health Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data for 2020 shows that 56.7% of adults reported having both good physical and mental health in all 30 days preceding the survey.⁴¹⁴ This is lower than the State and above the national rates (57.4% and 49.6% respectively).

Mental Health America conducts a state ranking of prevalence of mental illness and access to care for adults. Hawai'i was ranked #7 in the nation.⁴¹⁵

A similar ranking for youth in 2022 put Hawai'i in 29th place.⁴¹⁶

Communicable Diseases

A communicable disease is defined as an infectious disease transmitted by direct contact with an affected individual or the individual's discharges or by indirect means (as from person to biting insect to person). Of particular significance is the high rate of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) affecting the population. Left untreated, some STIs may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, organ damage, blindness, infertility, cervical cancer, and death. STIs can also be transmitted during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding.⁴¹⁷

Incidences of Gonorrhea have declined in Maui County since the early part of the century. In 2018 there were 32.9 cases per 100,000 population.⁴¹⁸ This is significantly lower than the state (90.0 cases). Maui County has the lowest rate across the state.

In 2018, the number of Chlamydia cases in Maui County decreased to 300 per 100,000 population.⁴¹⁹ The number of cases was lower than the state as a whole (442.8) and the nation (539.9). Chlamydia is the most frequently reported bacterial STI in the United States. Under-reporting of chlamydia is substantial because many people are not aware of their infections and do not seek testing.⁴²⁰

⁴¹⁴ 2020 Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Mental Health](#)

⁴¹⁵ Mental Health America [Ranking the States 2022](#)

⁴¹⁶ Ibid

⁴¹⁷ World Health Organization: [Sexually Transmitted Infections](#)

⁴¹⁸ 2018 Hawai'i State Department of Health: [Hawaii Health Matters Gonorrhea](#)

⁴¹⁹ 2018 Hawai'i State Department of Health: [Hawaii Health Matters Chlamydia](#)

⁴²⁰ Hawai'i Department of Health Harm Reduction Services Branch: [Chlamydia](#)

As of 2020, 32.8% of adults aged 18 to 64 years in Maui County had been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), near the rate for the state and the nation (32.4% and 37.1% respectively).⁴²¹ Of those tested, the largest percentage were aged 35-44. Young adults aged 18-24 were the least likely to be tested. Data from 2018 for the State of Hawai'i shows that the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases per 100,000 population declined to 0.7 cases from a high of 11.1 in 2004.⁴²²

Disabilities

Table 89 highlights the portion of the population that lives with a disability. Within Maui County just under 10% of the population has a difficulty of some sort. The most common type in Maui County is an ambulatory difficulty, which could mean limited physical activity which in turn leads to a further decline in health.

Table 89: Persons Living with a Disability by Type Maui County, 2020	
	Percent of Population
Persons Living with a Disability: ⁴²³	9.6%
Persons with a cognitive difficulty: ⁴²⁴	3.4%
Persons with a hearing difficulty: ⁴²⁵	3.2%
Persons with a self-care difficulty ⁴²⁶	2.1%
Persons with a vision difficulty ⁴²⁷	1.5%
Persons with an ambulatory difficulty ⁴²⁸	5.2%

⁴²¹ 2020 Hawai'i Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters HIV](#)

⁴²² 2018 Hawai'i State Department of Health: [Hawaii Health Matter AIDS](#)

⁴²³ 2020 ACS: 5 Year Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Disability](#)

⁴²⁴ 2020 ACS: 5 Year Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Cognitive Difficulty](#)

⁴²⁵ 2020 ACS: 5 Year Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Hearing Difficulty](#)

⁴²⁶ 2020 ACS: 5 Year Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Self-Care Difficulty](#)

⁴²⁷ 2020 ACS: 5 Year Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Vision Difficulty](#)

⁴²⁸ 2020 ACS: 5 Year Estimate; [Hawaii Health Matters Ambulatory Difficulty](#)

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Safety supports the well-being of young children and their families. When communities face crime and violence, or residents fear for the safety of their homes and families, their quality of life is diminished. The perception of neighborhood safety affects a family's daily behavior such as whether children play outdoors and the nature of families' activities and interactions near their home.⁴²⁹

Crime

According to the State Department of the Attorney General's Crime in Hawai'i 2019 report, Maui County's total crime (decreased by 2.4%), property crime (decreased by 2.8%), and burglary rates (decreased by 23.8%), to reach their record low levels.⁴³⁰ However, the violent crime rate increased by 2.4%.

In 2019, no police officers were killed in the line of duty in the State of Hawai'i.

In 2019, Maui County had the 3rd highest number of total violent crimes and 2nd highest number of property crimes in the State.

	C&C of Honolulu	Hawai'i County	Maui County	Kaua'i County
Violent Crime	280.3	181.3	268.1	325.6
Property Crime	3,031.8	2,099.5	2,976.0	2,458.3

*Number of reported offenses per 100,000 resident population

Juvenile Crime

Children enter state custody for a range of reasons - some through delinquency. Maui County had the lowest rate of arrests in the State for status offenses among juveniles aged 10-17 in 2019: a total of 1,447 per 100,000 juveniles. The County has consistently ranked lowest in the state for over a decade.⁴³²

The juvenile violent crime rate in Maui County was the third highest in 2019 after Kaua'i County & the City & County of Honolulu.⁴³³ The rate of arrests for violent offenses among juveniles was

⁴²⁹ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Hawai'i: [Community Safety](#)

⁴³⁰ Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General's [Annual Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Hawai'i](#), 2019

⁴³¹ Ibid

⁴³² Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General's [Annual Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Hawai'i](#), 2019; [Annie E Casey Kids Count Total Crime Index](#)

⁴³³ Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General's [Annual Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Hawai'i](#), 2019; [Annie E Casey Kids Count Juvenile Violent Crime](#)

112 per 100,000 population. While the state rate has steadily declined over the previous 10 years, the rate for Maui County fluctuated more drastically, with a 10 year low in 2011 at 70 instances per 100,000, then peaking at 236 per 100,000 in 2012 before declining to the current level.

