



WARD RESEARCH
I N C O R P O R A T E D

Resident Opinions on Public Education

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Executive Summary

The following section presents key findings from a statewide telephone survey of Hawaii residents. A total of n=730 surveys were conducted from January 14 to January 28, 2016. The maximum sampling error for n=730 is +/-3.5%.

QUALITY OF SCHOOLS IN HAWAII

- Resident opinions about the quality of public schools in their neighborhood (and, among parents, the quality of the public school their oldest child attends), were more positive than opinions about the quality of public schools in Hawaii as a whole. This suggests that perceptions about public schools are affected by familiarity or, at least, proximity to the school.
 - 45% of survey respondents said the quality of the public schools in their neighborhood is excellent or good, compared to 31% who said the quality of public schools in Hawaii as a whole is excellent or good.
 - 55% of parents said the quality of the public school their oldest child attends is excellent or good.
- Based on responses, residents felt that the public schools in their neighborhood have improved, but need to improve further.
 - 31% felt the public schools in their neighborhood have improved over the last five years, compared to 11% who said the schools have gotten worse.
 - Still, only 11% strongly agreed that the public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace. Twice as many (22%) strongly disagreed.
 - Two-thirds (65%) strongly agreed that the *DOE needs to provide air conditioning for classrooms to help improve learning.*
 - Learning could also be improved by encouraging innovation and creativity among students in the classroom (78% strongly agreed that this needs to be encouraged).

Executive Summary

STANDARDS IN EDUCATION

- A majority of the residents surveyed felt that, for education in Hawaii, we should change the direction we are heading (60% vs. 28% continue in the same direction). However, opinions were split on what standards of education Hawaii should use, either the same standards as other states (50%) or different standards that are more specific to Hawaii (46%).
- Survey respondents who were born and raised in Hawaii were more likely than those born and raised elsewhere to say that we should use different standards that are more specific to Hawaii.
- Similarly, survey respondents who work in education were more likely than those who do not to advocate for different standards.

SCHOOL EMPOWERMENT

- There was support for greater school empowerment. A large majority of the residents surveyed strongly agreed (65%) with the statement, *“Classrooms in public schools don’t even seem to have adequate equipment, like books and computers---which makes me believe that not enough funding actually gets to the classroom.”* Note that respondents who work in education were more likely than those who work in other fields to strongly agree with this statement.
- Residents were also far more likely to agree (46% strongly and 37% somewhat) than to disagree (10%) that the DOE should, as Governor David Ige directed in his first State of the State address, “stop issuing mandates from the state office” and instead “focus on empowering schools at the school level.”

Executive Summary

STANDARDIZED TESTING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- There was greater support than opposition to standardized testing in public schools. A majority of residents surveyed reportedly support the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests, although a greater proportion said only “somewhat” (25% strongly and 31% somewhat). A majority of residents also felt that standardized tests are necessary to hold schools accountable (51% vs. 44% who felt that there is too much emphasis on standardized testing). It follows, then, that opposition to the parent opt-out option for standardized tests was high: 48% of residents strongly disagreed that parents should be able to opt their children out of standardized tests; another 19% somewhat disagreed.
- It should be noted, however, that support for standardized tests was lower among those who work in education---which includes those more likely to work in classrooms and with students---than those who work in other fields. Significantly greater proportions of respondents who work in education felt that there is too much emphasis on standardized tests and strongly opposed the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests.

Objectives and Methodology

- The objective of the study was:

TO DETERMINE RESIDENT OPINIONS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF SCHOOLS, EDUCATION STANDARDS, STANDARDIZED TESTING, AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

- A telephone survey was conducted January 14 to January 28, 2016, among n=730 Hawaii residents. The maximum sampling error for n=730 is +/-3.5%. The sample, disaggregated by island/county was as follows:
 - Oahu: n=426 (maximum sampling error is +/-4.6%)
 - Maui County: n=102 (maximum sampling error is +/-9.7%)
 - Hawaii Island: n=102 (maximum sampling error is +/-9.7%)
 - Kauai: n=100 (maximum sampling error is +/-9.8%)
- The survey instrument was developed by Ward Research, Inc., in conjunction with the Education Institute of Hawaii. A copy of the survey instrument is in the Appendix of this report.
- 20% of the calls were completed via landline telephone, with numbers generated through random-digit dialing or RDD. The other 80% were completed via cellphone, with cellphone numbers purchased from a recognized sampling house. All interviews were conducted in the Ward Research Calling Center in downtown Honolulu. Interviewing hours were from 12:30pm to 8:30pm on weekdays and 10:00am to 6:00pm on weekends.
- Data processing was accomplished using SPSS for Windows, a statistical software package. Data was cross-tabulated by key variables, including island/county, ethnicity, age, household income, gender, children, etc.).
- The final data was weighted by population by county and age to create a weighted total that is proportionate to population for Oahu, Maui County, Hawaii Island, and Kauai.

Profile of Respondents

Island/County	%
Oahu	70
Maui County (includes n=3 Molokai and n=1 Lanai)	11
Hawaii Island	13
Kauai	5
Ethnicity	%
Caucasian	23
Chinese	4
Filipino	13
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	23
Japanese	20
Mixed	7
Other	8
Refused	2
Years in Hawaii	%
Less than 2 years	2
2 to less than 5	4
5 to less than 10	6
10 or more	33
Born and raised	55

Age	%
18 to 24	12
25 to 34	17
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	17
65 and older	18
Refused	1
MEAN	46.6
Income	%
Under \$25,000	10
\$25,000 but under \$35,000	10
\$35,000 but under \$50,000	11
\$50,000 but under \$75,000	18
\$75,000 but under \$100,000	12
\$100,000 and above	25
Refused	13
MEDIAN	\$66,270
Gender	%
Male	50
Female	50

Registered to Vote	%
Yes	80
No	20
Highest Level of Education	%
Less than high school	2
High school	20
Some college, no degree	20
Technical or trade school cert.	4
Associate's degree	10
Bachelor's degree	26
Graduate degree	18
Refused	1
Type of High School Attended	%
Public school	78
Private school	15
Both	6
Neither	1
Work in Education	%
Yes	27
No	73
Base=	730

Children in K-12

Do you have any children who are now in kindergarten to grade 12?	%
Yes	30
No	70
Base=	730

TOTAL WITH CHILDREN IN K-12: Type of school oldest child attending	%
Public	81
Private	19
Base=	218

Do your children attend public or private school?	%
Public only	77
Private only	16
Both	6
Refused	2
Base=	218

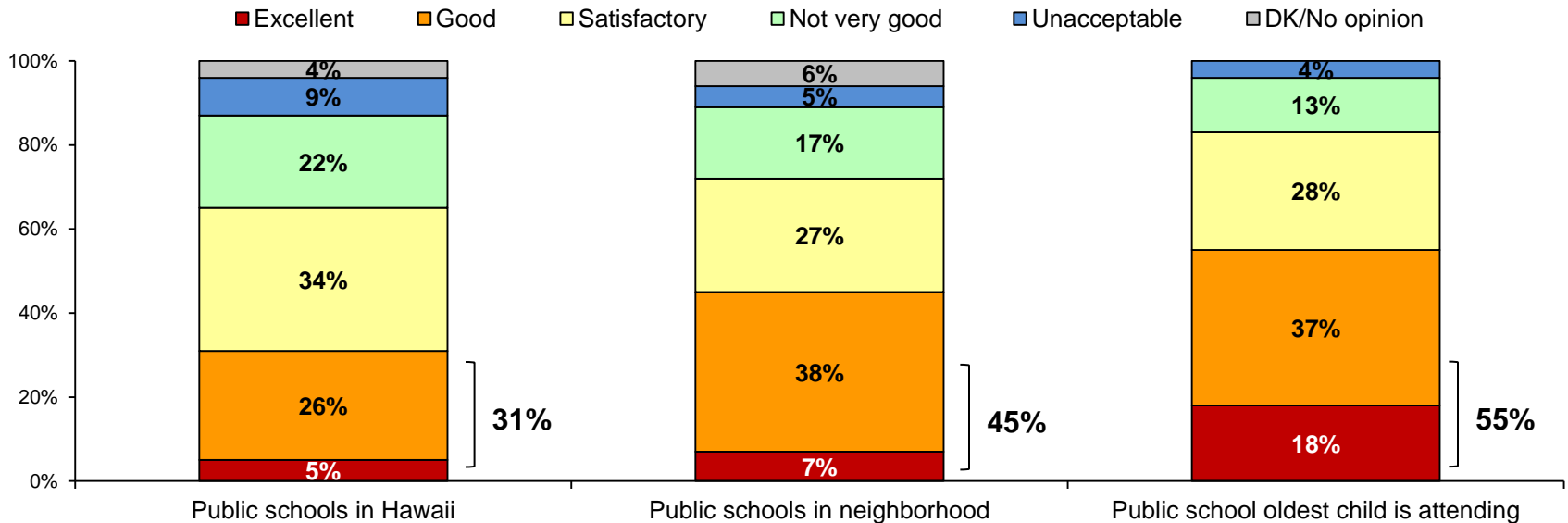
IF PUBLIC SCHOOL: Is your oldest child in elementary school, intermediate, or high school?	%
Elementary	42
Intermediate	15
High School	40
Refused	3
Base=	173

IF BOTH: Is your oldest child in public or private school?	%
Public school	46
Private school	54
Base=	13

Quality of Public Schools in Hawaii

Quality of Public Schools

- Respondents had a more positive opinion of the public schools in their neighborhood than of the schools in Hawaii as a whole. Opinions about the schools in their neighborhood leaned positive, with 45% indicating that the schools are excellent or good. In contrast, opinions about the quality of public schools in Hawaii were more split, with 31% indicating the schools are excellent or good.
- Public school parents were also asked to rate the quality of the public school their oldest child attends, and their opinions were even more positive. More than half felt the school was excellent or good (55%).



