



The
Superintendent's
13th Annual Report on
School
Performance
and Improvement
in Hawai'i
2002

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT/PLANNING AND EVALUATION BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawaii

FOREWORD

The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawaii is one of two reports in the state's system of school accountability. This report contains collective data on our schools for school year 2001-02, showing trends over time and, where appropriate, comparisons with data from other states. The other report, the *School Status and Improvement Report*, is prepared annually for each school. These reports contain school data and summaries of the schools' standards implementation plans and improvement activities. They are available at public libraries and online at <http://arch.k12.hi.us> on the world wide web.

These reports are the most visible parts of the Department of Education's assessment and accountability system, the purpose of which is to hold everyone in the department, including me, responsible for student learning. These reports grew out of the department's initiative, begun over 10 years ago, to develop a comprehensive accountability system for the public schools of Hawaii. The department's efforts have laid a sound foundation for the system, but the system is very much a "work in progress."

This year's report is abbreviated. It contains updates on all of the data regularly reported, but without the narrative explanations and graphs that have been included in previous reports. This has been done to present the report in a timely fashion in view of the extensive efforts that the Department of Education staff have made planning and developing accountability and reporting systems to comply with the federal "No Child Left Behind" Act (PL107-110). Future reports in this series will again present data graphically, with explanations of their import; and they will do so within the framework of both the federal and state accountability systems, reflecting our progress toward both a sound system of accountability and the achievement of the standards we have set for our children's education in public schools.

Patricia Hamamoto
Superintendent



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Preparation of *The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawaii* requires the cooperative effort of a number of people. The report is prepared by Dr. Thomas Gans of the Evaluation Section of the Department of Education's Planning and Evaluation Office under the general supervision of Michael W. Heim, Director of the Planning and Evaluation Office, and Dr. Glenn T. Hirata, Administrator of the Evaluation Section. In the course of its preparation the report is reviewed by a number of individuals including Mr. Heim and Dr. Hirata.

The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawaii requires accurate and consistent data, and a number of people in the Department of Education have contributed to the report by providing the needed data. The help of the staff of the Information Systems Services Branch and the Information Resource Management Branch is gratefully acknowledged.



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Data Highlights

- **SCOPE.** The report for school year 2001-02 covers public education in kindergarten through 12th grade in Hawaii, including data from 255 regular public schools and 22 public charter schools in the seven administrative districts, now organized into 15 complex areas. (Tables 1 and 2, Page 3)
- **ENROLLMENT.** Overall enrollment, which had grown at better than 1.5% between 1991-92 and 1995-96, has been declining or stable since. However, schools have still experienced pressure from population shifts, especially the westward movement of population on Oahu. (Tables 3-5, Pages 3-4)
- **SPECIAL NEEDS.** Over the last 14 years, the numbers of students in need of special services has increased much more rapidly than the population of students at large. These students are those from poor economic circumstances, those with limited English proficiency, and those who need special education services. Students with these special needs have increased in numbers by 50 to 120 percent since 1988-89. This means that the task facing public schools is steadily becoming more difficult and more costly. Nearly one-third of all children born in Hawaii are now born to single mothers. (Tables 6-8, Pages 5-6)
- **STABILITY.** Despite the “conventional wisdom” about supposedly highly mobile students in Hawaii, very large majorities of students at all levels stay in the same school for the entire school year. (Table 9, Page 6)
- **STAFFING.** Hawaii has a relatively high pupil-to-teacher ratio in comparison to other states. Overall pupil-to-staff ratios have improved over the last decade, but Hawaii remains among the bottom quarter of states on this measure. Hawaii has fewer of its professional staff performing administrative functions than comparison states. (Tables 10 and 11, Page 7)
- **FINANCE.** The state’s commitment to public education has persistently lagged behind that of other states. Hawaii ranks **last** among the states in the percentage of state and local expenditures allocated to public schools. Its per pupil expenditures are about 10% below the national average. Hawaii is the only state that funds its public schools from state revenues and does not require or permit using local government funds. (Tables 12-14, Pages 8-9)
- **FACILITIES.** Hawaii has made great progress in easing classroom shortages in the last six years; classroom shortages are largely confined to the Leeward and Maui Districts. However, schools’ library facilities remain chronically underdeveloped; almost half of our schools have inadequate library space. The state’s schools remain among the largest in the nation. (Tables 15-18, Pages 9-10)
- **HAWAII CONTENT & PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (HCPS-II).** Hawaii’s assessments of student performance against the revised Hawaii Content & Performance Standards in reading, writing, and mathematics were administered in 2002, and standards of performance in reading and mathematics were established. The performance of students on the initial assessments is shown, along with performance on the norm-referenced Stanford Achievement Test. (Tables 21 and 22, Page 12)



