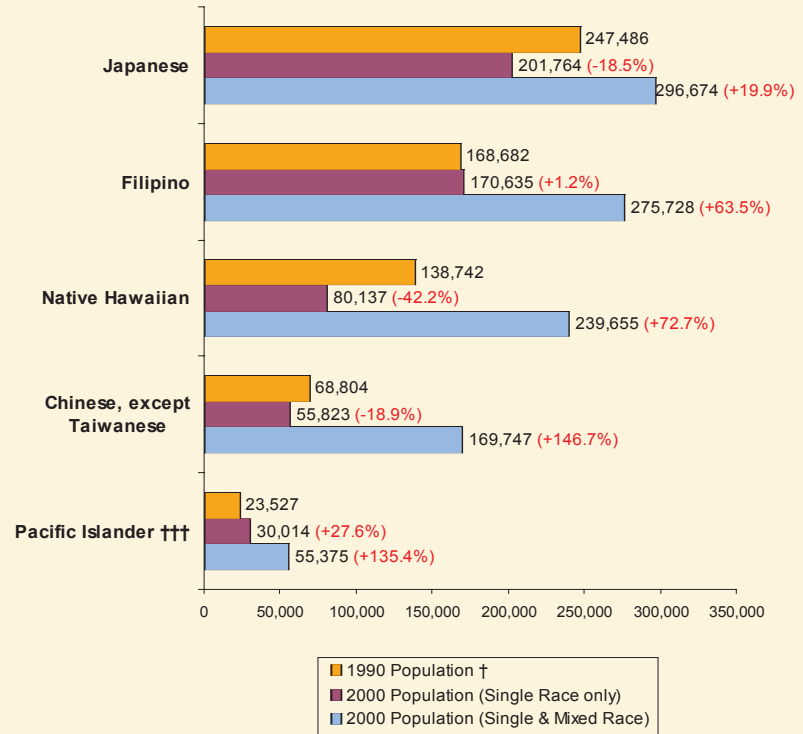


HAWAII: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

DID YOU KNOW?

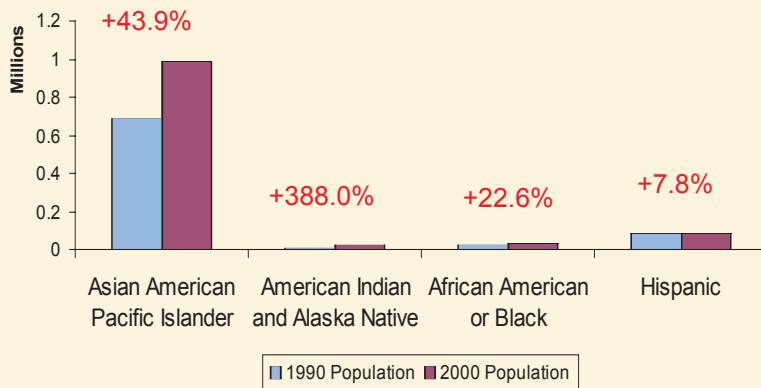
- ♦ Hawaii has 617,407 Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) residents, making up 51% of the state's total population.
- ♦ During the past decade, Hawaii's Asian population** grew 56% from approximately 522,000 to 814,000. Its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) population** grew 82% from approximately 162,000 to 295,000.
- ♦ Hawaii's largest AAPI ethnic group is Japanese, followed by Filipino and Native Hawaiian (see table right).
- ♦ The AAPI populations in Hawaii with the fastest growth rates are Hmong, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, and Pacific Islander†††.
- ♦ There are 6 AAPCHO community health centers and community health organizations located in Hawaii serving over 38,000 AAPI patients annually (2003 UDS): Bay Clinic, Inc. (Hilo), Kalihi-Palama Health Center (Honolulu), Kokua Kaili Valley Health Center (Honolulu), Papa Ola Lokahi (Honolulu), Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (Waianae), and Waimanalo Health Center (Waimanalo).
- ♦ Approximately 212,000 of Hawaii's residents were foreign-born, 170,000 or 80% of which are from Asia. The Philippines, Japan, China, Korea, and Vietnam were among the countries with the most migrants.

HAWAII'S TOP AAPI POPULATIONS RANKED BY 2000 SINGLE RACE POPULATION (Census 2000)



HAWAII'S MINORITY POPULATIONS (Single Race Data, Census 1990, 2000)

Total Hawaii state population in 2000: 1,211,537



AAPIs** are the largest minority population in Hawaii, increasing 44% in the last decade. Asian Indians and Cambodians are among the fastest growing AAPI ethnic groups, increasing 210% and 177%, respectively.