Q1. How do you feel about the quality of public schools in Hawaii? Would you say they are: (n=730)

Q2. How do you feel about the quality of public schools in your neighborhood? Would you say they are: (n=730)

Q14. How do you feel about the quality of the public school your oldest child attends? (n=173)

Quality of Public Schools in Hawaii, Neighborhood – Additional Findings

Public Schools in Neighborhood

- Filipinos (70%, compared to Caucasians: 34%, Japanese: 48%, and Hawaiians: 42%) and younger respondents, under 35 (52%, compared to 35+ year olds: 42%) were more likely to say the public schools in their neighborhood are **excellent or good**.
- On the other hand, Hawaii Island residents (42%, versus Oahu: 17%, Maui County: 28%, and Kauai: 24%) and Caucasians (32%, versus Japanese: 14%, Filipinos: 6%, and Hawaiians: 25%) were more likely to say the public schools in their neighborhood are **unacceptable or not very good**.

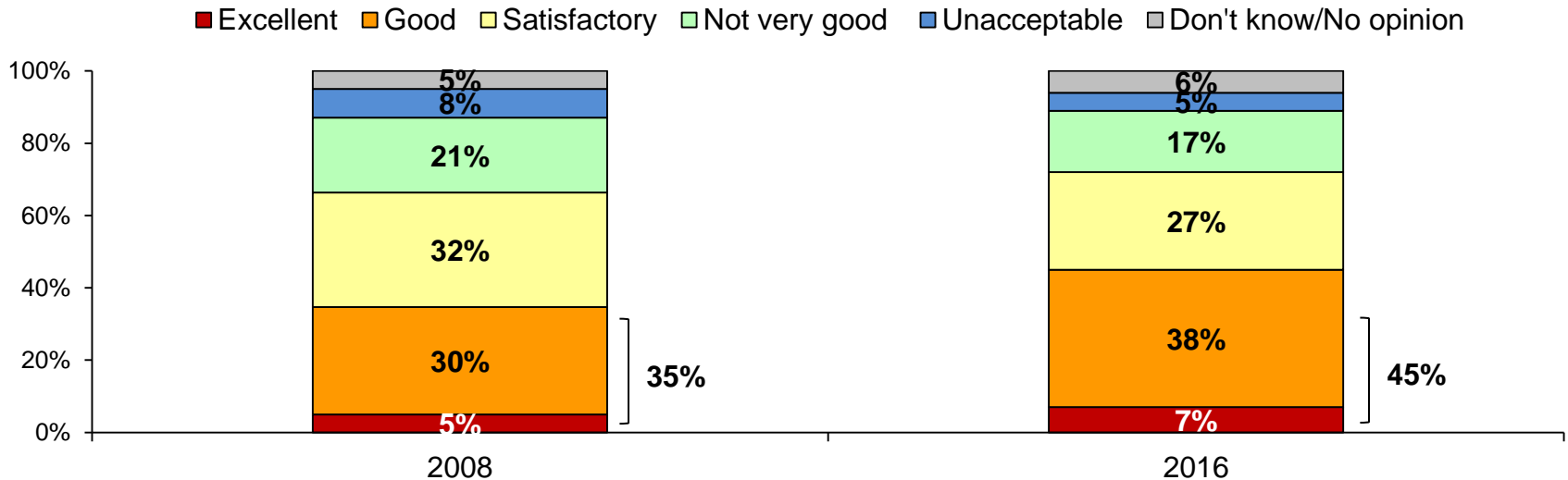
Public Schools in Hawaii

- Significantly higher proportions of the following respondents said that public schools in Hawaii are **excellent or good**:
 - Filipinos (58%), compared to Caucasians (18%), Japanese (34%), and Hawaiians (31%)
 - <55 year olds (34%), compared to 55+ year olds (25%)
 - Non-voters (39%), compared to registered voters (28%)
 - Respondents who do not work in education (33%), versus those who do (24%)
- Higher proportions of the respondents below said that public schools in Hawaii are **unacceptable or not very good**:
 - Caucasians (49%), versus Japanese (25%), Filipinos (10%), and Hawaiians (30%)
 - Respondents who were born and raised outside of Hawaii (37%), versus those born and raised in Hawaii (27%)
 - Registered voters (35%), versus non-voters (18%)

Quality of Public Schools in Neighborhood – Tracking Data

- The questions discussed in the previous slides were based on a question asked in the Hawaii Public Education Poll (commissioned by the State of Hawaii Department of Education) conducted in Spring 2008. The Hawaii Public Education Poll asked n=600 Hawaii residents, “How do you feel about the quality of public schools in your community?”

As shown in the chart below, resident perceptions about the quality of schools in their neighborhood have improved over the last eight years, from 35% of respondents in 2008 saying that the schools in their community are excellent or good, to 45% in 2016.

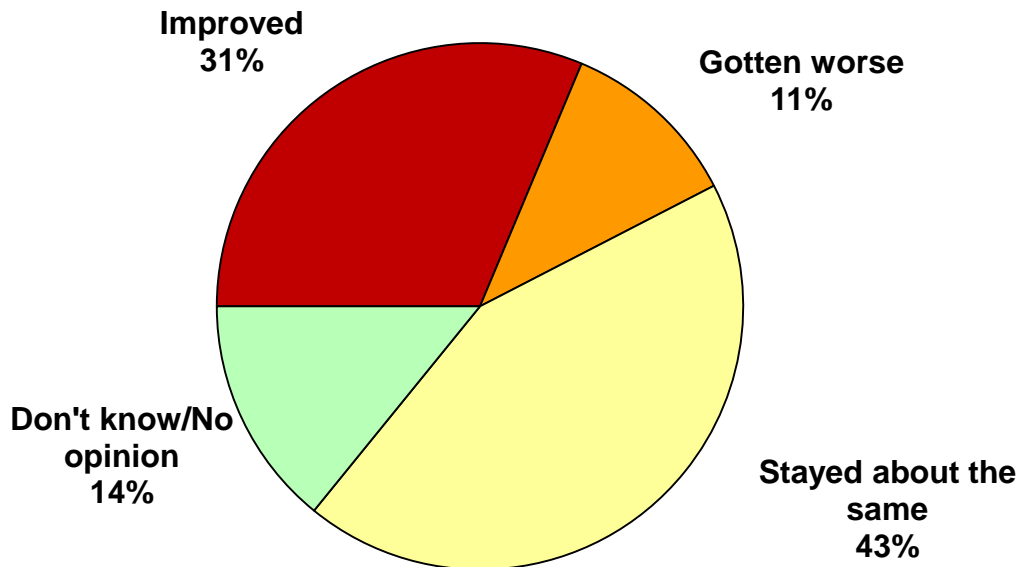


2008. How do you feel about the quality of public schools in your community? (n=600)

2016. How do you feel about the quality of public schools in your neighborhood? Would you say they are: (n=730)

Change in the Quality of Education in Hawaii Over the Last 5 Years

- One in three respondents felt the public schools in their neighborhood have improved over the last 5 years (31%). In contrast, one in 10 felt the schools have gotten worse (11%).
- Filipinos (54%, versus Caucasians: 22%, Japanese: 31%, and Hawaiians: 33%) and those born and raised in Hawaii (35%, versus elsewhere: 27%) were more likely to say that schools in their neighborhood have improved the last five years.
- Hawaii Island residents (25%, versus Oahu: 8%, Maui County: 11%, and Kauai: 10%), on the other hand, were more likely to say the schools have gotten worse.