Maui County also had the highest rate in the State of juvenile arrests for drug-related offenses. In 2019, 617 per 100,000 arrests were individuals aged 10-17. Maui County's rate remains substantially higher than the State as a whole. Table 96 shows a decline in the number of arrests for drug-related offenses over recent years.

Figure 59: **Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests by County and Year**

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hawaii	Rate	437	416	417	361	321	351	339	341	270	NA
C&C Honolulu	Rate	309	298	259	223	246	264	256	247	205	47
Hawaii County	Rate	874	520	548	369	309	362	349	268	188	53
Kauai County	Rate	918	736	810	755	684	855	720	730	490	323
Maui County	Rate	449	833	984	954	592	601	618	768	617	NA

434

TEEN BEHAVIORS

Teen Drug & Alcohol Use

Alcohol and other drug use among the nation's youth remains a major public health problem. Substance use and abuse can increase the risk for injuries, violence, HIV infection, and other diseases. Moreover, alcohol and drug use in adolescence is a predictor of substance use behavior and disorders for the lifespan.⁴³⁵

The State Department of Health Youth Risk Behavior Survey administered in 2019 for Maui County high school students found that more than half of teens (54.3%) reported having at least 1 drink of alcohol.⁴³⁶ Just under half of teens (49.4%) are reported to have ever used an illicit

⁴³⁴ Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General's [Annual Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Hawai'i](#), 2019; [Annie E Casey Kids Count Juvenile Drug Related Arrests](#)

⁴³⁵ National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Hawaii Health Matters: [Adolescent Use of Alcohol & Illicit Drugs](#)

⁴³⁶ 2019 Hawai'i State Departments of Education and Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: [YRBS Teens Alcohol](#) *Modify Query 2019 and Maui County*

drug.⁴³⁷ An estimated 58.1% of high school students reported having tried electronic vapor products.⁴³⁸

Figure 60: **Percentage of Sexually Active Teens by County, 2019**

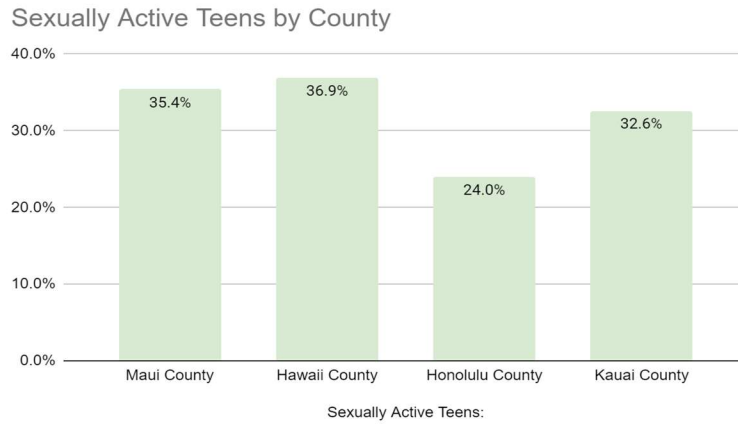
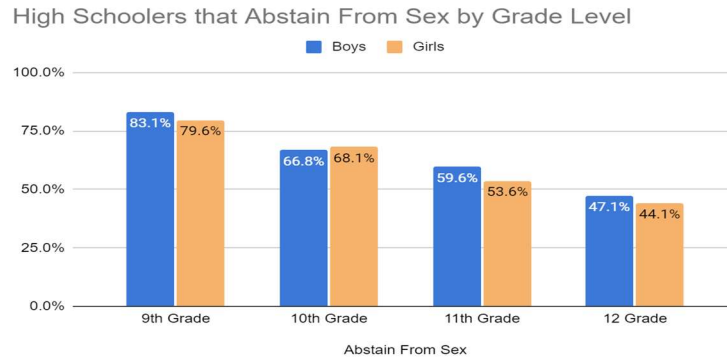


Figure 61: **Percentage of High Schoolers that Abstain from Sex by Grade Level, Maui County 2019**



⁴³⁷ Illicit Drugs include: Marijuana, Cocaine, Ecstasy, Methamphetamines, Illegal Drugs Injected by a Needle, or Prescription Pain Medicine without a Doctor’s direction; 2019 Hawaii State Departments of Education and Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: [YRBS Teen Illicit Drugs Modify Query 2019 and Maui County](#)

⁴³⁸ 2019 Hawai’i State Departments of Education and Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: [YRBS Teen Vape Modify Query 2019 and Maui County](#)

FOSTER CARE

Most children enter foster care due to neglect — not because of physical or sexual abuse. By providing targeted and effective interventions as soon as possible can safely allow children to remain with their families and thrive.⁴⁴⁰

According to the Hawai'i Department of Human Services 2021 Databook, across the state there were a total of 2,566 children living with foster parents or unrelated guardians, see Table 91.⁴⁴¹ Which is the lowest in the last three years. Table 98 shows that there are over 1,000 babies in foster care around the state. Table 99 highlights that almost 45% of children in foster care are Native Hawaiian.

Table 91: Children in Foster Care⁴⁴² State of Hawai'i, 2021			
	2019	2020	2021
# of Children Entering Foster Care	1,240	1,148	966
# of Children Exiting Foster Care	1,261	1,113	1,192
# of Children in Foster Care	2,843	2,721	2,566
# of Children in Care Ave Monthly	1,730	1,706	1,555

Table 92: Age of Children in Foster Care⁴⁴³ State of Hawai'i, 2021	
0-5 years old	1,020
6-11 years old	728
12-18 years old	817
Unknown	1
Total	2,566

⁴³⁹ 2019 Hawai'i State Departments of Education and Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey: [Hawaii Health Matters Teen Boys Abstinence](#), [Hawaii Health Matters Teen Girls Abstinence](#)

⁴⁴⁰ Casey Family Programs Hawai'i State Fact Sheet: [Foster Care](#)

⁴⁴¹ ACS 2020 5-Yr Estimate: Table [S0901](#)

⁴⁴³ Ibid

Table 93: **Top 5 Races of Children in Foster Care, State of Hawai'i, 2021**

Race of Children in Foster Care ^{9/}

RACE	Children	Percent
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	1,145	44.6
White	498	19.4
Mixed	230	9.0
Filipino	147	5.7
Samoan	106	4.1

444

In 2021 there were more children who were discharged from foster care than those who entered. Table 94 shows that of the total 1,192 children who exited foster care in 2021, the majority of children were reunited with their parents (615), then adopted (248) and found permanent guardianship (230).