- **DROPOUTS AND SCHOOL COMPLETION.** Dropout rates for students in grades 9-12 average about 5.1% per year. The estimated cumulative dropout rate is just under 18%. Of students who entered high school in Hawaii in fall, 1998, just under 80% graduated from high school within four years. School completion rates for seniors have improved over the last decade. Almost 80% of public school seniors plan to continue their education. (Tables 23-26, Pages 13-14)

- **STUDENT DISCIPLINE.** Overall incidence rates of disciplinary offenses have decreased since 1995-96, both overall and in each category of threat to safety. Incidence rates of the most serious (Type A) offenses remained stable while incidence rates of Type B, C and D offenses decreased markedly. (Tables 27 and 28, Pages 14-15)



Data Tables

Table 1. Grade-Level Organization of Regular Public Schools in Hawaii, 2001-02

GRADE LEVELS INCLUDED												
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
60 schools, median size: 579 pupils						24 schools, median size: 827 pupils			32 schools, median size: 1,467 pupils			
Linapuni School, 265 pupils							12 schools, median size: 910 pupils					
105 schools, median size: 546 pupils							7 schools, median size: 794 pupils					
6 schools, median size: 426 pupils												
Pa`auilo Elementary & Intermediate School, 234 pupils												
7 schools, median size: 333 pupils												

Table 2. Grade-level Organization of Public Charter Schools in Hawaii, 2001-02

GRADE LEVELS INCLUDED												
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2 schools, 623 pupils									3 schools, 262 pupils			
			Innovations PCS, 94 pupils			Halau Ku Mana PCS, 62 pupils						
4 schools, 997 pupils							3 Schools, 217 pupils					
6 schools, 452 pupils												

Table 3. Enrollment in Hawaii Public and Private Schools, 1992-93 to 2001-02

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-1	2001-2
Public										
Elementary	103,356	104,227	105,598	107,254	107,979	108,197	107,046	105,509	104,253	103,216
Secondary	73,567	75,649	77,566	79,327	80,506	81,084	80,349	79,527	79,267	80,413
Total	176,923	179,876	183,164	186,581	188,485	189,281	187,395	185,036	183,520	183,629
Charter Schools			708	746	844	808	835	784	1,341	3,066
No. schools			2	2	2	2	2	2	6	22
Percent of Total			0.3%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%
Private										
Elementary	16,497	16,546	16,191	No Data Reported	15,504	15,440	15,021	14,868	17,390	16,064
Secondary	16,611	17,031	17,343		17,046	17,126	17,337	18,194	16,304	17,162
Total	33,108	33,577	33,534		32,550	32,566	32,358	33,062	33,694	33,226
Percent of Total	15.8%	15.7%	15.5%		14.7%	14.7%	14.7%	15.2%	15.5%	15.3%



Table 4. Enrollment by District, 1986-87 to 1999-2000

	Honolulu	Central	Leeward	Windward	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai
1986-87	36,031	33,802	29,131	19,224	21,787	15,438	8,651
1987-88	35,093	34,673	29,510	19,099	22,180	16,116	9,009
1988-89	34,530	34,985	29,653	19,143	22,875	16,643	9,210
1989-90	34,052	35,239	30,019	19,244	23,745	17,312	9,427
1990-91	34,128	35,177	30,320	19,324	24,564	17,788	9,561
1991-92	33,978	35,593	31,066	19,494	25,472	18,379	10,109
1992-93	34,195	35,763	31,449	19,784	26,318	18,835	10,503
1993-94	34,597	35,985	32,126	19,785	29,946	19,527	10,826
1994-95	34,715	36,575	33,235	19,745	27,703	20,189	10,937
1995-96	35,098	36,436	34,721	19,994	28,083	20,992	11,176
1996-97	35,365	35,985	35,982	20,297	28,257	21,463	11,065
1997-98	35,354	35,538	37,071	19,980	28,508	21,712	11,039
1998-99	35,256	34,706	37,110	19,673	27,993	21,608	10,962
1999-2000	34,743	33,924	36,919	19,424	27,557	21,570	10,821