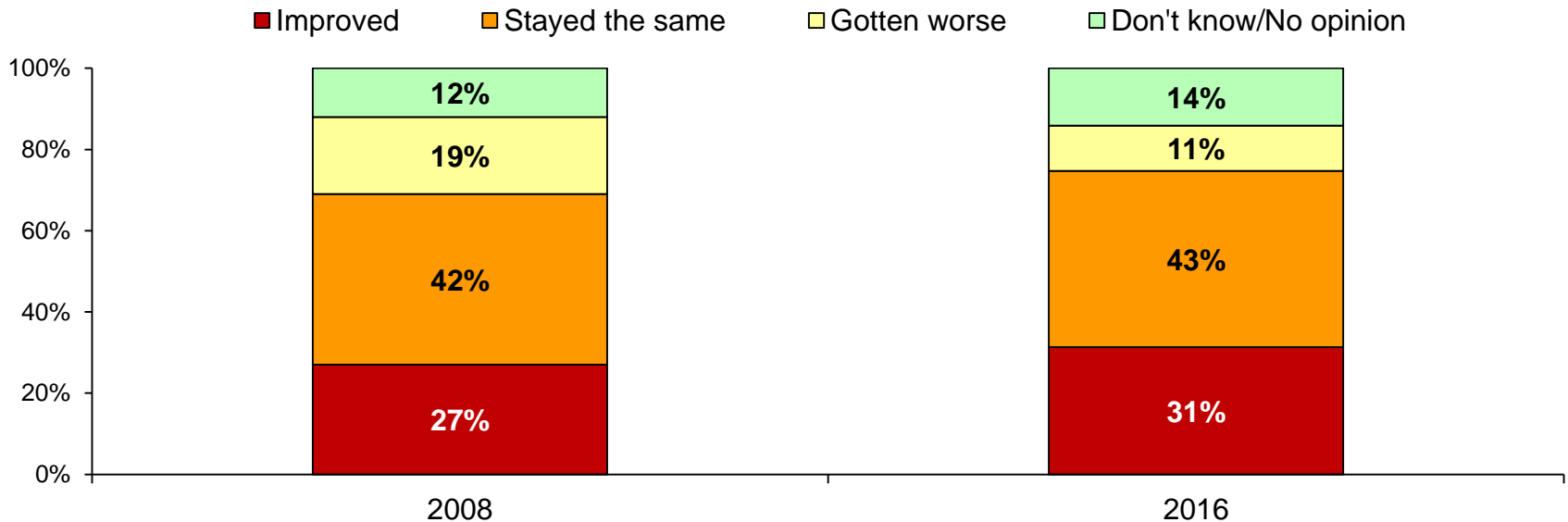


Q3. Would you say public schools in your neighborhood have improved, gotten worse, or stayed the same over the last 5 years? (n=730)

Change in the Quality of Education in Hawaii Over the Last 5 Years – Tracking Data

- In the 2008 Hawaii Public Education Poll, residents were asked, “Have public schools in your community improved over the past 5 years?”

As shown in the chart below, in 2016, the proportion of residents who said the public schools in their neighborhood improved over the last five years is comparable to 2008 (31% vs. 27%). However, the proportion who said that the schools have gotten worse decreased from 2008 (down 8 percentage points).

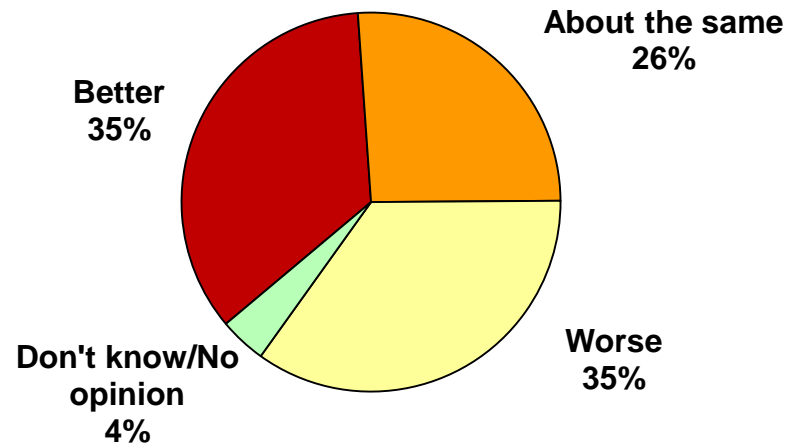


2008. Have public schools in your community improved over the past 5 years? (n=600)

2016. Would you say public schools in your neighborhood have improved, gotten worse, or stayed the same over the last 5 years? (n=730)

Quality of Education in Hawaii – Now Compared to Own Experience

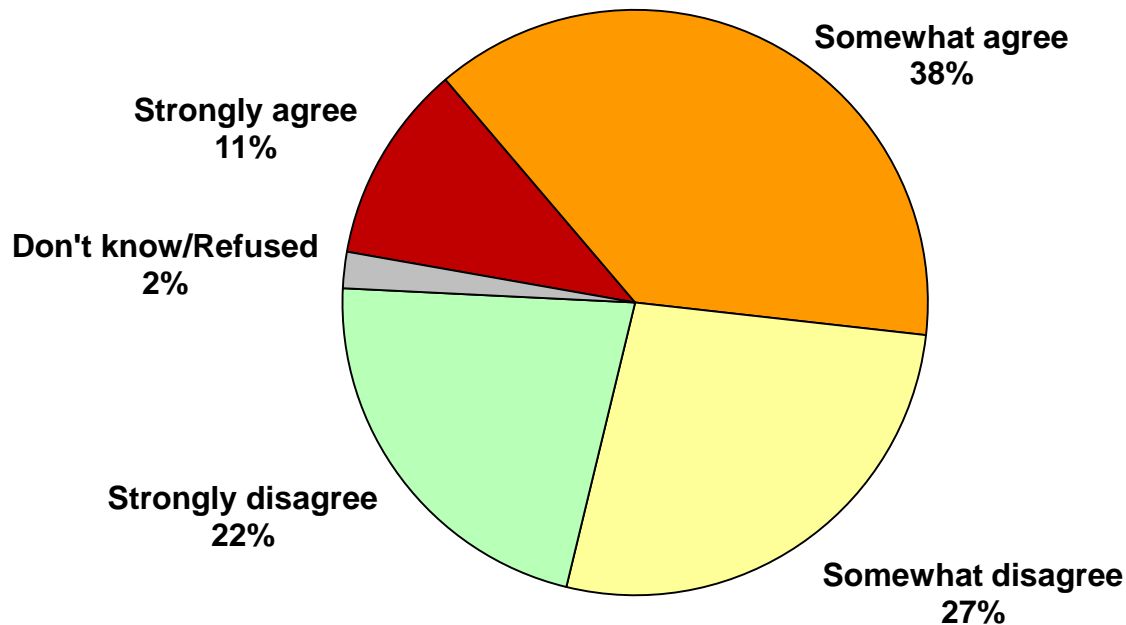
- One in three respondents said children today get a better education than they did (35%), but a similar proportion said that children today get a worse education than they did (35%).
- Filipinos (63%, versus Caucasians: 19%, Japanese: 35%, and Hawaiians: 45%), males (39%, versus females: 30%), and non-voters (43%, versus registered voters: 33%) were more likely to say that children today get a better education than they did.
- Meanwhile, registered voters (38%, versus non-voters: 23%), 55+ year olds (47%, versus <55: 29%), and Caucasians (51%, versus Japanese: 34%, Filipinos: 10%, and Hawaiians: 32%) were more likely to say that children today get a worse education than they did.



Q4. As you look back on your own elementary and high school education, is it your impression that children today get a better education, about the same, or a worse education than you did? (n=730)

Agree or Disagree: The state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace

- Twice as many respondents strongly disagreed (22%) than strongly agreed (11%) that the state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace.
- Registered voters (24%) were more likely than non-voters (15%) to strongly disagree with the statement.



Q12e. I'll read some statements and ask you to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree:
The state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace. (n=730)

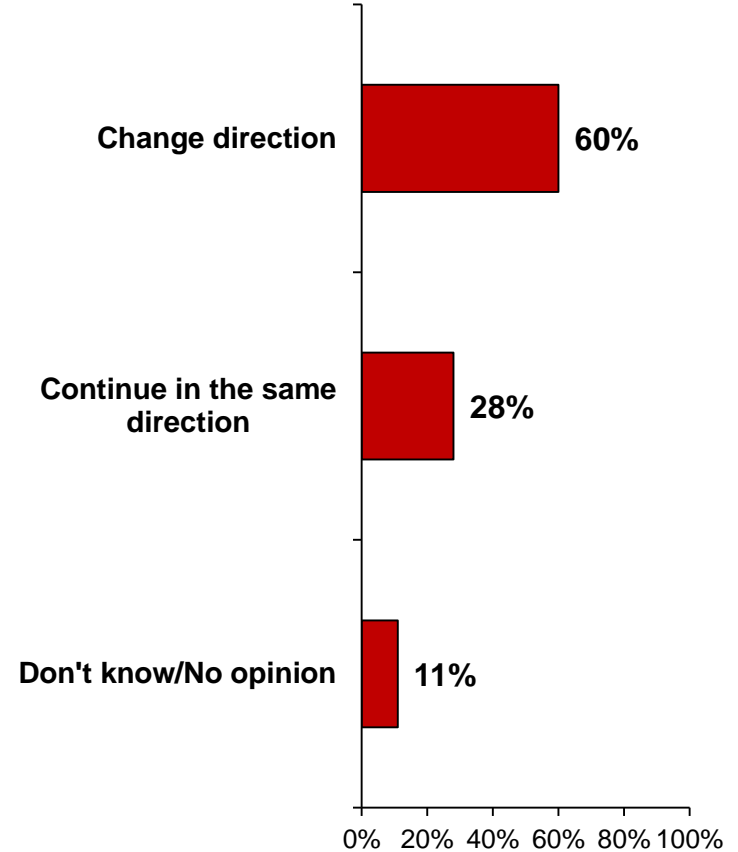
Education Standards for Hawaii

Direction of Education in Hawaii

- “Change the direction we are heading,” was the far more likely response when respondents were asked:

Congress has just passed a new law that provides greater flexibility for each state to set its own direction for public education. For Hawaii, should we continue in the same direction we have been headed in the past 5 years under Race to the Top, or should we change the direction we are heading?

