



The State of Fathers in the State of Hawai'i



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INTRODUCTION

Sociodemographic, cultural, and economic changes of the last several decades have affected the composition and dynamics of families.¹ Traditionally, parenting was almost exclusively defined by mothering, but in the last decades there has been a recognition of the importance of fathering in society and, as a result, in research. Consequently, scholars, practitioners, and policymakers strive to refine definitions of what it means to be an “involved father” – often an ambiguous concept – taking into account the changing nature of societal expectations and beliefs about the roles of fathers and the multiple ways they interact with their children and demonstrate a sense of responsible fatherhood. Western father ideals have evolved from the disciplinarian and powerful patriarch, to the distant breadwinner, to the modern involved father.² Similarly, conceptualizations of father involvement have evolved from a focus on unitary dimensions of father involvement that dominated scholarship in the 1970s and early 1980s to models that approach fathering as a multi-faceted concept.³⁻⁶

Despite a lack of consensus concerning what father involvement is and how to measure it, most studies have concluded that fathering matters because it is related to important outcomes of children, including cognitive,⁷⁻⁸ social,⁹ and behavioral.¹⁰⁻¹¹ Both the quantity and quality of father involvement appear to be important in shaping child outcomes, above and beyond the contribution of mothers.

The Hawai‘i State Legislature has recognized the distinct importance of fathers in the lives of their children, families and communities and has established the Hawai‘i State Commission on Fatherhood by Act 156 of the 2003 Hawai‘i State Legislature. The Commission acts as a central clearinghouse and coordinating body for governmental and nongovernmental activities and information regarding the promotion of healthy fathering practices. The Commission seeks to promote fathers’ engagement with their children, remove obstacles to father involvement, and recommend policies and practices that increase and improve services to fathers and which sustain and reengage fathers in their children’s lives. The Commission promotes, fosters, encourages, and financially supports programs designed to educate and train men, including current and future fathers, in effective parenting skills, behaviors, and attitudes, strategies for overcoming personal challenges, and opportunities to be productive and responsible contributors to their families.

The father-child relationship is embedded within a broader sociocultural context.^{1,12} Sociocultural variation

in expectations and beliefs about the role of fathers is likely to shape their parenting practices.¹³ While conceptualizations of father involvement are based on extensive research on fathers, the majority of fathering research has focused on some sectors of the population. As a result, conceptualizations may be limited in their ability to reflect the nuances of father involvement in a racially, ethnically, and economically diverse society such as Hawai‘i. A small number of cross-cultural studies in Hawai‘i had demonstrated how sociocultural variation between Japanese-American, Chinese-American, White, and Native Hawai‘ian families affects parenting behavior.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Still, research on Hawai‘i’s family dynamics is sparse and outdated. Information on how sociocultural variation is linked to parenting practices of men in Hawai‘i is clearly missing.

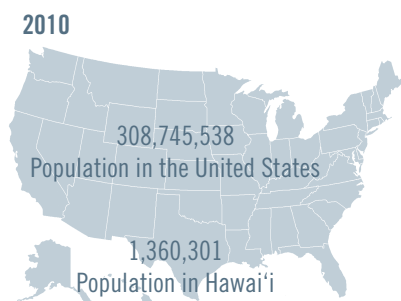
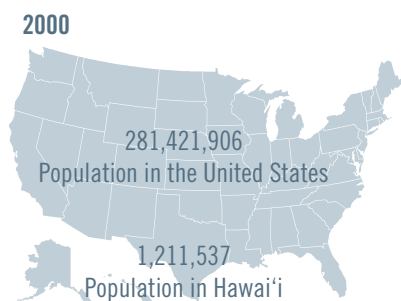
The University of Hawai‘i Center on the Family and the State Commission on Fatherhood of the Department of Human Services have created this report to present a snapshot of the state of fathers across the Hawai‘ian islands: Their number, characteristics, and geographical distribution, the children they are fathering, and the families and households they are part of. Throughout this report, information about Hawai‘i’s population is compared to nationwide information highlighting differences and similarities. Data were derived from the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Censuses, the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year sample, the Hawai‘i Homeless Management Information System, and the Hawai‘i Department of Public Safety. The information within this report is a first step in the process of assessing the needs of families in Hawai‘i, leading to targeted programmatic efforts for fathers.

POPULATION IN HAWAI'I

During the first decade of the 21st century the size of the population in Hawai'i and its composition have changed considerably. The patterns of population change in Hawai'i are different from the patterns of change of the nation as a whole. Not only the population in Hawai'i grew at a higher rate than the nationwide rate, but also gender, race, and age distributions are different, and have shown different patterns of change. This section presents a portrait of Hawai'i's population, compared to the nationwide population, as recorded in the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Censuses.

Population

According to the 2010 Census, total population of the United States in 2010 was 308.7 million people, representing a 9.7 percent increase in population since 2000, when total population was 281.4 million. Nationwide, growth was slower than the 12.3 percent increase experienced in Hawai'i.



From 1,211,537 to 1,360,301 Hawai'i's total population grew by 12.3% from 2000 to 2010. At that same time, nationwide population grew by 9.7%.¹

Age (Children² and Elders) and Sex Composition

This section describes the age and sex composition of the population in Hawai'i and the United States in 2010. Since Census 2000 the population in both, the state and the nation as a whole has grown older. From 2000 to 2010, the median age in Hawai'i increased from 36.2 to 38.6, with women's median age reaching almost 40 (39.9). In 2010 the nationwide population was younger than the population in Hawai'i, with a median age of 37.2. In terms of sex, the proportion of males in Hawai'i is larger than the nationwide proportion. The proportion of males in both Hawai'i and the nation as a whole remained stable between 2000 and 2010.

Table 1. Population in Hawai'i and the United States, by sex

	Hawai'i	
	Male	Female
2000	608,671	602,866
2010	681,243	679,058
	United States	
	Male	Female
2000	138,053,563	143,368,343
2010	151,781,326	156,964,212

Sources: American FactFinder, 2000 Census: Profile of General Demographic Characteristics; American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics; Age Groups and Sex.

Of the 1,360,301 people living in Hawai'i in 2010, about 681,000 were male (50.1%) and about 679,000 were female (49.9%). Between 2000 and 2010, the male population grew at a slower rate (11.9%) than the female population (12.6%) (Table 1; Figure 1).

¹ Population estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Program indicate that by 2014 the population in Hawai'i was 1,419,561 and in the United States was 318,857,056, a growth of 4.4% and 3.3%, respectively, since 2010.

² The terms "children", "children under the age of 18" and "minor" are used interchangeably throughout this report.

The nationwide female-male rates are different. Of the 308.7 million people living in the United States in 2010, about 151.8 million were males (49.2%) and about 157.0 million were females (50.8%). Between 2000 and 2010, the male population grew at a slightly higher rate (9.9%) than the female population (9.5%).

The proportion of males in Hawai'i is larger than the nationwide proportion. The proportion of males in both Hawai'i and the nation as a whole remained stable between 2000 and 2010. In Hawai'i, males are 50.1% of the population. Nationwide, males are 49.2% of the population.

Of the 1,360,301 people living in Hawai'i in 2010, the number of people under age 18 was about 304,000 (22.3 percent of the total population; 10.9% were girls and 11.4% were boys). The 65 and over population was about 195,000 persons (14.3 percent; 8% were women and 6.3% were men) (Table 2; Figure 1).

Nationwide, in 2010 the rate of children was higher than in Hawai'i and the rate of elderly was lower. Of the 308.7 million people living in the United States, the number of people under age 18 was 74.2 million (24.0 percent of the total population; 11.7% were girls and 12.3% were boys), and the 65 and over population was 40.3 million persons (13.0 percent; 7.4% were women and 5.6% were men).

While the overall population in Hawai'i grew at a higher rate than the nation as a whole, there were differences across age groups. Between 2000 and 2010, the population grew at a faster rate in the older ages (a growth of 21.5% at the age of 65 and older) than in the younger ages (a growth of 2.7% under the age of 18).

Hawai'i's young population grew at a similar rate to the nation as a whole (2.7% versus 2.6%), but the number of elders in Hawai'i grew at a much faster rate (21.5% versus 15.1%).

Compared to nationwide, the percentage of children in Hawai'i is lower and the percentage of elderly is higher. In Hawai'i and nationwide, from 2000 to 2010 the population grew at a faster rate in the older ages than in the younger ages. Elderly population in Hawai'i grew at a much higher rate than nationwide elderly population.

Race

This section describes the race composition of Hawai'i and the United States in 2010. Hawai'i has a "majority-minority" population, where more than 50 percent of the population is part of a nationwide minority group. The racial minority population in Hawai'i is about three quarters, while nationwide is about one quarter. Moreover, in Hawai'i almost a quarter (23.6 percent) of the population identifies themselves as belonging to two or more races, far more than the nationwide population (2.9 percent), and far more than any other state in the nation (the second highest is Alaska with 7.3 percent). The racial distribution is not uniform across Hawai'i's counties: The City and County of Honolulu has a higher proportion of Asian population compared to other counties, and the County of Maui has a higher proportion of White population compared to other counties. The proportion of Native Hawai'ian/Other Pacific Islanders population is more uniform across the counties.

Table 2. Population in Hawai'i and the United States, by sex and age

	Hawai'i			United States		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000						
<18	295,767	152,225	143,542	72,293,812	37,059,196	35,234,616
65 and up	160,601	71,338	89,263	34,991,753	14,409,625	20,582,128
2010						
<18	303,818	156,012	147,806	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
65 and up	195,138	86,185	108,953	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024

Sources: American FactFinder, 2000 Census: Profile of General Demographic Characteristics; American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics; Age Groups and Sex.

Figure 1. Population in Hawai'i and the United States, by sex and age, 2010

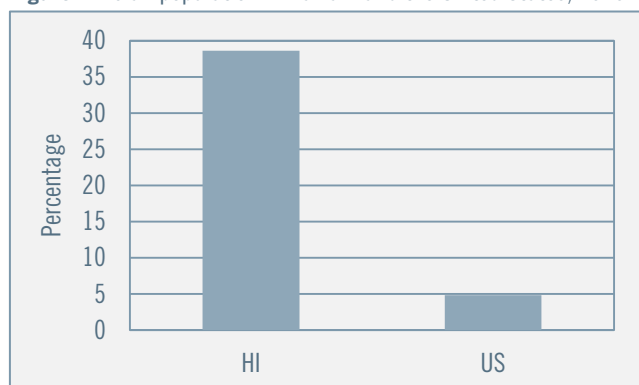


Table 3. Population in Hawai'i and the United States, by race, 2010

	Hawai'i		United States	
One Race				
White	336,599	(24.7%)	223,553,265	(72.4%)
Black	21,424	(1.6%)	38,929,319	(12.6%)
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,164	(0.3%)	2,932,248	(0.9%)
Asian	525,078	(38.6%)	14,674,252	(4.8%)
Native Hawai'ian and Other Pacific Islander	135,422	(10.0%)	540,013	(0.2%)
Some Other Race	16,985	(1.2%)	19,107,368	(6.2%)
Two or More Races	320,629	(23.6%)	9,009,073	(2.9%)
Total	1,360,301		308,745,538	

Sources: American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics; Demographic Profile Data.

Figure 2. Asian population in Hawai'i and the United States, 2010



In 2010, 525,078 individuals of the 1,360,301 population in Hawai'i were Asian (38.6% of the population versus 4.8% nationwide), comprising the largest racial group in the state. This was followed by White (24.7% versus 72.4% nationwide). Native Hawai'ian and other Pacific Islander comprised 10% of the population. Smaller groups included Black (1.6% of the total population) and American Indian and Alaska Native (0.3%) (Table 3; Figure 2).

Within the Asian group, the two largest ethnic groups were Filipino (197,497 people, 14.5% of the total population) and Japanese (185,502 people, 13.6% of the total population) (Figure 3). The largest group within the Pacific Islander group was the Native Hawai'ian (80,337 people, 5.9% of the total population).

8.9% were Hispanic or Latino (of any race) – a little more than half of the percentage nationwide (16.3%).

In 2010, Hawai'i had the highest rate of multi-racial population of all states: 23.6% (the nationwide rate is 2.9%).

Figure 3. Asian population in Hawai'i, 2010

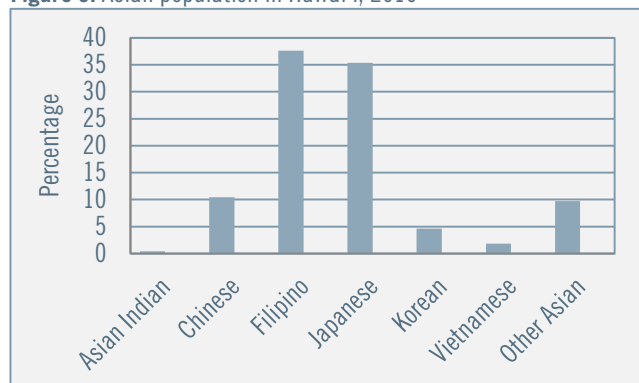
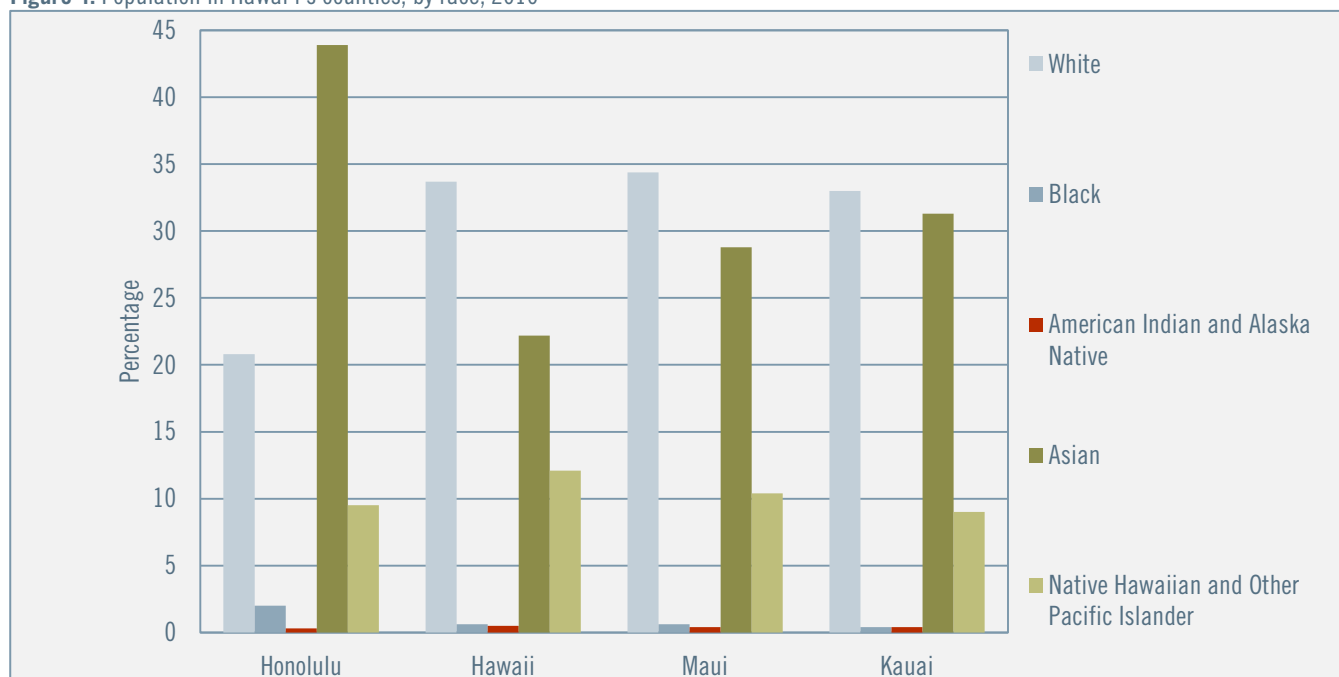


Figure 4. Population in Hawai'i's counties, by race, 2010



Hawai'i has the highest rate of multi-racial population of all states.

In 2010, the racial distribution was not uniform across Hawai'i's counties. Of the 953,207 people living in the City and County of Honolulu, 43.9% were Asian. Of all counties, this county had the highest proportion of Asian population (31.3% in Kaua'i, 28.8% in Maui, and 22.2% in Hawai'i), and the lowest proportion of White population (20.8% versus 34.4% in Maui, 33.7% in Hawai'i, and 33% in Kaua'i) (Table 4; Figure 4).

The proportion of Native Hawai'ian/Other Pacific Islanders population was more uniform across Hawai'i's counties, and ranged from 9% in Kaua'i to 12.1% in Hawai'i.

The largest racial group in Hawai'i is Asian, followed by White. Of all counties, the City and County of Honolulu has the highest proportion of Asian population and the lowest proportion of White population.

In 2010, the composition of the Native Hawai'ian/Other Pacific Islanders population was not equal across the counties: From 52.8% Native Hawai'ian in the City and County of Honolulu (47,951 people of the 90,878 Native Hawai'ian/Other Pacific Islanders) to 84.1% in Kaua'i (5,097 people of the 6,060 Native Hawai'ian/Other Pacific Islanders) (Figure 5).

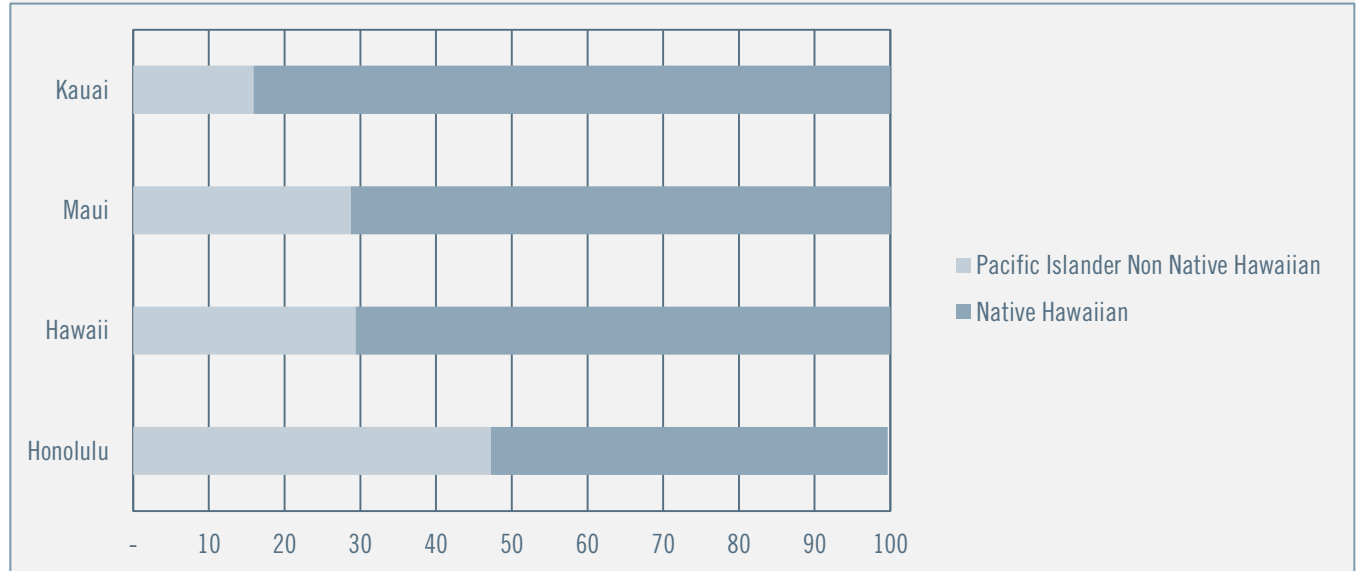
Table 4. Population in Hawai'i's counties, by race, 2010

	Total	One Race Only					
		Total	White	Black	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawai'ian and Other Pacific Islander
Honolulu	953,207	740,171 (77.7%)	198,732 (20.8%)	19,256 (2.0%)	2,438 (0.3%)	418,410 (43.9%)	90,878 (9.5%)
Hawai'i	185,079	130,544 (70.5%)	62,348 (33.7%)	1,020 (0.6%)	869 (0.5%)	41,050 (22.2%)	22,389 (12.1%)
Maui	154,834	118,506 (76.5%)	53,336 (34.4%)	870 (0.6%)	603 (0.4%)	44,595 (28.8%)	16,051 (10.4%)
Kaua'i	67,091	50,375 (75.1%)	22,159 (33.0%)	278 (0.4%)	254 (0.4%)	21,016 (31.3%)	6,060 (9.0%)

Sources: American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics; Demographic Profile Data.