Table 5. Enrollment by Complex Area, 2000-01 and 2001-02

District	Complex Area	2001	2002
Honolulu	Farrington-Kaiser	11,516	11,319
	Kaimuki-Kalani	9,925	9,850
	McKinley-Roosevelt	12,862	13,422
Central	Aiea-Moanalua-Radford	16,866	17,124
	Leilehua-Mililani-Waiialua	16,639	16,625
Leeward	Campbell-Kapolei-Waianae	18,582	19,160
	Nanakuli-Pearl City-Waipahu	18,570	18,512
Windward	Castle-Kahuku	10,564	10,448
	Kailua-Kalaheo	8,421	8,259
Hawaii	Hilo-Laupahoehoe-Waiakea	10,115	9,657
	Kau-Keaau-Pahoa	5,746	5,852
	Honokaa-Kealakehe-Kohala-Konawaena	11,372	11,231
Maui	Baldwin-Kekaulike-Maui	16,092	16,126
	Hana-Lahainaluna-Lanai-Molokai	5,553	5,534
Kauai	Kapaa-Kauai-Waimea	10,697	10,510
Total Enrollment		183,520	183,629



Table 6. Students with Special Needs in Hawaii Public Schools, 1988-89 to 2001-02

	Special Education		Limited English		Lunch Subsidy		Enrollment
1988-89	9,214	5.5%	7,674	4.6%	51,997	31.1%	167,227
1989-90	9,572	5.7%	8,035	4.7%	48,522	28.7%	169,193
1990-91	9,778	5.7%	8,861	5.2%	46,849	27.4%	171,056
1991-92	10,800	6.2%	8,834	5.1%	47,719	27.4%	174,249
1992-93	11,515	6.5%	9,124	5.2%	55,295	31.3%	176,923
1993-94	11,692	6.5%	10,603	5.9%	60,339	33.5%	179,876
1994-95	12,182	6.7%	11,088	6.1%	64,748	35.3%	183,164
1995-96	13,108	7.0%	12,902	6.9%	70,033	37.5%	186,581
1996-97	13,931	7.4%	13,366	7.1%	74,793	39.7%	188,485
1997-98	15,561	8.2%	13,146	6.9%	77,367	40.9%	189,281
1998-99	17,521	9.3%	18,178	9.7%	79,107	42.2%	187,395
1999-2000	19,269	10.4%	15,323	8.3%	77,876	42.1%	185,036
2000-01	20,138	11.0%	12,837	7.0%	74,558	40.6%	183,520
2001-02	20,320	11.1%	15,981	8.7%	78,904	43.0%	183,629

Enrollment Growth by Category (Since 1988-89)

Total enrollment:	9.8%
Special education:	120.5%
Limited English:	108.2%
Lunch subsidy:	51.7%

Table 7. Classification of Students by Special Needs Status, 2001-02

	Headcount	Percent
E.S.L. only	3,994	2.2%
Special Education only	8,273	4.5%
Poverty only	56,891	31.0%
Sect. 504 only	1,590	0.9%
Multiple Disadvantages	22,563	12.3%
Non-Disadvantaged	89,280	48.6%
Total	182,591	

Source: Student roster of December 2001. These totals differ from "official" enrollment because they reflect students enrolled at mid-year. Official enrollment reflects students enrolled at the beginning of the school year.



Table 8. Incidence of Low Birth Weight and Single Mothers, 1985-2001

Year	Total Births	Births to Single Mothers	Babies with Low Birth Weight
1985	18,267	20.1%	6.6%
1986	18,253	20.4%	6.1%
1987	18,555	21.4%	7.2%
1988	18,937	22.3%	6.9%
1989	19,335	23.9%	7.1%
1990	20,438	24.9%	7.1%
1991	19,880	26.3%	6.8%
1992	19,837	26.5%	7.2%
1993	19,567	27.3%	6.9%
1994	19,438	28.4%	6.5%
1995	18,552	29.3%	6.6%
1996	18,378	30.3%	6.7%
1997	17,326	30.0%	7.1%
1998	17,567	31.9%	7.9%
1999	17,032	32.8%	7.6%
2000	17,514	32.3%	7.5%
2001	17,043	33.1%	n/a

Source: Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, *The State of Hawaii Data Book 2001*, online, <http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/db01/index.html>, Table 2.01, Table 2.05, accessed 14 April 2003.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Who Attend the Same School All Year, 1991-92 to 2001-02

