



February 2010

Has Your 'Ohana Been Counted?

Census 2010: Are You Ready?

Nasama na ba ang inyong pamilya sa bilangan?



Mas maraming pondo mula sa gobyerno ang nalalaan sa Hawaii kapag mas marami ang nabilang sa census.

Let Everyone Know

Getting the word out to all members of our community is the first step in a complete census.

The Hawaii Census 2010 series of posters produced by the 2010 Census Hawaii Government Complete Count Committee are available in six different languages:

- English
- Korean
- Chinese
- Japanese
- Hawaiian
- **Tagalog**

The pdf versions of these posters are available for your use at:

http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/census/Hawaii_Census_2010/2010-Census-HGCCC/Posters/index_html/

Tagalog Poster Translation:

Has Your 'Ohana Been Counted?

Hawaii gets federal funds when you are counted.



It Only Takes 10 Minutes to be Counted

Basic Questions:

1. Name
2. Relationship
3. Age, Date of Birth
4. Gender
5. Race






10,000 more applicants needed immediately to fill 2010 Census jobs applicant pool in Hawaii. Pay-rate is \$17.00-\$18.50/hour. 3000+ applicants will be invited to paid training. Call 866-861-2010 or visit www.2010CensusJobs.gov.



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Key Dates for 2010

2010		MARCH 2010 Census forms are mailed or delivered to households
		APRIL 2010 National Census Day—use this day as a point of reference for sending your completed forms back in the mail
		APRIL - JULY 2010 Census takers visit households that did not return a form by mail

Using the Data

Reapportionment - Drawing New Political Boundaries

The main reason for conducting a census every 10 years in the United States is to apportion the members of the House of Representatives among the 50 states.

During the reapportionment process, population distribution is reviewed and congressional boundaries are re-drawn where needed. At the same time, states use the census data to redraw their own state legislative district boundaries.

About a decade ago, Hawaii's 2001 Reapportionment Project reapportioned our two Congressional Districts based on the 2000 Census count of 1,211,537 people. This count consisted of "all residents" in the State of Hawaii. Due to many considerations, it is very difficult to create districts containing exactly the same number of people. In 2001, the intent was to have about 606,000 people in each district. A percentage point deviation from this number is permissible by federal legal standards. The final result was that Congressional District 1 contained about 607,000 people while Congressional District 2 contained about 605,000 people.

The Hawaii Constitution requires that the reapportionment of the state legislative districts be based on "permanent residents". In 2001, this meant that over 1,000 incarcerated felons, 10,000 non-resident students, 32,000 non-resident military and their 41,000 military dependents were excluded from the 2000 Census "all resident" count. The state legislative reapportionment was based on a "permanent resident" population count of 1,124,330 people.

The final outcome in regard to state legislative reapportionment was that Hawaii County gained 1 House seat and 1 Senate seat; Kauai County lost 1 Senate seat; and the City and County of Honolulu lost 1 House seat and 1 Senate seat. The Kauai County seat that was lost had been previously shared with Maui County, but in 2001 the seat was allocated entirely to Maui County's district.

The next reapportionment will be conducted in 2011.

Data from the upcoming 2010 Census will most likely necessitate the creation of new political boundaries to ensure that all of Hawaii's people are properly represented.

Source: David J. Rosenbrock, Office of Elections.



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Using Census Data

Creating a Profile - Elderly in Hawaii¹

From the last census in 2000, we know our state has a large elderly population. There were about 207,000 people aged 60 year and over which was about 17% of our population. 2008 estimates, which are based on the 2000 numbers, show that the elderly in Hawaii number about 260,000 and are about 20% of our population. This means that about 1 in 5 people in Hawaii are 60 years and over.

The federal government currently uses 2000 Census data to distribute money for certain grants or, in other cases, to determine the eligibility of program participants that the grant money covers.

In the future, 2010 data will be used in place of the 2000 data now being used.

Here are some grant programs impacted by census data during 2008. According to information from the Census Bureau's Federal Assistance Award Data System:

- Hawaii organizations such as the Nanaikeola Senior Apartments in Honolulu received funding under the Supportive Housing for the Elderly program. The total grant funding for our state was about \$15.7 million.
- Another example is the Senior Community Service Employment Program. Maui Economic Opportunity Inc and our state labor department benefitted from their grants which totaled to about \$2.4 million.
- Much of the other grant money related to special programs for the aging which is administered by the federal Department of Health and Human Services. Grants covered nutritional services; supportive services and senior centers; disease prevention and health promotion services; Native Hawaiians; the Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for older individuals; and the prevention of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Funds were received by Hawaii organizations such as the state's Executive Office on Aging, Alu Like and the Hana Community Health Center. Program grants totaled to about \$6.9 million.

A complete count is critical to securing the maximum funding available for our aging population.



**"Count everyone,
Count them once and
Count them in the right
place."**

*Preston Jay Waite
Former Deputy Director
U.S. Census Bureau*

1. The Hawaii State Executive Office on Aging defines people 60 years and older as "elderly."



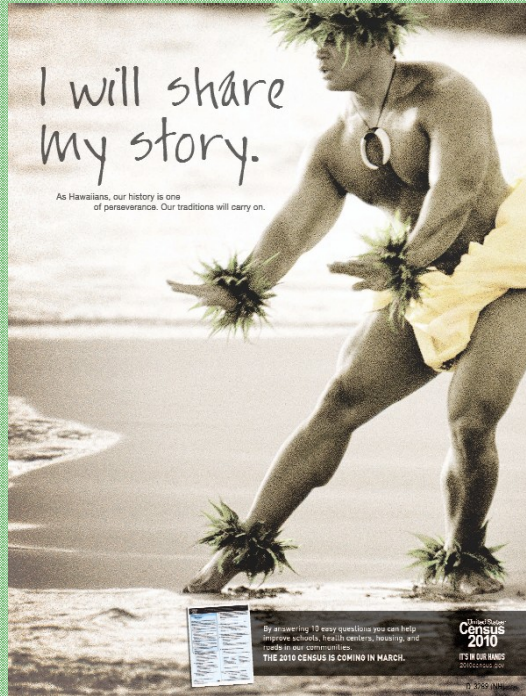
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Census in a Hawaii Past—Kauai

By Momi Imaikalani Fernandez
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Papa Ola Lokahi, a Native Hawaiian Health non-profit

...let's take a glimpse at
Kauai census history.

When reviewing census practices on Kauai, one is confronted with multiple stories from pre-contact demographic data that includes Menehune. As Robert C. Schmitt describes, Menehune were "the legendary race of small people who worked at night building fishponds, roads, and temples." Traditional accounts on Kauai describe a Menehune population of 480,000, not including children under 17 years old. The gender count of men to women was 320,000 men to 160,000 females. Schmitt continues to note that Luomala calculated their density islandwide at 902 per square mile prior to 1778.



Let's put that into modern day perspective. Similarly, the density in the Makiiki area on O`ahu from the 2000 decennial census was just over 1,000 people per square mile. The pre-contact Menehune outnumber the average density of Lualualei Homestead residents reported in Census 2000 as 731.3 persons per square mile. This comprehensive report of complete count includes gender data, age groups that can relate to potential population growth, and occupation of a workforce that changed the landscape of Kauai with industrious skill. This Menehune story has been documented in multiple resources. ...

See the complete article at:

<http://www.oha.org/kwo/2009/12/kwo0912.pdf>

Also see: <http://www.oha.org/kwo/2010/01/KWO1001.pdf>



2010census.gov

http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/census/Hawaii_Census_2010/

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