Table 94: **Foster Care Discharge Reason by Type and Age, State of Hawai'i, 2021**

DISCHARGE REASON	Age 0-5	Age 6-11	Age 12-18	Unknown	Total
Adoption	144	73	31	0	248
Emancipation	0	0	87	1	88
Permanency Ast.	60	75	95	0	230
Other	2	5	4	0	11
Reunification	228	189	198	0	615
TOTAL	434	342	415	1	1,192

445

JOB TRAINING

Various programs provide upskilling of specific skills or skill sets needed to perform a job. Below are available programs that provide different types of training for specific industries or particular populations.

Programs available-

⁴⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁴⁵ Ibid

- **US Department of Labor, Hawai'i Job Corps Center.** Housed in Makawao (on Baldwin Avenue), Job Corps offers training in facilities maintenance, office administration, culinary arts, and retail sales to 122 students.⁴⁴⁶
- **Maui Economic Opportunity (MEO)**⁴⁴⁷. MEO delivers employment training through several programs:
 - **Employment Core Services for Low-income People** serves people with household income at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The program assists the unemployed or under-employed in obtaining and maintaining employment through employment training and other services.
 - **National Farmworkers Job Program (NFJP)**- a job training and employment assistance program for farmworkers and their families. Case Managers help find employment and also offer support services. This program is bringing young people into the agricultural workforce; the average age of a farm operator is 59 years old at present.
 - **The Senior Community Service Employment Program** promotes part-time employment opportunities for low-income senior citizens.
 - **B.E.S.T Reintegration Program- Employment training** is also a component of MEO's B.E.S.T Reintegration Program that prepares inmates for successful transition back into the community.
 - **Enlace Hispano** provides culturally sensitive integration services to the Hispanic community including workforce development.
- **Alu Like, Inc.**⁴⁴⁸ Offers employment training to Native Hawaiians aged 18 and over and to youth ages 14-23. Services include assessment of skill levels, career planning and counseling, employment planning, occupational skills training, financial assistance for tuition, and on-the-job training.

LIBRARIES

Libraries are an important resource for families with young children. They are welcoming spaces where families can borrow books, spend time together, participate in free or low-cost child-friendly activities, and access other resources such as computers. A survey conducted by the Pew Research Center into public libraries' importance and impact in the United States found that, in general, women, minorities, low-income adults, and adults with lower levels of educational attainment were most likely to say that libraries are "very important."⁴⁴⁹

Figure 62 shows the location of public libraries in Maui County. Highlighting the even distribution of public libraries throughout the county.

⁴⁴⁶ [Maui Satellite Job Corps Center](#)

⁴⁴⁷ [Maui Economic Opportunity \(MEO\) Employment Services](#)

⁴⁴⁸ [Alu Like Employment & Training Program: WIOA](#)

⁴⁴⁹ Pew Research Center: [Public Libraries' Importance and Impact \(2013\)](#)

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Maui County Early Childhood Indicator Report

Introduction

A strong early childhood network is essential to supporting families and giving young children the best start possible in their lives. Laying this foundation requires the synchronized collaboration of families, providers, and community. This project was conducted in order to improve our understanding of the context in which families with young children (primarily ages 0-5) live.

This Early Childhood Indicator report provides a high level understanding on the status of young children in Maui County. The indicators are scalable to be tracked over time and compared across counties. Indicators are organized based on the 2022 Maui County Early Childhood Community Profile. Indicators were selected based on a review of indicator frameworks used in other early childhood reports and key data elements found in the Maui County Early Childhood Community Profile. The intention is to periodically update this indicator report and the community profile tracking changes over time and incorporating new data points as they become available.

The Maui County Early Childhood Indicator Report was commissioned by the Early Childhood Action Strategy (ECAS) Team 4: Equitable Access to Programs and Services. To achieve this, they brought together government and non-governmental partners to align priorities for children, prenatal to age eight and to strengthen and integrate the early childhood system by streamlining services, maximizing resources and improving programs to support our youngest keiki. More information on the work of ECAS can be found at: <https://hawaiiactionstrategy.org/>.

This report consists of four sections. Basic Demographic Profile contains the characteristics of young children in Maui County, including age, ethnicity, island of residence, household living arrangements, and multigenerational households. Economic Well-Being presents indicators of economics, poverty, housing, homelessness, food security, public assistance, and affording childcare. Health includes maternal health, births, child well-being and risk factors, and children health & development. Education includes K-12 education, early childhood capacity and enrollment. Community includes strong families and communities. This report presents analysis of the latest available data, which are mostly for the year 2020. In order to illustrate where Maui County stands on these indicators the data has been compared against the Hawai'i State average.

Technical Note

This report draws on the most current publicly available data during the development of the indicator report. The principal source of the demographic information used in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau, specifically from the American Community Survey(ACS) 5-year estimates because it provides increased statistical reliability of the data for less populated areas and small population subgroups. A list of all data sources used can be found in Appendix B.