Year	Type of School			
	Elementary	Intermediate	High	Multi-Grade
1991-92	90.2%	93.5%	92.4%	93.2%
1992-93	89.7%	92.3%	91.5%	91.3%
1993-94	95.2%	96.0%	94.2%	95.2%
1994-95	89.5%	88.8%	88.8%	89.7%
1995-96	92.1%	93.8%	93.1%	93.6%
1996-97	91.0%	93.4%	92.9%	92.9%
1997-98	91.0%	93.2%	94.3%	92.5%
1998-99	90.1%	94.7%	95.1%	93.3%
1999-2000	85.7%	91.9%	94.7%	93.4%
2000-01	88.9%	92.3%	90.9%	89.8%
2001-02	91.6%	94.6%	95.0%	93.3%



Table 10. Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios in Hawaii and Comparison States, 1991-92 to 2001-02

	Hawaii	Delaware	Nebraska	Rhode Island	Wyoming	U. S. Average	Hawaii's Rank
1991-92	18.5	16.8	14.7	14.6	15.6	17.3	40.5
1992-93	17.6	16.7	14.6	14.3	17.2	17.4	35.5
1993-94	17.8	16.5	14.5	14.8	15.4	17.4	38.5
1994-95	17.9	16.6	14.5	14.7	14.9	17.3	39
1995-96	17.8	16.8	14.5	14.3	14.8	17.3	40
1996-97	17.7	16.6	14.5	14.2	14.7	17.1	41
1997-98	17.8	16.3	14.6	14.5	14.5	16.8	41
1998-99	17.7	16.0	14.3	13.9	14.2	16.5	40.5
1999-2000	17.1	15.4	13.9	14.2	13.3	16.1	39.5
2000-01	16.9	15.3	13.6	14.8	13.3	16.0	39.5
2001-02	16.9	15.4	13.6	15.1	13.0	15.9	39.0

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001*, NCES 2002-130, Washington, D.C., 2002, online, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2002/2002130.pdf>, Table 67, accessed 5 March 2002; National Center for Education Statistics, *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 2001-02*, NCES 2002-311, online, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2002/2002311.pdf>, Tables 6,7, accessed 11 April 2003.

Table 11. Proportions of Professional Staff Performing Administrative Functions in Hawaii and Comparison States, 1994-95 to 1999-2000

	Hawaii	Delaware	Nebraska	Rhode Island	Wyoming	U. S. Average	District of Columbia
1994-95	2.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	4.0%	7.3%
1995-96	2.4%	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	2.3%	3.9%	7.4%
1996-97	2.3%	4.1%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	4.1%	7.0%
1997-98	2.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.4%	3.0%	4.0%	3.9%
1998-99	2.2%	4.0%	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%
1999-2000	2.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%

Note: District of Columbia data for 1996-97 were imputed by NCES.

Source: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001*, *ibid.*, Table 83.



Table 12. Percentage of State and Local Revenue Allocated to Public K-12 Education, Hawaii and Comparison States

	Hawaii	Delaware	Nebraska	Rhode Island	Wyoming	U. S. Average
1987-88	17.3%	21.6%	26.0%	21.4%	26.2%	24.2%
1988-89	16.3%	21.4%	26.2%	20.9%	25.4%	24.4%
1989-90	15.5%	21.4%	26.5%	22.0%	25.1%	24.3%
1990-91	15.0%	20.6%	27.2%	21.8%	24.9%	24.1%
1991-92	13.5%	21.3%	26.9%	19.8%	25.1%	23.5%
1992-93	13.1%	22.2%	27.7%	20.7%	24.7%	23.4%
1994-95	14.3%	21.6%	27.7%	21.4%	23.9%	23.1%
1995-96	14.5%	21.2%	27.8%	22.4%	24.2%	23.5%
1997-98	14.8%	21.9%	25.8%	24.4%	23.6%	24.2%

Note: No data have been reported by NCES for school years 1993-94 or 1996-97.

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*, Table 33; *Digest 1990*, Table 32; *Digest 1991*, Table 34; *Digest 1992*, Table 36; *Digest 1994*, Table 36; *Digest 1996*, Table 35; *Digest 1997*, Table 36; *Digest 1998*, Table 36; *Digest 2000*, Table 35.