HAWAII'S 1990-2000 POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY Ranked by 2000 AAPI Alone Population (Census 1990, 2000)

County	1990 Single Race Population †	2000 Single Race Population*	Change (1990-2000)*	2000 Single & Mixed Race Population**	Change (1990-2000)**
Honolulu	526,459	481,051	-8.6%	728,676	38.4%
Hawaii	68,699	56,426	-17.9%	117,032	70.4%
Maui	57,885	53,458	-7.6%	94,167	62.7%
Kauai	32,093	26,376	-17.8%	45,923	43.1%
Kalawao	100	96	-4.0%	101	1.0%

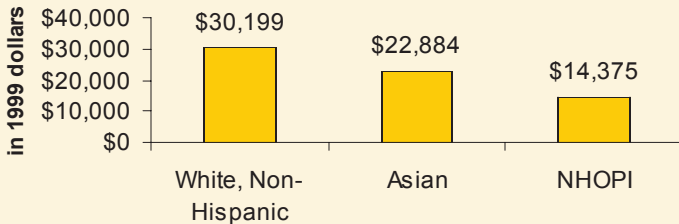
* Single Race. **In combination with one or more races and/or detailed race group.
 † 1990 Census did not distinguish between single and mixed race categories. †† Except Taiwanese.
 ††† Pacific Islander category does not include Native Hawaiians.
 Population information is based on U.S. Bureau of the Census. (www.census.gov)

HAWAII: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

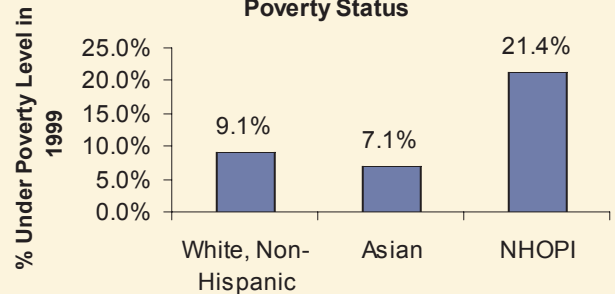
SOURCE: CENSUS 2000 (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

Per Capita Income



Per capita income for AAPIs is lower than Non-Hispanic Whites in Hawaii. However, income varies significantly by AAPI ethnic group, with Cambodians and Micronesians having the lowest income at \$6,649 and \$8,373, respectively.

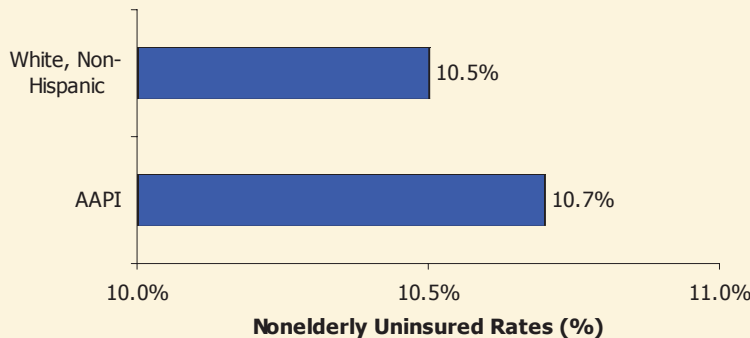
Poverty Status



A larger proportion of NHOPIs compared to Non-Hispanic Whites were in poverty in Hawaii. However, poverty rates vary significantly by ethnic group, with Micronesians and Tongans having the highest poverty rates at 43% and 36%, respectively.

UNINSURED RATES

(Current Population Survey, 2002)



AAPIs as a group have slightly higher uninsured rates compared to Non-Hispanic Whites in Hawaii. However, uninsured rates vary significantly by AAPI ethnic group. This may be explained, in part, by differences in income, employment, and access to insurance programs.

LINGUISTIC ISOLATION

41% of AAPIs in Hawaii age 5 and older speak a language other than English at home. Of these, 53% rated their ability to speak English as less than “very well.”

HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

The leading cause of death for AAPIs in Hawaii is heart disease with an age-adjusted mortality rate of 108.2 per 100,000 (CDC National Center for Health Statistics, 2000). Among states with AAPI populations, Hawaii was found to have the second highest rate of heart-related deaths for female AAPIs (CDC Women and Heart Disease: An Atlas of Racial Ethnic Disparities in Mortality, 2000). In addition, The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases found that between 1996 and 2000, Native Hawaiians were 2.5 more likely to have diabetes than Non-Hispanic White residents of similar age.

TERMINOLOGY

“Asian” refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, and others. “NHOPI” refers to Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

People having origins in any of the original peoples of Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands are referred to as “Pacific Islander,” including Polynesian, Samoan, Tongan, Micronesian, Guamanian or Charmorro, Melanesian, Fijian, and Other Pacific Islander not specified. Those persons having origins in the original peoples of Hawaii are referred to as “Native Hawaiian.” Unless indicated, “Pacific Islander” includes Native Hawaiians.

“White” refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

The data for different censuses are not directly comparable due to changes made to each census; thus caution must be used when interpreting changes in racial composition over time. For instance, the 2000 Census incorporated more race categories, modified existing categories, and offered respondents the option to mark one or more races. For more information, visit www.census.gov.