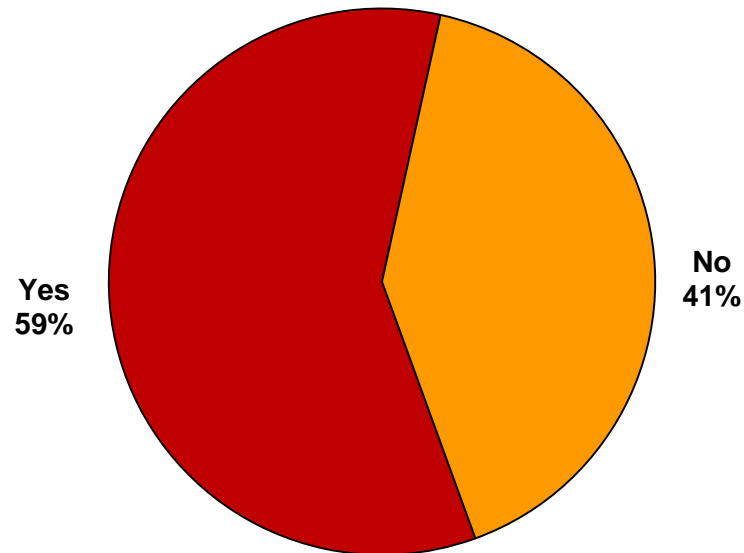
- Significantly higher proportions of 35+ year olds (64%, versus those under 35: 51%), and registered voters (64%, versus non-voters: 47%) felt we should change the direction we are heading.
- Higher proportions of these respondents felt we should continue in the same direction:
 - Under 35 (38%), compared to 35+ year olds (24%)
 - Filipinos (50%), compared Caucasians (21%), Japanese (30%), and Hawaiians (27%)
 - Non-voters (38%), compared registered voters (26%)
 - Work in other fields (31%), compared to work in education (22%)



Q6. Congress has just passed a new law that provides greater flexibility for each state to set its own direction for public education. For Hawaii, should we continue in the same direction we have been headed in the past five years under Race to the Top, or should we change the direction we are heading? (n=730)

Awareness of Common Core Standards

- A majority of respondents (59%) reportedly have heard of the Common Core standards in education; significantly higher proportions of them:
 - Are Caucasian (73%) or Japanese (64%), versus Filipino (40%) or Hawaiian (52%)
 - Have \$50K+ annual household income (66%), versus less than \$50K, 49%
 - Are registered voters (64%), versus non-voters (37%)
 - Work in education (71%), versus work in other fields (54%)
 - Have children in K-12 (69%), versus do not have children in K-12 (54%)



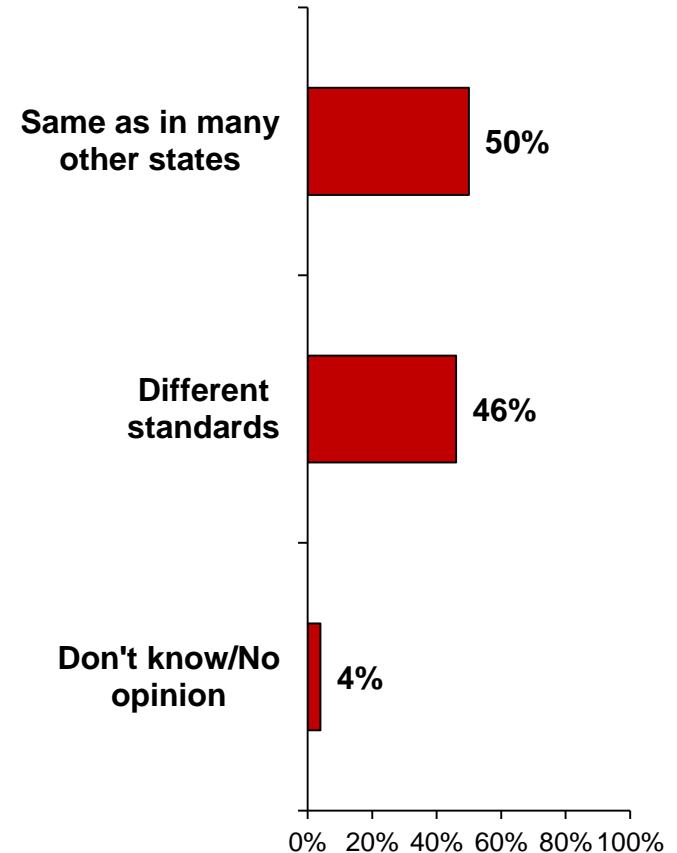
Q7. Have you heard of the Common Core standards in education? (n=730)

Standards for Education in Hawaii

- Opinions were split near evenly (50% vs. 46%) when respondents were asked:

As you may know, the Common Core are standards for reading and math. In the last few years, each state has been deciding whether or not to use the Common Core. Do you think Hawaii should use standards that are the same as in many other states, or different standards that are specific to Hawaii?

- Those under 55 years old (55%) were more likely than 55+ year olds (40%) to say that Hawaii should use the same standards as in many other states, while 55+ year olds were more likely to say that different standards should be used (52% vs. 39%).
- Respondents who work in other fields (52%) were more likely than those who work in education (42%) to say that Hawaii should use the same standards as in many other states, while those who work in education were more likely to say that different standards should be used (53% vs. 44%).
- Those who were born and raised in Hawaii (50%) were also more likely than those born and raised elsewhere (41%) to say that different standards should be used.



Q8. As you may know, the Common Core are standards for reading and math. In the last few years, each state has been deciding whether or not to use the Common Core. Do you think Hawaii should use standards that are the same as in many other states, or different standards that are specific to Hawaii? (n=730)

Standardized Testing in Hawaii Public Schools

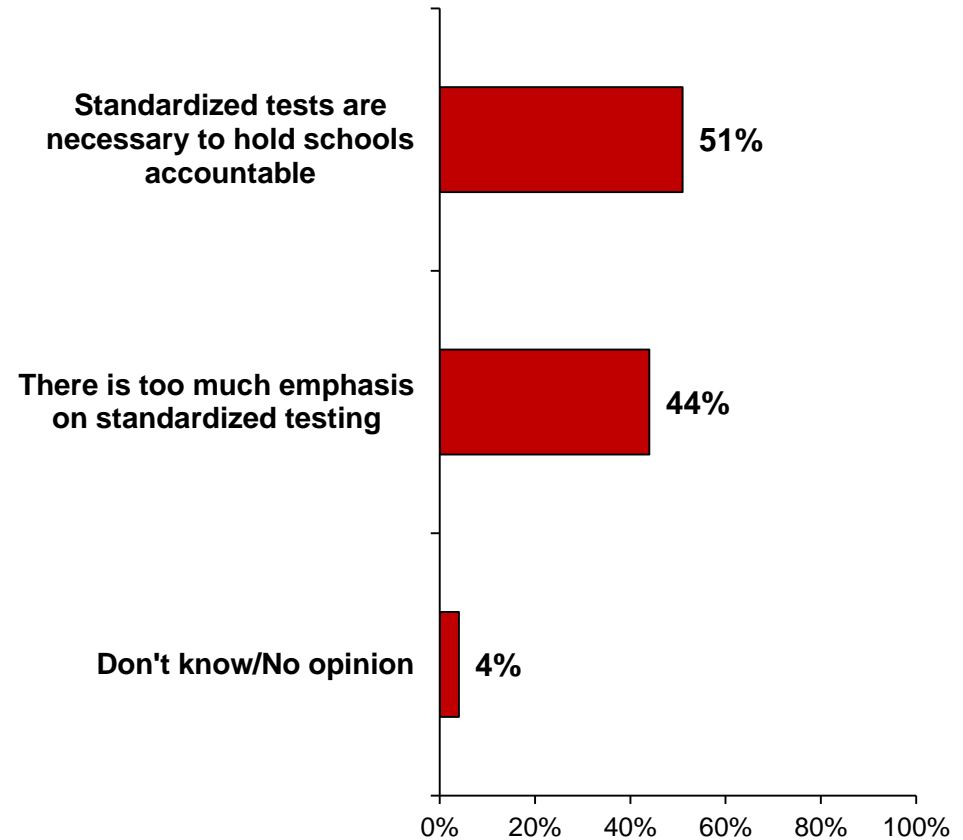
Standardized tests are necessary to hold schools accountable vs. There is too much emphasis on standardized testing

- Survey respondents were asked:

Some people say that there is too much emphasis on standardized testing in the public schools; that schools end up teaching to these tests rather than focusing on real learning. Others say that standardized tests are necessary to hold schools accountable for use of taxpayer dollars. With which of these do you agree most? In Hawaii, there is too much emphasis on standardized testing or are standardized tests necessary to hold schools accountable?

Agreement with “standardized tests are necessary to hold schools accountable” (51%) was higher overall.