Basic Demographic Profile

	Lānaʻi Island	Molokaʻi Island	Maui Island	Maui County
Under 3 Years Old	97	189	5,231	5,517
3-4 Years Old	58	237	3,968	4,263
5 Years Old	10	99	2,035	2,144
Total	165	525	11,234	11,924

County	Total Population	Percentage
Hawaiʻi County	14,144	13.5%
Honolulu County	73,381	70.1%
Kauaʻi County	5,218	5.0%
Maui County	11,924	11.4%
Hawaiʻi State	104,667	

White	19.9%
Black/African American	0.3%
Asian	20.8%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	14.3%
Some Other Race	2.4%
2 or More Races	42.3%

Maui's total population represents approximately 12% of the state of Hawai'i. Of the estimated 166,657 residents in Maui County, 36,298 (21.9%) are children under 18 years old, and 9,780 (5.9%) are children under the age of 5 years old. This is below the state's ratio of 6.2% of the population are children under the age of 5 years old for the whole state. Table 1 displays a breakdown of children under 6 years old by island and age group. The majority of children (11,234) live on the island of Maui. Less than 700 children under 6 years old live on Lānaʻi and Molokaʻi. Table 2 provides a comparison of children under 6 years old by county. As shown on table 3, over half (57.7%) of children were identified as being one race and 42.3% as two or more races. According to the American Community Survey, the percentage of those who identified as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander was 14.3%. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs calculates the percent of individuals that are Native Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian (Native Hawaiian in combination with another race) as 23.8% of the Maui County population (Office of Hawaiian Affairs, 2010).⁵²

Table 4 and 5 shows that most children live in married-couple households (69.3%), while the rest live in single mother (21.3%) or single father (9.4%) households. With over 7,000 grandparents living in the same household as their grandparents. A total of 1,644 (23.4%) are estimated to be responsible for their grandchildren.

Table 4: Number of Children Under 6 by Living Arrangement¹¹ Maui County, 2020		
	Number of Children under the age of 6	Percentage
Family Headed by:	11,924	
Married-couple:	8,263	69.3%
Single Father:	1,118	9.4%
Single Mother:	2,543	21.3%

Table 5: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren⁶ Maui County, 2020		
Grandparents living with grandchildren under 18	7,040	
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	1,644	23.40%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under the age of 18	5,396	76.60%

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The economic well-being of a community is vital to early childhood development. As it encompasses various aspects that affect the development of children. Children are more likely to thrive when they live in safe, nurturing and supportive environments. Risk factors such as exposure to child maltreatment, poverty, unstable housing, and neighborhood crime and violence are associated with a host of adverse short and long-term outcomes for children. The environment is critical to supporting their physical and mental health. Some of the key indicators of economic well-being are economics, poverty, housing & homelessness, food security, public assistance, affording child care and housing cost burden. Economics is number one on this list as it is the basis for providing the necessities that are required for families to provide housing, food, health care, childcare, and education to their children.

Economics & Poverty

The unemployment rate is a key indicator of the local economy. Unemployment occurs when local businesses are not able to supply enough appropriate jobs for local employees and/or when the labor force is not able to supply appropriate skills to employers (Hawaii Health Matters, 2022). As of September 2022, the Maui County unemployment rate was 3.7% with each island varying significantly. Moloka'i had an unemployment rate double that of the Maui County average at 7.4 and Lāna'i had an unemployment rate of 1.8% for the same period.

Families need sufficient economic resources to cover their basic needs including food and shelter, childcare, transportation and health care expenses. Maui County's median household income is slightly higher than the state average. There is a wide spectrum of income by family structure. The medium Maui County families with children have an annual income of \$85,527. Married couples make more than twice the median income of single mothers and 1.5 times that of single fathers. While this is higher than the state averages, there are still many children living in poverty. When children experience poverty in early childhood, they face a harder road to school readiness and later life success. According to estimates, Maui County has over 1,000 children 0-4 years old living below the poverty level. These kids are less likely to have stable homes, regular meals and bed times, fewer books and developmental toys, spend fewer minutes reading and playing with parents and family, as a result, they are more likely to reach school behind their middle class peers (Children's Bureau, 2019).

In Hawaii, there are many multi-generational families (families with more than 2 generations living together). With over 7,000 multi-generational households in Maui County, approximately 23% of them are grandparents who are responsible for raising their grandchildren. There are also close to 450 multi-generational families living in poverty. Although the majority of households with grandparents living with grandchildren are living at or above the poverty level, they may still be living on fixed incomes and have limited resources for child care.

Housing & Homelessness

Maui County has approximately 73,535 housing units, including both homes and apartments in Maui County. Currently, an estimated 17,915 housing units (24.4%) are vacant.⁷ Most vacant housing in Maui County is in towns that attract the most tourists, in particular, Kīhei & Wailea. Having sufficient housing is important because it allows families to build wealth, attend good schools, and live in communities that are more conducive to long-term success (Johnson, 2016). The high cost of housing in Maui puts homeownership out of the reach of many families. The median housing unit value for Maui County was \$657,400 in 2020.

Due to the low supply of affordable housing, Maui County has the highest rate of overcrowded households in the state according to the American Community Survey. Almost 1 in every 10 homes (9.3%) experience overcrowding. Overcrowded households are not only an indicator of housing instability; parents in overcrowded households tend to be less responsive to their young children which, in turn, strains the parent-child relationship and affects healthy development (Evans, 2006).

The lack of affordable housing prevents people from establishing stable home lives, relationships with friends and neighbors, and becoming part of their communities. Housing is a very important part of early childhood development and is often described as an important determinant of health (Dunn, 2020). With more affordable housing families would be able to focus on their children and their emotional and physical development.

The most current data from the Homeless Service Utilization Report from 2017 shows us that almost 9.1% of the homeless population are children 0-5 years old (Hawai'i State Department of Human Services, 2017). The rate of homelessness in Maui County is 45.0 per 10,000 people. When comparing the different types of homeless households, single-parent households are the highest at 5.4% (114 households), two-parent households are second with 3.2% (68 households) and third are other households with children at 0.2% (5 households). The most recent year available shows that there were 550 children in Maui County who were homeless, with the vast majority of homeless being males who are Caucasian or Native Hawaiian.

Food Security

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as a lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life (U.S. Department of Agriculture, n.d.). Furthermore “low food security” is when there is a reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet, with little or no indication of reduced food intake. “Very low food security” is characterized as reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake. Within Maui County there is a clear lack of available resources for food at the household level. Almost one-third of children under the age of 17 are estimated to be experiencing food insecurities. In 2021, Maui County had the highest rate of projected child food insecurity in the state. USDA data estimates that there is one grocery store for every 3,571 people in Maui County. However, according to the USDA over 6% of people in Maui County live more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas, and more than 10 miles in rural areas, also known as a food desert.