Hawai'i County has the highest proportion of Native Hawai'ian/Other Pacific Islanders.
Within the Native Hawai'ian/Other Pacific Islanders group, in all counties the majority are Native Hawai'ian.

Figure 5. Native Hawai'ian and Other Pacific Islanders population distribution in Hawai'i's counties, 2010



FAMILY COMPOSITION IN HAWAI'I

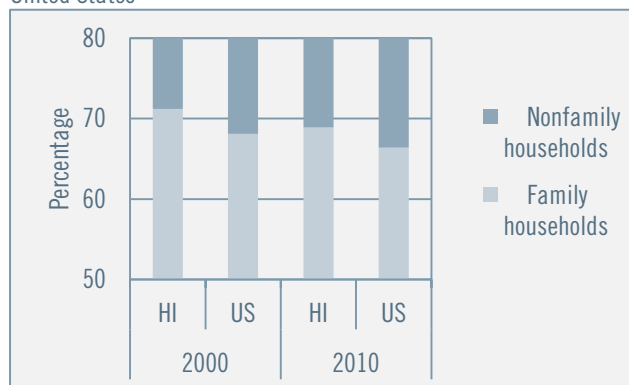
This section presents a portrait of Hawai'i's families as recorded in the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Censuses and in the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year sample.

Households

In the Census, a household contains one or more people. One of the people who owns or rents the residence is designated as the householder. To examine family and household composition, two types of households are defined: Family and non-family. Family households are maintained by married couples or by a man or a woman living with other relatives.

The United States had about 117 million households in 2010. Family households numbered 77.5 million. Of the 455,338 households in Hawai'i in the same year, 313,907 (68.9%) were family households. This is a higher percentage of family households than in the nation as a whole (66.4%). There were similar differences in 2000 (71.2% in Hawai'i versus 68.1% nationwide) (Table 5; Figure 6).

Figure 6. Family and non-family households in Hawai'i and the United States



However, the decline in the proportion of family households during the first decade of the 21st century was larger in Hawai'i (2.3%) than nationwide (1.7%).

Table 5. Household composition in Hawai'i and the United States

	2000		2010	
	Hawai'i	United States	Hawai'i	United States
Total households	403,240	105,480,101	455,338	116,716,292
Family households (families)	287,068	71,787,347	313,907	77,538,296
With own children under 18 years	129,322	34,588,368	126,155	34,743,604

Sources: American FactFinder, 2000 Census, General Demographic Characteristics; American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics; Households and Families

U.S. CENSUS GLOSSARY

- ▲ **HOUSEHOLD**
A household is considered a residence that contains one or more people
- ▲ **HOUSEHOLDER**
One of the people who owns or rents the residence is designated as the householder
- ▲ **FAMILY HOUSEHOLD**
A household that has at least one member of the household related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; children may or may not be present
- ▲ **NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD**
Households consisting of people living alone or that do not have any household member related to the householder
- ▲ **OWN CHILDREN**
Biological, step, or adopted children of the householder

Households with Children

Of the 313,907 families in Hawai'i in 2010, 126,155 (40.2%) were families that have their own children under the age of 18 living at home. In the same year, family households in the United States numbered 77.5 million, which included about 34.7 million families with own children under 18 years (44.8% of all family households) (Table 5; Figure 7).

Compared to nationwide, the proportion of family households with own children was lower in Hawai'i. Furthermore, from 2000 to 2010 Hawai'i had a larger decline of families with their own minor children compared to nationwide: 4.8% versus 3.4%.

Figure 7. Families with own children under the age of 18 (of all family households) in Hawai'i and the United States

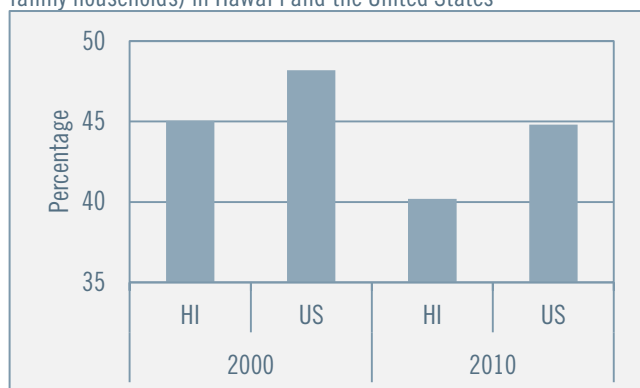


Table 6. Household composition in Hawai'i, by county, 2010

	Honolulu	Hawai'i
Total households	311,047	67,096
Family households (families)	217,842	44,407
With own children under 18 years	87,203	17,296
	Maui	Kaua'i
Total households	53,886	23,240
Family households (families)	35,498	16,147
With own children under 18 years	15,288	6,368

Sources: American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics; Demographic Profile Data.

In 2010, Maui County had the highest proportion of families with their own children of all family households (43.1%), while Hawai'i County had the lowest (38.9%).

Compared to nationwide, the proportion of family households with their own minor children is lower in Hawai'i. Hawai'i had a larger decrease in the proportion of these households from 2000 to 2010. Maui County has the largest proportion of family households with their own minor children, compared to all other counties in Hawai'i.

Two-Parent and Single-Parent Households

Estimations from 2008-2012 indicate that approximately 237,000 minor children lived with their parents in Hawai'i. Of these children, 73.7% lived with two married parents, 19.2% lived with a single mother, and 7.1% lived with a single father. Nationwide, the rates were different but the trends were similar. There were approximately 65.5 million minor children living with their parents, and 69.7% of them lived with two married parents, 23.8% lived with a single mother, and 6.5% lived with a single father (Table 7; Figure 9).

Estimations from 2008-2012 indicate that approximately 165,000 minor children lived with their parents in Honolulu County, 33,000 minor children lived with their parents in Hawai'i County, 28,000 minor children lived with their parents in Maui County, and 11,500 minor children lived with their parents in Kaua'i County.

Of these children, in the counties of Honolulu and of Kaua'i, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ lived with two parents (approximately 76.4% in Honolulu and 74.8% in Kaua'i). Rates of children living with two parents are lower in the counties of Maui (69%) and Hawai'i (63.6%). In all counties, higher rates of children lived with single mothers than with single fathers: Approximately 26.4% versus 10.6% in Hawai'i County, 22.5% versus 8.9% in Maui County, 17.7% versus 5.8% in Honolulu County, and 13.9% versus 9.6% in Kaua'i County (Table 7).

Almost 3/4 of all children in Hawai'i live with two married parents, and almost 1/5 live with a single mother.

Parent and Grandparent Households

During the 2008-2012 period, most of the children living with their families nationwide were children of the householder (biological, step, or adopted children). In Hawai'i the proportions were lower than nationwide (78.7% versus 88.9%) (Table 7; Figure 9).

During the 2008-2012 period, there were approximately 45,000 children living with their grandparents as householders in Hawai'i (15% of all children in households, a rate twice as high as the 7.2% nationwide rate).

Of all the children living in female-headed households in Hawai'i, 69.5% lived with their mother as a householder, and 22.3% lived with their grandmother as a householder. Of all the children living in male-headed households in Hawai'i, 67.6% lived with their father as a householder, and 15.7% lived with their grandfather as a householder.

While most of the children living with their families in Hawai'i and nationwide are children of the householder, the rate of children living with their grandparents as householders in Hawai'i is twice as high as nationwide.

Figure 9. Children living in family households in Hawai'i and the United States, 2008-2012

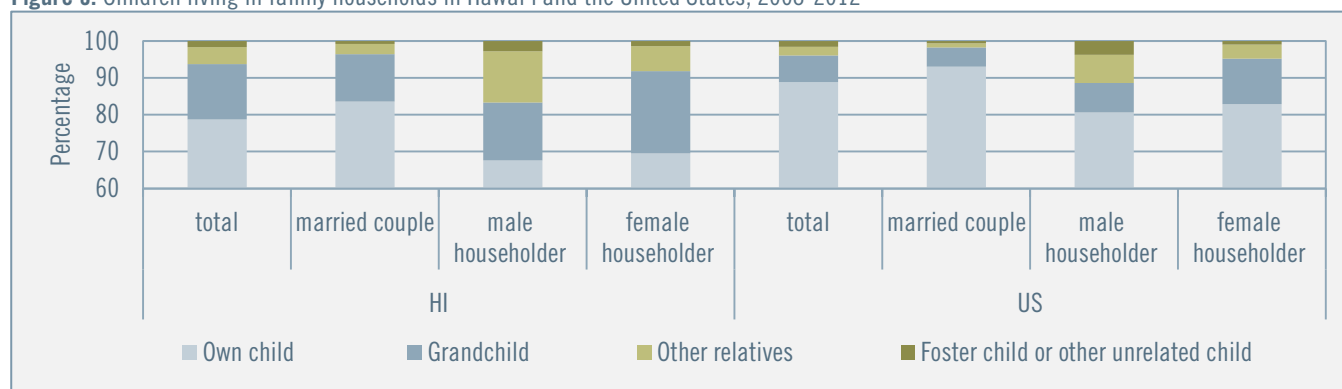


Table 7. Children under eighteen years of age in households in Hawai'i (and its counties) and the United States, by relationship to householder, 2008-2012

Relationship to householder ^[a]	Total	Married -couple	Male no spouse	Female no spouse	Total	Married- couple	Male no spouse	Female no spouse
	Hawai'i				United States			
Own (biological, step, adopted)	78.7%	83.6%	67.6%	69.5%	88.9%	93.0%	80.6%	82.9%
Grandchild	15.0%	12.8%	15.7%	22.3%	7.2%	5.2%	8.0%	12.3%
Other relatives	4.6%	2.8%	13.9%	6.8%	2.3%	1.2%	7.6%	3.8%
Foster or other unrelated child	1.7%	0.8%	2.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.6%	3.8%	1.0%
Children under 18 years in households	301,874	209,518	24,848	65,800	73,708,510	49,109,438	5,300,032	18,805,829
	Honolulu County				Hawai'i County			
Own (biological, step, adopted)	78.8%	83.8%	62.9%	68.6%	79.0%	83.9%	70.8%	75.0%
Grandchild	15.0%	12.6%	17.9%	22.7%	14.6%	14.0%	14.0%	16.5%
Other relatives	4.8%	2.9%	15.8%	7.5%	4.2%	1.3%	13.7%	6.4%
Foster or other unrelated child	1.5%	0.7%	3.3%	1.3%	2.2%	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%
Children under 18 years in households	209,215	150,412	15,350	42,519	41,996	25,015	4,969	11,589
	Maui County				Kaua'i County			
Own (biological, step, adopted)	79.1%	82.9%	81.7%	69.9%	76.2%	81.6%	76.1%	59.1%
Grandchild	15.0%	12.3%	8.2%	24.7%	16.8%	13.5%	14.4%	32.5%
Other relatives	4.0%	3.6%	6.9%	4.1%	4.2%	2.7%	8.7%	8.1%
Foster or other unrelated child	1.9%	1.2%	3.2%	1.4%	2.7%	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Children under 18 years in households	35,513	23,239	3,088	9,000	15,150	10,852	1,441	2,692

[a] Estimations

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability)

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN HAWAII

This section presents estimations of Hawai'i's child and family characteristics, focusing mainly on the trends and patterns in inequality in income, poverty, and educational and housing uses. For example, while the median household income for families with their own children in the state is about 20% higher than nationwide, there is income inequality by household composition (more than three times higher for married-couple households than for single-women family households). Less than one tenth of children living with a married couple, but more than one third of children living in father-absent family households, live in households with an income below the poverty level. All figures in this section are based on data from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year sample.

Median Family Income

In the 2008-2012 period, the median family annual income (in 2012 inflation-adjusted dollars) for families with own children was about 20% higher in Hawai'i than nationwide: \$73,544 versus \$61,694.

For married-couple households the median income (\$88,996) was almost twice as high as income in single-men family households (\$46,695), and more than three times higher than in single-women family households (\$28,956) in Hawai'i, with similar trends nationwide.

There were differences in the median income between Hawai'i's counties. For example, in the City and County of Honolulu the median household income for families with their own children was \$78,884, while in Hawai'i County it was \$56,384.

Public Assistance

In the 2008-2012 period, 21.5% of the 301,874 children living in family households in Hawai'i were living with a family that received Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance income, or Food Stamp/SNAP benefits (a lower rate than the 25.1% nationwide rate) (Figure 10).

There was variation in this rate by household composition. The rates were lower for children living in married-couple households (15.1% in the state and 14.6% nationwide) than for children living in households headed by a single-person. Within households headed by a single-person, the rates were higher for children living with a female head of the household (40.5% in the state, lower than the 50.6% nationwide) than for children living with a male head of the household (24.5% in the state and 31.3% nationwide).

About 1/3 of the children living in homes headed by a single woman in the City and County of Honolulu and in Maui County lived in households that received public assistance. The rate was higher in Hawai'i County: 55%.

Poverty Status

In the 2008-2012 period, 14.6% of the 301,874 children in households in Hawai'i lived in families with an income below the poverty level (lower than the 20.8% nationwide). These rates were higher for children living in single-women family households: 35.3% (lower than the 46.1% nationwide).

Table 8. Number of children under eighteen years of age in households in Hawai'i (and its counties) and the United States, 2008-2012

	Householders ^[a]			
	Total	Married-couple	Male no spouse	Female no spouse
United States	73,708,510	49,109,438	5,300,032	18,805,829
Hawai'i	301,874	209,518	24,848	65,800
City & County of Honolulu	209,215	150,412	15,350	42,519
Hawai'i County	41,996	25,015	4,969	11,589
Maui County	35,513	23,239	3,088	9,000
Kaua'i County	15,150	10,852	1,441	2,692

[a] Estimations

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability)

In Hawai'i, the percent of children living in single-women family households with below-poverty-income was about 5 times higher than for children living in married-couple households (7.6%).

Nationwide, the rates for children living in single-women family households were about 4.5 times higher than for children living in married-couple households (10.4%) (Figure 11).

There was variation in poverty rates among Hawai'i's counties, from 12.6% in the City and County of Honolulu to 24.9% in Hawai'i County.

For children living in single-women family households, the poverty rates were 34.4% in the City and County of Honolulu and 45.9% in Hawai'i County.

Figure 10. Children living in households with public assistance in Hawai'i and the United States, 2008-2012

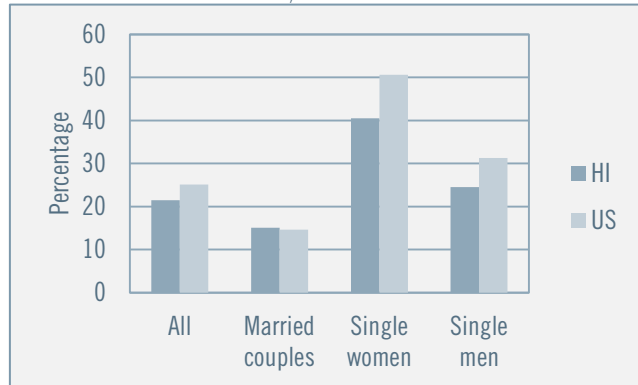
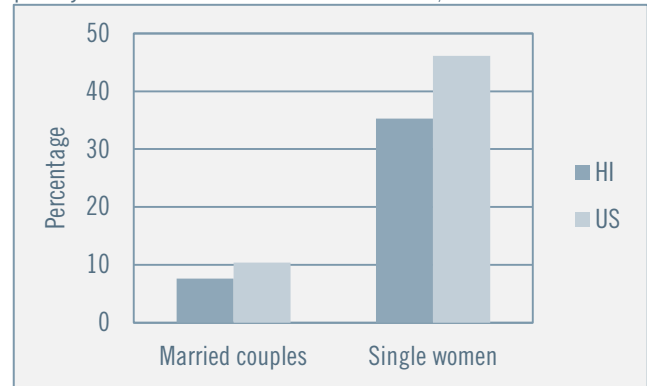


Table 9. Poverty guidelines for Hawai'i, 2014

Persons in family / household	Poverty guidelines	Persons in family / household	Poverty guidelines
1	\$13,420	5	\$32,100
2	\$18,090	6	\$36,770
3	\$22,760	7	\$41,440
4	\$27,430	8	\$46,110

Note: For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,670 for each additional person. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

Figure 11. Children living in households with income below the poverty level in Hawai'i and the United States, 2008-2012



Housing Tenure

In the 2008-2012 period, more than half of the 301,874 children in households in Hawai'i (53.3%) lived in owner-occupied housing units versus 46.7% in renter-occupied housing units. Nationwide, a much higher percentage of children lived in owner-occupied housing units (62.8%). More than half of the children in married-couple family households in Hawai'i lived in owner-occupied housing units: 59.3%. Nationwide the rate of the children in married-couple family households living in owner-occupied housing units was more than three quarters (75.1%).

Most of the children in single-women family households in Hawai'i and nationwide lived in renter-occupied housing units: 63.6% and 65.2%, respectively.

