

Hawaii Population Profile for Selected Races

On November 14, 2006 the U.S. Census Bureau released statewide data based on its American Community Survey conducted throughout 2005. This is the 4th and the last release of data from the Census Bureau on the survey.

7,065 households in Hawaii were interviewed by the Census Bureau in 2005. This represents 1.6 percent of Hawaii's total households. Data generated based on samples are subject to errors. Along with the data, the Census Bureau also provided the margin of errors for its estimates. For example, Census Bureau estimated that Hawaii had 75,305 people who are Native Hawaii alone in 2005. The margin of error for that estimate is 5,761. This means that people who are Native Hawaiian alone in 2005 could be $75,305 + 5,761 = 81,066$ or could be $75,305 - 5,761 = 69,544$. The estimated value is only a "likely" number.

The new data cover the profile of population by selected races and Hispanic origin. Following are the facts for Hawaii.

Sex ratio: More males than females for White alone, White alone or in any combination and Native Hawaiians alone or in any combination. There were more females than males for the other race categories.

Median age: Asian alone had the oldest median age at 45.5 years, mainly due to Japanese alone at 54.1 years. White alone had a median age of 42.5 years. Mixed race category was the youngest group with median age of 21.8 years. Polynesian alone (mostly Native Hawaiians, see definition at the end of this analysis) was the next youngest groups at median age of 31.9 years.

Old age (65 years and above): Asian alone had the largest percentage of old age population at 20.6%, again due to the Japanese alone group of where 31.8% was at age 65 or above. Mixed races and Native Hawaiians race categories had the smallest proportion of old age population.

Family household: Asians had more family households than those of the White race categories, with Filipino alone ranked the highest at 84.4% of the households were family households. Native Hawaiians also had bigger proportion of family household than White.

Average household size: Filipinos had the largest average household size at 4.15 persons per household. Japanese alone had 2.44, which is the lowest.

Education attainment: White alone had the highest percentage of people with at least a high school diploma (93.7%). Filipino alone had the lowest education level with 77.3% of them graduated from high school or above.

Responsibility for grandchildren: Ranked #1 are Filipinos with 16.3% of the population 30 years and over with grandchildren living with them. Though a small (2.9%) percentage of White alone in this age group lived with grandchildren, one third of them were responsible for their grandchildren. 46.3% of the Native Hawaiian alone of this age group took care of their grandchildren.

Disability of aged population: Statewide, 36.1% of the population 65 years and above were disabled some way. Native Hawaiians and Polynesians had the highest percentage disabled for the aged population at 45.9% and 45.4%, respectively.

In-Migration: Of the people 1 year old and above, 9.2% of the White alone were new comers from the mainland U.S. 1.8% of the Filipinos were from the U.S. mainland, and 1.6% of them were from foreign countries.

English skills: Of the population 5 years and over, 32.1% of Filipino alone spoke English less than “very well”, followed by Japanese alone at 11.9%. For the broader category of Asians alone 23% of them spoke English less than “very well” in 2005.

Employment status: Of the population 16 years and over, Native Hawaiians alone had the highest unemployment rate at 6.2%. Japanese alone had the lowest unemployment rate at 2.2%. Statewide unemployment rate was 4.4% in 2005.

Income: White alone had the highest per capita income at \$34,903 in 2005, followed by Japanese alone at \$32,905. The overall category of two or more races, Polynesian alone, and Native Hawaiians had lower per capita income.

Poverty rate: Polynesian alone and Native Hawaiians had higher percentage of families or people under poverty line in 2005. For people under poverty, 15.9% of the Polynesian alone and 14.3% of the Native Hawaiian alone were under poverty line in 2005, while the state level poverty rate was 9.8%.

Home ownership: 76.7% of the Japanese alone had their own homes. However, only 52.5% of people in the category of “two or more races” had their own homes. White alone also had lower home ownership at 55.0%.

Home value: White alone had the highest home value with a median value at \$524,000. Native Hawaiian alone had the lowest median home value at \$331,700.

Rent payment: White alone paid the highest rent at an average of \$1,244 per month. Polynesian alone paid the least average rent at \$805 per month.

Note on Definition:

Asian – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes “Asian Indian”, “Chinese”, “Filipino”, “Korean”, “Japanese”, “Vietnamese” and “Other Asian”.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2004 Subject Definitions (revised January 2006).

Polynesian – Includes the categories of Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tahitian, Tongan, and Tokelauan.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 3 Technical Documentation (August 2002).

Note: American Community Survey 2004 Subject Definitions (revised January 2006) states that it is a cultural group.