Public Assistance

Households receiving public assistance generally have difficulty providing adequate care for all members of the household. Individuals in these households may not be able to afford the resources necessary to succeed in school and at work, and in some cases, may defer or decline treatment for health conditions (Hawaii Health Matters, 2020d). There are two major types of public assistance programs; social welfare programs and social insurance programs. A total of 7,662 (21.1%) children under 18 years old live in a household that have received public assistance in the past 12 months.³ Approximately 14.3% of households with children in Maui County participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). This is just slightly lower than the State average (17.0%). Over 40% of children in public schools qualify for free or reduced-price lunch. This percentage has increased for the 1st time since the 2013-2014 school year. Public assistance programs do not only provide nutritional or financial assistance, but also include healthcare.

Of the estimated 11,924 children 0-5 years old in Maui County, 3.5% (416) of them were not covered by any health insurance in 2020. Quality healthcare access is the foundation for a child's overall wellbeing and readiness for early learning. This starts with prenatal care and includes home visitation for newborn children and their families, regular health and wellness screening, referrals for needed services, and convenient access to those services.

Affording Childcare

According to the United States Census Bureau over three-quarters of children in Maui County under 6 have all available parents in the workforce.⁵ Based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Human Services Poverty Guidelines in the State of Hawai'i, for a family of 4 people (2 adults and 2 children) that would mean living on a budget of \$31,920 or less (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2022). This instead is more than \$46,000 less than what Aloha United Way identifies as the necessary survival budget, at \$77,952 (Aloha United Way, 2018).

The lack of licensed child care has adverse effects on babies, parents, and the economy. Without reliable and affordable child care options, parents must often choose between spending a huge portion of their budget on child care, using less convenient or lower-quality care arrangements, cutting back their work hours, or patching together some combination of these options. Many mothers are forced to leave the workforce altogether because of child care struggles, which can cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars over the course of their

careers. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, childcare is affordable if it costs households no more than 7% of their income. The average cost of childcare was not affordable for families making less than \$75,000. When over 75% of families with all parents are working, there is an overwhelming need for quality child care. The National Survey for Children's Health estimates for the State of Hawai'i that 10,869 (12.2%) of parents make career sacrifices due to issues with child care. Families with multiple children spend more on child care. A single working mother could use up to 67.5% of her income to send her 2 children to preschool. Or a married family whose income is at the federal poverty level of \$31,920 could spend 80.8% of their income on preschool for their two children.

As stated in the County Health Rankings, there is strong evidence linking stable and affordable housing to health. As housing costs have outpaced local incomes, households not only struggle to acquire and maintain adequate shelter, but also face difficult trade-offs in meeting other basic needs. In Maui County almost 40% of households pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing. This is known as housing cost burden. This is comparable to the state average of 39.0% of households. When the majority of a paycheck goes toward the rent or mortgage, it makes it hard to afford child care, doctor visits, healthy foods, utility bills, and reliable transportation to work or school. This can, in turn, lead to increased stress levels and emotional strain.

Indicator Table

↓ =Negative trend that is lower than state average

↑ =Negative trend that is higher than state average

↓ =Positive trend that is lower than state average

↑ =Positive trend that is higher than state average

○ =Equal or similar to the state average

* *Data not available*

Economic Well-being Indicator Table

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	Indicators	Maui County		State of Hawai'i		Compared to State	Source	
	Economics & Poverty							
	Civilians Unemployed	3.7%		3.5%		●	37	
	Median Family (with children) Income	\$85,527		\$91,696		↓	14	
	Married Couple	\$105,304		\$109,894		●	15	
	Single Father	\$65,195		\$58,775		↑	15	
	Single Mother	\$44,545		\$39,164		↑	15	
	Children 0-4 years old living below poverty level	1,007	10.6%	11,146	13.0%	↓	14	
	Multi-generational families living in poverty	449	6.4%	3,258	6.2%	●	10	
	Housing & Homelessness							
Occupied Housing units that are owner-occupied	34,778	62.5%	282,037	60.3%	●	7		
Vacant Housing	17,915	24.4%	78,639	14.4%	↑	7		
Housing Mobility of families with young children	945	12.3%	12,904	18.2%	↓	1		
Living in overcrowded dwellings	5,190	9.3%	40,665	8.7%	●	8,44		
Homeless Population 0-5 years old	255	9.1%	1,622	10.4%	●	34		
<i>Table Continues on Next Page</i>								

↓ =Negative trend that is lower than state average ↓ =Positive trend that is lower than state average
 ↑ =Negative trend that is higher than state average ↑ =Positive trend that is higher than state average
 ● =Equal or similar to the state average * Data not available

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	Indicators	Maui County		State of Hawai'i		Compared to State	Source	
	Food Security							
	Children (0-17 years old) who are food insecure	9,890	27.2%	50,180	16.6%	↑	48	
	Share of the population living in a Food Desert	10,505	6.8%	140,491	10.5%	↓	48	
	Public Assistance							
	Children in families receiving public assistance	7,662	21.1%	74,067	24.6%	●	3	
	SNAP households with children	2,650	14.3%	25,051	17.0%	●	16	
	WIC participation	33.8%		29.5%		●	33	
	Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program	40.9%		38.9%		●	49	
	No health insurance coverage	416	3.5%	2,182	2.1%	↑	17	
Children 0-5 years old with Public Insurance (ex. Med-Quest)	4,516	37.9%	38,698	36.8%	●	18		
<i>Table Continues on Next Page</i>								

- ↓ =Negative trend that is lower than state average
- ↑ =Negative trend that is higher than state average
- =Equal or similar to the state average
- ↓ =Positive trend that is lower than state average
- ↑ =Positive trend that is higher than state average
- * Data not available

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	Indicators	Maui County		State of Hawai'i		Compared to State	Source	
	Affording Child Care							
	All parents in the Workforce	8,255	75.7%	64,492	65.2%	↑	5	
	Annual cost of center-based care							
	Infants	\$15,795		\$20,647		↓	53	
	Toddlers of ages 1-2	\$14,882		\$17,432		↓	53	
	Preschoolers of ages 3-4	\$14,313		\$13,776		○	53	
	Annual cost of licensed family child care homes:							
	Infants	\$9,337		\$10,263		○	53	
	Toddlers of ages 1-2	\$9,456		\$10,020		○	53	
Preschoolers of ages 3-4	\$9,383		\$9,924		○	53		
Households with a high housing cost burden	20,776	38.9%	176,114	39.0%	○	7		