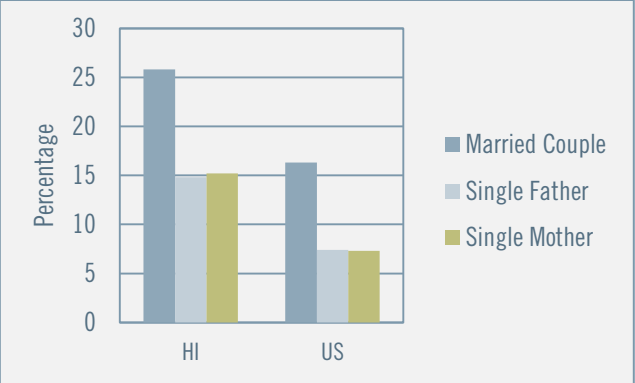
About half of the children living in single-men family households lived in owner-occupied housing units and half in renter-occupied housing units: 47.3% and 52.7% in Hawai'i, and 49.1% and 50.9% nationwide.

School Enrollment

In the 2008-2012 period, a higher percentage of children in Hawai'i attended private school compared to children nationwide (22.5% versus 13.3%).

A substantially higher percentage of children living in married-couple family households attended private school, compared to children living in single-parent family households (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Percentage of children enrolled in private schools in Hawai'i and the United States, 2008-2012



The median income for families with own children is about 20% higher in Hawai'i than in the nation as a whole. In married-couple households the median income is about 3 times higher than in family households headed by single-women. The percentage of children living in single-women family households with an income below the poverty level is about 5 times higher than the percentage of children living in married-couple households.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FATHERS IN HAWAI'I

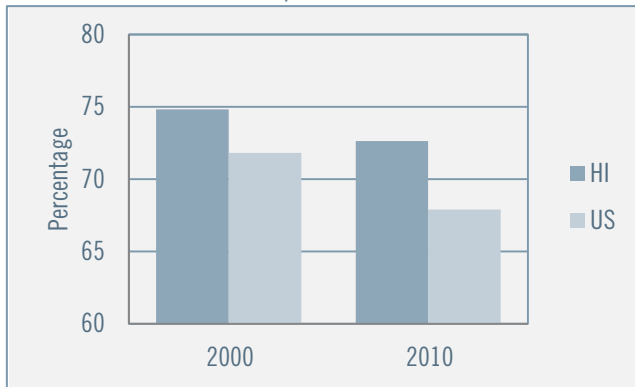
Using recently published data from the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Censuses and the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year sample, the following portrait of Hawai'i's fathers emerges.

Marital Status

Fathers in Hawai'i are more likely than their counterparts in the nation as a whole to be part of a married-couple family, and are less likely to be absent from the family. The rate of father-absent family households in the state is less than one fifth while the nationwide rate is higher, almost one quarter. Household composition is diverse in the state: The rate of married-couple families in the City and County of Honolulu is more than 10% higher than in Hawai'i County, and the rate of father-absent family households in the City and County of Honolulu is about 6% lower than the rate in Hawai'i County (Table 10; Figure 13).

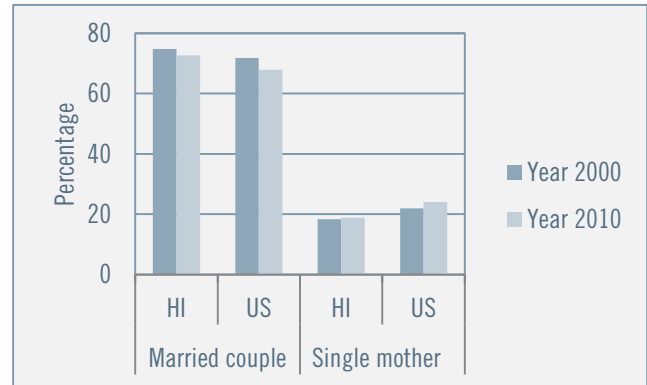
In 2010, the percent of two-parent households with own minor children in Hawai'i was 72.6% (67.9% nationwide). The City and County of Honolulu had the highest proportion of all counties (75.7% versus 64.4% in Hawai'i, 66.6% in Maui, and 67.4% in Kaua'i).

Figure 13. Married-couple family households (of all family households with own children) in Hawai'i and the United States



In 2010, the percent of single-mother households of all family households with own minor children was 18.9% in Hawai'i versus 24.1% in the nation, while the percent of single-father households of all family households with own minor children was 8.5% in the state versus 8% in the nation (Table 10; Figure 14).

Figure 14. Married-couple and single-mother family households (of all family households with own children) in Hawai'i and the United States



Between 2000 to 2010, the proportion of father-mother homes with children decreased (2.2% in the state and 3.9% in the nation), while the proportion of father-absent homes increased (0.6% in the state and 2.2% in the nation). The change in the proportion of father-absent homes was not uniform across the counties. There has been an increase of 0.5% in Honolulu and of 2.5% in Maui, but there has been a decrease of 0.6% in Hawai'i and of 0.3% in Kaua'i.

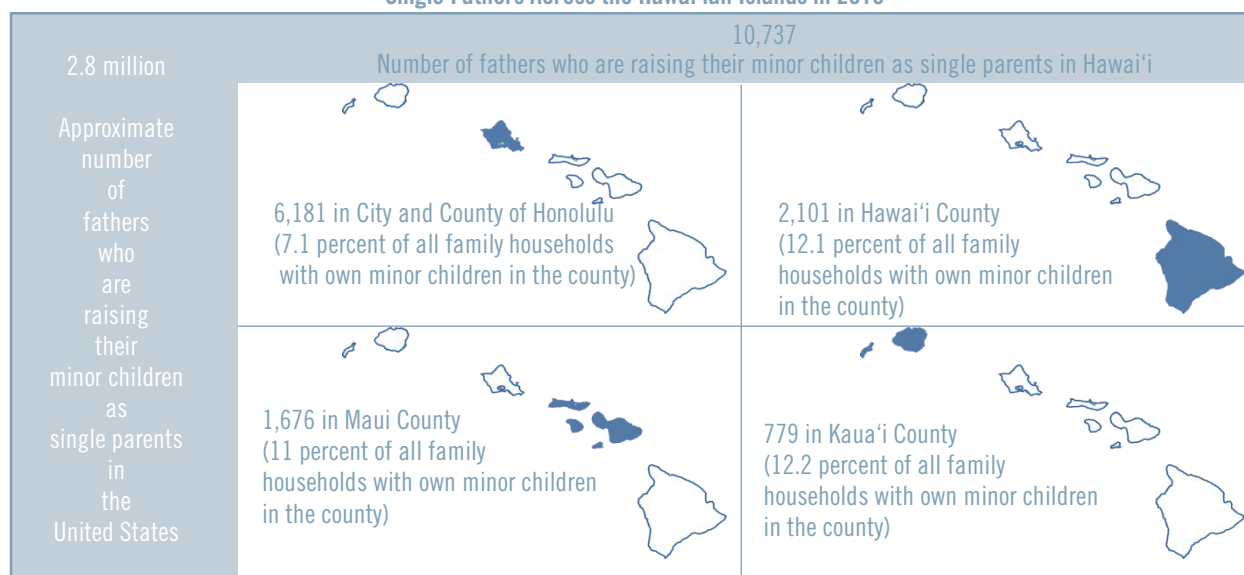
Almost 3/4 of families with minor children in Hawai'i are maintained by married couples, a higher percentage than nationwide. From 2000 to 2010 the proportion of two-parent households decreased both in Hawai'i and nationwide, and the proportion of single-mother households increased.

Table 10. Household composition in Hawai'i and the United States

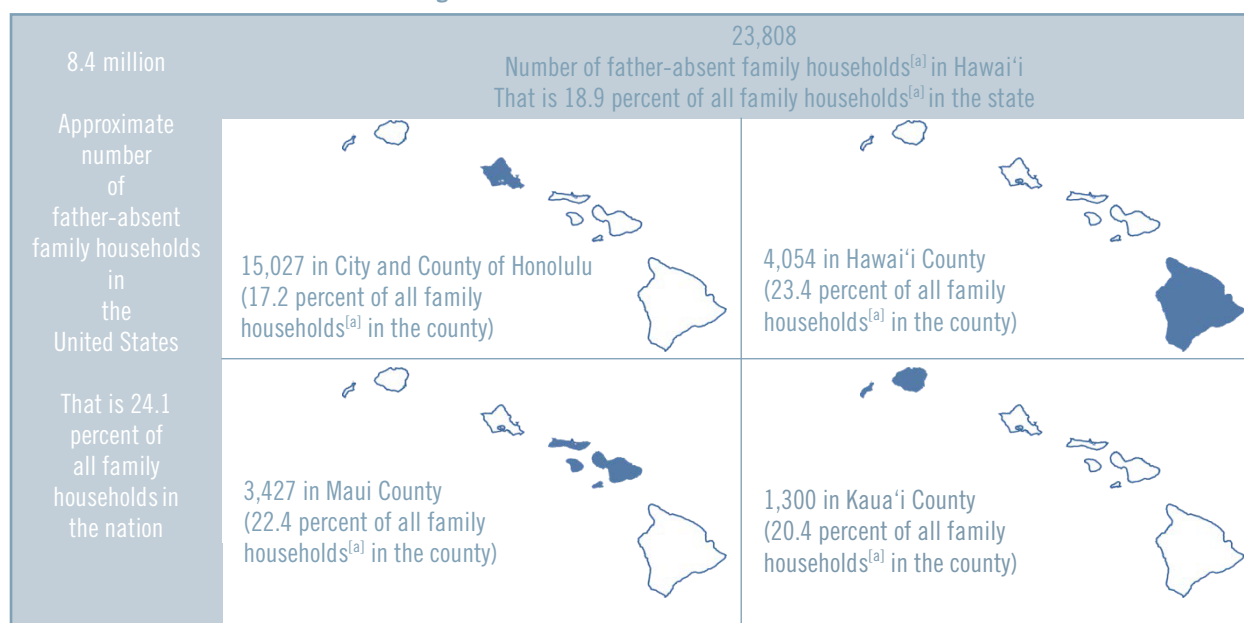
	2000		2010	
	Hawai'i	United States	Hawai'i	United States
Family households with own children under 18 years	129,322	34,588,368	126,155	34,743,604
Husband-wife family	96,758	24,835,505	91,610	23,588,268
Male householder, no spouse present	No data	No data	10,737	2,789,424
Female householder, no spouse present	23,619	7,561,874	23,808	8,365,912

Sources: American FactFinder, 2000 Census, General Demographic Characteristics; American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics; Households and Families

Single Fathers Across the Hawai'ian Islands in 2010



Single Mothers Across the Hawai'ian Islands in 2010



[a] With children younger than age 18

Of all counties, City and County of Honolulu has the highest proportion of two-parent households with own minor children, and Kaua'i has the lowest.

Marital Status: Geographical Distribution

There is variation among the state counties in terms of household composition of families with own children.

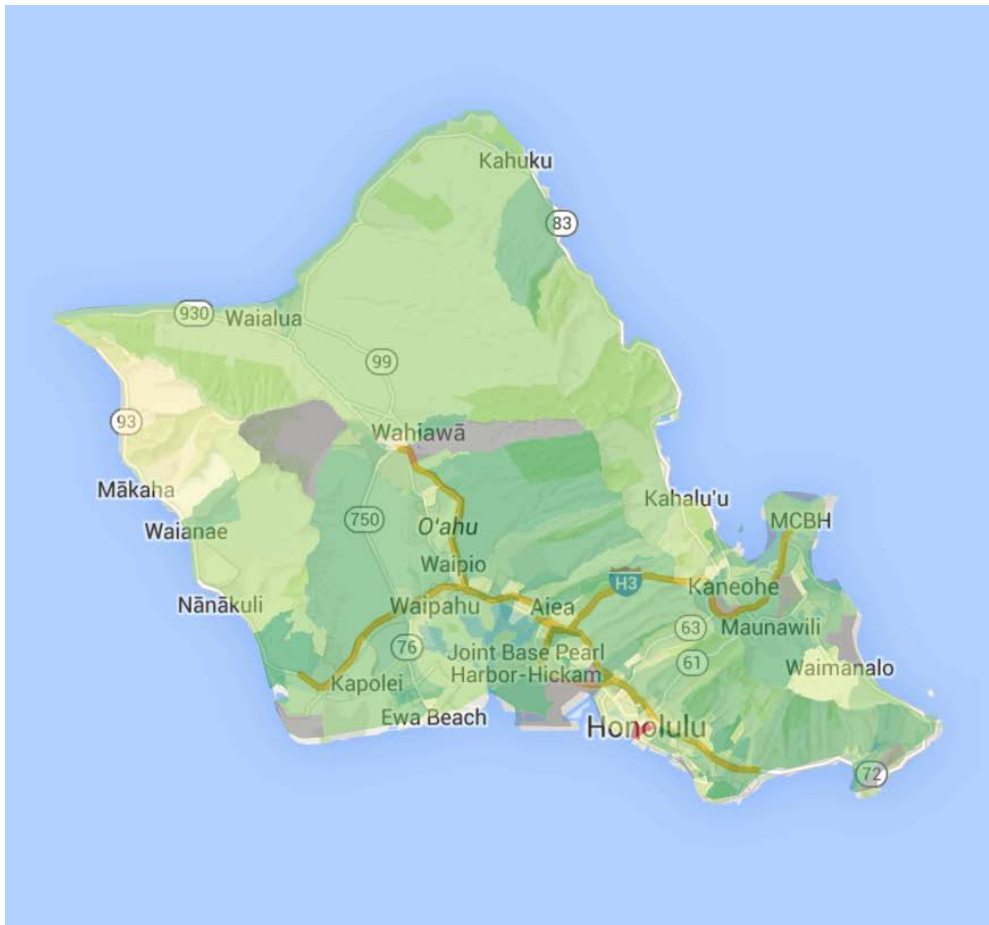
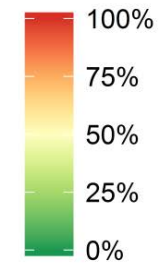
In 2010, of the 87,203 families living in the City and County of Honolulu, 6,181 (7.1%) were single fathers and 15,027 (17.2%) were single mothers; of the 17,296 families living in Hawai'i County, 2,101 (12.1%) were single fathers and 4,054 (23.4%) were single mothers; of the 15,288 families living in Maui County, 1,676 (11%) were single fathers and 3,427 (22.4%) were single mothers; and of the 6,368 families living in Kaua'i County, 779 (12.2%) were single fathers and 1,300 (20.4%) were single mothers.

Using Census data, this section presents a mapping of how these different household arrangements were distributed geographically in 2010. The maps included in this section point to geographical areas where certain household arrangements were more prominent.

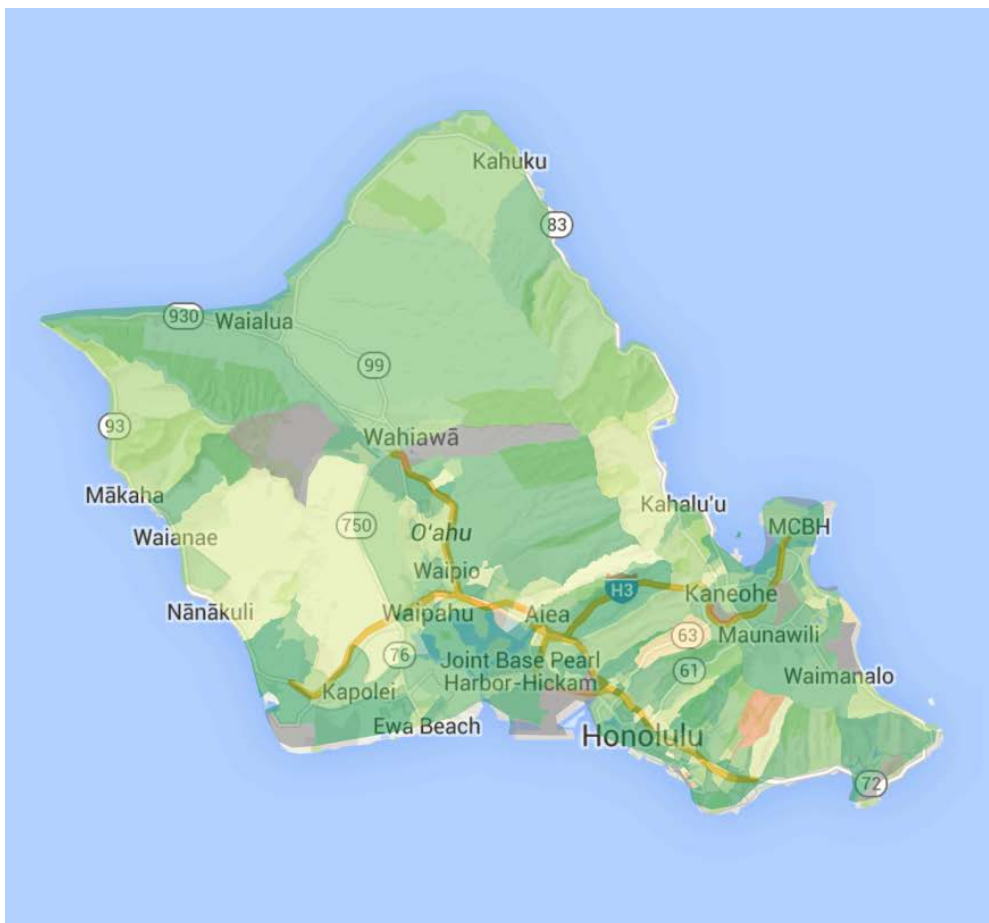
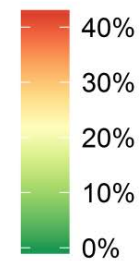
CENSUS TRACTS

- ▲ Small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineates census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where state, local, or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.
- ▲ Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area; however, the spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.
- ▲ Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for census-tract-to-governmental-unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses.