Table 13. Expenditures per Pupil (ADA) for Hawaii and Comparison States, Long Term Trend

Year	Hawaii	Delaware	Nebraska	Rhode Island	Wyoming	U. S. Average	HI Difference from U. S. Average
1959-60	\$1,821	\$2,555	\$1,888	\$2,409	\$1,944	\$2,101	-\$280 -13.3%
1969-70	\$3,663	\$3,920	\$3,206	\$3,349	\$3,149	\$3,554	\$109 3.1%
1979-80	\$4,921	\$6,063	\$4,556	\$4,425	\$4,061	\$4,815	\$106 2.2%
1989-90	\$5,787	\$7,545	\$6,299	\$5,356	\$6,901	\$6,453	-\$666 -10.3%

Source: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001*, Table 168. Expenditures are in constant 1998-99 dollars per *average daily attendee* (ADA).



Table 14. Expenditures per Pupil (ADM) for Hawaii and Comparison States

Year	Hawaii	Delaware	Nebraska	Rhode Island	Wyoming	U. S. Average	HI Difference from U.S. Average
1987-88	\$3,661	\$4,606	\$3,702	\$4,924	\$4,742	\$3,927	-\$266 -6.8%
1988-89	\$3,841	\$4,958	\$4,101	\$5,598	\$5,030	\$4,307	-\$466 -10.8%
1989-90	\$4,130	\$5,326	\$4,553	\$5,908	\$5,239	\$4,643	-\$513 -11.0%
1990-91	\$4,820	\$5,458	\$4,735	\$5,934	\$5,310	\$4,902	-\$82 -1.7%
1991-92	\$5,062	\$5,599	\$4,941	\$6,092	\$5,348	\$5,023	\$39 0.8%
1992-93	\$5,332	\$5,753	\$5,064	\$6,501	\$5,462	\$5,160	\$172 3.3%
1993-94	\$5,533	\$6,101	\$5,310	\$6,797	\$5,534	\$5,327	\$206 3.9%
1994-95	\$5,597	\$6,502	\$5,555	\$7,126	\$5,753	\$5,529	\$68 1.2%
1995-96	\$5,560	\$6,696	\$5,688	\$7,304	\$5,826	\$5,689	-\$129 -2.3%
1996-97	\$5,633	\$7,135	\$5,848	\$7,612	\$5,971	\$5,923	-\$290 -4.9%
1997-98	\$5,858	\$7,420	\$5,958	\$7,928	\$6,218	\$6,189	-\$331 -5.3%
1998-99	\$6,081	\$7,706	\$6,256	\$8,294	\$6,842	\$6,508	-\$427 -6.6%
1999-200	\$6,246	\$8,097	\$6,637	\$9,073	\$7,494	\$6,811	-\$565 -8.3%
2000-01	\$6,682	\$8,609	\$7,118	\$9,717	\$7,883	\$7,156	-\$474 -6.6%
2001-02	\$6,775	\$9,612	\$7,547	\$10,216	\$8,203	\$7,524	-\$749 -10.0%

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001*, Table 169; *Early Estimates, 2000-2001*, Tables 6; *Early Estimates, 2001-2002*, Tables 6,7. Expenditures are in current (unadjusted) dollars per *average daily member* (ADM). To ensure comparability among states, these data exclude capital and federal fund expenditures. These data differ from those reported in the department's Consolidated Annual Financial Report because the latter includes federal funds in the computation of per pupil expenditures.

Table 15. Net Classroom Excess or Shortage by Complex Area, 2000-01 and 2001-02

District	Complex Area	2001			2002		
		Elementary	Secondary or K-12	Net	Elementary	Secondary or K-12	Net
Honolulu	Farrington-Kaiser	42	2	44	45	9	54
	Kaimuki-Kalani	48	48	96	52	68	120
	McKinley-Roosevelt	4	30	34	5	21	26
Central	Aiea-Moanalua-Radford	20	11	31	11	0	11
	Leilehua-Mililani-Waiialua	41	-9	32	21	-19	2
Leeward	Campbell-Kapolei-Waianae	-8	-16	-24	-6	-33	-39
	Nanakuli-Pearl City-Waipahu	2	-14	-12	-3	-36	-39
Windward	Castle-Kahuku	12	3	15	14	1	15
	Kailua-Kalaheo	30	12	42	37	9	46
Hawaii	Hilo-Laupahoehoe-Waiakea	13	12	25	22	16	38
	Kau-Keaau-Pahoa	10	16	26	13	16	29
	Honokaa-Kealakehe-Kohala-Konawaena	28	12	40	-8	-2	-10
Maui	Baldwin-Kekauike-Maui	-3	-30	-33	-15	-69	-84
	Hana-Lahainaluna-Lanai-Molokai	4	-16	-12	3	-24	-21
Kauai	Kapaa-Kauai-Waimea	12	29	41	16	15	31

Note: Negative numbers reflect classroom shortages; positive numbers indicate excess.