↓ = Negative trend that is lower than state average ↓ = Positive trend that is lower than state average
 ↑ = Negative trend that is higher than state average ↑ = Positive trend that is higher than state average
 ○ = Equal or similar to the state average * Data not available

HEALTH



Health is a state of physical, mental, and social well-being, not simply the absence of disease. Healthy behaviors during pregnancy are vital for the best start of a child. This includes substance abuse, mental health and development before, during and after pregnancy. Access to quality prenatal care can help prevent complications for women during pregnancy, reduce harm to the health of the fetus, and provide critical information and resources to families to ensure the healthiest possible start for their child. Utilizing a Medical Home Plan for children when they are born produces a holistic view of what the individual child's needs are, such as children with disabilities and how to approach them. This in turn can help to increase the child's

well-being, health and development and decrease child risk factors such as obesity, physical, psychological and emotional abuse.

Maternal Health and Births

A child's healthy start begins before birth. Pre-pregnancy weight directly influences your baby's birth weight (Stanford Medicine, n.d.). In 2020, less than half of pregnant women (47.6%) in Maui County had a healthy body weight prior to pregnancy. Women who receive early and adequate prenatal care also increase the likelihood of giving birth to a healthy infant. An estimated 23% of mothers in 2020 received late or no prenatal care during pregnancy. This is lower than the state average of 38.5%, but higher than the US average of 12.9%. During prenatal visits, health professionals also have an opportunity to discuss breastfeeding, newborn nutrition, and injury and illness prevention as well as monitor health-compromising conditions and help them prepare for the new emotional challenges of caring for an infant.

Healthy behaviors during pregnancy are vital for the best start of a child. This includes substance abuse, mental health and development before, during and after pregnancy. Across Maui County, an estimated 5.2% of mothers reported smoking cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy. Also, within that time period, 10.6% of mothers drank alcohol. These behaviors can lead to future complications and even premature births.

Babies born premature are likely to require specialized medical care, and oftentimes must stay in intensive care units. While there have been many medical advances enabling premature infants to survive, there is still risk of infant death or long-term disability (Hawaii Health Matters. 2019). Within Maui County, 9.6% of births were preterm births (meaning the child is born before 37 weeks of gestation). This is comparative to the state average of 9.2%. The most important things an expectant mother can do to prevent prematurity and very low birth weight are to take prenatal vitamins, stop smoking, stop drinking alcohol and using drugs, and most importantly, get prenatal care (Hawaii Health Matters. 2019). Low weight is often associated with preterm delivery but can occur also with full-term births. Low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds) is strongly associated with poor developmental outcomes, beginning in infancy but extending into adult life (State of Babies Yearbook, 2022). Maui County rate of children born with a low birthweight mirrors the State of Hawai'i at 7.4% and 7.0% respectively. Research points to a number of factors that can contribute to the likelihood of low weight at birth, including smoking during pregnancy; low weight gain during pregnancy, or low pre-pregnancy weight; and the pregnant parent's stress during pregnancy (State of Babies Yearbook, 2022).

A positive healthy behavior for new mothers is breastfeeding. Breast milk has benefits for both infants and mothers. Breastfeeding helps babies and mothers to bond and can help build a baby's immune system. Maui County has a high rate of mothers who have breastfed, at 94.0%, this is only slightly lower than the state average of 96.5%. Breast milk also provides complete nutrition for infants and is easier to digest than breast milk alternatives and is free and cost-effective for families.

Child Well-Being and Risk Factors

Children who are abused and neglected may suffer immediate physical injuries such as cuts, bruises, or broken bones. They may also have emotional and psychological problems, such as anxiety or posttraumatic stress. Maui County has a child abuse and neglect (CAN) rate for all children (0-17 years old) of 5.4 per 1,000 children, which is slightly higher than the state average of 4.0. This is similar to state data on CAN rates for children 0-5 years old, which for

2020 was 5.0 per 1,000 children 0-5 years old. Over the long term, children who are abused or neglected are also at increased risk for experiencing future violence victimization and perpetration, substance abuse, sexually transmitted infections, delayed brain development, lower educational attainment, and limited employment opportunities (Center for Disease Control and Prevention. n.d.).

Child Health & Development

For young children, health contributes to educational achievement and to happiness. Poor health is consistently associated with lower levels of self-reported satisfaction with life and worse daily emotions and experiences. Obesity is a challenge for Hawai'i's youth, with almost 30% of children aged 10-17 years being overweight or obese, 12.8% & 15.5% respectively. Obese and overweight children and adolescents are at risk for multiple health problems during their youth and are more likely to have risk factors associated with cardiovascular diseases, such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and Type 2 diabetes (Hawaii Health Matters, 2020b).

Having a supportive network such as a medical home, is vital to both individual health and development. A medical home is an approach to providing comprehensive primary care that facilitates partnerships between patients, clinicians, medical staff, and families. A medical home extends beyond the four walls of a clinical practice. It includes specialty care, educational services, family support and more (American Academy of Pediatrics, n.d.). No data is available at the county level, but less than 50% of young children (0-5 years old) in Hawai'i have an established medical home. For children with special needs the data is worse, with only 43.7% of young children (0-5 years old) who have special needs that have an established medical home.

Also supported through having a medical home is promoting oral health which has been shown to impact overall health and well-being. Because untreated cavities and other dental concerns can have serious implications for health including infections, it is recommended that adults and children see a dentist on a regular basis. The rate of children in Maui County transported off-island by Medicaid for dental services is substantially higher than the state. Maui County had a total of 45.7 per 10,000 transported, compared to 8.5 for the state. Maui County has the highest number because of the limited availability of dental services for Lāna'i and Moloka'i children. Families in these communities rely heavily on available resources to promote healthy behaviors.