Distribution of single-mother household with own children in City and County of Honolulu, 2010

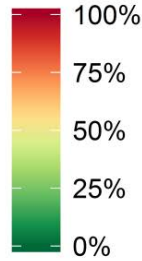


Distribution of single-father household with own children in City and County of Honolulu, 2010

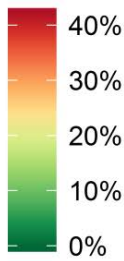


Map data ©2015 Google

Distribution of single-mother households with own children in Honolulu, 2010

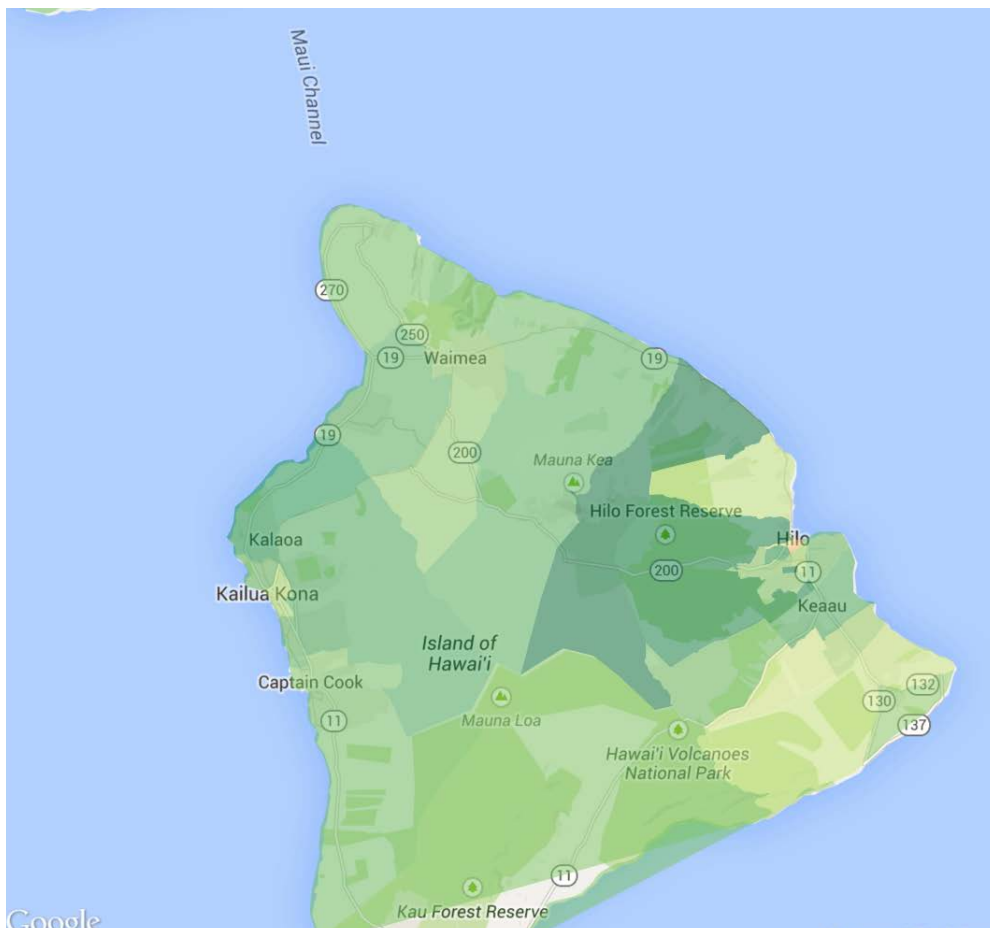
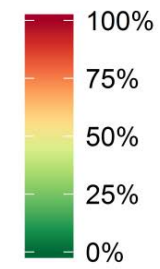


Distribution of single-father households with own children in Honolulu, 2010

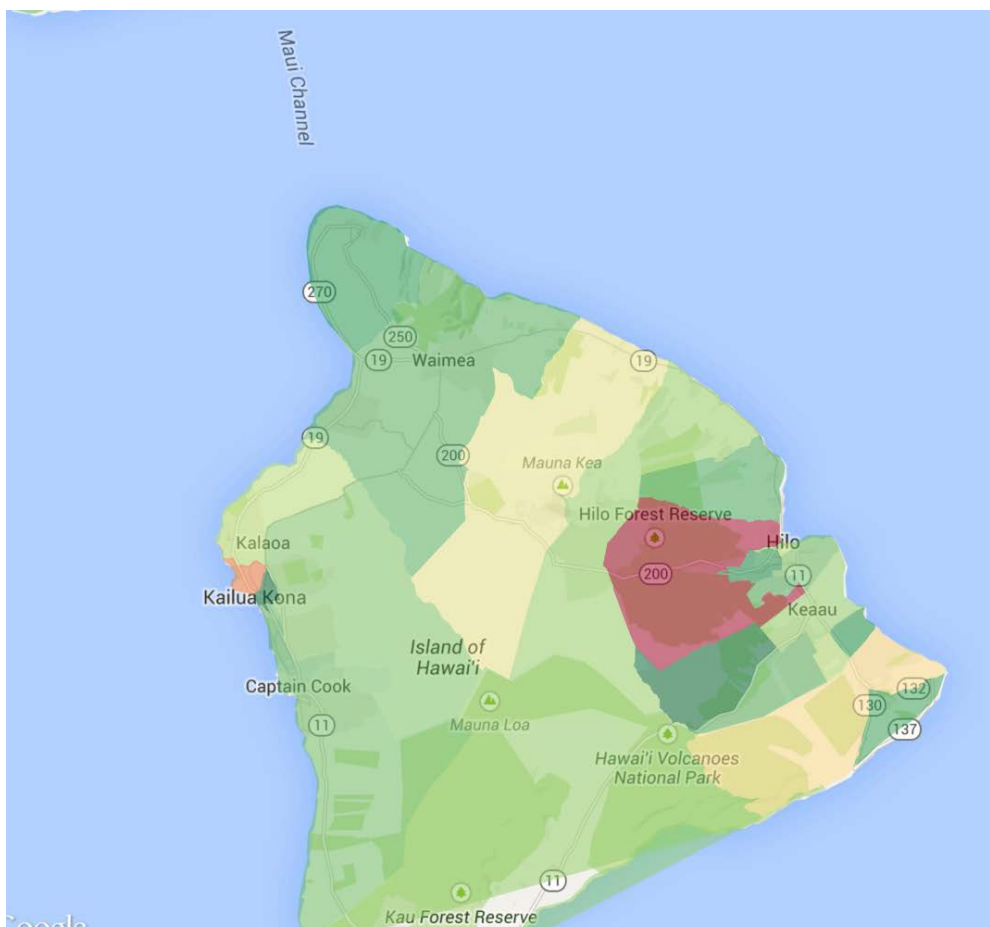
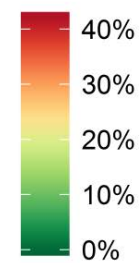


Map data ©2015 Google

Distribution of single-mother household with own children in Hawai'i County, 2010

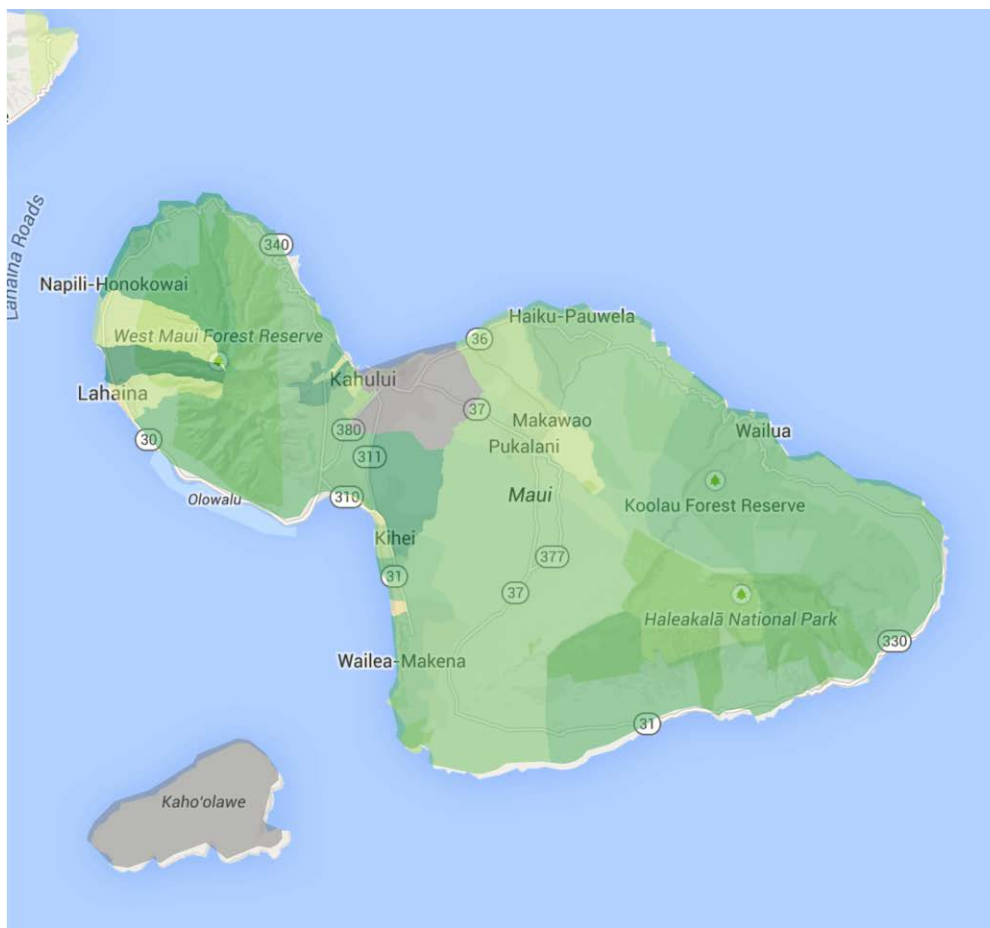


Distribution of single-father household with own children in Hawai'i County, 2010

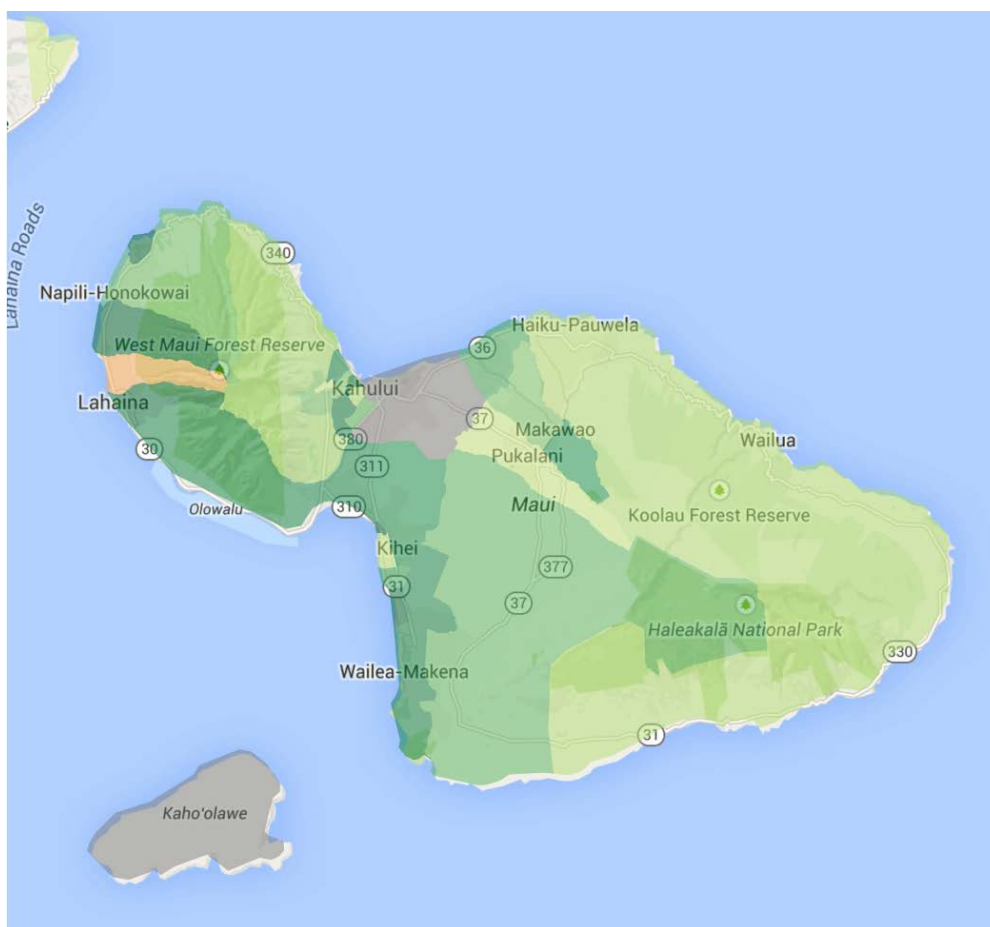


Map data ©2015 Google

Distribution of single-mother household with own children in Maui County, 2010

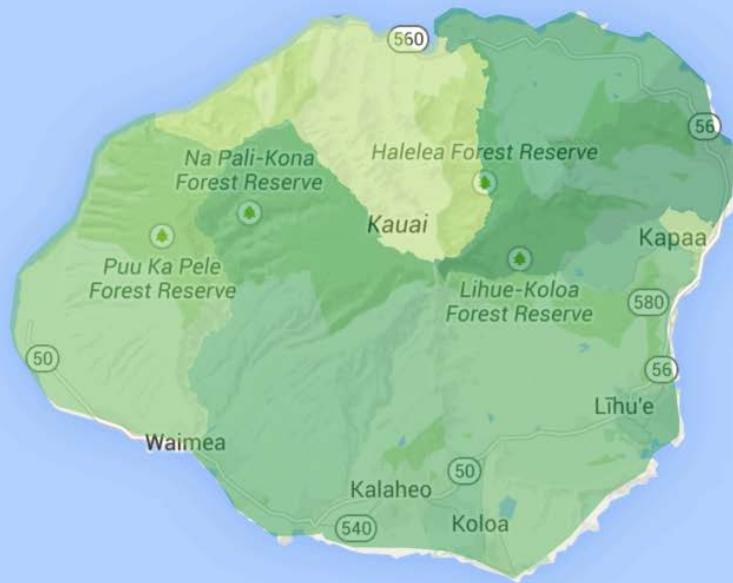
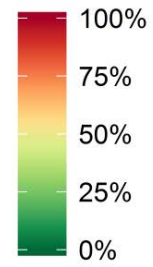


Distribution of single-father households with own children in Maui County, 2010

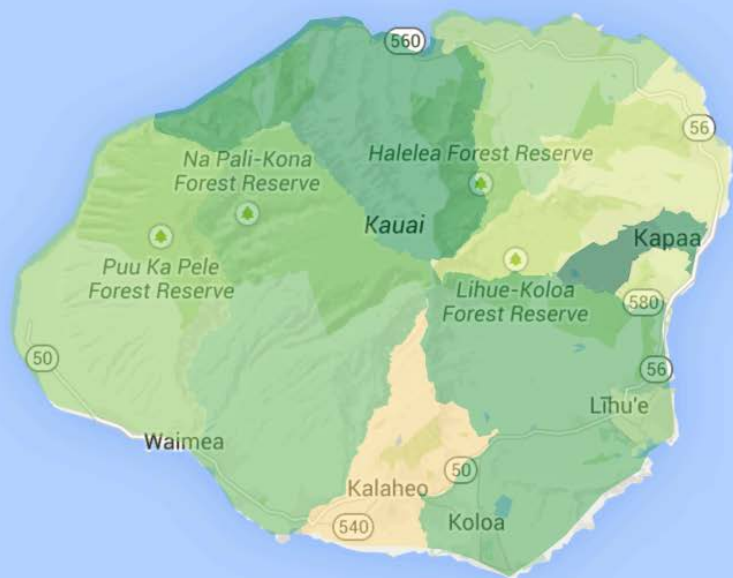
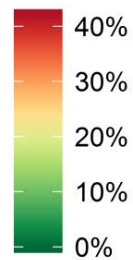


Map data ©2015 Google

Distribution of single-mother households with own children in Kaua'i County, 2010



Distribution of single-father households with own children in Kaua'i County, 2010



Map data ©2015 Google

Race and Ethnicity

The largest racial / ethnic group of fathers in Hawai'i is Asian or Pacific Islander, followed by White (Table 11; Figure 15). Within all racial groups, most fathers in Hawai'i are married. And yet, there are some differences between the groups. For example, Chinese fathers are more likely to be married and live with their wives than fathers in other groups, and among all divorced fathers, the largest racial group is White.

During the 2008-2012 period, 93.5% of all Chinese fathers were married and had a wife that was present in the household. Similarly, 88.9% of all black fathers, 86.9% of all Japanese fathers, 84.4% of all other Asian or Pacific Islander fathers, 84.2% of all white fathers, and 50.8% of all American Indian or Alaska Native were married and had a wife that was present in the household (Table 11; Figures 16 and 17).

A small fraction of fathers were married with a wife absent from the household: 4.7% of all American Indian or Alaska Native, 2.4% of all other Asian or Pacific Islander fathers, 1.9% of all white fathers, 1.1% of all Chinese fathers, and 0.7% of all Japanese fathers.

Another fraction of fathers were widowed: 5.2% of all Japanese fathers, 3.3% of all Chinese fathers and of all other Asian or Pacific Islander fathers, and 2.1% of all white fathers.

Another fraction was either separated (14.8% of all American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.5% of all other Asian or Pacific Islander fathers, 0.7% of all white fathers, 0.6% of all Chinese fathers, and 0.5% of all Japanese fathers), or divorced (18.2% of all American Indian or Alaska Native, 9.7% of all black fathers, 7.1% of all white

fathers, 4.9% of all Japanese fathers, 3.5% of all other Asian or Pacific Islander fathers, and 1.2% of all Chinese fathers).

Some fathers were single or never married: 11.4% of all American Indian or Alaska Native, 5.0% of all other Asian or Pacific Islander fathers, 4.1% of all white fathers, 1.8% of all Japanese fathers, 1.5% of all black fathers, and 0.4% of all Chinese fathers.