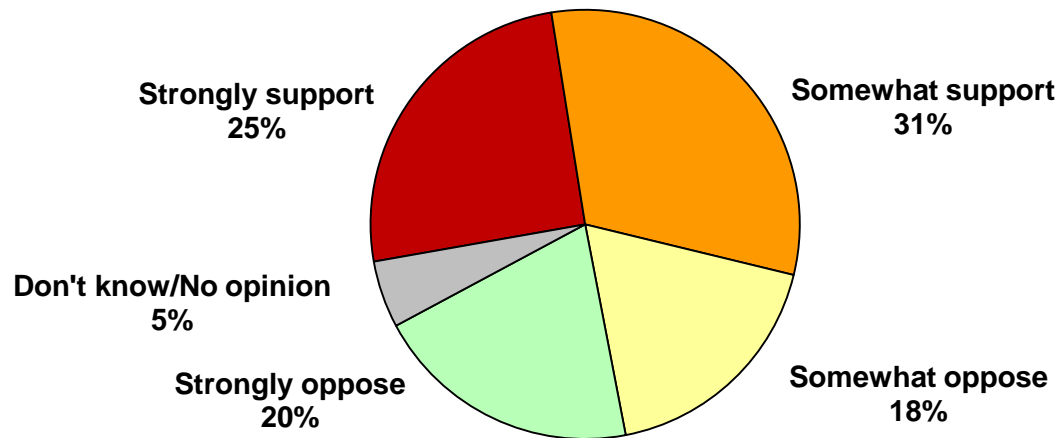
- Respondents who work in other fields (56%) were more likely than those who work in education (39%) to agree that standardized tests are necessary to hold schools accountable.



Q11. Some people say that there is too much emphasis on standardized testing in the public schools; that schools end up teaching to tests rather than focusing on real learning. Others say that standardized tests are necessary to hold schools accountable for use of taxpayer dollars. With which of these do you agree most? (n=730)

Support or Oppose: Current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests

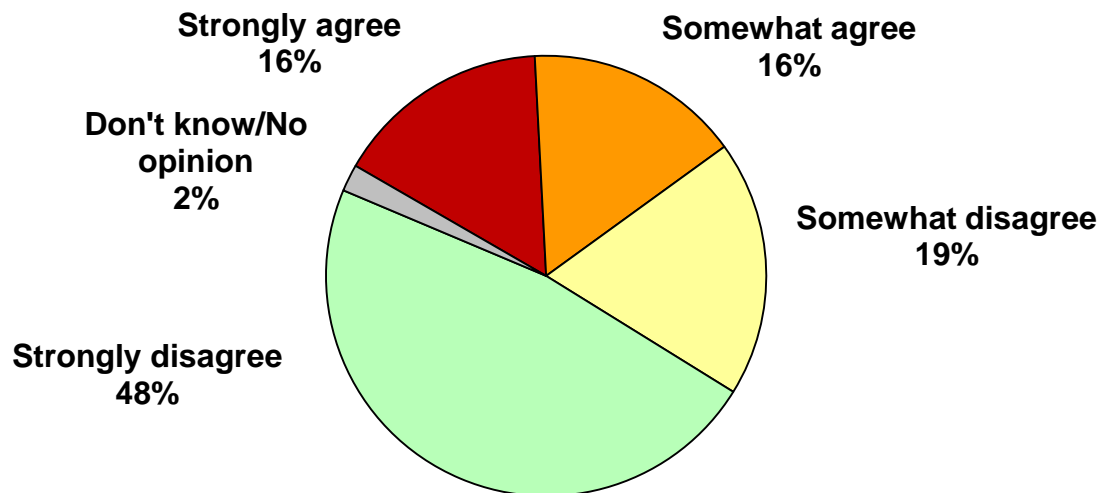
- Support for standardized tests was greater than opposition, when respondents were asked:
Every public and private school in Hawaii uses tests to identify areas in which students need additional instruction. But only public schools are required by federal law to administer additional hours of standardized tests. Do you support or oppose the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests?
- Filipinos (32%) and Hawaiians (30%) were more likely than Caucasians (19%) and Japanese (17%) to strongly support standardized tests.
- In contrast, registered voters (22%), compared to non-voters (13%), and those who work in education (31%), compared to other fields (16%), were more likely to strongly oppose standardized tests.



Q9. Every public and private school in Hawaii uses tests to identify areas in which students need additional instruction. But only public schools are required by federal law to administer additional hours of standardized tests. Do you support or oppose the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests? (n=730)

Agree or Disagree: Parents should be able to opt out of standardized tests for their children

- Respondents were far more likely to disagree (48% strongly) than to agree (16% strongly) that parents should be able to opt out of standardized tests for their children.
- Those with children in K-12 (22% strongly agree) were more likely than those without children in K-12 (13% strongly agree) to support the parent opt-out option.
- Registered voters (50% strongly disagree), meanwhile, were more likely than non-voters (39% strongly disagree) to oppose the parent opt-out option, as were private school parents (60% strongly disagree) compared to public school parents (42% strongly disagree).

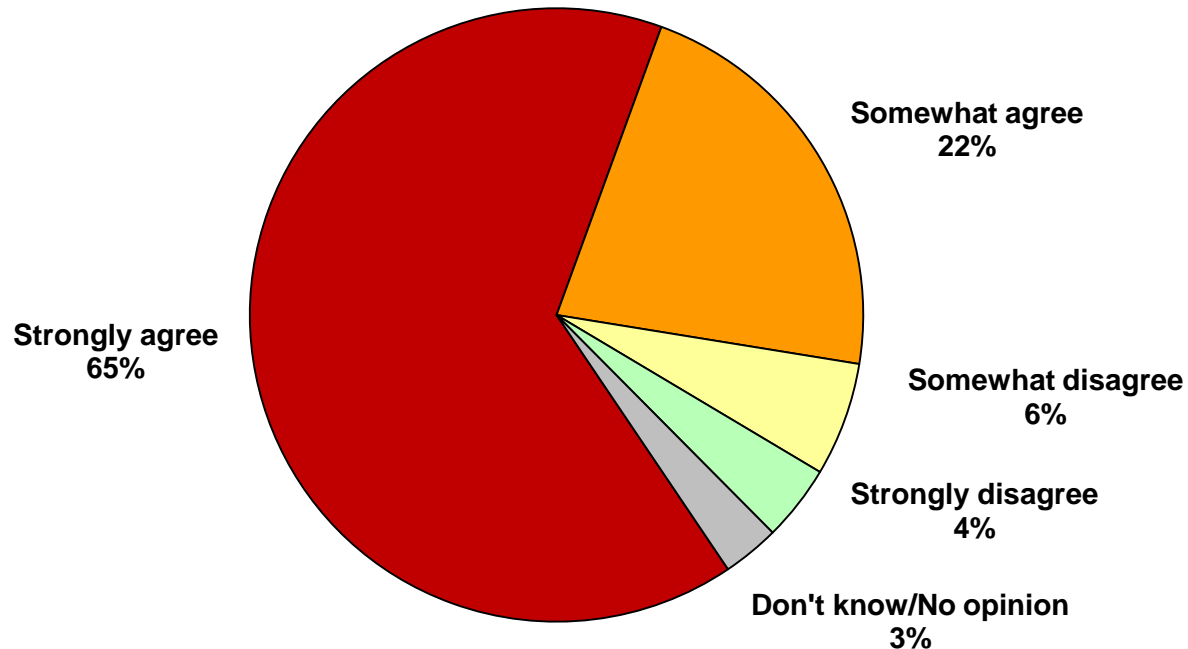


Q10. Some people say that ALL students should take the annual Hawaii State Assessment tests in math and reading. Others say that parents should be able to opt out of these tests for their children. Do you agree or disagree that parents should be able to opt out of these tests for their children? (n=730)

School Empowerment

Agree or Disagree: Classrooms in public schools don't even seem to have adequate equipment, like books and computers---which makes me believe that not enough funding actually gets to the classroom

- 2 in 3 respondents (65%) agreed strongly with the statement, “Classrooms in public schools don’t even seem to have adequate equipment, which makes me believe that not enough funding actually gets to the classroom.”
- Registered voters (67%) were more likely than non-voters (57%) to strongly agree with this statement.



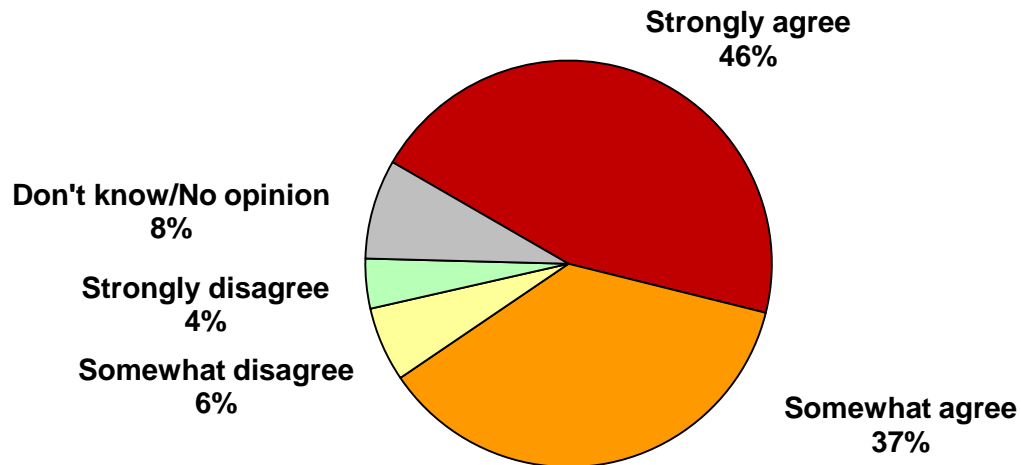
Q12a. I'll read some statements and ask you to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: Classrooms in public schools don't even seem to have adequate equipment, like books and computers---which makes me believe that not enough funding actually gets to the classroom. (n=730)

Agree or Disagree: The DOE should “stop issuing mandates from the state office” and “instead focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level.”