Table 16. Percentages of Schools with Substandard Facilities, 1992-93 to 2001-02

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Administration	40%	40%	41%	42%	37%	35%	35%	31%	31%	31%
Libraries	48%	46%	46%	49%	51%	50%	48%	48%	46%	46%
Cafeteria	17%	16%	14%	17%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%

Table 17. Percentages of Schools with Substandard Facilities by Complex Area, 2001-02

District	Complex Area	Administrative	Library	Cafeteria	Number of Schools
Honolulu	Farrington-Kaiser	12%	29%	6%	17
	Kaimuki-Kalani	15%	35%	0%	20
	McKinley-Roosevelt	11%	58%	5%	19
Central	Aiea-Moanalua-Radford	5%	59%	5%	22
	Leilehua-Mililani-Waialua	11%	32%	21%	19
Leeward	Campbell-Kapolei-Waianae	5%	24%	5%	21
	Nanakuli-Pearl City-Waipahu	15%	30%	10%	20
Windward	Castle-Kahuku	38%	44%	0%	16
	Kailua-Kalaheo	33%	33%	0%	15
Hawaii	Hilo-Laupahoehoe-Waiakea	57%	57%	7%	14
	Kau-Keaau-Pahoa	67%	56%	11%	9
	Honokaa-Kealakehe-Kohala-Konawaena	63%	74%	21%	19
Maui	Baldwin-Kekaulike-Maui	72%	72%	17%	18
	Hana-Lahainaluna-Lanai-Molokai	92%	67%	8%	12
Kauai	Kapaa-Kauai-Waimea	31%	25%	6%	16
	Statewide	31%	46%	8%	257

Table 18. Average Size of Schools in Hawaii and Comparison States, 1999-2000

	Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools
Hawaii	607	1,334
Delaware	571	969
Nebraska	185	342
Rhode Island	416	1,003
Wyoming	196	393
U.S. Average	482	785
Ratio of Hawaii to U.S. Average	126%	170%

Source: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001*, Tables 100, 101.



Table 19. Mean Number of Days Absent by School Type and Year, 1991-92 to 2001-02

	Elementary	Intermediate	High	Multi-Grade	Charter
1991-92	9.8	10.7	13.4	12.7	---
1992-93	10.0	9.8	12.7	12.8	---
1993-94	9.8	11.2	14.1	14.5	---
1994-95	9.9	11.4	17.2	16.1	---
1995-96	9.5	11.0	17.2	15.5	---
1996-97	9.9	10.8	16.3	16.1	---
1997-98	9.7	10.6	17.4	16.9	---
1998-99	9.5	11.0	16.9	16.6	---
1999-2000	9.6	10.7	17.0	18.2	---
2000-01	8.9	9.8	14.3	17.2	---
2001-02	9.7	10.7	15.2	17.5	13.5

Table 20. Implementation of School/Community-Based Management, 1989-90 to 2000-01

Year	Current Status			Cumulative Status			
	Letters of Intent	Proposals filed	Approved by BOE	Letters of Intent	Proposals filed	Approved by BOE	Percentage of Schools
1989-90	27	3	2	27	3	2	0.9%
1990-91	42	8	4	69	11	6	2.5%
1991-92	29	22	19	99	33	25	10.5%
1992-93	55	23	20	154	56	45	19.0%
1993-94	24	34	37	178	90	82	34.5%
1994-95	18	34	22	196	124	105	43.9%
1995-96	9	30	45	205	154	151	61.9%
1996-97	7	23	20	212	177	171	69.5%
1997-98	3	14	15	215	191	189	76.2%
1998-99	5	3	2	220	194	192	76.5%
1999-2000	5	11	9	225	206	201	79.4%
2000-01	1	3	7	226	209	208	81.3%



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Table 21. Hawaii Content and Performance Standards Assessments, 2001-02

		Proficiency Status				Number
		Well Below	Approaching	Meets	Exceeds	Tested
3rd Grade	Reading	11.5%	46.3%	40.2%	2.0%	14,426
	Mathematics	23.4%	56.5%	18.5%	1.6%	14,426
5th Grade	Reading	14.3%	44.3%	40.1%	1.3%	14,981
	Mathematics	26.2%	53.0%	19.0%	1.8%	14,981
8th Grade	Reading	19.1%	41.7%	37.7%	1.5%	13,431
	Mathematics	31.4%	50.1%	17.1%	1.4%	13,431
10th Grade	Reading	24.3%	40.2%	34.5%	1.0%	11,463
	Mathematics	34.7%	48.7%	15.7%	0.8%	12,043