Figure 15. Racial distribution of fathers in Hawai'i, 2008-2012

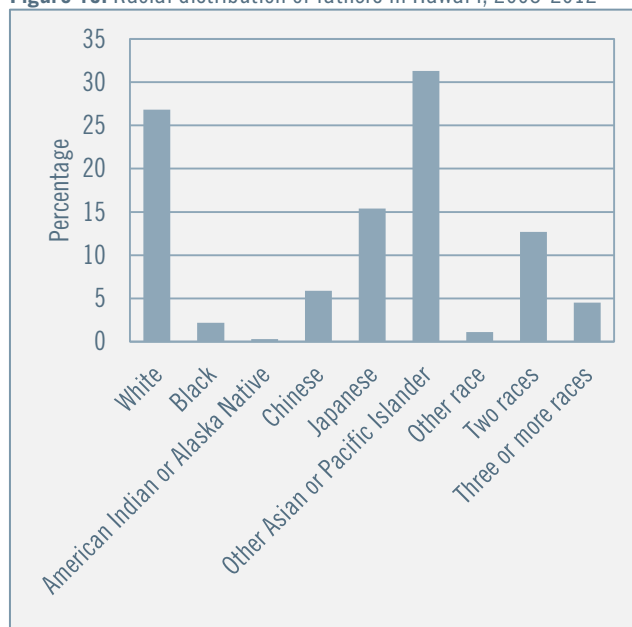


Table 11. Fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status and race, 2008-2012

Race ^[a]	All	Married spouse present	Married spouse absent	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married / single
White	26,809	22,576	498	183	1,908	556	1,088
Black	2,186	1,943	0	0	211	0	32
American Indian or Alaska Native	297	151	14	44	54	0	34
Chinese	5,889	5,504	66	33	68	192	26
Japanese	15,392	13,376	106	81	753	797	279
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	31,332	26,444	748	466	1,086	1,026	1,562
Other race	1,064	956	3	0	27	0	78
Two races	12,708	9,808	192	264	1,088	323	1,033
Three or more races	4,487	3,547	38	66	252	118	466
Total	100,164	84,305	1,665	1,137	5,447	3,012	4,598

[a] Estimations

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability)

Figure 16. Racial distribution of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2008-2012

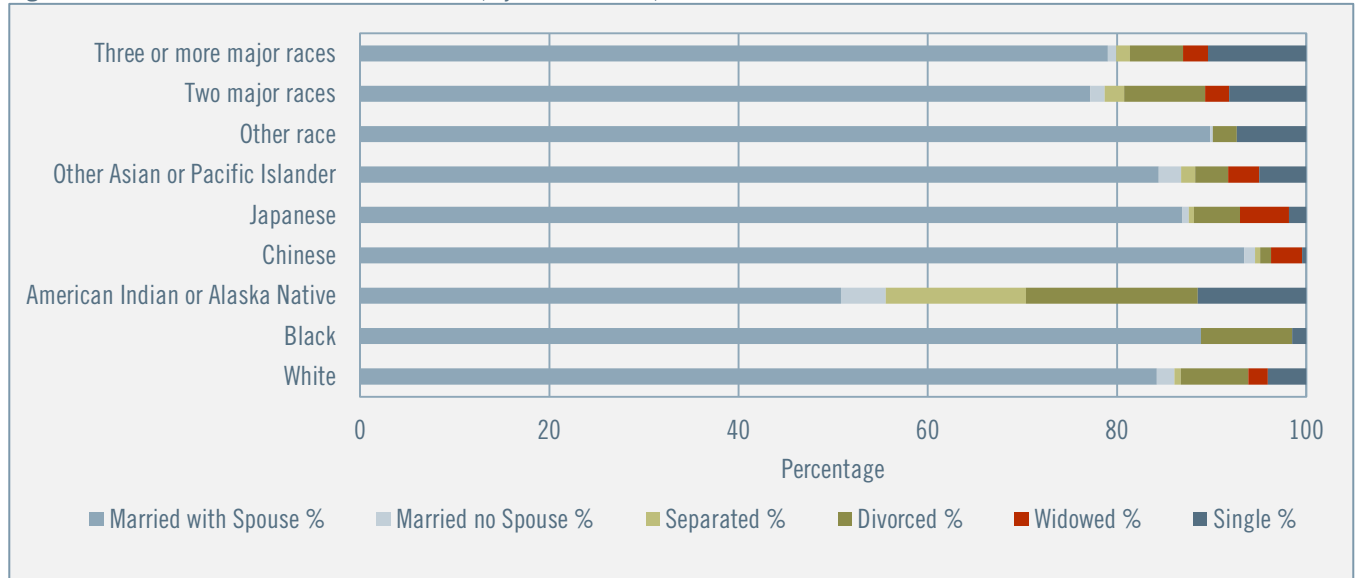
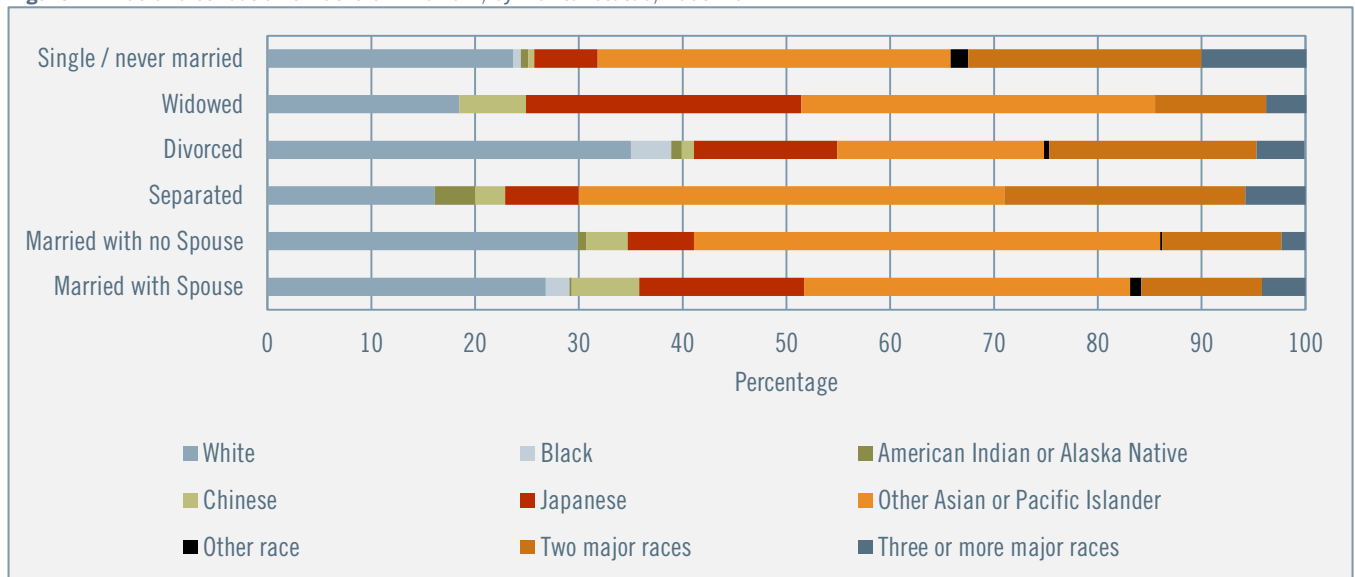


Figure 17. Racial distribution of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2008-2012



Among all racial groups, most fathers in Hawai'i are married. Chinese fathers are more likely to be married and live with their wives than fathers from any other racial group. American Indian or Alaska Native fathers are more likely to be divorced, separated, or single compared to fathers from other racial groups. Among all divorced fathers, the largest racial group is White.

Employment Status

With an average unemployment rate of 3.1 percent, most fathers in Hawai'i are employed (80.0 percent). Among the unemployed there is a higher rate of single fathers than among the employed. Compared to nationwide, the rates of employed and of unemployed fathers in Hawai'i are lower. However, the rate of fathers who are not in the labor force in the state is higher than nationwide. Among those not in the labor force there are more widowed fathers than among those in the labor force.

During the 2008-2012 period, Hawai'i had a higher rate of fathers who were not in the labor force compared to nationwide: 16.8% versus 11.2% (Table 12).

Within the population of employed fathers in Hawai'i, 85.4% were married with a wife present in the household, 5.7% were divorced, 4.8% were single / never married, 1.7% were married with a wife absent from the household, 1.3% were separated, and 1.1% were widowed (Table 12; Figures 18 and 19).

The distribution of marital status among unemployed fathers in Hawai'i was substantially different: 79.9% were married with a wife present in the household, 10.8% were single / never married, 4.5% were divorced, 4.1% were widowed, 0.6% were separated, and 0.1% were married with a wife absent from the household.

Table 12. Fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status and employment status, 2008-2012

Employment Status ^[a]	All	Married Spouse Present	Married Spouse Absent	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married / Single
Employed	80,166	68,445	1,359	1,012	4,568	910	3,872
Unemployed	3,113	2,487	4	19	139	128	336
Not in force	16,872	13,373	302	106	740	1,974	377
N/A	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	100,164	84,305	1,665	1,137	5,447	3,012	4,598

[a] Estimations

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability)

Figure 18. Employment status of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2008-2012

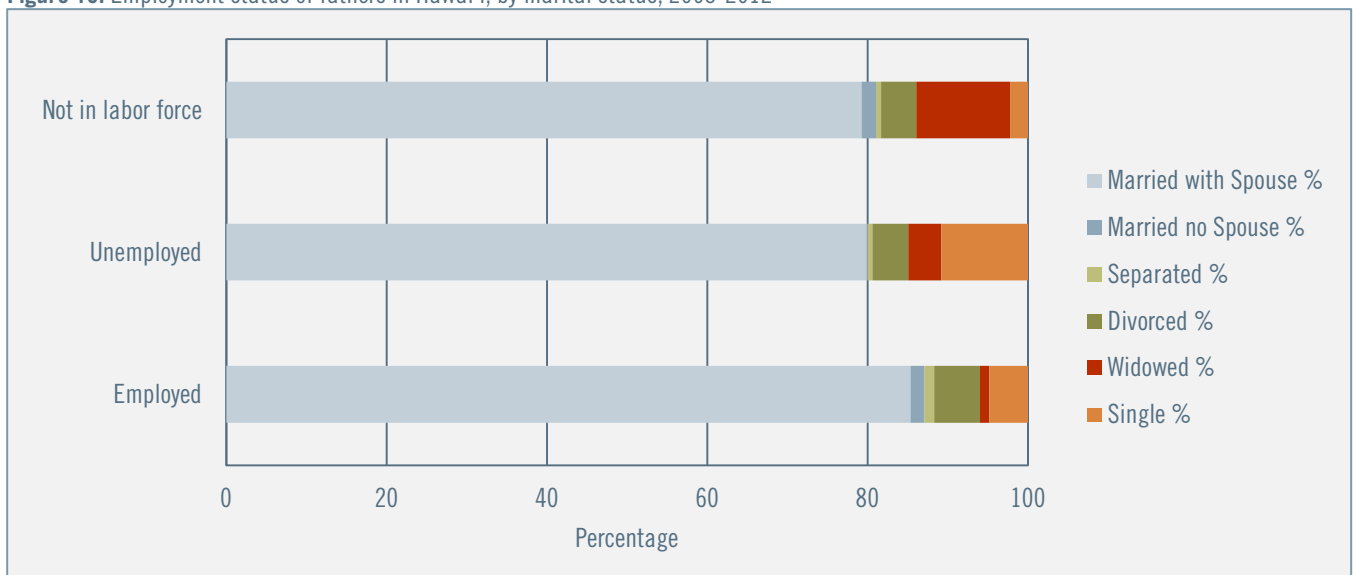
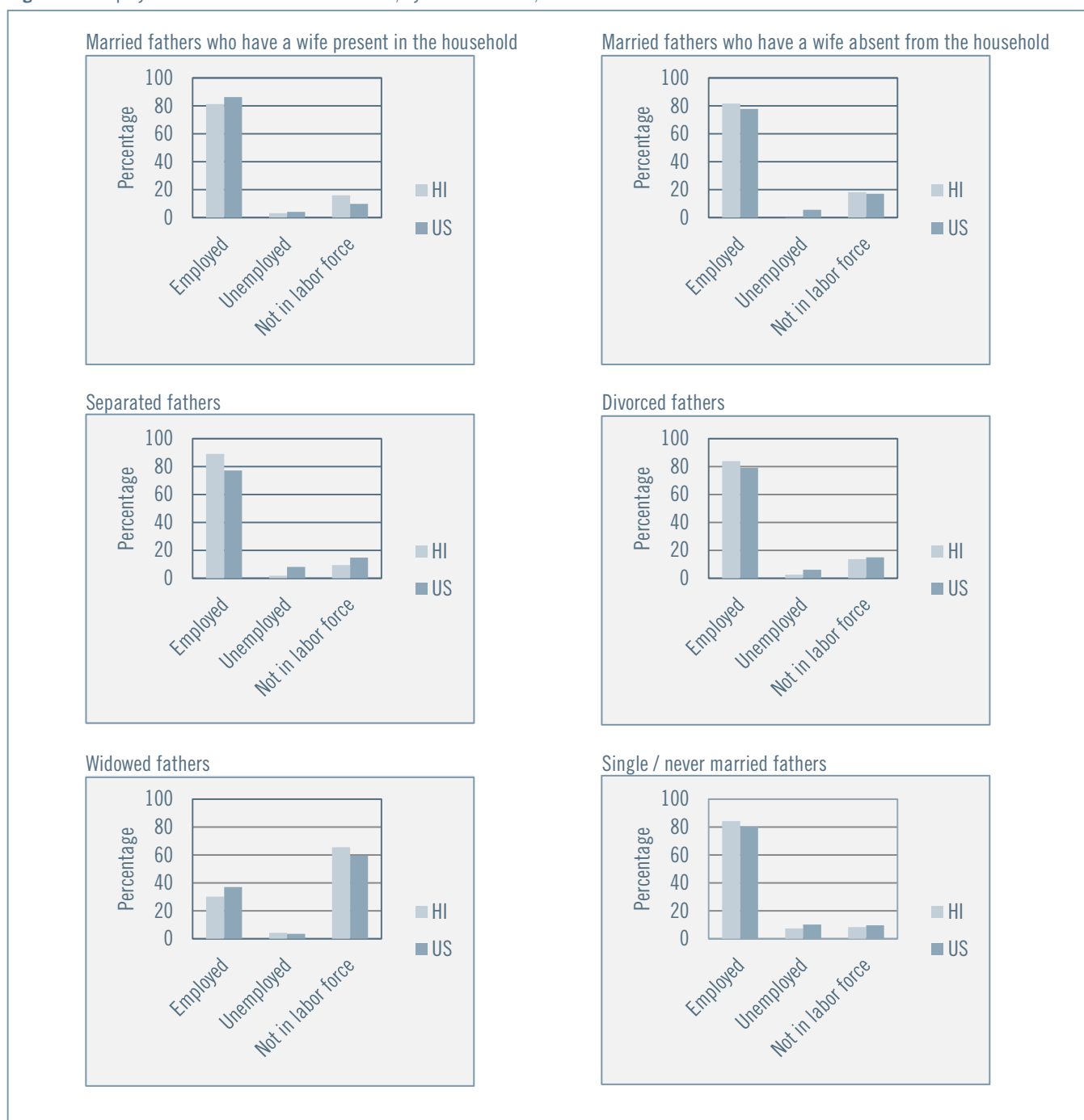


Figure 19. Employment status of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2008-2012

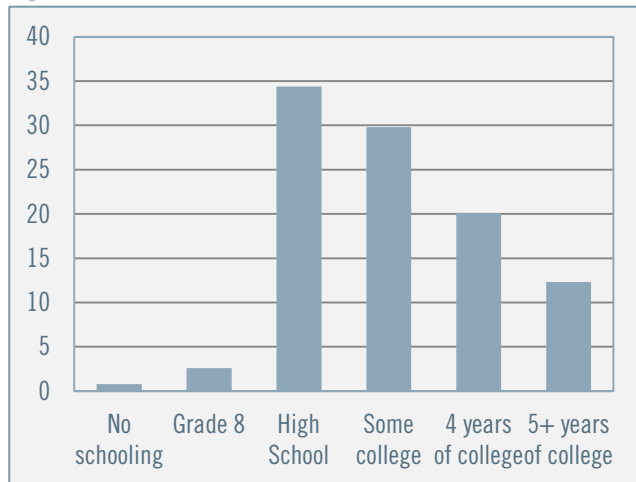


80% of fathers in Hawai'i are employed. Compared to nationwide, the rates of employment and unemployment among fathers in Hawai'i are lower and so is the rate of labor force participation.

Educational Attainment

A higher percentage of fathers in Hawai'i have attended at least high school compared to nationwide. Within the group of fathers that have at least a 4-year college education, the rates of married fathers are higher than within the groups with lower educational attainment. Within the group of fathers that have no formal schooling, the rates of single fathers are higher than among the groups with higher educational attainment.

Figure 20. Educational attainment of fathers in Hawai'i, 2008-2012



During the 2008-2012 period, 96.5% of fathers in Hawai'i have attended at least high school: 36.5% attended some or completed high school, 29.7% completed some college, 18.8% completed 4 years of college, and 11.5% completed at least 5 years of college / university (Table 13; Figure 20).

A higher percentage of fathers in Hawai'i have attended at least high school (96.5%) compared to the nationwide percentage (94.1%). At the same time, Hawai'i had a lower rate of fathers who completed at least 4 years of college compared to nationwide: 30.3% versus 33.8%.

The distribution of marital status varied by fathers attained level of education (Table 13; Figures 21 and 22).

Within the group of fathers who did not attend high school, 81.8% were married with a wife present in the household; 9.5% were widowed; 4.8% were divorced; 2.0% were single / never married; and 1.9% were married with a wife absent from the household.

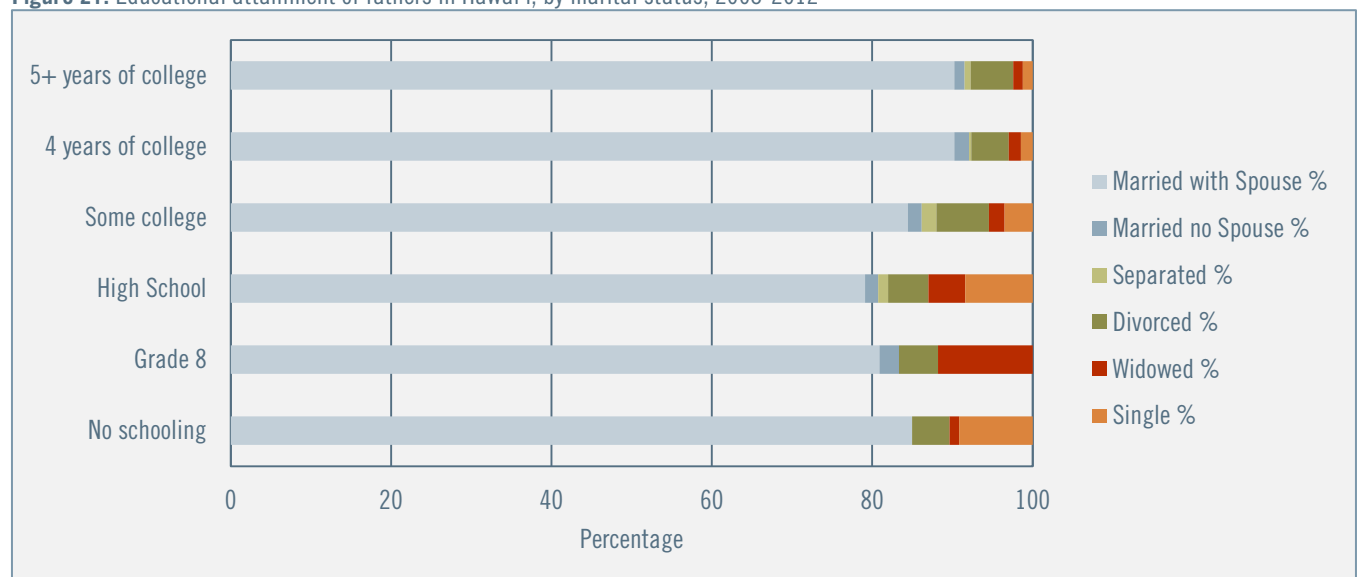
Table 13. Fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status and educational attainment, 2008-2012

Educational Attainment ^[a]	All	Married Spouse Present	Married Spouse Absent	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married / Single
No school	752	639	0	0	35	9	69
Grade 8	2,751	2,226	67	0	133	325	0
High School	36,575	28,935	599	454	1,840	1,672	3,075
Some college	29,729	25,108	512	539	1,946	584	1,040
4 years of college	18,822	16,986	341	59	878	284	274
5+ years of college	11,535	10,411	146	85	615	138	140
Total	100,164	84,305	1,665	1,137	5,447	3,012	4,598

[a] Estimations

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability)

Figure 21. Educational attainment of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2008-2012



Within the group of fathers who attended high school (but not beyond), 79.1% were married with a wife present in the household; 8.4% were single / never married; 5.0% were divorced; 4.6% were widowed; 1.6% were married with a wife absent from the household; and 1.2% were separated.