Access to resources can also be difficult for children with a disability who have difficulties performing activities due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition. A total of 172 (1.9%) of children (0-4 years old) in Maui County live with a disability, compared to 516 (0.6%) across the State of Hawai'i. The extent to which a child is limited by a disability is heavily dependent on the social and physical environment in which he or she lives.

↓ =Negative trend that is lower than state average	↓ =Positive trend that is lower than state average
↑ =Negative trend that is higher than state average	↑ =Positive trend that is higher than state average
○ =Equal or similar to the state average	* <i>Data not available</i>

Health Indicator Table

HEALTH	Indicators	Maui County	State of Hawai'i	Compared to State	Source	
	Maternal Health & Births					
	Healthy Weight prior to pregnancy	47.6%	45.2%	●	29	
	Born to a mother who received late or no prenatal care	23.0%	38.5%	↓	55,45	
	Born to a mother who smoked during the last trimester of pregnancy	5.2%	3.0%	↑	27	
	Born to a mother who drank alcohol during the last trimester of pregnancy	10.6%	6.6%	↑	28	
	Preterm Births	9.6%	9.2%	●	32	
	Born low birth weight	7.4%	7.0%	●	30	
	Ever breastfed	94.0%	96.5%	●	31	
	Child Well-being Risk Factors					
Child Abuse & Neglect per 1,000	5.4	4	●	35,22		
Child Health & Development						
Overweight or Obese among high school students	27.6%	30.8%	↓	47		
Children 0-5 who had a medical home	-	46,694	49.3%	*	51	
Children 0-5 with special health needs who had a medical home	-	3,277	43.7%	*	50	
Rate of children transported off-island by Medicaid for dental services per 10,000	45.7	8.5	↑	24,41		
Children 0-4 years old that live with a disability	172	1.9%	516	0.6%	●	4

EDUCATION

Children are born learning and what they learn in those first few years can change the course of their lives. Research shows that high-quality early care and education is a crucial component of a child's healthy development. Investing in early childhood education is a solution that creates upward mobility by ensuring all children have the opportunity to build foundations for success in school and life while also allowing parents to work or attend school and pursue greater economic security (First Five Years Fund, n.d.). Education is a key indicator to show how the children of Maui County are developing over time. Through assessments and academic retention, we can gauge where improvement and resources need to be made or added to help the youth succeed and excel.

Education

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, students receive special education services for many reasons. In 2021, 10.6% of Maui County students in grades K-12 were enrolled in special education programs in regular public schools, on par with the state rate. The majority of these children are not acutely disabled. Most are diagnosed with disabilities that does not necessarily mean reduced mental ability, which has led many to argue that, with special accommodations and support services, the majority of students with disabilities should be able to perform at grade level and graduate from high school with a regular diploma (National Center for Education Statistics. n.d.).

Although there is no kindergarten entry assessment currently in place, a strong indicator of student success is 3rd and 4th grade reading achievement; which is correlated to students succeeding in school and reduced likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors as adolescents. Maui County consistently scores lower than the state averages in both math and reading scores for 3rd and 4th grade achievement. On average Maui County scores 4%-6% lower on each subject and grade level. Only 2 schools in Maui County (Pōmaika'i & Pu'u Kukui) scored above the state averages in all 4 indicators.

Graduating high school is also an important indicator of educational success. High school graduation directly impacts personal achievement and is essential for an individual's social and economic advancement. Maui County has approximately the same rate of students graduating with a high school diploma as the state, but students are taking longer to graduate. Approximately almost 5% of students in Maui County take longer than 4 years to graduate. Graduation rates are also an important indicator of the performance of the educational system.

One way to measure educational well-being is in terms of overall community educational attainment. Census data shows that within Maui County, 92.3% of people 25 years and over have graduated from high school, which matches the State of Hawai'i with 92.5%. The story is less optimistic when we consider adults with college degrees. At 28.3%, Maui County has fewer college graduates than any other county in the state. Attainment of a higher level of education is associated with higher income, better working conditions, and more opportunities for promotion (Hawaii Health Matters, 2020a).



Early Childhood Capacity & Enrollment

Maui County has over 130 licensed early learning programs, including 13 NAEYC accredited programs, 14 Head Start / Early Head Start locations, and 6 Public Pre-Kindergarten

classrooms. Over the last 10 years from 2010-2020, the number of children enrolled in early childhood education has remained relatively stable except for the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Since 2010 there have been an average of 59%-65% of children in Maui County that have been enrolled in early childhood education. This is because the early childhood education sector has not been able to grow. Most recently Maui County only has 51.5% of 3 & 4 year old enrolled in an early childhood education program.

Despite efforts to increase early learning education enrollment, for Maui County there has been a general decrease in 3 and 4 years old attending preschool since 2013.¹² Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic, there has been a loss of 99 child care seats in Maui County, from reduced classroom sizes for health reasons, staffing shortages, or a combination of the two.⁵⁴

Education Indicator Table

EDUCATION	Indicators	Maui County		State of Hawai'i		Compared to State	Source	
	Education							
	Children enrolled in special education	2,108	10.6%	17,979	10.4%		26	
	Proficiency in 3rd grade reading scores	42.8%		48.9%			25	
	Proficiency in 3rd grade math scores	46.9%		51.3%			25	
	Proficiency in 4th grade reading scores	48.2%		51.6%			25	
	Proficiency in 4th grade math scores	40.9%		46.0%			25	
	High school seniors graduating with a diploma	94.7%		93.7%			46,19	
	High school students graduating on time	81.6%		86.2%			46,20	
	Adults (aged 25+) who have a high school diploma or higher	92.3%		92.5%			39,13	
Adults (aged 25+) who have a bachelor's degree or more education	28.3%		33.6%			38		
<i>Table Continues on Next Page</i>								

EDUCATION	Indicators	Maui County	State of Hawai'i	Compared to State	Source	
	Early Childhood Capacity & Enrollment					
	Percent of 3 & 4 year old enrolled in early childhood education	51.5%	42.2%	↑	12	
	Total capacity of licensed child care facilities	2,739	23,853	●	54	
	Ratio to population aged under 6	4.3 : 1	4.4 : 1		54,2	
	Desired capacity of licensed child care facilities	2,366	20,857	●	54	
	Ratio to population aged under 6	5.0 : 1	5.0 : 1		54,2	