		Writing Test		Number
		Mean	Std. Dev.	Tested
	3rd Grade	21.67	7.05	13,664
	5th Grade	23.67	6.77	14,355
	8th Grade	22.59	7.78	12,703
	10th Grade	22.22	7.64	10,543

Note: Proficiency levels were not established for the writing assessment because that assessment had only one sample of writing from a single prompt. Students' responses were each rated by two readers on a scale from 1 to 5 on each of 5 dimensions: meaning, voice, clarity, design, and conventions. This resulted in scores that ranged from 10 to 50 for each grade level.

Table 22. Stanford Achievement Test (9th Edition) Results by Grade, 1999-2000 and 2001-02

		1999-2000	2001-02	National Mean
3rd Grade	Reading	619.9	617.7	617.9
	Mathematics	618.2	615.2	608.3
5th Grade	Reading	651.8	647.8	651.1
	Mathematics	652.0	651.3	643.2
8th Grade	Reading	684.3	685.0	687.5
	Mathematics	672.4	670.6	673.9
10th Grade	Reading	699.4	685.3	700.3
	Mathematics	700.5	696.8	701.2



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Table 23. Event and Cohort Dropout Rates, Classes of 1997 through 2002

Event Dropout Rate (%)	Grade				Estimated Cohort Dropout Rate
	9	10	11	12	
1993-94 to 1994-95	5.57%	5.72%	7.40%	3.66%	
1994-95 to 1995-96	3.71%	4.02%	5.84%	6.73%	
1995-96 to 1996-97	3.91%	4.32%	5.29%	5.59%	
1996-97 to 1997-98	4.36%	4.54%	5.33%	5.23%	18.6% Class of '97
1997-98 to 1998-99	4.31%	4.75%	5.86%	5.02%	17.2% Class of '98
1998-99 to 1999-2000	4.57%	6.11%	6.20%	4.78%	17.8% Class of '99
1999-2000 to 2000-01	3.85%	4.77%	5.75%	4.33%	18.3% Class of '00
2000-01 to 2001-02	4.32%	5.16%	6.11%	5.27%	19.8% Class of '01
2001-02 to 2002-03	3.52%	4.58%	5.63%	3.70%	17.8% Class of '02
Average	4.3%	4.9%	6.0%	5.0%	5.1%

Note: The formula for estimating the cohort rate is as follows: $r_c = [1 - (1 - r_9)(1 - r_{10})(1 - r_{11})(1 - r_{12})]$ where r_c is the estimated cohort rate and the other “r” values are the event rates for 9th through 12th grades. The compounding is necessary to account for the diminishing size of the original cohort.

Table 24. High School Senior Completion and Non-Completion, 1986-87 to 2001-02

Year	Graduated		Certificate of Completion				Did Not Complete		Seniors
			Course Completion		IPP				
1986-87	9,595	94.4%	---	---	---	---	566	5.6%	10,161
1987-88	10,517	94.1%	---	---	---	---	656	5.9%	11,173
1988-89	10,534	94.1%	---	---	---	---	656	5.9%	11,190
1989-90	9,393	92.1%	---	---	139	1.4%	672	6.6%	10,204
1990-91	9,066	90.3%	225	2.2%	180	1.8%	570	5.7%	10,041
1991-92	9,235	91.8%	207	2.1%	168	1.7%	452	4.5%	10,062
1992-93	8,924	90.6%	211	2.1%	185	1.9%	532	5.4%	9,852
1993-94	9,411	90.8%	301	2.9%	158	1.5%	497	4.8%	10,367
1994-95	9,435	89.4%	344	3.3%	205	1.9%	568	5.4%	10,552
1995-96	9,405	90.5%	365	3.5%	223	2.1%	402	3.9%	10,395
1996-97	8,977	88.1%	535	5.3%	227	2.2%	450	4.4%	10,189
1997-98	9,677	89.3%	499	4.6%	202	1.9%	458	4.2%	10,836
1998-99	9,725	89.0%	509	4.7%	193	1.8%	503	4.6%	10,930
1999-2000	10,437	93.6%	---	---	229	2.1%	479	4.3%	11,145
2000-01	10,102	94.6%	---	---	221	2.1%	356	3.3%	10,679
2001-02	10,452	94.5%	---	---	217	2.0%	390	3.5%	11,059

Note: Certificates of course completion were discontinued after the 1998-99 school year. They were awarded to students whose only deficiency for a diploma was failure to pass the Hawaii State Test of Essential Competencies, which was discontinued as a diploma requirement, beginning with the class of 2000.