Within the group of fathers with at least a 4-year college

education, 90.2% were married with a wife present in the household; 4.9% were divorced; 1.6% were married with a wife absent from the household; 1.4% were widowed; 0.5% were separated; and 0.1% were single / never married. There was a higher percentage of married fathers with a wife present in the household within the group with at least a 4-year college education compared to the groups with lower educational attainment.

Figure 22. Educational attainment of fathers in Hawai'i and the United States, 2008-2012

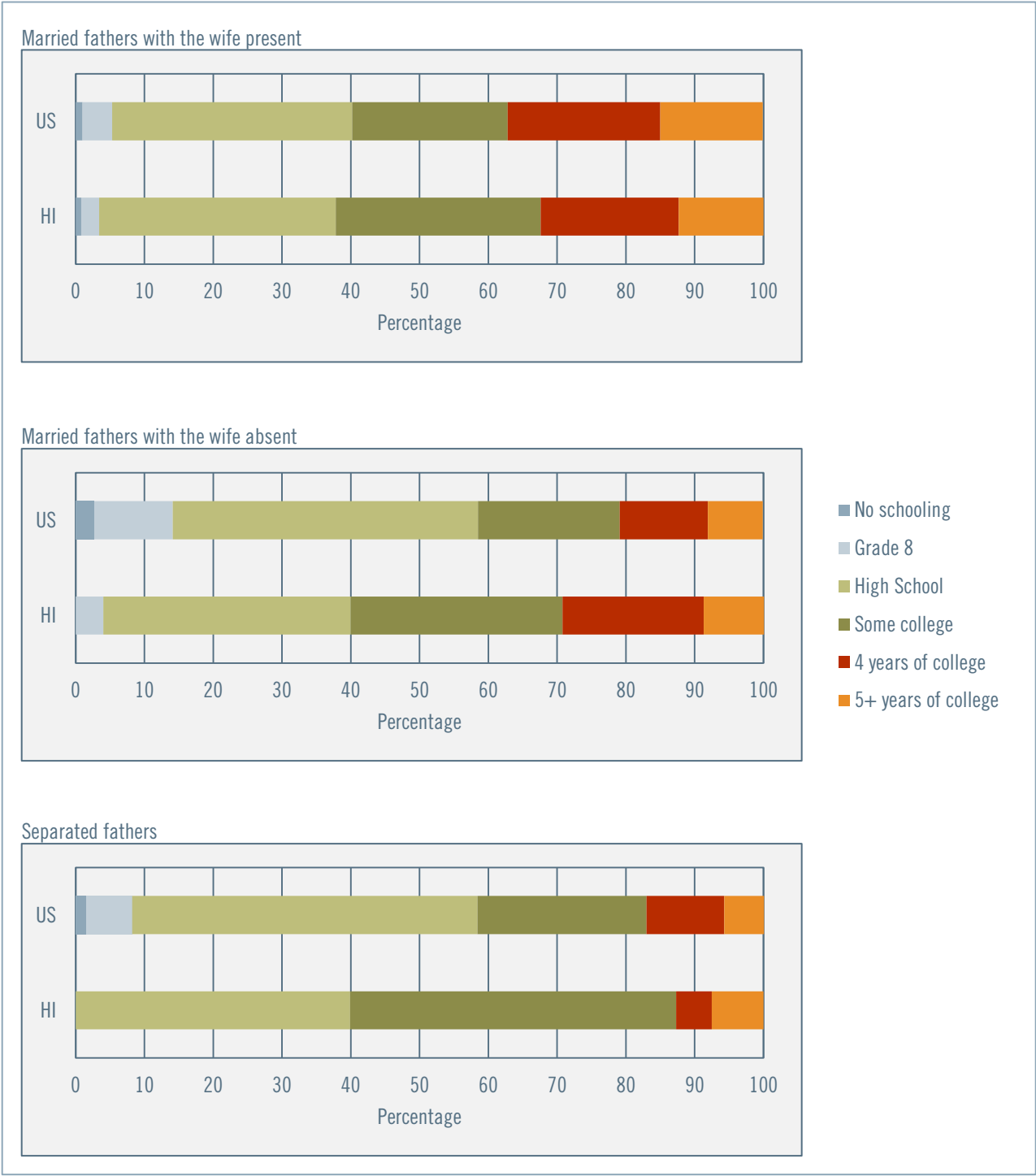
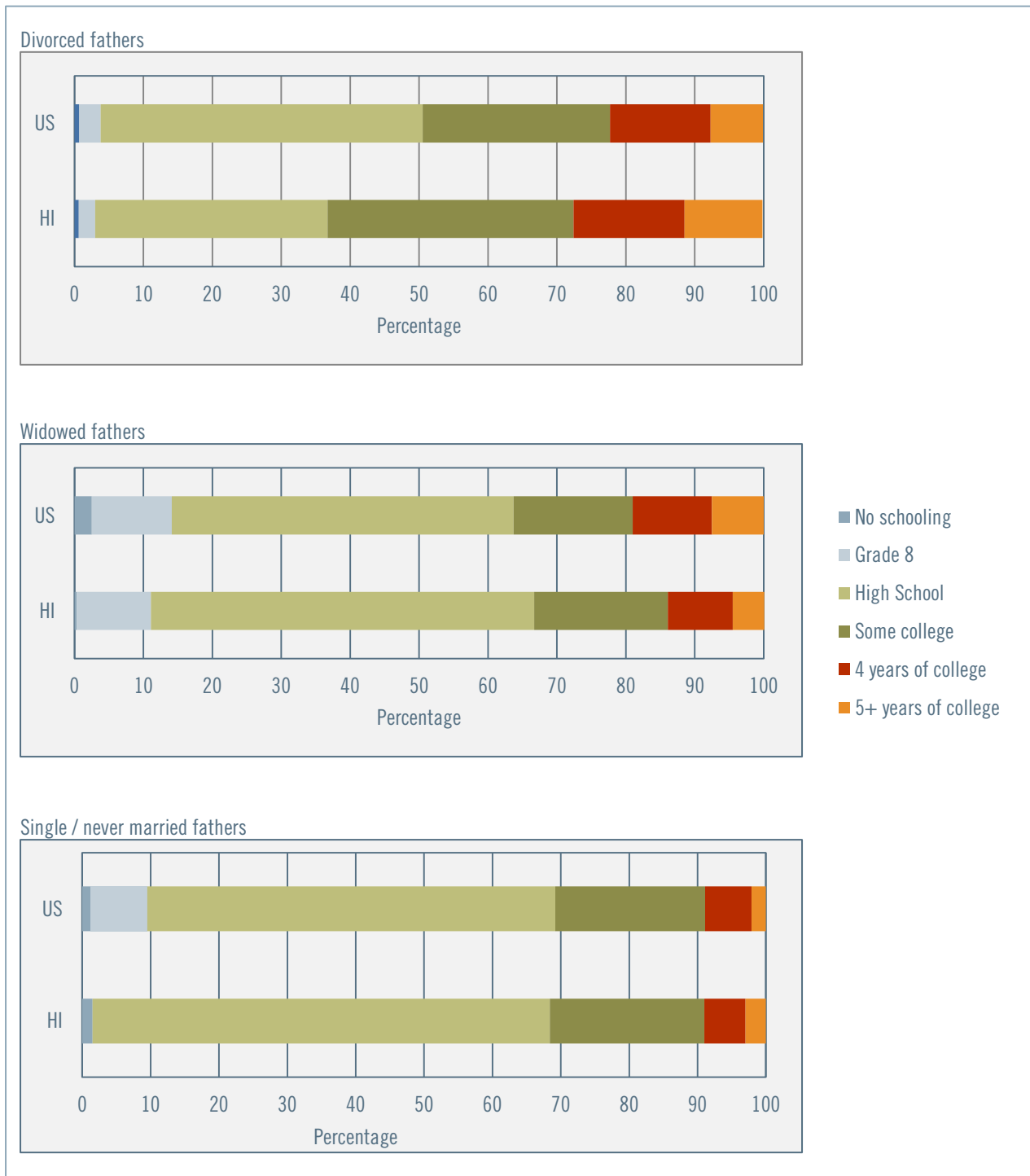


Figure 22. Continuation



Compared to the nation as a whole, a higher percentage of fathers in Hawai'i have completed at least high school but a lower percentage of fathers completed at least 4 years of college.

Income

Among fathers with annual earnings of less than \$10,000 there are more single fathers than among any group with higher earnings. Among those fathers with earnings of at least \$50,001 there are more married fathers than among those fathers with earnings of \$50,000 or less.

During the 2008-2012 period, of all fathers with earnings of \$50,000 and below: 67% were married with a wife present in the household, 14.1% were single / never married, 10.1% were divorced, and 2.4% were separated, whereas, of all fathers with earnings of at least \$50,001,

89% were married with a wife present in the household, 1.9% were single / never married, 4.1% were divorced, and 0.8% were separated (Table 14; Figures 23 and 24).

Among fathers with annual earnings of less than \$10,000 there are more single fathers than among any group with higher earnings.
Among those fathers with earnings of at least \$50,001 there are more married fathers than among those fathers with earnings of \$50,000 or less.

MEDIAN INCOME

According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates:

▲ **POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS IN HAWAII**
 Median earnings: Total \$32,394, Male \$37,368, Female \$28,821

▲ **POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS NATIONWIDE**
 Median earnings: Total \$30,538, Male \$35,786, Female \$25,416

▲ **FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS IN HAWAII**
 Median earnings: Male \$47,447

▲ **FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS NATIONWIDE**
 Median earnings: Male \$49,087

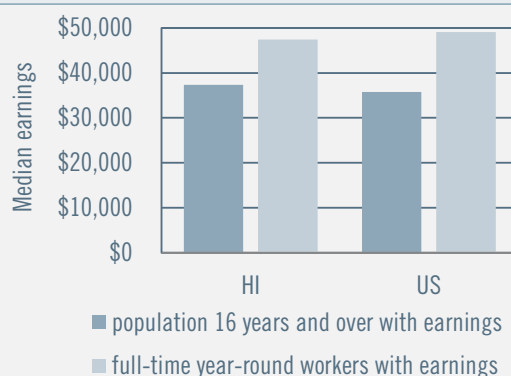


Table 14. Number of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status and income, 2008-2012

Income bracket ^[a]	All	Married Spouse Present	Married Spouse Absent	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married / Single
under 10k	1,693	778	38	34	228	187	428
10-20k	3,016	1,587	144	53	442	114	676
20,001-30k	4,565	2,920	116	35	601	207	686
30,001-40k	5,735	3,931	169	276	432	163	764
40,001-50k	6,951	5,495	70	122	511	218	535
50,001-60k	6,315	5,174	65	49	437	302	288
60,001-70k	7,424	6,139	114	224	482	237	228
70,001-80k	7,422	6,307	143	56	418	298	200
80,001-90k	7,213	6,471	46	9	379	134	174
90,001-100k	6,858	5,971	149	97	246	158	237
100,001-110k	6,797	6,019	62	24	378	181	133
110,001-120k	5,981	5,396	114	93	218	122	38
120,001-130k	5,113	4,606	126	0	137	182	62
130,001-140k	4,143	3,928	0	12	102	89	12
140,001-150k	3,053	2,912	4	0	102	15	20
150,001-200k	10,189	9,457	236	40	132	258	66
200,001-250k	3,527	3,342	35	0	53	97	0
250,001-300k	1,355	1,274	17	0	13	15	36
300,001-500k	2,492	2,301	0	13	136	27	15
500,001 +	322	297	17	0	0	8	0
Total	100,164	84,305	1,665	1,137	5,447	3,012	4,598

[a] Estimations

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability)

Figure 23. Income of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2008-2012

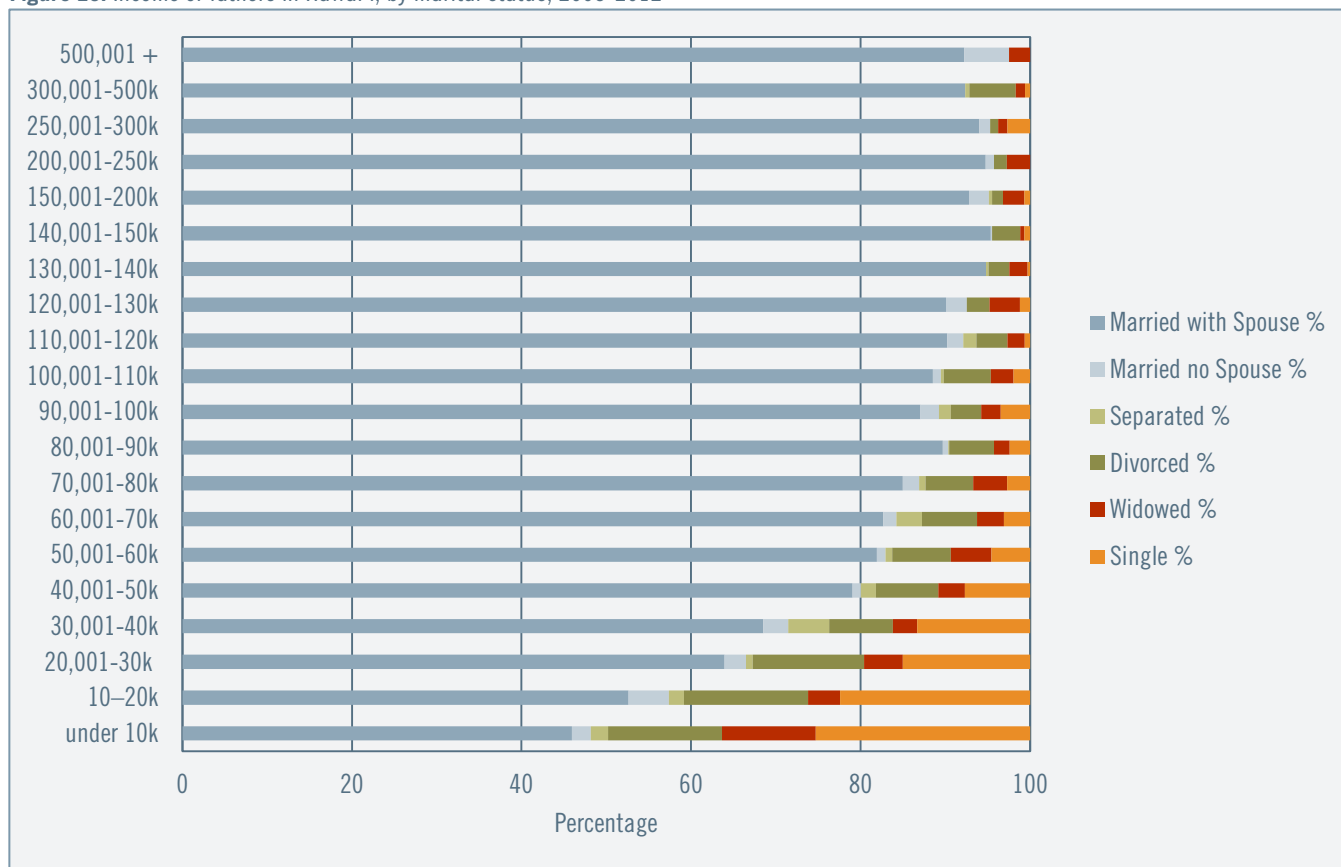


Figure 24. Income of fathers in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2008-2012