- ↓ =Negative trend that is lower than state average
- ↑ =Negative trend that is higher than state average
- =Equal or similar to the state average
- ↓ =Positive trend that is lower than state average
- ↑ =Positive trend that is higher than state average
- * Data not available

COMMUNITY

As the saying goes “ It takes a village to raise a child” without strong community support it is difficult to have a positive example for children to follow and model after. A strong family and community are important for the growth and development of the youth of Maui County. Through this support system, children can develop lifelong skills, such as communication, planning, working together, problem solving and decision making, for the betterment of their families and community. The more resources that are available to help families reach these goals the stronger the community will be. Supporting adults to further their education and children to learn and interact with other community members promotes a thriving and connected community.

Strong Families & Communities

Protective factors strengthen families by improving positive outcomes for children and families. Families who are strong in these areas, reduce the likelihood of child abuse and neglect. Research demonstrates that building five protective factors can ensure children and youth are successful at home, in school, at work, and in the community, now and as they become adults. The five protective factors are: Parental Resilience, Social Support, Understanding Child Development, Concrete Supports, and Social-Emotional Competence of Children (Nurture Daily. n.d.).

Within Maui County, 22.5% of the population speaks another language other than English at home, with 9.9% of the population that doesn't speak English very well. The majority of those are Asian and Pacific Islander households. It is important to understand the portion of the

population that may need help in understanding English in order to participate in civic life and interact with the English-speaking majority (Hawaii Health Matters, 2020e).

The percentage of obese adults is another indicator of the overall health and lifestyle of a community. Approximately 25.9% of adults in Maui County are obese (classified as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) above 29.9), which is greater than the adult obesity rate for the state. An additional 33.3% of adults are overweight. Disproportionately represented among adults who are obese are Native Hawaiians, making up 50.2% of that group. Obesity increases the risk of many diseases and health conditions, including heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, respiratory problems, and osteoarthritis.

A strong community provides support to those in need, including those with a disability. The extent to which a person is limited by a disability is heavily dependent on the social and physical environment in which he or she lives (Hawaii Health Matters, 2020c). Across the State of Hawai'i approximately 1 in 10 persons live with a disability, which is similar for Maui County. Disabilities include, but are not limited to cognitive, hearing, self-care difficulties, vision, and ambulatory impairments.

Another indicator of strong communities is incidences of crime. Safety certainly matters for the well-being of young children and their families. When communities face crime and violence, or residents fear for the safety of their homes and families, their quality of life is diminished (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. n.d.). In 2021, Maui County had a record low total Index Crime rate. Unfortunately, it is still the highest in the state. The perception of neighborhood safety affects a family's daily behavior such as whether children play outdoors and the nature of families' activities and interactions near their home (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. n.d.).

Maui County had the highest rate in the state of juvenile arrests for drug-related offenses. In 2019, 617 per 100,000 arrests were individuals aged 10-17. Maui County's rate remains substantially higher than the state. Studies have shown that 80 percent of minors in state juvenile justice systems were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when committing their crimes, test positive for drugs, and were arrested for committing an alcohol or drug offense (Child Crime Prevention & Safety Center. n.d.).

Community Indicator Table

COMMUNITY	Indicators	Maui County	State of Hawai'i	Compared to State	Source	
	Strong Families & Communities					
	Speaks English less than very well	9.9%	11.4%	↓	6,43	
	Adults who are obese	59.2%	58.1%	○	36	
	Persons with a disability	9.6%	11.4%	○	4	
	Index Crime Rates per 100,000 population	3,244	3,130	↑	23	
	Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 juveniles	617	270	↑	23,21	

↓ =Negative trend that is lower than state average ↓ =Positive trend that is lower than state average
 ↑ =Negative trend that is higher than state average ↑ =Positive trend that is higher than state average
 ○ =Equal or similar to the state average * *Data not available*

Conclusion

Maui County, compared to the State of Hawai'i, fared better in single parent income, young children living in poverty, housing mobility, population living in a food desert, mothers receiving prenatal care, high school students who are overweight or obese, and the amount of the population that speaks English very well. Maui County also did better in the cost of center-based infant and toddler care, with the share of 3 & 4 year old enrolled in early childhood education. The community must continue to support and expand in the areas that have been achieved.

Top priorities for improving the networks and systems that support early childhood include the promotion of family strengthening as the first classroom, increasing the capacity and equity across the early childhood education workforce, and economic stability of families especially in the most remote communities. Only through a collective understanding and concerted effort can sustained progress be made. The future of our community lies in the community's support and nurturing of our young children.

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Appendix B: Data Source

#	Data Source
1	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table B07401
2	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table B09001 Search by Zip Code
3	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table B09010
4	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table B18101
5	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table B23008
6	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table DP02
7	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table DP04
8	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table DP05
9	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S0901
10	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S1002
11	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S1101
12	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S1401
13	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S1501
14	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S1701
15	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S1903
16	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S2201
17	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S2701
18	American Community Survey 2020: 5 Yr Estimate Table S2704
19	Annie E Casey Kids Count Data Center: High School Seniors Graduating with a Diploma
20	Annie E Casey Kids Count Data Center: On-time Graduation
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29	Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System 2020: Healthy Body Weight Prior to Pregnancy
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32	Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System 2020: PRAMS Preterm Births Modify Query 2020 and Maui County
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37	Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism: September Unemployment Rate
38	Hawaii Health Matters 25+ with Bachelors
39	Hawaii Health Matters 25+ with HS Degree or Higher
40	Hawaii Health Matters Adults with Diabetes
41	Hawaii Health Matters Children Transported by Medicaid for Dental Services.
42	Hawaii Health Matters Children with a Disability
43	Hawaii Health Matters Language
44	Hawaii Health Matters Overcrowded Households
45	Hawaii Health Matters Prenatal Care
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54	PATCH Hawaii Child Care Capacity November 2022 Report
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