- Survey respondents were told that in his first State of the State address, Governor David Ige called on education leaders to “stop issuing mandates from the state office and to focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level.”

Nearly one-half (46%) strongly agreed that the DOE should follow the Governor’s directive.

- Significantly higher proportions of respondents who work in education (55%) than those who work in other fields (43%) strongly agreed that the DOE should follow the Governor’s directive.



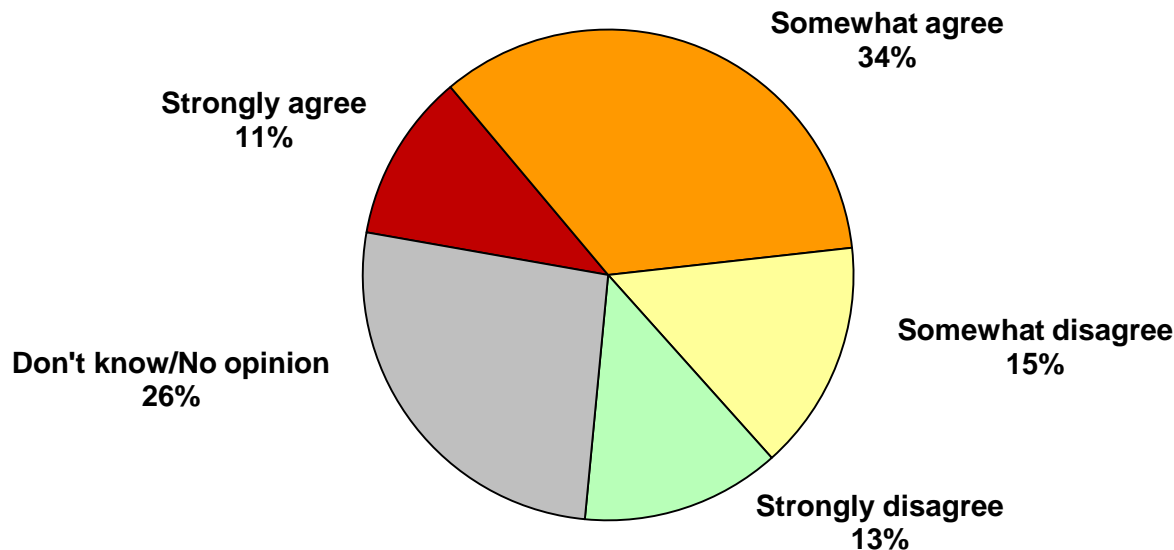
Q5. In his first State of the State address, the Governor David Ige called on education leaders to “stop issuing mandates from the state office and to focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level.”

Do you agree or disagree that the DOE should “stop issuing mandates from the state office” and instead “focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level.” (n=730)

Other Issues

Agree or Disagree: The appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board

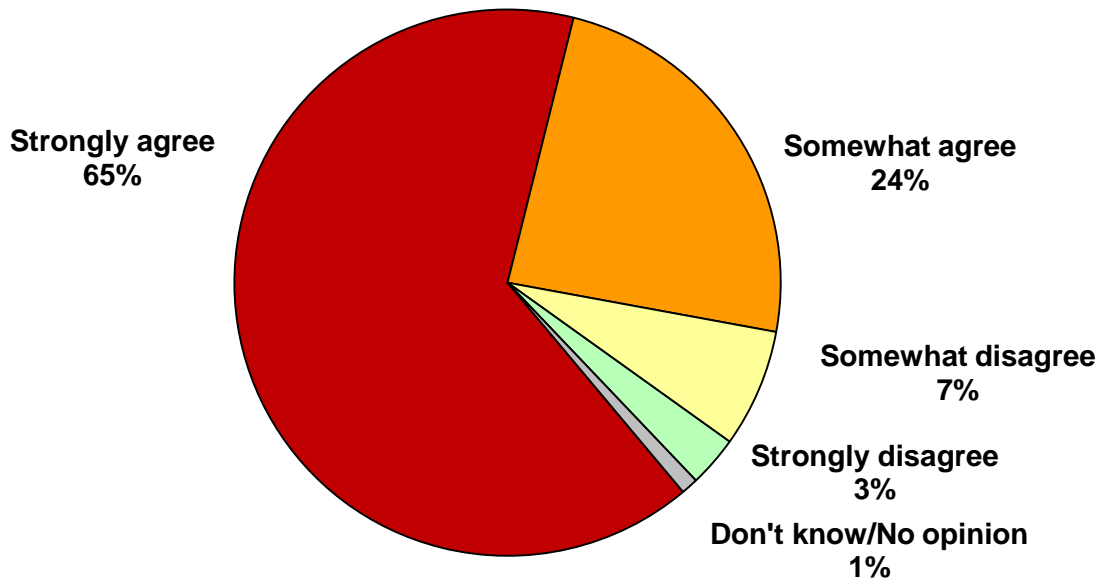
- 1 in 10 respondents (11%) strongly agreed that the appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board; a similar proportion strongly disagreed (13%).
- Note the high proportion (26%) who said they did not know or that they had no opinion.
- <35 year olds (17%) were more likely than 35+ year olds (5%) to strongly disagree with the statement.
- Respondents who were born and raised outside of Hawaii (30%), versus those born and raised in Hawaii (23%), were more likely to say they did not know or that they had no opinion.



Q12b. I'll read some statements and ask you to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree. The appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board. (n=730)

Agree or Disagree: The DOE needs to provide air conditioning for classrooms to help improve learning

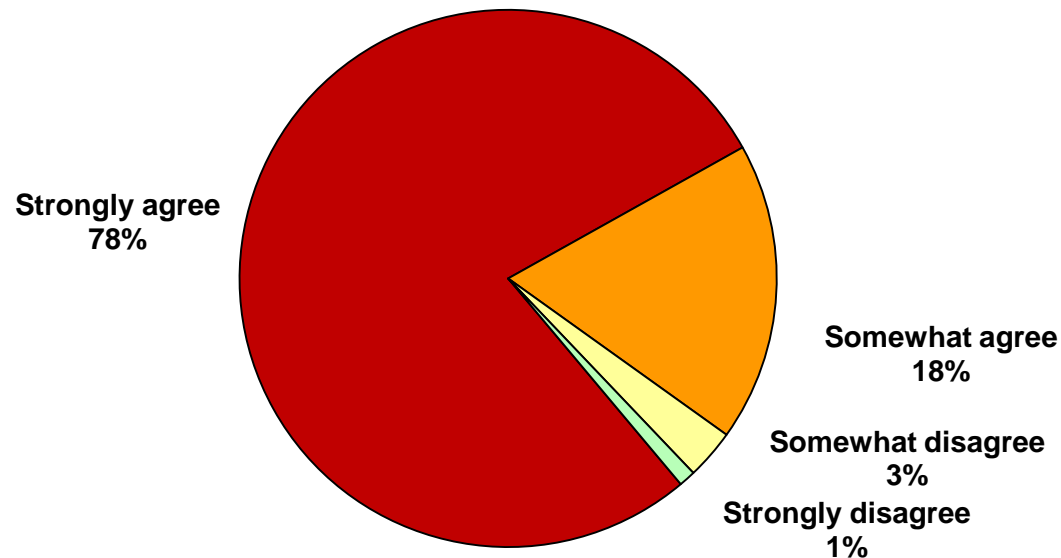
- 2 in 3 respondents (65%), including significantly higher proportions of the following, agreed strongly that the DOE needs to provide air conditioning for classrooms to help improve learning:
 - 35+ (68%), versus <35 year olds (57%)
 - Those born and raised in Hawaii (70%), versus elsewhere (61%)



Q12c. I'll read some statements and ask you to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: The DOE needs to provide air conditioning for classrooms to help improve learning. (n=730)

Agree or Disagree: Innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom through programs in art, music, project-based learning, real-world learning, and so on

- 4 in 5 (78%), including significantly higher proportions of the following respondents, agreed strongly that innovation and creativity should be encouraged in the classroom:
 - <55 year olds (81%), compared to 55+ year olds (71%)
 - Females (83%), versus males (72%)
 - Have children in K-12 (83%), versus do not have children in K-12 (75%)
 - Have children in elementary school (94%), versus intermediate to high school (75%)



Q12d. I'll read some statements and ask you to tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: Innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom through programs in art, music, project-based learning, real-world learning, and so on. (n=730)

Subsample Summaries

Have Children in K-12 vs. Do Not Have Children in K-12
Have Oldest Child in Public School vs. Private School
Born and Raised in Hawaii vs. Born and Raised Elsewhere
Registered Voter vs. Non-Voter
Work in Education vs. Work in Other Field

Have Children in K-12 vs. Do Not Have Children in K-12

		CHILDREN IN K-12		Total
		Yes	No	
Quality of Public Schools in Hawaii	Excellent/Good	33%	29%	31%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	31%	32%	31%
Quality of Public Schools in Neighborhood	Excellent/Good	48%	44%	45%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	26%	20%	22%
Public Schools– Over last 5 Years	Improved	35%	30%	31%
	Gotten worse	12%	10%	11%
Public Schools–Vs. Own Experience	Better	37%	34%	35%
	Worse	34%	36%	35%
The state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace	Strongly agree	11%	11%	11%
	Somewhat agree	39%	37%	38%
	Somewhat disagree	28%	27%	27%
	Strongly disagree	20%	23%	22%

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

30% ($n=218$) of the residents surveyed reportedly have children in K-12, while 70% ($n=511$) do not have children in K-12.