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Table 25. Four Year Graduation Rate, Class of 2001-02

	Graduates	Entering Freshmen	Graduation Rate
Within the Same School	8,564	10,507	81.5%
Transfers between Schools	751	1,301	57.7%
All Students	9,316	11,809	78.9%

Note: These are actual graduation rates of students who entered high school in Hawaii in fall, 1998. Students who transferred between schools were removed from the school's cohort but retained in the state cohort. Students who transferred out of state while in good standing were removed from the calculation.

Table 26. High School Seniors Plans, 1991-92 to 2001-02

	Attend School	Work Full-Time	Join Military	Other	Undecided
1991-92	77.4%	10.9%	4.6%	2.1%	6.5%
1992-93	83.7%	16.6%	4.6%	1.3%	4.5%
1993-94	79.3%	9.6%	3.8%	2.6%	6.3%
1994-95	79.0%	10.1%	3.9%	2.7%	6.2%
1995-96	79.3%	14.0%	6.0%	3.5%	5.7%
1996-97	77.7%	13.9%	6.0%	3.5%	5.7%
1997-98	78.7%	12.4%	8.8%	2.0%	3.9%
1998-99	81.2%	16.7%	9.0%	3.0%	7.8%
1999-2000	83.7%	21.4%	13.8%	0.3%	0.7%
2000-01	81.7%	20.4%	13.2%	0.3%	0.5%
2001-02	78.4%	13.0%	11.1%	1.0%	0.3%

Table 27. Student Offenses by Chapter 19 Classification, 1991-92 to 2001-02

	Type A		Type B		Type C		Type D		All Types		Number of Students Involved	Overall	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Rate	Enrollment
1991-92	2,606	15.0	6,717	38.5	9,573	54.9	2,491	14.3	21,387	122.7	10,686	61.3	174,249
1992-93	2,937	16.6	7,618	43.1	11,839	66.9	2,735	15.5	25,129	142.0	12,088	68.3	176,923
1993-94	3,176	17.7	8,415	46.8	12,911	71.8	3,309	18.4	27,811	154.6	13,104	72.9	179,876
1994-95	3,236	17.7	7,831	42.8	12,845	70.1	2,769	15.1	26,681	145.7	12,839	70.1	183,164
1995-96	3,806	20.4	8,538	45.7	14,061	75.3	3,742	20.0	30,147	161.4	14,232	76.2	186,805
1996-97	3,287	17.4	8,541	45.3	11,356	60.3	3,615	19.2	26,799	142.2	13,233	70.2	188,465
1997-98	3,162	16.7	7,558	39.9	8,699	46.0	2,722	14.4	22,141	117.0	12,124	64.1	189,281
1998-99	3,171	16.9	7,529	40.2	7,979	42.6	2,157	11.5	20,836	111.2	11,645	62.1	187,395
1999-2000	2,930	15.8	7,211	39.0	6,455	34.9	2,686	14.5	19,282	104.2	10,553	57.0	185,036
2000-2001	2,867	15.6	6,806	37.1	5,625	30.7	2,194	12.0	17,492	95.3	9,881	53.8	183,520
2001-2002	2,863	15.6	6,049	32.9	4,112	22.4	1,272	6.9	14,296	77.9	8,982	48.9	183,629

Note: Incidence rates are the number of citations per 1,000 students.



Table 28. Chapter 19 Charges Categorized by Type of Incident, 1991-92 to 2001-02

	Violence	Property	Illicit Substances	Attendance	Order
1991-92	15.6	4.7	11.8	10.2	58.0
1992-93	18.3	5.2	16.3	15.0	63.1
1993-94	19.2	5.8	19.0	16.4	65.5
1994-95	18.5	5.4	21.6	17.7	82.5
1995-96	19.6	6.3	27.0	16.3	92.1
1996-97	18.4	5.7	23.1	5.4	89.6
1997-98	16.3	4.7	22.6	0.1	75.9
1998-99	15.4	5.2	18.6	0.0	72.0
1999-2000	16.0	5.0	15.3	0.0	68.0
2000-01	15.0	4.6	13.8	0.0	61.9

Note: Figures are incidence rates, given as citations per 1,000 students.