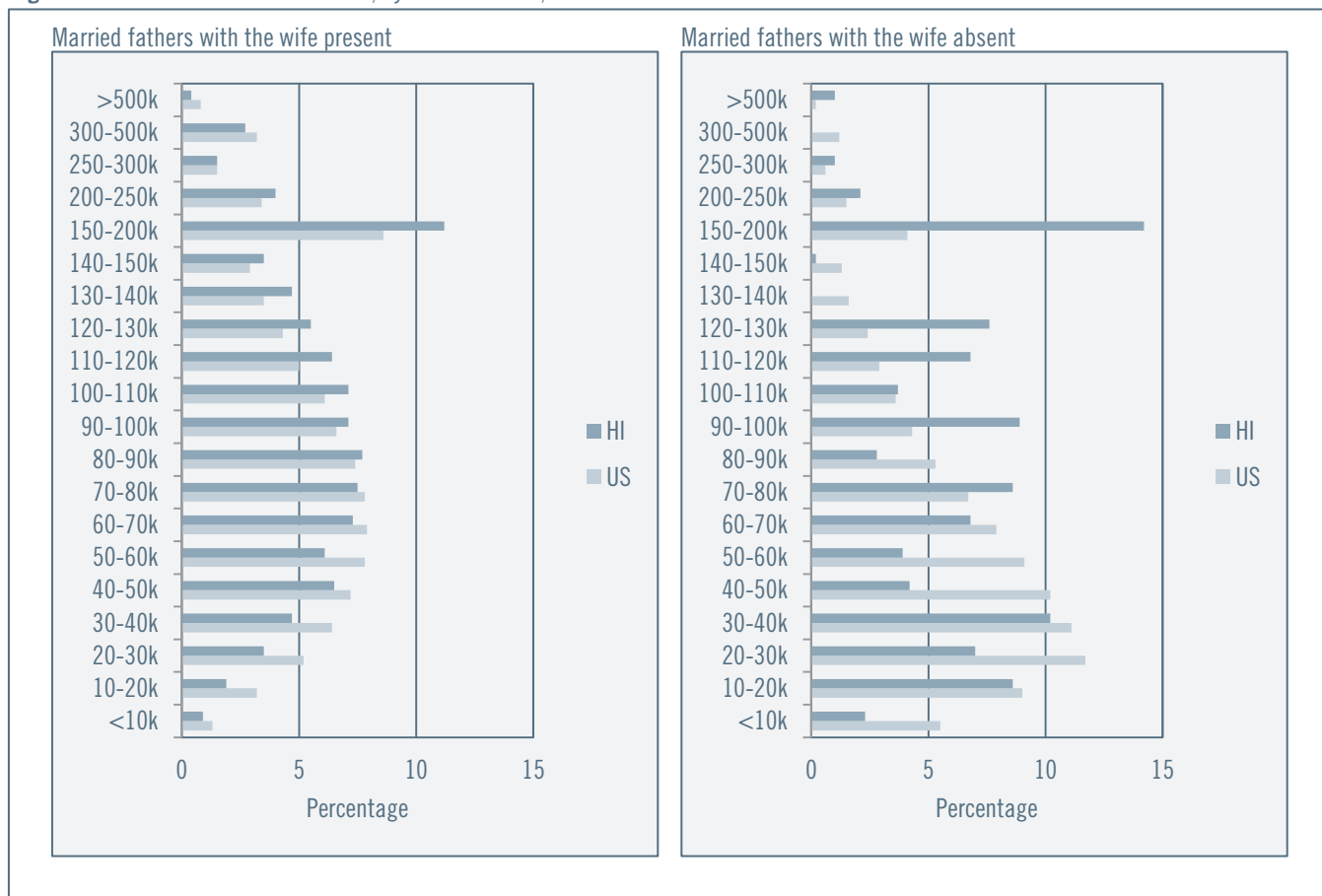
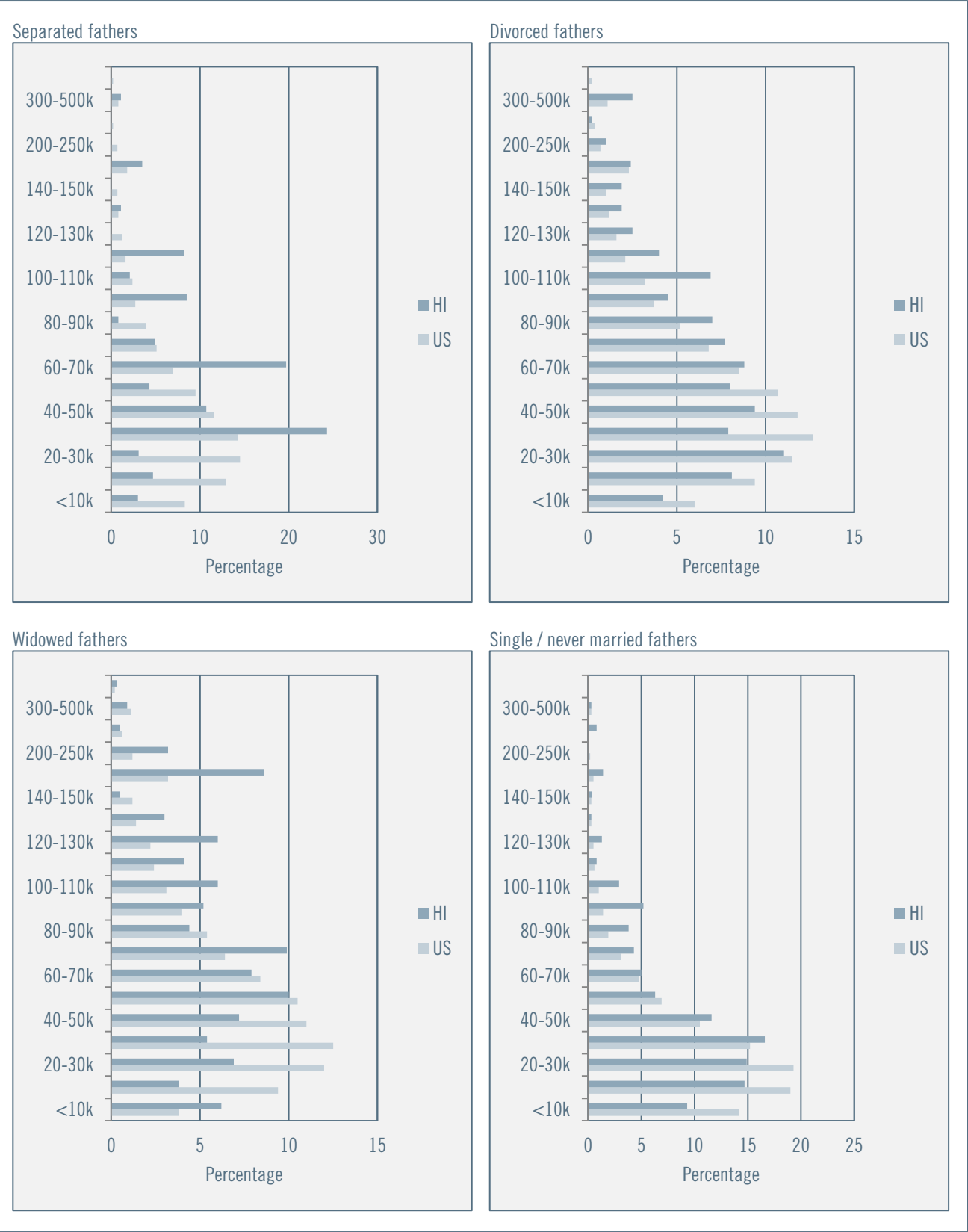


Figure 24. Continuation



CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS OF FATHERS IN HAWAII

Fathers Involved with the Criminal Justice System

This section describes Hawai'i's men who are involved with the criminal justice system, using data from the Hawai'i Department of Public Safety. All men who have been arrested and were awaiting trial during the years 2011 – 2014 have been included. Regardless of their marital status, in 2014, 66 percent of all the pre-trial inmates did not have children.

Table 15. Number of pre-trial male inmates* in Hawai'i

	Year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Pre-Trial Inmates	6,161	5,593	5,080	6,314

*Pre-trial inmates refer to individuals who have been arrested and are awaiting trial
Source: Hawai'i Department of Public Safety. Special tabulation on Pre-Trial Inmates provided by the Statistics Division of the Dept. of Public Safety, November 2014.

About a third of the pre-trial inmates have been arrested for felony class C, and about another third for misdemeanor (Table 16; Figures 25 and 26).

Between the years 2011 and 2014, the percentages of pre-trial inmates committing each type of crime has fluctuated but overall remained relatively stable. The largest increase is seen in felony class C (23.4% to 31.4%), and the largest decrease is seen in misdemeanor (44.6% to 35.6%).

In 2014, 64% of all pre-trial inmates were single and 11% were married (Table 17; Figure 27).

In 2014, a third of the single pre-trial inmates have been arrested for felony class C and another third for misdemeanor. Similar patterns are seen among the cohabiting by common law pre-trial inmates (35.1% and 29.7% for felony class C and misdemeanor, respectively), married pre-trial inmates (33.6% and 39.9%, respectively), separated pre-trial inmates (32.7% and 31.8%, respectively), and divorced pre-trial inmates (33.5% and 31.1%, respectively). Among the widowed pre-trial inmates the pattern is different: 25% for felony class C and 42.9% for misdemeanor (Table 17; Figure 28).

Regardless of marital status, 66% of the pre-trial inmates in 2014 did not have children. For the 34% who were fathers, the average number of dependents was 3 (Figure 29).

In 2014, 69% of the single pre-trial inmates, 8% of the common law, 35% of the married, 40% of the separated, 47% of the divorced, and 61% of the widowed did not have children.

In 2014, 60.6% of the felony class A pre-trial inmates, 65.3% of the felony class B, 59.3% of the felony class C, 68.3% of the misdemeanor, 74.9% of the petty misdemeanor, and 50% of the parole violation did not have children (Figure 30).

Figure 25. Severity of crime of pre-trial inmates in Hawai'i, 2014

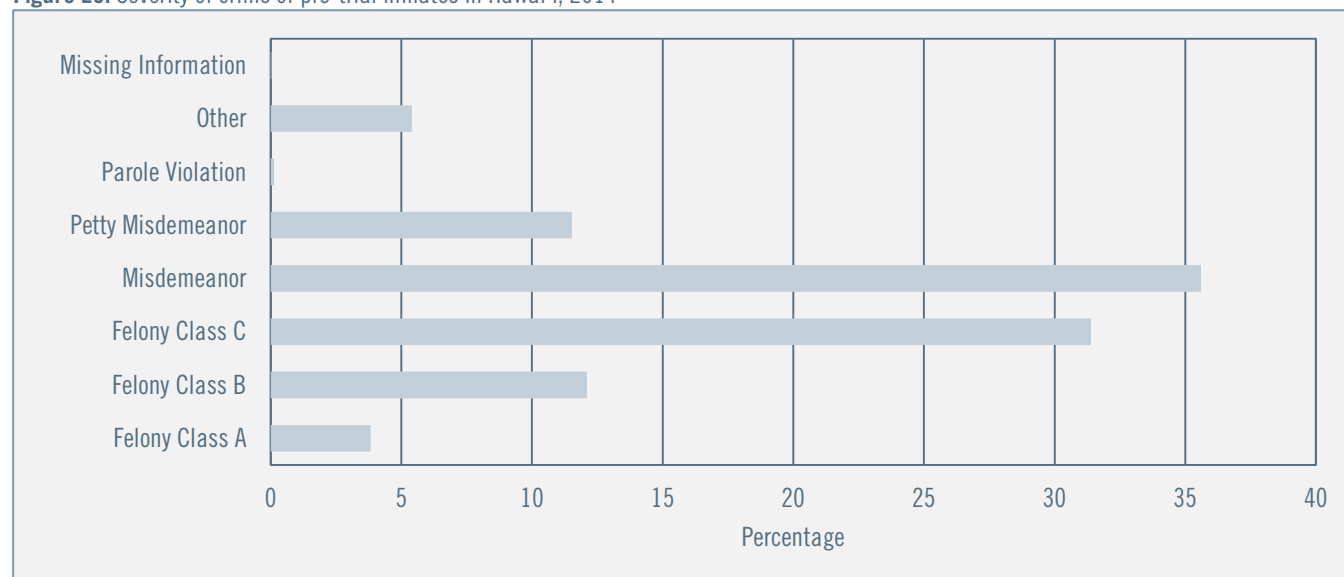
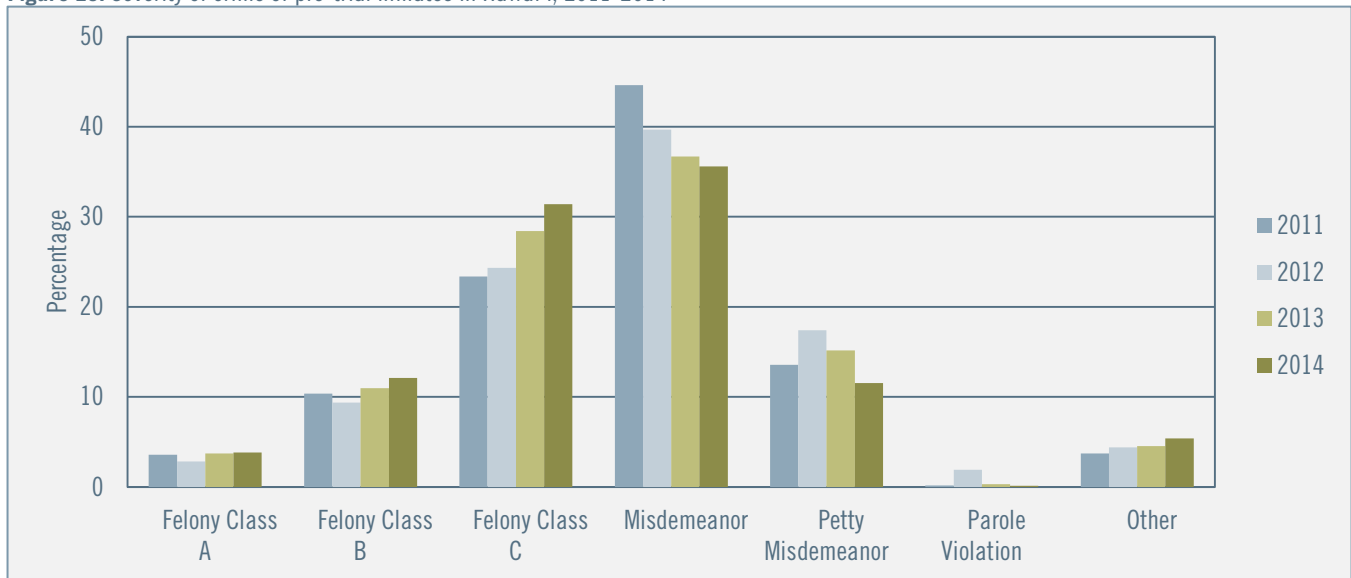


Table 16. Pre-trial male inmates* in Hawai'i, by severity of crime

Crime Severity	Year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felony Class A	221	158	189	241
Felony Class B	638	524	557	764
Felony Class C	1,441	1,360	1,444	1,982
Misdemeanor	2,749	2,220	1,864	2,248
Petty Misdemeanor	835	973	770	728
Parole Violation	10	107	16	8
Other	229	246	231	341
Missing Information	38	5	9	2
Total	6,161	5,593	5,080	6,314

Source: Hawai'i Department of Public Safety. Special tabulation on Pre-Trial Inmates provided by the Statistics Division of the Dept. of Public Safety, November 2014.

Figure 26. Severity of crime of pre-trial inmates in Hawai'i, 2011-2014**Table 17.** Pre-trial male inmates* in Hawai'i, by marital status

Marital Status	Year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Single	4,080	3,572	3,391	4,069
Common Law	45	29	31	37
Married	668	552	513	696
Separated	237	236	180	220
Divorced	589	479	371	505
Widowed	27	34	19	28
Missing Information	515	691	575	759
Total	6,161	5,593	5,080	6,314

Source: Hawai'i Department of Public Safety. Special tabulation on Pre-Trial Inmates provided by the Statistics Division of the Dept. of Public Safety, November 2014.

Figure 27. Marital status of pre-trial inmates in Hawai'i, 2011-2014

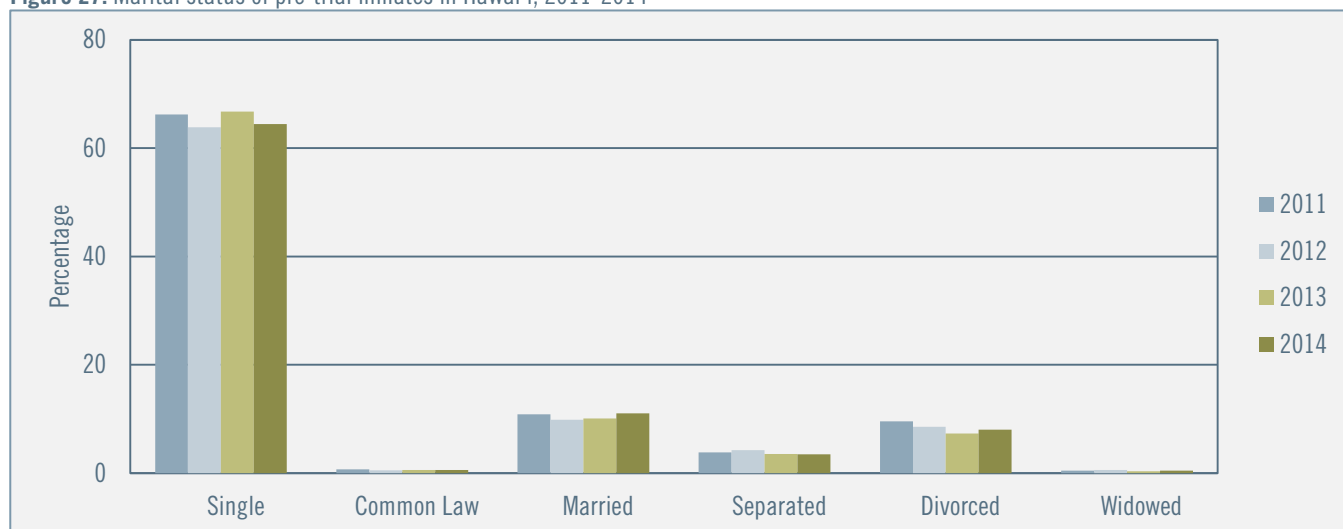


Figure 28. Severity of crime of pre-trial inmates in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2014

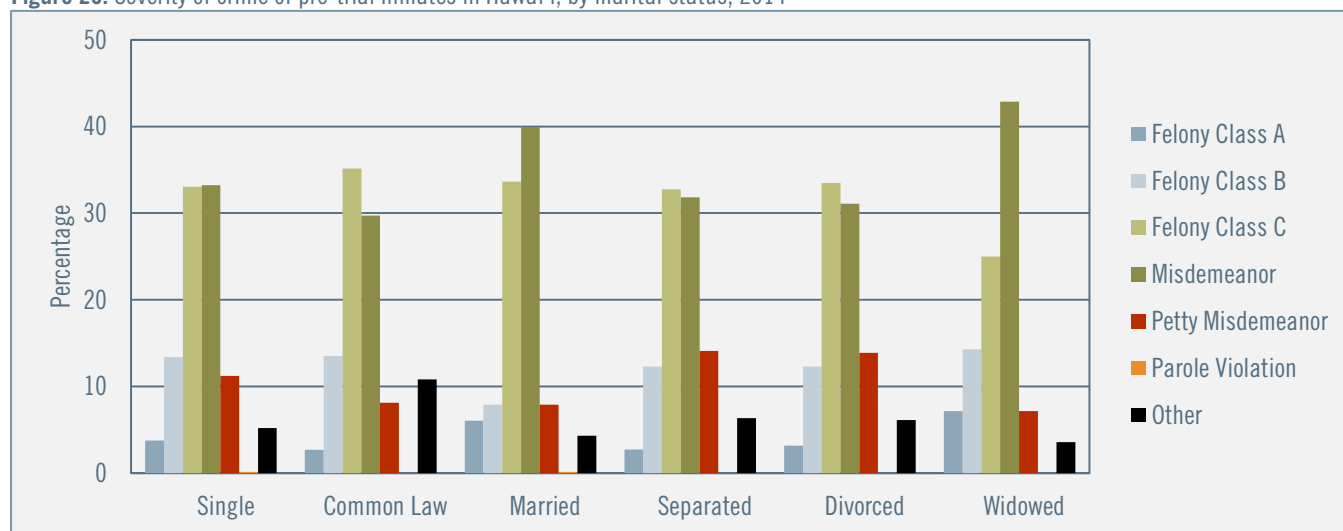


Figure 29. Number of children of pre-trial inmates in Hawai'i, by marital status, 2014