- There were few significant response differences between respondents who have children in K-12 and those who do not have children in K-12.
- Directionally, respondents who have children in K-12 had more positive opinions about public schools than did those who do not have children in K-12.

Have Children in K-12 vs. Do Not Have Children in K-12

		CHILDREN IN K-12		Total
		Yes	No	
Direction of Education in Hawaii	Continue in same direction	30%	27%	28%
	Change directions	60%	60%	60%
Standards for Education in Hawaii	Same as in many states	53%	48%	50%
	Different standards	44%	47%	46%
Standardized Testing in Hawaii	Too much emphasis	45%	44%	44%
	Are necessary	53%	51%	51%
Support or oppose the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests	Strongly support	26%	24%	25%
	Somewhat support	32%	31%	31%
	Somewhat oppose	16%	19%	18%
	Strongly oppose	22%	20%	20%
Parents should be able to opt out of (standardized tests) for their children	Strongly agree	22%	13%	16%
	Somewhat agree	15%	17%	16%
	Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	19%
	Strongly disagree	45%	49%	48%

- A significantly higher proportion of those who have children in K-12 strongly agreed that parents should be able to opt out of standardized tests for their children.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Have Children in K-12 vs. Do Not Have Children in K-12

		CHILDREN IN K-12		Total
		Yes	No	
Classrooms don't even seem to have adequate equipment...which makes me believe not enough funding gets to the classroom	Strongly agree	68%	64%	65%
	Somewhat agree	19%	24%	22%
	Somewhat disagree	5%	6%	6%
	Strongly disagree	5%	3%	4%
The DOE should...focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level	Strongly agree	49%	45%	46%
	Somewhat agree	35%	37%	37%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	7%	6%
	Strongly disagree	5%	3%	4%
The appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board	Strongly agree	13%	11%	11%
	Somewhat agree	33%	34%	34%
	Somewhat disagree	15%	15%	15%
	Strongly disagree	13%	13%	13%
The DOE needs to provide air conditioning to help improve learning	Strongly agree	67%	64%	65%
	Somewhat agree	25%	23%	24%
	Somewhat disagree	4%	9%	7%
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%	3%
Innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom	Strongly agree	83%	75%	78%
	Somewhat agree	14%	20%	18%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	2%	3%
	Strongly disagree	0%	1%	1%

- A significantly higher proportion of respondents who have children in K-12, compared to those who do not, also strongly agreed that innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Have Oldest Child in Public School vs. Private School

		OLDEST CHILD IN		Total
		Public school	Private school	
Quality of Public Schools in Hawaii	Excellent/Good	37%	18%	31%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	28%	48%	31%
Quality of Public Schools in Neighborhood	Excellent/Good	53%	30%	45%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	21%	38%	22%
Public Schools– Over last 5 Years	Improved	39%	19%	31%
	Gotten worse	12%	11%	11%
Public Schools–Vs. Own Experience	Better	41%	24%	35%
	Worse	30%	49%	35%
The state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace	Strongly agree	14%	3%	11%
	Somewhat agree	38%	44%	38%
	Somewhat disagree	27%	30%	27%
	Strongly disagree	19%	24%	22%

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at 95% level

30% (n=218) of the residents surveyed reportedly have children in K-12. Among them, 79% (n=173, or 24% of the total sample) have their oldest child enrolled in public school while 19% (n=41, or 6% of the total sample) have their oldest child enrolled in private school.

- Public school parents had far more positive opinions of public schools than did private school parents. Significantly higher proportions of them:
 - Felt the public schools in Hawaii and in their neighborhood are excellent or good;
 - Felt the public schools in their neighborhood have improved over the last five years
 - Felt that children today get a better education than they did; and
 - Strongly agreed that the state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace.

Have Oldest Child in Public School vs. Private School

		OLDEST CHILD IN		Total
		Public school	Private school	
Direction of Education in Hawaii	Continue in same direction	34%	20%	28%
	Change directions	60%	60%	60%
Standards for Education in Hawaii	Same as in many states	54%	52%	50%
	Different standards	43%	41%	46%
Standardized Testing in Hawaii	Too much emphasis	46%	35%	44%
	Are necessary	52%	63%	51%
Support or oppose the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests	Strongly support	26%	28%	25%
	Somewhat support	33%	26%	31%
	Somewhat oppose	17%	12%	18%
	Strongly oppose	22%	24%	20%
Parents should be able to opt out of (standardized tests) for their children	Strongly agree	22%	17%	16%
	Somewhat agree	16%	10%	16%
	Somewhat disagree	20%	13%	19%
	Strongly disagree	42%	60%	48%

- Directionally, public school parents were more likely than private school parents to say that for education in Hawaii:
 - We should continue in the same direction we have been heading;
 - There is too much emphasis on standardized testing.
- There was less opposition to the opt-out option for standardized tests among public school parents than there was among private school parents.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Oldest Child in Public vs Private School

		OLDEST CHILD IN		Total
		Public school	Private school	
Classrooms don't even seem to have adequate equipment...which makes me believe not enough funding gets to the classroom	Strongly agree	70%	65%	65%
	Somewhat agree	17%	22%	22%
	Somewhat disagree	5%	2%	6%
	Strongly disagree	6%	2%	4%
The DOE should...focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level	Strongly agree	49%	49%	46%
	Somewhat agree	37%	27%	37%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	3%	6%
	Strongly disagree	3%	11%	4%
The appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board	Strongly agree	13%	14%	11%
	Somewhat agree	33%	37%	34%
	Somewhat disagree	16%	9%	15%
	Strongly disagree	13%	13%	13%
The DOE needs to provide air conditioning to help improve learning	Strongly agree	66%	74%	65%
	Somewhat agree	25%	23%	24%
	Somewhat disagree	5%	0%	7%
	Strongly disagree	3%	0%	3%
Innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom	Strongly agree	83%	81%	78%
	Somewhat agree	14%	14%	18%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	5%	3%
	Strongly disagree	0%	0%	1%

- Differences in levels of agreement with the agree/disagree statements tested in the survey between public school parents and private school parents were not statistically significant.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Born and Raised in Hawaii vs. Born and Raised Elsewhere

		YEARS IN HAWAII		Total
		Born & raised	Not born & raised	
Quality of Public Schools in Hawaii	Excellent/Good	32%	28%	31%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	27%	37%	31%
Quality of Public Schools in Neighborhood	Excellent/Good	47%	42%	45%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	19%	25%	22%
Public Schools– Over last 5 Years	Improved	35%	27%	31%
	Gotten worse	14%	7%	11%
Public Schools–Vs. Own Experience	Better	38%	31%	35%
	Worse	33%	39%	35%
The state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace	Strongly agree	10%	12%	11%
	Somewhat agree	40%	35%	38%
	Somewhat disagree	27%	27%	27%
	Strongly disagree	22%	23%	22%

55% (n=402) of the residents surveyed reportedly were born and raised in Hawaii, while 45% (n=328) were born and raised elsewhere.