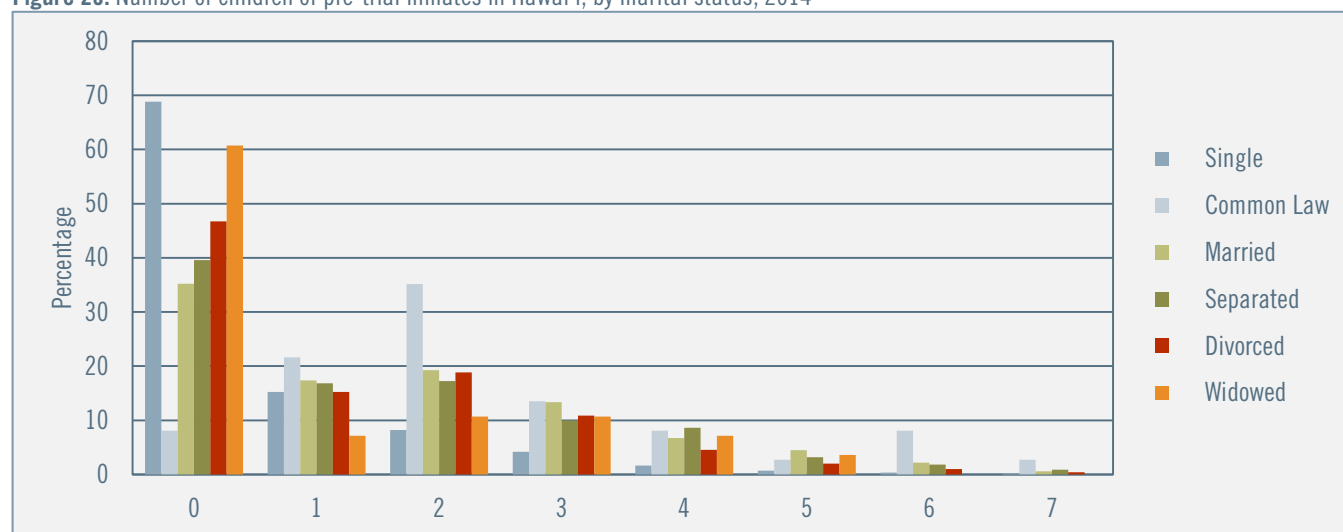
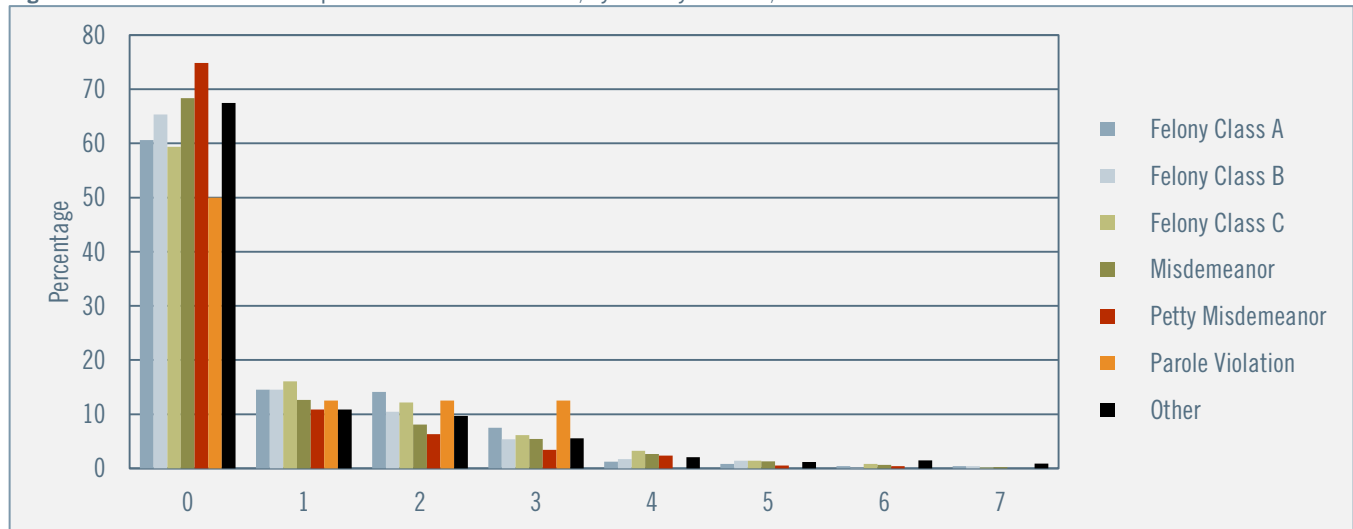


Figure 30. Number of children of pre-trial inmates in Hawai'i, by severity of crime, 2014



Consistently over the years, about 2/3 of the pre-trial inmates are single, and about 1/10 are married. A little more than 2/3 of the single pre-trial inmates and a little more than 1/3 of the married pre-trial inmates do not have children. Regardless of marital status, 66% of all the pre-trial inmates in 2014 do not have children.

CRIME GLOSSARY

- ▲ **PRE-TRIAL INMATE**
An individual who has been arrested and is awaiting trial
- ▲ **CLASS A FELONY**
Punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a fine up to \$50,000 (example: sexual assault against a child under age of 14)
- ▲ **CLASS B FELONY**
Punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a fine up to \$25,000 (example: any assault that causes serious injury, such as an attack that caused permanent disfigurement)
- ▲ **CLASS C FELONY**
Punishable by up to 5 years in prison and a fine up to \$10,000 (example: theft of property worth more than \$300)
- ▲ **MISDEMEANOR**
Punishable by up to 1 year in jail and a fine up to \$2,000 (example: being a peeping Tom)
- ▲ **PETTY MISDEMEANOR**
Punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a fine up to \$1,000 (example: an assault - injury to other - that occurs during a fight or scuffle that the victim willingly entered into)

Homeless Fathers

This section portrays Hawai'i's homeless men, using data from the Hawai'i Homeless Management Information System. All homeless families who received services in one or more types of homeless service programs (i.e., shelter, outreach, or rapid rehousing) at any point of time during the state fiscal year 2014 are included. Among all homeless families in Hawai'i, more than half are two-parent families. Among all single-parent homeless families in the state, 11.5% are headed by a father.

In 2014, among the 1,620 homeless families in Hawai'i, 54.5% were two-parent families and 40.2% were father-absent families. Of all the state counties, Honolulu had the largest proportion of two-parent homeless families (63.6% of the 1,072 families) and Maui had the smallest (28% of the 250 homeless families) (Table 18; Figure 31).

Of the 737 single-parent homeless families in the state, 88.5% were father-absent families. Hawai'i County had the largest proportion of male-headed families of all single-parent homeless families (16.5%) and Kaua'i had the smallest (7.5%) (Figure 32).

Table 19. Number of children under 18 by type of family households for homeless families in Hawai'i, 2014

Number of Children Under the Age of 18	Two Parents	Single Father	Single Mother
0	18	8	21
1	246	37	251
2	242	22	201
3	192	9	102
4 or more	185	9	77
Total	883	85	652
Average	2.4	1.7	2.0

Source: Hawai'i Homeless Management Information System, FY 2014. Special tabulation on Homeless Families provided by the Center on the Family, January 2015.

Compared to two-parent and single-mother homeless families, in 2014 a higher proportion of single-father families had either no children, or only one child (Table 19; Figure 33).

Prior to program entry, in 2014, about half of the families have been homeless for a period of between a month and a year: 52% of the two-parent families, 44% of the single-father families, and 49% of the single-mother families (Table 20; Figure 34).

10% of the two-parent families, 14% of the single-father families, and 13% of the single-mother families have been homeless for a day, and 6% of the two-parent families, 5% of the single-father families, and 4% of the single-mother families have been homeless for three years or more.

Table 18. Composition of family households with own children (minor or adult) for homeless families in Hawai'i, 2014

Family Households with Own Children (Minor or Adult)	Hawai'i County	Kaua'i County	Maui County	C&C of Honolulu	State
Two Parents	97	34	70	682	883
Single Parent	127	40	180	390	737
Male-headed	21	3	19	42	85
Female-headed	106	37	161	348	652
Total	224	74	250	1,072	1,620

Source: Hawai'i Homeless Management Information System, FY 2014. Special tabulation on Homeless Families provided by the Center on the Family, January 2015.

Figure 31. Composition of family households with own children (minor or adult) for homeless families, 2014

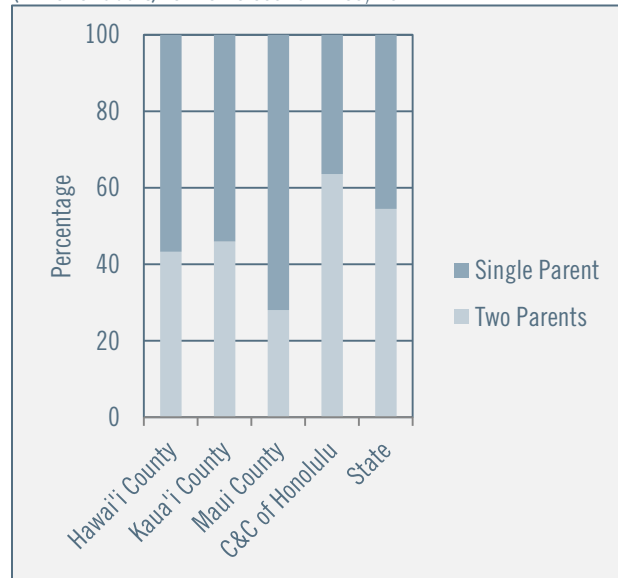


Figure 32. Composition of single-parent households with own children (minor or adult) for homeless families, 2014

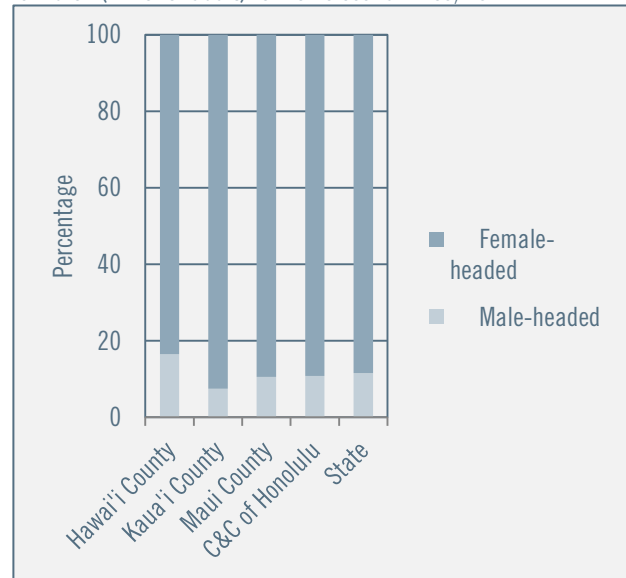


Figure 33. Number of children under 18, by type of family households for homeless families in Hawai'i, 2014

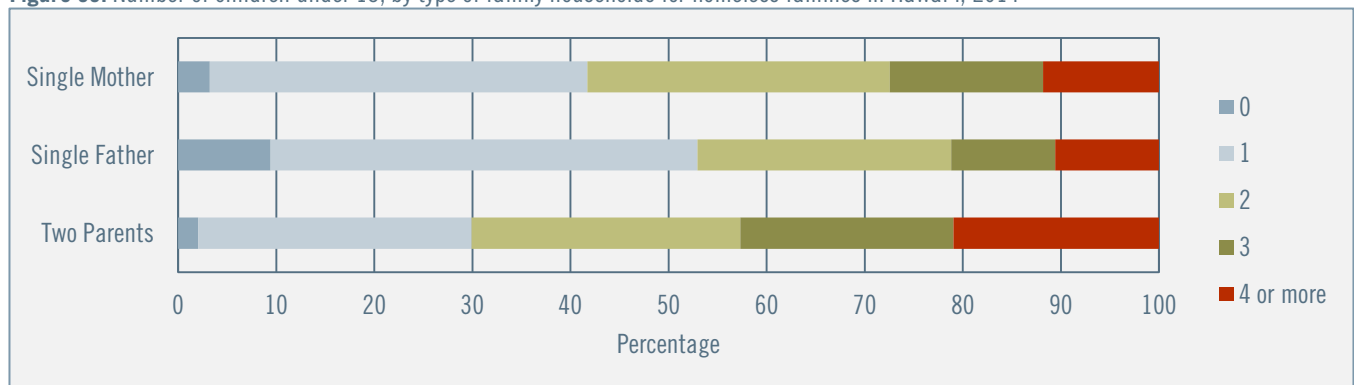
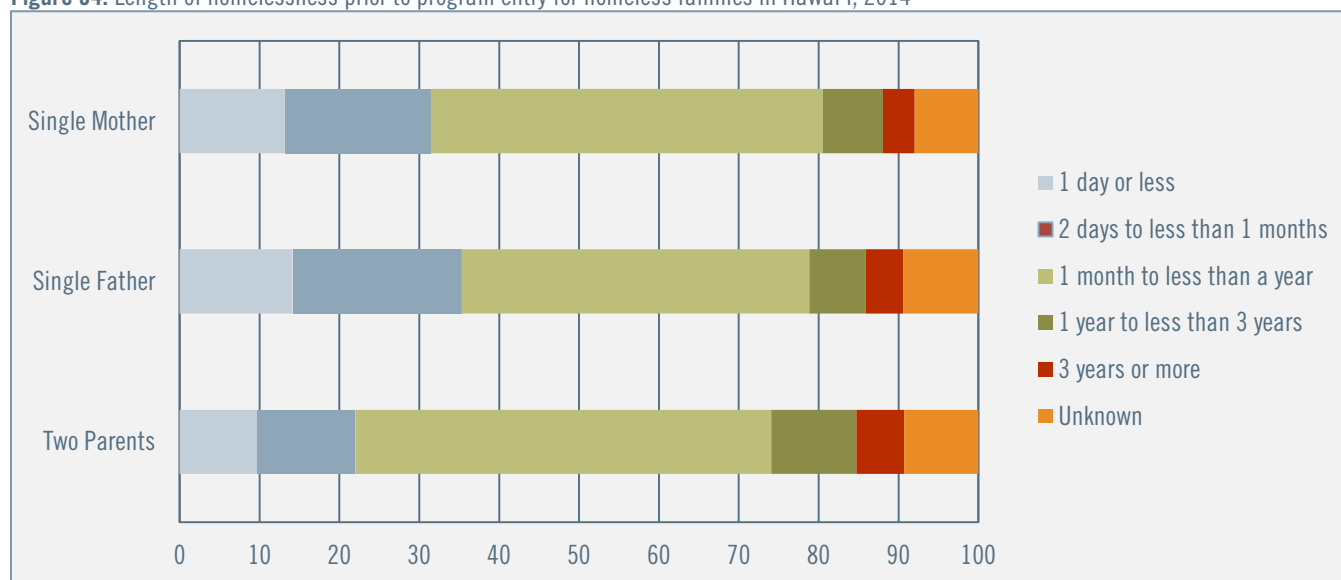


Table 20. Length of homelessness prior to program entry for homeless families in Hawai'i, 2014

Length of Homelessness	Two Parents	Single Father	Single Mother
1 day or less	86	12	86
2 days to less than 1 months	108	18	119
1 month to less than a year	460	37	320
1 year to less than 3 years	94	6	49
3 years or more	53	4	26
Unknown	82	8	52
Total	883	85	652

Source: Hawai'i Homeless Management Information System, FY 2014. Special tabulation on Homeless Families provided by the Center on the Family, January 2015.

Figure 34. Length of homelessness prior to program entry for homeless families in Hawai'i, 2014



Among all homeless families in Hawai'i, more than half are two-parent families. Of all the state counties, Honolulu has the largest proportion of two-parent families and Maui has the smallest. Among all single-parent homeless families in the state, 11.5% are headed by a father.

SUMMARY

This report presented a picture of the state of fathers in the state of Hawai'i: Their number and geographical distribution, the children they are fathering, and the families and households they are part of.

Fathers in Hawai'i are more likely than their counterparts in the nation as a whole to be part of a married-couple family, and less likely to be absent from the family. Almost three quarters of families with minor children in Hawai'i (72.6%) are maintained by married couples (a higher rate than the 67.9% nationwide). The rate of father-absent family households in the state is less than one fifth (18.9%), while nationwide it is higher, almost one quarter (24.1%).

Household composition is very diverse in the state. In the City and County of Honolulu the rate of married-couple families is more than 10% higher than in Hawai'i County (75.7% versus 64.4%). On the other hand, the rate of father-absent family households in the City and County of Honolulu is about 6% lower than the rate in Hawai'i County (17.2% versus 23.4%).

The largest racial / ethnic group of fathers in Hawai'i is Asian or Pacific Islander, followed by White. Within all racial groups, most fathers in Hawai'i are married. And yet, there are some differences between the groups. For example, Chinese fathers are more likely to be married and live with their wives than fathers in other groups. Also, among all divorced fathers, the largest racial group is White.

Most fathers in Hawai'i (80%) are employed, and only 3.1% are unemployed. Compared to nationwide, the rates of employed and of unemployed fathers in Hawai'i are lower. However, the rate of fathers who are not in the labor force in the state (16.8%) is higher than nationwide (11.2%). A higher percentage of fathers in Hawai'i have completed at least high school (96.5%) compared to nationwide (94.1%). In the state, 14.6% of children live in households with an income below the poverty level (lower than the 20.8% nationwide).

Two special populations of fathers addressed in this report are fathers who are involved in the criminal justice system, and fathers who are homeless. Most pre-trial inmates are single (2/3), and only about 1/10 are married. About 1/3 of the single pre-trial inmates and about 2/3 of the married pre-trial inmates have children. But, regardless of marital status, most pre-trial inmates 2/3 do not have children.

Among all the homeless families in Hawai'i, more than half are two-parent families (54.5%) and 40.2% are

father-absent families. Of all the state counties, Honolulu has the largest proportion of two-parent homeless families (63.6% of the 1,072 homeless families) and Maui has the smallest (28% of the 250 homeless families). Of all homeless families, a higher proportion of single-father families have either no minor children, or only one child compared to two-parent and single-mother homeless families.

Contemporary Hawai'i is in many ways a much more racially, ethnically, and economically diverse society compared to the rest of the United States. Overall, fathers in Hawai'i fare better than fathers nationwide in terms of education, employment, and income, and a larger percentage of fathers in the state are part of a two-parent family than nationwide. Still, many fathers, and their families, are in need of support.

For example, it is well documented that education and income are related. Household composition is related to both. Nationwide, shifts in the economy have decreased low-skilled workers' job opportunities and wages over the last several decades. In Hawai'i, the proportion of single fathers is higher within the group of fathers that have no formal schooling than it is within all groups of fathers with higher educational attainment. Also, the proportion of single fathers is higher within the group of fathers with annual earnings of less than \$10,000 compared to any group of fathers with higher earnings. This combination of factors impairs some men's ability to financially support their children. Indeed, the rate of children living in married-couple households with an income below the poverty level in Hawai'i is 7.6%, but the rate for children living in father-absent family households is almost 4.7 times higher: 35.3%.

Another example links poverty, household composition, and geographical location of the family. In Hawai'i County almost one quarter of all family households are a father-absent family household (23.4%), and children in female-headed homes are almost 3.5 times more likely to be poor than children in married-couple households. In City & County of Honolulu, while less than a fifth of all family households are a father-absent household (17.2%), children in female-headed homes are almost 5.4 times more likely to be poor than children in married-couple households. The limited ability of these fathers to financially support their children and families may impact the relationships between family members.

Recent studies show associations between the sociocultural context in which families live, fathers' cultural values about men's roles and responsibilities within a family, and their parenting practices. Given the

unique characteristics of the population in Hawai'i and of fathers in particular, and given the clear evidence about the strong links between sociocultural context and parenting, this report provides a key characterization of fathers in Hawai'i as a first step in the process of assessing the needs of families in Hawai'i and planning targeted programmatic efforts.

DATA SOURCES

- a. American FactFinder, 2000 Census: Profile of General Demographic Characteristics.
- b. American FactFinder, 2010 Census: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics.
- c. 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*
- d. Hawai'i Department of Public Safety. Special tabulation on Pre-Trial Inmates provided by the Statistics Division of the Department of Public Safety, November 2014.**
- e. Hawai'i Homeless Management Information System, FY 2014. Special tabulation on Homeless Families provided by the Center on the Family, January 2015.

Notes:

*Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability

**Each year of data runs from August 1 to July 31

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