- Respondents who were born and raised in Hawaii felt more positively about the quality of public schools in Hawaii than did those who were born and raised elsewhere.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Born and Raised in Hawaii vs. Born and Raised Elsewhere

		YEARS IN HAWAII		Total
		Born & raised	Not born & raised	
Direction of Education in Hawaii	Continue in same direction	30%	26%	28%
	Change directions	60%	61%	60%
Standards for Education in Hawaii	Same as in many states	46%	53%	50%
	Different standards	50%	41%	46%
Standardized Testing in Hawaii	Too much emphasis	42%	47%	44%
	Are necessary	53%	49%	51%
Support or oppose the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests	Strongly support	25%	24%	25%
	Somewhat support	32%	30%	31%
	Somewhat oppose	19%	18%	18%
	Strongly oppose	19%	22%	20%
Parents should be able to opt out of (standardized tests) for their children	Strongly agree	14%	17%	16%
	Somewhat agree	17%	15%	16%
	Somewhat disagree	19%	18%	19%
	Strongly disagree	49%	46%	48%

- Significantly higher proportions of respondents who were born and raised in Hawaii than those born and raised elsewhere felt Hawaii should use different education standards that are more specific to Hawaii.
- Other response differences between the two subsamples, on issues such as the direction of education in Hawaii and standardized testing in Hawaii, were not statistically significant.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Born and Raised in Hawaii vs. Born and Raised Elsewhere

		YEARS IN HAWAII		Total
		Born & raised	Not born & raised	
Classrooms don't even seem to have adequate equipment...which makes me believe not enough funding gets to the classroom	Strongly agree	67%	63%	65%
	Somewhat agree	23%	22%	22%
	Somewhat disagree	5%	6%	6%
	Strongly disagree	3%	5%	4%
The DOE should...focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level	Strongly agree	45%	47%	46%
	Somewhat agree	39%	34%	37%
	Somewhat disagree	6%	5%	6%
	Strongly disagree	3%	5%	4%
The appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board	Strongly agree	11%	13%	11%
	Somewhat agree	39%	29%	34%
	Somewhat disagree	16%	15%	15%
	Strongly disagree	12%	14%	13%
The DOE needs to provide air conditioning to help improve learning	Strongly agree	61%	70%	65%
	Somewhat agree	28%	18%	24%
	Somewhat disagree	7%	8%	7%
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%	3%
Innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom	Strongly agree	76%	80%	78%
	Somewhat agree	20%	17%	18%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	2%	3%
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%	1%

- With the agree/disagree statements, levels of agreement between respondents born and raised in Hawaii and those born and raised elsewhere were similar. One of the differences between the subgroups: significantly higher proportions of those born and raised elsewhere strongly agreed that the DOE needs to provide air conditioning in classrooms to help improve learning.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Registered Voters vs. Non-Voters

		REGISTERED TO VOTE		Total
		Yes	No	
Quality of Public Schools in Hawaii	Excellent/Good	28%	39%	31%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	35%	18%	31%
Quality of Public Schools in Neighborhood	Excellent/Good	43%	52%	45%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	23%	17%	22%
Public Schools– Over last 5 Years	Improved	31%	34%	31%
	Gotten worse	11%	9%	11%
Public Schools–Vs. Own Experience	Better	33%	43%	35%
	Worse	38%	23%	35%
The state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace	Strongly agree	9%	18%	11%
	Somewhat agree	38%	38%	38%
	Somewhat disagree	27%	25%	27%
	Strongly disagree	24%	15%	22%

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

80% (n=583) of the residents surveyed reportedly are registered to vote, while 20% (n=146) are not registered to vote.

- Compared to non-voters, registered voters had a less positive opinion of the quality of public schools in Hawaii and of the public schools in their neighborhood.
- Significantly greater proportions of registered voters than non-voters also felt that children today receive a worse education than they did.
- Additionally, registered voters were less likely than non-voters to feel that the state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace.

Registered Voters vs. Non-Voters

		REGISTERED TO VOTE		Total
		Yes	No	
Direction of Education in Hawaii	Continue in same direction	26%	38%	28%
	Change directions	64%	47%	60%
Standards for Education in Hawaii	Same as in many states	48%	57%	50%
	Different standards	48%	40%	46%
Standardized Testing in Hawaii	Too much emphasis	45%	43%	44%
	Are necessary	51%	51%	51%
Support or oppose the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests	Strongly support	24%	27%	25%
	Somewhat support	30%	36%	31%
	Somewhat oppose	18%	20%	18%
	Strongly oppose	22%	13%	20%
Parents should be able to opt out of (standardized tests) for their children	Strongly agree	16%	16%	16%
	Somewhat agree	15%	23%	16%
	Somewhat disagree	18%	20%	19%
	Strongly disagree	50%	39%	48%

- It follows, then, that registered voters were far more likely than non-voters to say that, when it comes to education in Hawaii, we should change the direction we are heading.
- When it comes to standardized tests, significantly greater proportions of registered voters than non-voters strongly opposed the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests, but also strongly opposed the parent opt-out option for standardized tests.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Registered Voters vs. Non-Voters

		REGISTERED TO VOTE		Total
		Yes	No	
Classrooms don't even seem to have adequate equipment...which makes me believe not enough funding gets to the classroom	Strongly agree	67%	57%	65%
	Somewhat agree	21%	27%	22%
	Somewhat disagree	6%	7%	6%
	Strongly disagree	4%	5%	4%
The DOE should...focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level	Strongly agree	47%	43%	46%
	Somewhat agree	36%	39%	37%
	Somewhat disagree	6%	7%	6%
	Strongly disagree	4%	3%	4%
The appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board	Strongly agree	11%	13%	11%
	Somewhat agree	33%	37%	34%
	Somewhat disagree	16%	11%	15%
	Strongly disagree	14%	11%	13%
The DOE needs to provide air conditioning to help improve learning	Strongly agree	64%	67%	65%
	Somewhat agree	25%	18%	24%
	Somewhat disagree	7%	9%	7%
	Strongly disagree	3%	5%	3%
Innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom	Strongly agree	79%	72%	78%
	Somewhat agree	18%	22%	18%
	Somewhat disagree	2%	6%	3%
	Strongly disagree	1%	0%	1%

- A significantly higher proportion of registered voters than non-voters strongly agreed with the statement, “Classrooms don’t even seem to have adequate equipment, like books and computers---which makes me believe not enough funding actually gets to the classroom.”
- Levels of agreement with the other statements tested in the survey, between the subgroups, were not statistically significant.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Work in Education vs. Work in Other Fields

		WORK IN EDUCATION		Total
		Yes	No	
Quality of Public Schools in Hawaii	Excellent/Good	24%	33%	31%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	37%	30%	31%
Quality of Public Schools in Neighborhood	Excellent/Good	48%	43%	45%
	Unacceptable/Not very good	22%	21%	22%
Public Schools– Over last 5 Years	Improved	37%	29%	31%
	Gotten worse	11%	11%	11%
Public Schools–Vs. Own Experience	Better	34%	35%	35%
	Worse	37%	35%	35%
The state public school system does a good job of preparing students for success in the workplace	Strongly agree	10%	11%	11%
	Somewhat agree	41%	36%	38%
	Somewhat disagree	27%	27%	27%
	Strongly disagree	22%	23%	22%

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

27% (n=200) of the residents surveyed reportedly work in education, while 73% (n=530) work in other fields.

- The residents surveyed who work in education had less a less positive opinion about the quality of public schools in Hawaii as a whole than did those who work in other fields. However, compared to those who work in other fields, their opinions about the quality of public schools in their neighborhood were slightly more positive and slightly higher proportions of them said the schools in their neighborhood have improved over the last five years.

Work in Education vs. Work in Other Fields

		WORK IN EDUCATION		Total
		Yes	No	
Direction of Education in Hawaii	Continue in same direction	22%	31%	28%
	Change directions	66%	58%	60%
Standards for Education in Hawaii	Same as in many states	42%	52%	50%
	Different standards	53%	44%	46%
Standardized Testing in Hawaii	Too much emphasis	57%	39%	44%
	Are necessary	39%	56%	51%
Support or oppose the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests	Strongly support	21%	26%	25%
	Somewhat support	27%	33%	31%
	Somewhat oppose	16%	19%	18%
	Strongly oppose	31%	16%	20%
Parents should be able to opt out of (standardized tests) for their children	Strongly agree	18%	15%	16%
	Somewhat agree	16%	16%	16%
	Somewhat disagree	19%	18%	19%
	Strongly disagree	43%	49%	48%

- Higher proportions of respondents who work in education than those who work in other fields (and the total sample):
 - Said that, when it comes to education in Hawaii, we should change the direction we are heading;
 - Said that we should use different education standards that are specific to Hawaii;
 - Said that there is too much emphasis on standardized testing in public schools; and
 - Strongly opposed the current requirement that public schools administer additional hours of standardized tests.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Work in Education vs. Work in Other Fields

		WORK IN EDUCATION		Total
		Yes	No	
Classrooms don't even seem to have adequate equipment...which makes me believe not enough funding gets to the classroom	Strongly agree	67%	65%	65%
	Somewhat agree	20%	23%	22%
	Somewhat disagree	7%	6%	6%
	Strongly disagree	2%	4%	4%
The DOE should...focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level	Strongly agree	55%	43%	46%
	Somewhat agree	30%	39%	37%
	Somewhat disagree	6%	6%	6%
	Strongly disagree	3%	4%	4%
The appointed Board of Education is an improvement over the formerly elected Board	Strongly agree	12%	11%	11%
	Somewhat agree	33%	35%	34%
	Somewhat disagree	17%	15%	15%
	Strongly disagree	15%	13%	13%
The DOE needs to provide air conditioning to help improve learning	Strongly agree	67%	64%	65%
	Somewhat agree	24%	23%	24%
	Somewhat disagree	6%	8%	7%
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%	3%
Innovation and creativity among students should be encouraged in the classroom	Strongly agree	78%	78%	78%
	Somewhat agree	18%	18%	18%
	Somewhat disagree	3%	3%	3%
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%	1%

- Compared to those who work in other fields, a significantly higher proportion of respondents who work in education strongly agreed that the DOE should stop issuing mandates from the state office and instead focus on empowering schools and delivering resources to the school level.
- Levels of agreement between the two subsamples with the other statements tested in the survey were comparable and, the differences, were not statistically significant.

* Yellow highlight denotes significance at $p \leq .05$ level

Appendices

Final Survey Instrument
Banner Tables I
Banner Tables II